

# A US clinical trial for COVID-19 mRNA vaccine

May 5 2020

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NYU Langone researchers, including infectious diseases expert Dr. Mark J. Mulligan, are among the first to enroll patients in a clinical trial of COVID-19 vaccines against the pandemic coronavirus. Credit: Nyu Langone Staff

The first U.S. patients have been dosed in a clinical trial testing whether four experimental mRNA vaccine candidates can prevent infection with the virus that causes COVID-19 disease.

Pfizer Inc. and BioNTech today announced the trial's start, with NYU Grossman School of Medicine and the University of Maryland as the

first centers to enroll patients in the United States. The randomized phase 1/2 clinical trial will seek to enroll healthy patients to receive either one or two doses of one of the vaccines or a placebo (saline solution). The vaccines are being developed by Pfizer and BioNTech SE, which recently launched a similar, first-in-human trial in Germany.

Vaccine designers at BioNTech sought to determine which protein components of SARS-CoV-2 were "most noticed by" the [human immune system](#). Successful [vaccine](#) ingredients "teach" the immune system which microbial invaders to attack upon future encounters, providing protection for a period of time, researchers say.

"We are excited to work with industry leaders to rapidly, carefully test state-of-the art [vaccine candidates](#), with goal of providing protection against this pandemic that has taken such a tremendous toll," says Mark J. Mulligan, MD, director of the Division of Infectious Diseases and Immunology and director of the Vaccine Center at NYU Langone Health. "Vaccines have always been our most effective weapons to protect the health of the public from infectious disease threats, which is why it's so important to study these candidates closely."

NYU Langone Health was chosen as a trial center thanks in part to the expertise of Mulligan, a leader in infectious disease research programs that have over decades yielded vaccine candidates for HIV and other viruses. NYU Langone and the other trial centers; Maryland, University of Rochester, and Cincinnati Children's Hospital; were also chosen because of their capability to rapidly launch vaccine trials, researchers say.

The study vaccines are part of the class called "mRNA vaccines" that with recent advances can quickly be computer-designed, fabricated, and scaled up into millions of doses if successful and pending regulatory approval using high-speed machines. RNA-based vaccines also by nature

avert risks of infection and immune challenges that come with older vaccine types based on live, weakened versions of a virus.

## **New Generation of Vaccines**

mRNA vaccines are based on RNA or ribonucleic acid, a form of genetic material similar to DNA. Human cells use messenger RNA (mRNA) to translate DNA instructions into proteins, the workhorse molecules that make up cell structures. In some viruses, including the new [coronavirus](#), RNA serves as the primary genetic material instead of DNA.

Thus, two of the study vaccines contain viral RNA encoding the "spike proteins" used by SARS-CoV-2 to attach to proteins on human cell surfaces, the first step in invading cells. Including the spikes in vaccines has the potential to make proteins required for viral survival (ability to infect) visible to the human immune system, say the study investigators. Interestingly, the specific region of the spikes that enables their attachment to cells, receptor-binding domains (RBD), may generate antibodies even better able at disabling the virus, researchers say. For this reason two of the study vaccines feature RBDs.

In the study, candidate vaccine injections will deliver small segments of mRNA into the arm muscles of participants. All mRNA versions are encased in a fatty lipid particle meant to prevent their destruction by enzymes, and to let them persist long enough to enter the cytoplasm of cells in muscle and nearby lymph nodes. Once there, the spike or RBD protein is made and triggers antibody and cellular immune responses.

The research program will proceed in stages, say the investigators, with the current, initial "dose escalation phase" to gather evidence on safety, best dose, and number of doses by midsummer in 360 healthy subjects in two groups: 18-55 and 65-85 years of age. The first subjects

immunized will be younger, healthy adults aged 18 to 55. Older adults will only be immunized with a vaccine candidate once testing in younger adults has provided initial evidence for safety and desired immune responses.

Provided by NYU Langone Health

Citation: A US clinical trial for COVID-19 mRNA vaccine (2020, May 5) retrieved 26 April 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2020-05-clinical-trial-covid-mrna-vaccine.html>

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