

From COVID to cancer: High hopes for Nobel mRNA vaccines

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While COVID-19 jabs are new researchers have been working on messenger RNA technology for decades.

The coronavirus pandemic brought global renown to the mRNA technology that underpins vaccines from Pfizer/BioNTech and Moderna,

and [on Monday earned a Nobel Prize](#) for two scientists who have been key to its development.

Katalin Kariko of Hungary and Drew Weissman of the United States won the Nobel Medicine Prize for their work on "nucleoside base modifications that enabled the development of effective mRNA vaccines against COVID-19".

These types of jabs are new but researchers have been working for decades to try to figure out how to use messenger RNA ([ribonucleic acid](#)) for other vaccinations and to treat illnesses from AIDS to cancer.

How does it work?

Messenger RNA's job in the body is to help deliver specific instructions from DNA to cells.

In the case of the Pfizer/BioNTech and Moderna jabs, lab-generated mRNA tells [human cells](#) to create antigens—proteins that are similar to ones found in the COVID-19 virus.

Thanks to those antigens, a person's immune system learns how to fight the virus and neutralize COVID if it enters the body.

After the cells create these proteins, the body breaks down the mRNA instructions and gets rid of them.

Such direct communication with cells is revolutionary—classic vaccines aimed to provoke an [immune response](#) by injecting a neutralized form of a virus or antigens into the system.

Where did this come from?

The first big breakthrough, in the late 1970s, was in using mRNA to make test-tube cells produce proteins.

A decade later, scientists were able to get the same results in mice, but mRNA still had two major drawbacks as a medical tool.

For one thing, cells in [live animals](#) resisted synthetic mRNA, provoking a dangerous immune response.

On top of that, mRNA molecules are fragile, making them difficult to deliver to the system without altering them.

In 2005, Kariko and Weissman of Penn State University published a groundbreaking study showing that a lipid—or fat molecule—envelope could safely deliver mRNA without negative effects.

The research caused a buzz in the pharmaceutical community and [start-ups](#) dedicated to mRNA therapies began to pop up around the world.

What else can mRNA do?

Scientists have worked on developing mRNA jabs for illnesses like seasonal flu, rabies and Zika, as well as those that have remained vaccine-resistant until now, including malaria and AIDS.

Researchers have also started testing personalized treatments on [cancer patients](#), using samples of the proteins in their tumors to create specialized mRNA.

This then triggers the immune system to target specific cancer cells.

"The mRNA platform is versatile," University of Pennsylvania biochemist Norbert Pardi told AFP. "Any protein can be encoded as

mRNA so there are many potential applications."

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