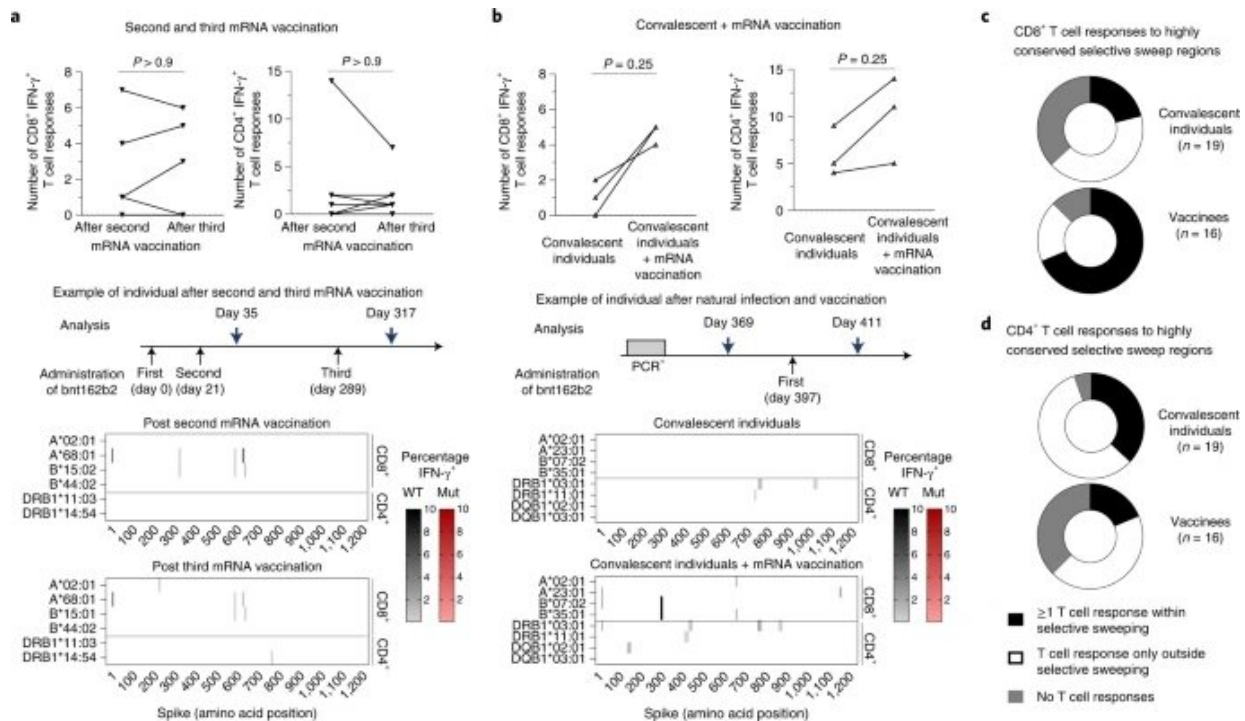


# COVID-19: How vaccination and previous infections also help fight against omicron

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Boosted vaccine- and infection-induced spike-specific CD8<sup>+</sup> and CD4<sup>+</sup> T-cell responses. a,b, Number, location and percentages of spike-specific CD8<sup>+</sup> and CD4<sup>+</sup> T-cell responses to OLPs that are detectable in SARS-CoV-2 vaccinees after the second versus after the third dose of Pfizer/BioNTech mRNA vaccine (bnt162b2, measured 2–4 weeks after vaccination) (a) and in SARS-CoV-2 convalescent individuals who subsequently received a single dose of Pfizer/BioNTech mRNA boost vaccination (bnt162b2, measured 2 weeks after vaccination) (b). The heatmaps depict the data of one representative individual each. Targeted epitopes with sequence variations in Omicron/B.1.1.529, BA.1 are marked in red. c,d, Vaccinees and convalescent individuals with CD8<sup>+</sup> (c)

and CD4<sup>+</sup> (d) T-cell responses within and outside highly conserved selective sweep regions in the spike protein are shown. Statistical analysis was performed with a two-sided Wilcoxon matched-pairs signed-rank test. Credit: *Nature Microbiology* (2022). DOI: 10.1038/s41564-022-01106-y

The omicron variant of SARS-CoV-2 has caused another major wave of infection worldwide. This is because even vaccinated individuals or those who had contracted a previous variant of the virus can become infected with omicron. Nevertheless, severe courses are relatively rare. Scientists at the Medical Center–University of Freiburg have now broken down in detail how the cross-variant protection against infection or severe disease progression arises. The researchers published their results on April 28, 2022 in the online edition of the journal *Nature Microbiology*.

"We were able to show in our study that memory T cells formed after vaccination or [infection](#) with an earlier SARS-CoV-2 [variant](#) can also recognize the omicron variant very well and protect against a severe course of infection," explains co-study leader Dr. Maike Hofmann, who heads a research group in the Department of Internal Medicine II at the Medical Center–University of Freiburg. Hofmann will be awarded the Heinz Maier-Leibnitz Prize by the German Research Foundation next week for her research. "The binding ability of the antibodies to the omicron variant is greatly reduced. Therefore, even after a vaccination booster, they protect only quite briefly against infection with the omicron variant," Hofmann adds.

## **Immune response differs in vaccinated and recovered individuals**

The scientists also investigated possible differences in the immune

responses of the recovered and the vaccinated. "Both groups have a broad T-cell response: in recovered individuals, the T-cells recognize multiple [viral proteins](#). In the vaccinated, the immune response is essentially directed against the [spike protein](#), which is, after all, made from the mRNA vaccine in the body and then causes the immune response. The T-cell response against the spike protein is broader and stronger in vaccinated individuals than in recovered individuals," reports co-study leader Prof. Dr. Christoph Neumann-Haefelin, head of the Gerok Liver Center at the Medical Center–University of Freiburg. "If recovered persons are vaccinated, T-cell responses also turn out to be more diverse, thus increasing protection against severe disease progression in future infections," says Neumann-Haefelin.

Two of the first authors of this work are the two young scientifically active physicians Dr. Julia Lang-Meli and Dr. Hendrik Luxenburger. They are supported, among other things, by the "Clinician Scientist" program IMM-PACT at the Medical Center–University of Freiburg, which is funded by the German Research Foundation. It allows young physicians to be released for research. "These important results have only been possible thanks to the close networking of clinic and research," emphasizes Prof. Dr. Robert Thimme, Medical Director of the Department of Internal Medicine II at the Medical Center–University of Freiburg.

"In the [public perception](#), the [immune response](#) against SARS-CoV-2 is often reduced to the formation of antibodies. The study that has now been published makes a significant contribution to providing a more complete picture of immune protection in the context of SARS-CoV-2," says Prof. Dr. Lutz Hein, Dean of the Medical Faculty at the University of Freiburg.

**More information:** Julia Lang-Meli et al, SARS-CoV-2-specific T-cell epitope repertoire in convalescent and mRNA-vaccinated

individuals, *Nature Microbiology* (2022). DOI:  
[10.1038/s41564-022-01106-y](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41564-022-01106-y)

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