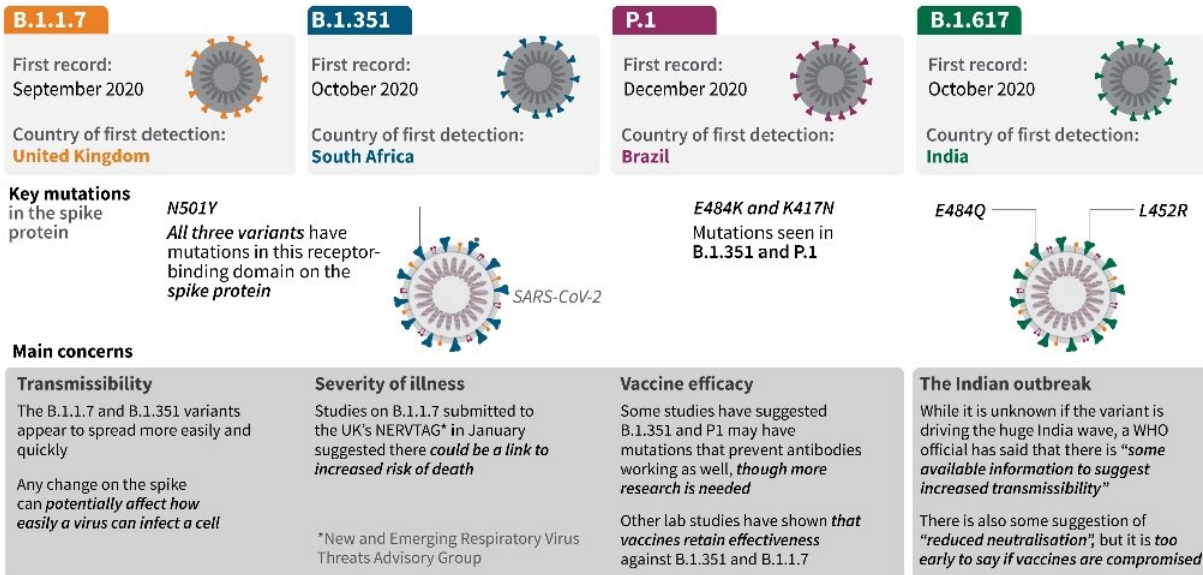


Pfizer, Moderna vaccines effective against Indian variants: study

May 17 2021

Coronavirus variants of concern

Mutations are natural and to be expected in any virus. Several variants of SARS-CoV-2 have been detected



Source: [cdc.gov/science/mediacentre.org/cidrap.umn.edu/WHO.int/sciencenews.org/Birmingham Uni Turnkey lab/ NERVTAG/Imperial College London/ostraZeneca.com/New Scientist](https://cdc.gov/science/mediacentre.org/cidrap.umn.edu/WHO.int/sciencenews.org/Birmingham%20Uni%20Turnkey%20lab/NERVTAG/Imperial%20College%20London/ostraZeneca.com/New%20Scientist)

AFP

Factfile on SARS-CoV-2 variants of concern or interest, including B.1.617 circulating widely in India.

The Pfizer and Moderna Covid vaccines should remain highly effective against two coronavirus variants first identified in India, according to new research carried out by US scientists.

The lab-based study was carried out by the NYU Grossman School of

Medicine and NYU Langone Center and is considered preliminary because it has not yet been published in a peer-reviewed journal.

"What we found is that the [vaccine](#)'s antibodies are a little bit weaker against the variants, but not enough that we think it would have much of an effect on the protective ability of the vaccines," senior author Nathaniel "Ned" Landau told AFP on Monday.

The researchers first took blood from people who were vaccinated with either of the two shots, which are predominant in the United States and have been given to more than 150 million Americans.

They then exposed these samples in a lab to engineered pseudovirus particles that contained mutations in the "spike" region of the coronavirus, which were particular to either the B.1.617 or B.1.618 variants, first found in India.

Finally, that mixture was exposed to lab-grown [cells](#), to see how many would become infected.

The engineered pseudovirus particles contained an enzyme called luciferase, which fireflies use to light up. Adding it to the pseudovirus makes it possible to tell how many cells are infected, based on light measurements.

Overall, for B.1.617 they found an almost four-fold reduction in the amount of neutralizing antibodies —Y-shaped proteins the immune system creates to stop pathogens from invading cells. For B.1.618, the reduction was around three-fold.

"In other words, some of the antibodies now don't work anymore against the variants, but you still have a lot of [antibodies](#) that do work against the variants," said Landau.

"There's enough that do work that we believe that the vaccines will be highly protective," he added, because the overall levels remain well above those found in samples taken from people who recovered from infection with earlier unmutated virus.

But this kind of lab investigation cannot predict what the real world efficacy might look like—that will have to be investigated through other studies.

The coronavirus is known to latch on to a particular receptor on [human cells](#) called ACE2, which it uses to force its entry.

Landau's team showed the Indian variants were able to bind more tightly to this receptor, like other variants of concern. This might be linked to its increased transmissibility compared to the original strain.

"Our results lend confidence that current vaccines will provide protection against variants identified to date," the team concluded.

However, they do not preclude the possibility that newer variants that are more resistant to vaccines will emerge—highlighting the importance of widespread vaccination at the global level.

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Citation: Pfizer, Moderna vaccines effective against Indian variants: study (2021, May 17) retrieved 8 May 2024 from

<https://medicalxpress.com/news/2021-05-pfizer-moderna-vaccines-effective-indian.html>

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