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*SARS-CoV-2*





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*SARS-CoV-2*

«Η έγκριση της Μεταπτυχιακού Διπλώματος Ειδίκευσης από το Τμήμα Ιατρικής του Πανεπιστημίου Ιωαννίνων δεν υποδηλώνει αποδοχή των γνώμων του συγγραφέα Ν. 5343/32, άρθρο 202, παράγραφος 2 (νομική κατοχύρωση του Ιατρικού Τμήματος)».

*SARS-CoV-2*

*SARS-CoV-2 Laboratory Surveillance*

:

μ

μ μ

: 10/12/2022

\_\_\_\_\_ :

\_\_\_\_\_ μ

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_





4	μ	SARS-CoV-2	.....	16	
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				.....	91

**1. μ**

μ ( ) μ μ μ  
μ μ μ μ  
: μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ  
μ .  
μ μ μ μ μ  
μ .





2.

2 SARS-CoV-2 (severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2), COVID-19 (coronavirus disease 2019), 2019

[2]. 2019 [3].

SARS-CoV-2 CoV-1 MERS-CoV, SARS-CoV-2 (severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2) 2019-nCoV (2019-novel coronavirus), SARS-CoV-2 (severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2) 11 2020, Coronavirus Study Group (CSG) 2015 [3].

SARS-CoV-2 SARS-CoV-2 96,2% BatCoV RaTG13, original [3].

30 2020, COVID-19, 11 2020 [2], [5]. (WHO) 9 216 23 2020, [2].

2020, [2].

2020, [2].

[2].

COVID-19 [2]. COVID-19  
 ,  
 / .  
 ,  
 ,  
 ,  
 COVID-19, [2].  
 ,  
 ,  
 .  
 , . . SARS  
 MERS, COVID-19 [2].  
 SARS-  
 CoV-1 VLPs, DNA,  
 ( ).  
 ,  
 1. MERS-CoV,  
 , DNA ,  
 1. ,  
 [4].  
 2020 165 [5].  
 SARS-CoV-2  
 ,  
 ( Novavax, Sinovac, Sanofi GSK)  
 mRNA  
 , SARS-CoV-2 2020,  
 U.S.  
 Food and Drug Administration (FDA) (IND review)  
 63  
 ( )

MERS, CanSino) SARS-CoV-2 [5].

3.

18 Edward Jenner, Gloucestershire

1779, Jenner Sarah Nelmes James Philips.

Jenner

Louis Pasteur,

Joseph Meister

1885 Louis Pasteur

10 14 « »

Pasteur «... ».  
[6].

#### 4. SARS-CoV-2

99 μ μ μ SARS-CoV-2 μ  
 μ Wuhan Jinyintan, 1 20  
 2020 49% μ μ  
 Huanan Seafood Wholesale Market  
 . μ μ SARS-CoV-2  
 μ μ μ , 96,2%  
 μ μ SARS-CoV. μ μ μ μ  
 μ Phan et al. SARS-  
 CoV-2 μ μ  
 (pair-wise sequence analysis) μ  
 μ 88% μ μ SARS  
 , μ μ SARS-CoV-2,  
 μ μ  
 50% μ . ,  
 Huanan μ μ  
 , μ SARS-  
 CoV-2 [3].  
 SARS-CoV-2, SARS-CoV MERS-CoV μ  
 "Coronavirinae", , μ  
 μ .  
 μ μ μ [3].  
 μ SARS-CoV μ 2002-2003 μ μ  
 μ μ ,  
 μ MERS-CoV 2012. SARS-  
 CoV μ MERS-CoV  
 μ 1. μ SARS-CoV-2 μ  
 μ μ  
 Huanan [3].

SARS-CoV-2

89%  $\mu$   $\mu$  SARS-like  
 ZXC21 (bat-SL-CoVZXC21, . MG772934.1) ZC45 (MG772933.1)  
 82%  $\mu$   $\mu$  SARS-CoV Tor2 (JX163927),  
 SARS-CoV-2 lineage betacoronavirus,  
 $\mu$   $\mu$  bat-SL-CoVZC45 bat-SL-CoVZXC21  
 SARS-CoV.  $\mu$  (S)  
 $\mu$  2 (ACE2),  
 SARS-CoV  $\mu$   $\mu$  . ,  $\mu$   
 $\mu$  SARS-CoV-2 ACE2  $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$  ACE2  $\mu$   $\mu$  ,  
 $\mu$   $\mu$  ACE2  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 [3].

5.  $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$  .  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .  
 $\mu$  ,  $\mu$   
 $\mu$  , « »  $\mu$   $\mu$  ,  
 $\mu$  ,  $\mu$  . ( )  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$  ,  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$  .  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$  [6].  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  ( )  
 $\mu$   $\mu$  )  $\mu$   $\mu$   
 [7].





6. **SARS-COV-2** -  $\mu$   $\mu$

1960,

RNA  $\mu$   $\mu$

Nidovirales, Coronaviridae Coronavirinae

[3].  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

Coronavirinae  $\mu$

Alphacoronavirus, Betacoronavirus, Gammacoronavirus Deltacoronavirus [3].

$\mu$   $\mu$

[2]. Betacoronavirus  $\mu$

(lineages) A, B, C D [3]. SARS-CoV-2

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

Sarbecovirus, lineage B, Betacoronavirus [3],[8].

$\mu$  Betacoronavirus SARS-CoV MERS-CoV.

CoVs  $\mu$  RNA  $\mu$  26 32 (kb).  $\mu$

$\mu$  RNA  $\mu$  5 cap  $\mu$   $\mu$  3' poly(A) ,  $\mu$

SARS-CoV-2  $\mu$  RNA (mRNA)  $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$

(ORFs) 1a/b  $\mu$  .  $\mu$  (~20 kb)

$\mu$  .  $\mu$  1-16  $\mu$   $\mu$

(nsps 1-16), (i) , (ii) RNA-

$\mu$  RNA  $\mu$  , (iii) (iv)

$\mu$   $\mu$  [2].

$\mu$   $\mu$  SARS-CoV-2 4  $\mu$  [2].

(S), (E),  $\mu$   $\mu$  ( ) ( ) 6

accessory (3a, 6, 7a, 7b, 8, 9b) [8].

5'  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

untranslated region (UTR),  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$  RNA. 3' UTR

$\mu$  RNA RNA.

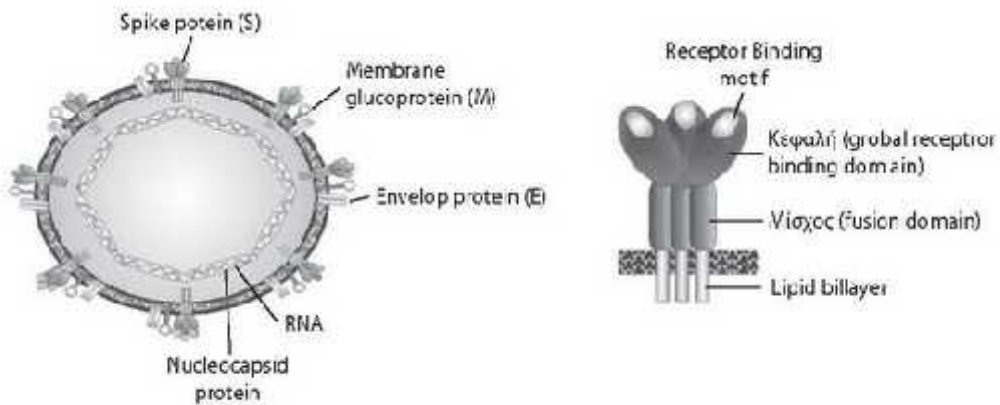
$\mu$  CoV 5'-leader-UTR- -S-E-M-N-3'-

UTR-poly(A)  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

3'  $\mu$  .  $\mu$

ORF3b, ORF6





Σχήμα 1. Α: Δομή των SARS-CoV και SARS-CoV-2. Β: Δομή των S πρωτεϊνών

1 . μ SARS-CoV SARS-CoV-2 . μ S ï [9]  
 μ , μ  
 μ μ μ  
 μ μ [3].

## 7. μ SARS-COV-2

μ μ  
 SARS-COV-2  
 μ 2 μ μ μ S μ  
 (ACE-2). , μ  
 , furin serine proteases TMPRSS2 TMPRSS4,  
 μ μ  
 RNA [4].  
 T μ μ 2 (Angiotensin Converting Enzyme 2-  
 ACE2)  
 μ SARS-CoV-2 [9].  
 S μ μ μ (RBD) [4].  
 , μ μ μ μ μ  
 μ μ μ μ μ  
 μ μ ACE2. ,  
 μ μ RBD

$\mu$  RBD  $\mu$   $\mu$  COVID-19.  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  ,  $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  ( )  $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$  ,  $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$  (cross-reaction)  $\mu$   $\mu$   
site (RIS) , receptor interaction  
 $\mu$   $\mu$  ACE2  $\mu$  ,  
RIS  $\mu$   $\mu$

[4].

$\mu$  S1.  $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$  S / (FP),  $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$  S2  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$  (NTD)  
S  $\mu$   $\mu$  ( ) ,  $\mu$   
( ) ( )  $\mu$  [4].

$\mu$   $\mu$  ( )  $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  S1-Fc fusion protein SARS-  
COV-2  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$  VLPs,  
 $\mu$  RBD DNA RNA.  $\mu$

$\mu$  S,  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  ,  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  S  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  ,  
 $\mu$   $\mu$  RBD.  $\mu$  ,  
 $\mu$   $\mu$  RIS  $\mu$  , RBD RIS  $\mu$   
 $\mu$  S [4].

( )  $\mu$  COVID-19  
 $\mu$  IgG  $\mu$   $\mu$   
IgG1 IgG3. ,  $\mu$  IgA  $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$  ,  $\mu$

TLR7/8  
IgA [4].

IgA  $\mu$   
TLR9  $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .

$\mu$  (nAbs) S

$\mu$  ,

$\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$  COVID-19,

$\mu$  [2].

### 8. $\mu$ $\mu$ COVID-19

$\mu$  ,

$\mu$   $\mu$  COVID-19

$\mu$  ,  $\mu$

$\mu$  ,

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$  3,7% [2].

### 9.

#### 9.1.RT-PCR

$\mu$  SARS-CoV-2

COVID-19 RT-PCR (  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  )

$\mu$  RT-PCR  $\mu$  RNA

$\mu$  (  $\mu$  )

$\mu$  100

/mL  $\mu$  5-6  $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$  RT-PCR  $\mu$   $\mu$  .

[11].  $\mu$   $\mu$  , PCR  $\mu$

$\mu$  ,  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$  .

COVID-19 24  $\mu$  . ,  $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .

$\mu$  ,  $\mu$  .

$\mu$   $\mu$  10  $\mu$   $\mu$  .

μ μ , μ μ μ . ,  
μ 20 μ μ μ . ,  
COVID-19 μ PCR  
μ μ , μμ [33].

### 9.2.Rapid Ag

μ SARS-CoV-2 (Rapid  
Ag COVID-19 test) ( )  
μ . -  
μ , μμ ( μ )  
15 μ 30 [33].

### 10. μ

μ μ μ COVID-19  
μ μ ( μ )  
COVID-19 μ μ μ  
μ μ . IgM μ IgG  
6 μ , IgG μ  
μ μ , μ  
μ . μ  
μ (IgM:  
- μ , IgG:  
G- μ -  
μ , IgA: -  
μ ). μ μ μ :  
μ ELISA ( μ ) CLIA  
( μ μ ) .  
μ ELISA  
μ μ μ  
μ μ μ  
μ μ μ  
(screening) μ μ . μ





BSL-2,  $\mu$

$\mu$  .

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

SARS-CoV-2.  $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$  , (Ig),  $\mu$  ,

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$  ,  $\mu$  ,

$\mu$   $\mu$  . IgM

$\mu$   $\mu$  , IgG

$\mu$   $\mu$  . IgA IgM  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

2  $\mu$  IgG  $\mu$  3  $\mu$  .

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  >1000

>60 DPSO,  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$  ( 40 DPSO) [12].

**11.  $\mu$  (warp speed)**

**$\mu$  COVID-19**

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  [8].

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  ,  $\mu$

$\mu$  SARS-CoV-2 [4].  $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$  COVID-19,  $\mu$   $\mu$  [8].

$\mu$  27  $\mu$  2020  $\mu$   $\mu\mu$  187  $\mu$  ,  $\mu$

$\mu$  , 44  $\mu$  ,

$\mu$  [ 2] [5].



COVID-19, S. [8].

## 12. (VOC)

(variants of concern-VOC) VOCs, Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta Omicron, Alpha Delta Beta Gamma Omicron COVID-19. VOCs ( .7). Omicron, [33].

### 12.1.

#### B.1.1.7

2020 18 2020, B.1.1.7 Alpha Alpha Del69/70 S

96,6% μ  
 μ μ μ  
 μ μ μ SARS-CoV-2.[12] Del69/70,  
 μ ( D614G VOC E484K Beta Gamma)  
 μ μ . μ μ  
 μ μ , μ  
 μ μ .[34] μ  
 μ μ μ μ  
 , μ μ , μ  
 . Del69/70, μ  
 S : Del144 ( 95%  
 μ ) , N501Y (97,6%), A570D (99,2%),  
 D614G (99,3%) , P681H (99%), T716I (98,7%), S982A (98,8%) D1118H  
 (99,2%). μ , Del69/70 Del144 μ  
 μ μ μ μ NTD,105  
 μ μ NTD  
 N3 ( μμ 141-156) N5 ( μμ 246-  
 260), Del144 μ N3  
 μ . Del69/70 μ  
 μ μ N501Y μ  
 μ μ S ACE2  
 μ μ . , N501Y μ  
 , μ .  
 μ μ Beta, Gamma  
 Omicron. μ VOC,  
 μ D614G. μ μ Plante JA et al.  
 D614G μ SARS-CoV-2 μ . , D614G μ  
 μ .[34],[35]. μ μ  
 SARS-CoV-2. μ  
 P681H  
 μ S1 S2 [36].

**12.2. .(Beta)**

B.1.351 ( 501Y.V2)  
 2020 μ μ μ  
 μ Nelson Mandela. B.1.154, B.1.1.56 C.1  
 μ μ μ  
 Eastern Cape, Western Cape KwaZulu-Natal μ μ μ ,  
 μ μ μ ( 2020).[34]  
 18 μ 2020, B.1.351 VOC  
 μ Beta. μ μ , B.1.351  
 μ 501Y.V2-1/-2/-3, 501.Y.V2-1  
 μ 501Y.V2-2 μ  
 μ μ 18 417 μ  
 μ μ Del241/243 501Y.V2-3.136.  
 μ VOC Beta, 89,6 93% μ  
 K417N Del241/243, μ 501Y  
 VOC Beta .  
 μ S : L18F (  
 43,6% μ ), D80A (97,1%), D215G (94,6%),  
 Del241/243 (89,6%), K417N (93%), E484K (86,5%), N501Y (87%), D614G (97,8%)  
 A701V (96,4%) . μ 17, 174, 122 149  
 NTD μ μ μ NTD137  
 L18F μ μ μ μμ 17  
 μ . Del241/243  
 μ Del144 μ  
 μ μ . , μ  
 μ K717N E484K ( K417T  
 Gamma E484A Omicron) μ  
 μ μ A-D \* μ μ  
 K417N μ μ .  
 , μ L18F, Del241/243, K417N, E484K N501Y  
 N501Y D614G μ . μ , K417N,  
 , μ μ , μ  
 μ μ μ  
 μ μ 10

### 12.3. $\mu\mu$

P.1  $\mu$  2020  
 $\mu$  ,  
 76%  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$  COVID-19  
 180 1 19 , 30  $\mu$   
 $\mu$  . 11 2021, P.1  
 VOC  $\mu$  Gamma.  
 12  $\mu$  S  $\mu\mu$  : L18F (  
 97,9%  $\mu$  P.1), T20N (97,9%), P26S (97,6%), D138Y (95,5%),  
 R190S (93,6%), K417T (95,5%), E484K (95,2%), N501Y (95,3%), D614G (99%),  
 H655Y (98,5%), T1027I (97,2%), V1176F (98,1%) (<https://outbreak.info>).  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 K417T, E484K, N501Y D614G Alpha Beta  
 , .  
 $\mu$  , L18F, K417T, E484K N501Y  $\mu$   
 , K417T, N501Y  
 D614G  $\mu$   $\mu$  . , VOC  
 Gamma  $\mu$   $\mu$  VOC Beta,  
 $\mu$  Beta,  $\mu$   $\mu$   
 RBD  $\mu$   $\mu$  Beta  
 Gamma  $\mu$  Alpha [36].

### 12.4. (Delta)

B.1.617.2 ,  
 2020  $\mu$   
 $\mu$  COVID-19,  
 400.000 . 11 2021,  
 VOC  $\mu$  Delta. VOC Delta  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  VOC Alpha  
 169 .  
 $\mu$  S Delta: T19R (  
 98,3% ), T95I (38,3%), G142D (66,1%), E156G  
 (92,1%), Del157/158 (92,2%), L452R (96,9%), T478K (97,2%), D614G (99,3%),  
 P681R (99,2%), D950N (95,3%). G142D E156G N3,

$\mu$  NTD  $\mu$  ,  $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$  NTD. Del157/158  
 $\mu$  Del144 Alpha  
 Del241/243 Beta, ,  $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$  - ,  
 Delta( 129), L452R  $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$  .  $\mu$  P681R  $\mu$   $\mu$   
 P681H,  $\mu$  Delta  
 $\mu$  Alpha.[36],[37].  
 $\mu$  L452R, T478K  
 $\mu$  Alpha, Beta Gamma,  $\mu$   
 VOC Delta  $\mu$  (  $\mu$   $\mu$  3,2-8,  
 $\mu$  5)  $\mu$   
 Alpha, Delta  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .

### 12.5. $\mu$ (Omicron)

$\mu$  2021, B.1.1.529  $\mu$  .  $\mu$   
 S 30  $\mu$   
 VOCs, B.1.1.529  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  S  $\mu$   
 VOC 26  $\mu$  2021  
 $\mu$  Omicron. Omicron  
 $\mu$  ,  $\mu$   $\mu$  Omicron  
 $\mu$  Delta.  $\mu$   $\mu$  Omicron,  $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$  / /  $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$  , Omicron  $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$  .  $\mu$  Omicron  
 $\mu$  , Thomas P. Peacock et al.  $\mu$   
 $\mu$  Omicron Calu-3 ( $\mu$   $\mu$  ,  $\mu$   
 TMPRSS2 , CTSL,  
 $\mu$   $\mu$  )  
 Delta, Omicron  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$  TMPRSS2 TMPRSS2  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  ,

Omicron  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .[38]

S Omicron 31  $\mu$  : A67V, Del69/70, T95I, G142D, Del143/145, N211I, Del212-212, G339D, S371L, S373P, S375F, K477N, G149N, G417N, G149N, G143 , Q498R, N501Y, Y505H, T547K, D614G, H655Y, N679K, P681H, N764K, D796Y, N856K, Q954H, N969K L981F. Cao Y  $\mu$   $\mu$  ,  $\mu$  477/493/496/498/501/505  $\mu$   $\mu$  ,  $\mu$  477/478/484  $\mu$   $\mu$  ,  $\mu$  C/D/E.  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  484, 440/446 346/440, ,  $\mu$   $\mu$  F  $\mu$  373/375.

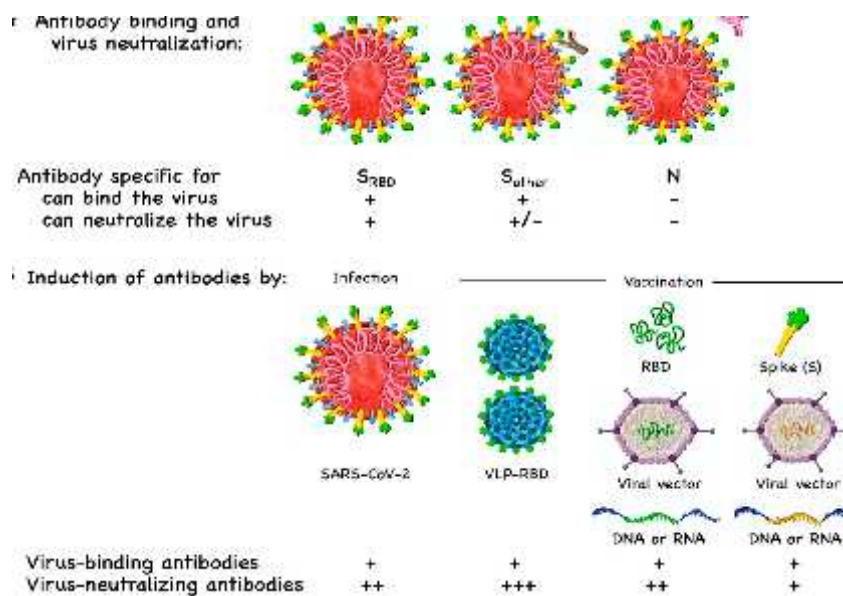
$\mu$  Del69/70, K417N, N501Y, D614G P681H  $\mu$   $\mu$  (  $\mu$   $\mu$  2,6–4,0) Del143/145, K417N, T478K, E484A N501Y  $\mu$   $\mu$  Omicron  $\mu$   $\mu$  VOC Delta.[39]  $\mu$  ,  $\mu$  Omicron, (  $\mu$   $\mu$  ,  $\mu$   $\mu$  ) .

Pajon et al. Nemet et al.  $\mu$  mRNA-1273 BNT162b2 Omicron,  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .  $\mu$  BNT162b2 mRNA-1273  $\mu$   $\mu$  Omicron. ,  $\mu$  Wang J BBIBP- CorV Omicron.  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  ,  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  6  $\mu$   $\mu$  ,  $\mu$  RBD  $\mu$  [40].









**Εικόνα 3: Διαφορετικά είδη αντισωμάτων και επαγωγή αντισωμάτων στην μόλυνση και τον εμβολιασμό.**

Τα αντισώματα που είναι ειδικά για τις επιφανειακές πρωτεΐνες του ιού, μπορούν να δεσμευτούν στον SARS-CoV-2. Τα αντισώματα που συνδέονται στην περιοχή δέσμευσης του υποδοχέα της πρωτεΐνης S (RBD) είναι πιθανόν και εξουδετερωτικά καθώς μπορούν να εμποδίσουν την δέσμευση και την επερχόμενη μόλυνση από τον ιό. Τα περισσότερα αντισώματα που συνδέονται σε άλλα τμήματα της πρωτεΐνης ακιδας S, μπορεί να μην είναι εξουδετερωτικά. Τα αντισώματα (ροζ χρώμα) που είναι ειδικά για τις πρωτεΐνες του νουκλεοκαψιδίου(N) δεν έχουν δυνατότητα σύνδεσης σε ζωντανούς ιούς. Τόσο η μόλυνση, όσο και ο εμβολιασμός μπορούν να επάγουν δεσμευτικά αντισώματα. Τα VLP-RBD εμβόλια έχουν μεγάλη πιθανότητα να επάγουν εξουδετερωτικά αντισώματα, υπό την προϋπόθεση ότι εμφανίζουν την περιοχή RBD (πράσινο) με επαναλαμβανόμενο και επομένως εξαιρετικά ανοσογονικό τρόπο [4].

**14.**

**μ**

**μ**

,

**μ**

**μ**

**μ**

,

**μ**

**μ**

**μ**

**μ**

**μ**

,

**μ**

**μ**

,

**μ**

**μ**

**μ**

,

**μ**

virus-like particles (VLPs),

(DNA RNA).

-

μ μ μ μ [2].  
 320 μ  
 μ μ SARS-CoV-2. μ COVID-19, μ  
 , μ  
 μ μ μ μ  
 . μ μ μ  
 μ , μ μ  
 μ (RBD). , -  
 μ μ (μ )  
 -  
 μ [13]. μ μ  
 μ μ  
 , μ  
 ACE2 (hACE2) μ μ  
 μ COVID-19 μ μ .  
 μ μ μ μ μ  
 hACE2 μ [10].  
 μ μ μ μ  
 μ .

### 14.1. mRNA

RNA (messenger RNA,mRNA)  
 , μ , μ mRNA  
 μ μ . μ μ  
 μ μ μ μ  
 mRNA μ , μ μ μ  
 μ μ [14]. μ μ  
 μ mRNA μ μ  
 μ mRNA μ ( ) ,  
 μ μ [2], [5]. μ COVID-19  
 μ μ μ  
 μ [5]. μ  
 μ μ :

- mRNA-1273, Moderna  
 Spikevax, (NIH),  
 2020, 42 SARS-CoV-2  
 (ClinicalTrials.gov NCT04283461) [2],[4],[15].  
 mRNA-1273 mRNA, elasomeran  
 RNA (mRNA) 5', DNA,  
 in vitro (S) SARS-CoV-2, S  
 (LNPs) LNP  
 2018 patisiran, RNA» (siRNA)  
 Onpattro, (hATTR) (Onpattro Alnylam  
 Pharmaceuticals, Cambridge, MA, ), [2],[15],[16].  
 mRNA mRNA  
 SARS-CoV-2  
 COVID-19 [15].  
 BioNTech (Mainz, ),  
 Pfizer, BNT162b2,  
 BioNTech, mRNA [2],[8].  
 mRNA ( ) Comirnaty,  
 RNA (mRNA) 5' )

CoV-2 [17].  
 RNA  
 SARS-CoV-2. mRNA  
 RNA  
 mRNA  
 COVID-19 [17],[18].  
 BNT162b2 2 (EUA)  
 WHO [18].  
 CureVac (Tübingen, RNAoptimizer®  
 COVID-19, CVnCoV [2],[8].  
 BIOCAD (SARS-COV-2 mRNA [2].  
 mRNA COVID-19  
 Tongji (Stemirna  
 Therapeutics (mRNA LPP Stemirna [2]. LPP  
 mRNA (LNP), LPP mRNA

$\mu$  . ,  $\mu$  LPP  $\mu$   
 ,  
 [14].  
 -  $\mu$  Fudan (Fudan, ),  $\mu$   $\mu$   
 Shanghai JiaoTong ( , ) RNACure Biopharma ( , ),  
 $\mu$  mRNA  
 COVID-19.  $\mu$  mRNA  
 RBD S nAbs,  $\mu$   
 mRNA VLPs [2].  
 - Imperial College ( ,  $\mu$  )  
 $\mu$  mRNA COVID-19  $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$  RNA  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  (LNP),  
 $\mu$  HIV-1 Env gp140 [2].  
 - Arcturus Therapeutics ( , , )  $\mu$   
 $\mu$  Duke ( )  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  STARRTM  
 (self-transcribing and replicating RNA)  $\mu$  RNA  $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  LUNAR®  $\mu$  in situ  
 SARS-CoV-2  $\mu$  -  
 [2].  
 - eTheRNA Immunotherapies (Niel, )  $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$  TriMix.  $\mu$   
 TriMix  $\mu$   
 mRNAs (caTLR4, CD40L CD70) (DCs)  
 CD4+ CD8 +.  $\mu$   
 $\mu$  mRNA -  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  [2].  
 - Sanofi Pasteur Translate Bio (Lexington, MA, )  
 $\mu$  mRNA  $\mu$  mRNA  
 $\mu$  (MRTTM) Translate Bio.  $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  mRNA  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 2  $\mu$  [2].  
 - Centro Nacional de Biotecnología ( , )  
 $\mu$  mRNA COVID-19  
 $\mu$  MVA S,  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$  [2].

- Daiichi Sankyo ( , ) μ mRNA  
 S μ μ  
 LNPs μ μ  
 μ μ μ  
 ( , ) [2].

1: μ μ RNA COVID-19  
 [2]

Πλατφόρμα τεχνολογίας για την ανάπτυξη εμβολίου	RNA			
Υποψήφιο εμβόλιο/ Πληροφορίες	Κατασκευαστής	Στάδιο	Δοκιμή/περιοχή	Link
RNAoptimizer® technology	CureVac	Clinical testing in June 2020	Tubingen, Germany	CureVac
Mrna	BIOCAD	Animal testing in April 2020	St. Petersburg, Russia	BIOCAD
Lipid nanoparticle (LNP)-encapsulated mRNA	China CDC/Tongji University/Stemirna Therapeutics	Clinical testing in April 2020	Beijing, China	Xinhuanet.com
LNP-encapsulated mRNA cocktail encoding VLP and LNP-encapsulated mRNA encoding RBD	Fudan University, Shanghai JiaoTong University, and RNACure Biopharma	Animal testing ongoing	Shanghai, China	Fudan University
LNP-encapsulated saRNA	Imperial College London	Clinical testing in June 2020	UK	Imperial College London
LNP-encapsulated saRNA	Arcturus Therapeutics/Duke-National University of Singapore	Animal testing ongoing	San Diego, USA; Singapore	Arcturus Therapeutics



mRNA for intranasal delivery	eTheRNA Immunotherapies/EpiVax/ Nexelis, REPROCELL/Centre for the Evaluation of Vaccination	Clinical testing in early 2021	Niel, Belgium	eTheRNA
mRNA	Sanofi Pasteur/Translate Bio	Animal testing planned	Lyon, France; Lexington, MA, United States	Sanofi Pasteur
Replication defective SARS-CoV-2 derived RNAs	Centro Nacional Biotecnología (CNB-CSIC)	Advancing preclinical candidate	Madrid, Spain	CNB-CSIC
LNP-encapsulated mRNA	University of Tokyo/Daiichi-Sankyo	Advancing preclinical candidate	Tokyo, Japan	Daiichi-Sankyo

2: μ RNA COVID-19 μ [2]

Τίτλος μελέτης	Εμβόλιο	Sponsor	Περιοχή	Κατάσταση	Φάση	Πρωταρχικό αποτέλεσμα	Αναγνωριστικό μελέτης
Safety and Immunogenicity Study of 2019-nCoV Vaccine (mRNA-1273) to Prevent SARS-CoV-2 Infection; Dose-Confirmation Study to Evaluate the Safety, Reactogenicity, and Immunogenicity of mRNA-1273 COVID-19 Vaccine in Adults Aged 18 Years and Older	mRNA-1273	National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID)/Moderna Therapeutics	Washington, USA	Recruiting	I; II	Relevant safety outcomes (12 months follow up); Adverse events (28 days post-vaccination); SARS-CoV-2-specific binding antibody (through 1 year after the final dose)	NCT04283461; NCT04405076

<p>Study to Describe the Safety, Tolerability, Immunogenicity, and Potential Efficacy of RNA Vaccine Candidates Against COVID-19 in Healthy Adults; A Trial Investigating the Safety and Effects of Four BNT162 Vaccines Against COVID-2019 in Healthy Adults</p>	<p>BNT162 (BNT162 a1, BNT162 b1, BNT162 b2) (Prime/Boost), BNT162 c2 (Single Dose)</p>	<p>BioNTech RNA Pharmaceuticals GmbH and Pfizer</p>	<p>Mainz, Germany; Berlin, Germany</p>	<p>Recruiting; Recruiting</p>	<p>I/II</p>	<p>Solicited local reactions at the injection ; Solicited systemic reactions (up to 7 ± 1 day after each immunization); Treatment-emergent adverse event (up to 21 ± 2 day after prime immunization and 28 ± 4 days after boost immunization)</p>	<p>NCT04368728; NCT04380701</p>
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## 14.2. DNA

Wolff et al. [10].

μ DNA (naked plasmid DNA), μ DNA (minicircle DNA), μ DNA (minimalistic),

immunologically defined gene expression (MIDGE)) Doggybone DNA

μ ( . . μ ) . Minicircle DNA, MIDGE

Doggybone DNA / /

μ μ μ (bacterial backbone

of plasmids). bacterial backbone μ μ

[10].

μ DNA μ μ .

μ , μ μ ,

μ μ DNA [10].

μ DNA μ ,

μ μ , μ DNA

μ μ COVID-19 [5],[10].

μ μ / / μ μ DNA.

μ , DNA μ , μ mRNA

μ [5]. μ μ μ

DNA μ μ . μ

μ , [2]. μ DNA

DNA μ μ μ μ

μ DNA, μ ,

(APCs) μ μ

μ DNA ,

μ , NLS (Nuclear Localization

Signal) [10].

μ , μ μ

μ μ DNA in vitro in vivo

μ μ μ .

μ μ , (jet-injection),

μ μ μ CO2 μ

μ μ , μ DNA μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ (gene gun) ( μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ DNA ( . . μ μ μ μ

DNA)  $\mu$  .  $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$  DNA

(microneedle array) (  $\mu$   $\mu$  ), 1000

$\mu$  (  $\mu$  100–1000  $\mu\text{m}$ )  $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$  DNA  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  . (electroporation)  $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$  DNA  $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$  DNA.  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  ,

$\mu$   $\mu$  DNA,  $\mu$

$\mu$  [10].

(virosomes)  $\mu$   $\mu$  ,  $\mu$  ,  $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  DNA (  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$  ).  $\mu$  - -  $\mu$  DNA

$\mu$   $\mu$  DNA  $\mu$  ,

$\mu$  DNA [10].

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  DNA

$\mu$  [10].

$\mu$  DNA in naked form.

$\mu\mu$

$\mu$  DNA,

DNA .  $\mu$   $\mu$  , DNA

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  DNA

$\mu$  . ,  $\mu$

in vivo,  $\mu$

$\mu$  DNA  $\mu$  [10].

$\mu$  COVID-19,  $\mu$   $\mu$

$\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  DNA  $\mu$   $\mu$

( ),  $\mu$

$\mu$  DNA COVID-19 [10].

$\mu$  DNA  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  ,

$\mu$  ( ),  $\mu$  (ID), (SC), (IV),

(intranodal)

μ DNA.

μ DNA, μ DNA, μ DNA,

μ DNA, μ DNA,

μ Langerhans,

μ Langerhans μ

μ DNA

μ (IM)

μ DNA μ DNA μ (ID)

μ DNA COVID-19 [10].

(viral promoters),

(CMV) ( )

μ /

μ [10].

μ DNA μ

(insertional mutations) μ DNA μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ

μμ FDA μ DNA

μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ q-PCR. μ μ μ μ μ

μ , μ μ

[10].  
DNA  
DNA  
(APCs)  
APCs  
MHC I II CD8  
(CTLs) CD4+ T (Th),  
DNA  
COVID-19.  
COVID-19, DNA  
DNA  
DNA [10].  
DNA, [10].  
DNA SARS-CoV-2. (S) SARS-CoV-2  
DNA COVID-19 [10].  
S, S ( ),  
RBD, S1 S2 DNA COVID-19.  
DNA SARS-CoV-2 GX-19N, S.  
DNA I, II III.

- Zydus Cadila ( ) DNA (ZyCoV-S SARS-CoV-2 DNA. COVID-19 [10].
- Evvivax ( ) Applied DNA Sciences (Stony Brook, NY, ) Takis Biotech ( ) DNA. Evvivax DNA in vivo
- Takis Biotech ( ) (electro-gene-transfer) COVID-19, ) [2].
- AnGes Inc. ( , ) 2020 COVID-19 DNA. AnGes , , 2019, . AnGes DNA, DNA , [2],[19].
- Cobra Biologics (Newcastle, UK) Karolinska Institute ( , ) DNA, ORT® (Operator-Repressor Titration) Cobra DNA , (marker genes).
- Immunomic Therapeutics (Rockville, MD, ) PharmaJet (Golden, CO, USA) DNA, DNA : UNiversal Intracellular Targeted Expression (UNITE) Immunomic (Rockville, MD, ), in silico T- EpiVax Tropis® PharmaJet. UNITE Immunomic MHC-II

MHC-I Th1 CD8+

[2].

- μ Waterloo (Waterloo, ON, )

μ DNA μ

μ , μ μ

μ DNA , SARS-CoV-2

μ VLPs μ [2].

- bacTRL-Spike Symvivo Corporation (Burnaby, )

μ bacTRL μ , μ

μ μ bacTRL-Spike

Bifidobacterium longum,

μ DNA

S SARS-CoV-2 [2].

- INO-4800 Inovio Pharmaceuticals

( , ) μ μ μ μ

pGX9501 μ S SARS-CoV-2

μ INOVIO

μ CELLECTRA® 2000.

CELLECTRA® 2000 μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ

μ [2], [10].

3: μ μ DNA COVID-19

[2]

Πλατφόρμα τεχνολογίας για την ανάπτυξη εμβολίου	DNA			
Υποψήφιο εμβόλιο/ Πληροφορίες	Κατασκευαστής	Στάδιο	Δοκιμή/περιοχή	Link
DNA plasmid vaccine (electroporation)	Zydus Cadila	Advancing preclinical candidate	Ahmedabad, India	Zydus Cadila
Four linear DNA-based vaccine candidates	Takis/Applied DNA Sciences/Evvivaax	Preclinical testing in Autumn 2020	Stony Brook, USA; Rome, Italy	Evvivaax
DNA	Osaka University/AnGes/Takara Bio	Animal testing in April 2020	Tokyo, Japan	AnGes



DNA with electroporation	Karolinska Institute/Cobra Biologics	Advancing preclinical candidate	Staffordshire, UK; Stockholm, Sweden	Cobra Biologics
Plasmid DNA, needle-free Delivery	Immunomic Therapeutics, Inc./EpiVax, Inc./Pharmajet, Inc.	Animal testing ongoing	Rockville, MD, USA; Providence, RI, USA; Golden, CL, USA	Immunomic
DNA, nasal delivery	University of Waterloo	Advancing preclinical candidate	Waterloo, ON, Canada	University of Waterloo

**4:** μ μ DNA COVID-19 μ  
: draft landscape and tracker of COVID-19 candidate vaccines – 4 May

2021 [10]

Είδος εμβολίου (όνομα εμβολίου)/περιγραφή	Κατασκευαστής	Συμμετέχοντες (n)	Δόση/οδός	κλινική φάση, συμπέρασμα	Αρ. καταχώρησης κλινικής δοκιμής
Πλασμίδιο DNA (INO-4800)/ ένα pGX9501 πλασμίδιο που κωδικοποιεί την πλήρους μήκους πρωτεΐνη S	Inovio Pharmaceuticals / International Vaccine Institute	40 υγιείς ενήλικες (18-50 ετών)	2x (1 or 2 mg) on day 0 and day 28/ID injection followed by EP using the CELLECTRA® 2000 device	I – (INO-4800 was safe and immunogenic in all of the vaccinated subjects. The vaccine elicited either or both humoral or cellular immune responses)	NCT04336410
Πλασμίδιο DNA	Inovio	160 υγιείς	2x (1 or 2	I/II	NCT04447781

(INO-4800)		Pharmaceuticals / International Vaccine Institute	ενήλικες (19 ετών και άνω)	mg) /ID injection followed by EP using the CELLECTRA® 2000 device		
Πλασμίδιο DNA (INO-4800)		Inovio Pharmaceuticals / International Vaccine Institute	640 υγιείς ενήλικες (18-60 ετών) και μεγαλύτεροι (60-85 ετών)	2× (ID + EP)	II	ChiCTR2000040146
Πλασμίδιο DNA (INO-4800)		Inovio Pharmaceuticals / International Vaccine Institute	6578 υγιείς ενήλικες (18 ετών και άνω)	1× ή 2× (1 mg) on day 0 and day 28 /ID injection followed by EP using the CELLECTRA® 2000 device	II/III	NCT04642638
Plasmid DNA (AG0301-COVID19)/a Plasmid DNA + adjuvant		AnGes + Takara Bio + Osaka University	30 υγιείς ενήλικες (20 ετών και άνω)	2× (1 or 2 mg)/IM	I/II	NCT04463472
Plasmid DNA (AG0301-COVID19)		AnGes + Takara Bio + Osaka University	500 υγιείς ενήλικες (18 ετών και άνω)	2× 2 mg/IM	II/III	NCT04655625
Plasmid DNA (AG0301-COVID19)/a		AnGes + Takara Bio + Osaka University	30 υγιείς ενήλικες (20 ετών και	2× or 3× 2 mg/IM	I/II	NCT04527081

Plasmid DNA + adjuvant		άνω)				
Plasmid DNA (nCov Vaccine/ZyCOV-D)	Zydus Cadila	1048 (18-55 ετών στην φάση I, ≥12 ετών στην φάση II)	3× (1 or 2 mg)/ID injection by needle or PharmaJet®	I/II		CTRI/2020/07/0 26352
Plasmid DNA (nCov Vaccine/ZyCOV-D)	Zydus Cadila	150 υγιείς εθελοντές (18-60 ετών)	2× (3 mg)/ID injection by PharmaJet®	I/II		CTRI/2021/03/0 32051
Plasmid DNA (Covigenix VAX- 001)/DNA vaccines + proteo-lipid vehicle formulation	Entos Pharmaceuticals Inc.	72 υγιείς ενήλικες (18- 84 ετών)	2× IM on day 0 and day 14	I		NCT04591184
Plasmid DNA (CORVax 12)/encoding SARS-CoV-2 S protein with or without the combination of IL- 12p70 plasmid	Providence Health & Services	36 υγιείς ενήλικες (18 ετών και άνω)	2× ID followed by EP on day 0 and day 28	I		NCT04627675
Plasmid DNA (GLS- 5310)	GeneOne Life Science, Inc.	345 υγιείς ενήλικες (19- 65 ετών)	2× (0.6 or 1.2 mg)/ID on day 0 + 56 or day 0 + 84	I/II		NCT04673149

DNA (GX-19)/DNA vaccine encoding SARS-CoV-2 S protein	Genexine Consortium	210 υγιείς ενήλικες (18-50 ετών)	2× IM injection via EP or PharmaJet®	I/II	NCT04445389
DNA (GX-19N)/DNA vaccine encoding SARS-CoV-2 S protein antigen including the Nucleocapsid protein (NP) antigen	Genexine Consortium	170 υγιείς ενήλικες (18-55 ετών)	2× IM injection via EP	I/II	NCT04715997
DNA (COVIGEN)	University of Sydney, Bionet Co., Ltd Technovalia	150 υγιείς ενήλικες (18-75 ετών)	2× (IM or ID)	I	NCT04742842
Plasmid DNA (COVID-eVax)/DNA vaccine encoding SARS-CoV-2 S protein	Takis + Rottapharm Biotech	160 υγιείς ενήλικες (18-65 ετών)	2× (0.5, 1 or 2 mg) IM injection via EP	I/II	NCT04788459

**14.3. μ μ ( μ )**

μ ( ) ( ) μ , μ μ ( ) ( )

[2]. μ μ μ

μ μ : HPV

(Human Papillomavirus), HBV (Hepatitis B Virus)

[5]. μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ



Innovax Biotech ( ) S, AS04. Xiamen  
 Escherichia coli μ HPV μ μ

- Walter Reed (Silver Spring, MD, )

S  
 μ MERS-CoV S1 μ μ  
 NHPs, μ .  
 - EpiVax (Providence, RI, ) μ University of Georgia  
 (Athens, GA, USA) μ iVAX  
 μ a suite μ μ  
 , μ T  
 [2].

- μ μ μ μ —  
 μ (VIDO-InterVac, μ Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, )  
 μ μ S μ μ μ  
 μ μ MERS-CoV μ NHPs [2].

- μ ( , )  
 μ  
 μ μ H5N1 [2].

- PittCoVacc μ μ μ μ  
 μ (Pittsburgh, PA, ) μ μ  
 μ (MNA) SARS-CoV-2 S1 , μ μ  
 μ μ μ MNA μ μ μ μ 2  
 μ μ μ μ μ μ (ClinicalTrials.gov  
 Identifier: NCT02192021) [2].

- μ COVID-19 Heat Biologics (Morrisville, NC,  
 . . .) μ (chaperone) μ  
 μ gp96  
 (SIV) NHPs [2].

- μ Baylor College of Medicine Texas  
 Children's Hospital ( , , ) μ μ  
 SARS μ RBD  
 S SARS-CoV, μ μ  
 SARS-CoV- 2 [2].

μ ,  
 μ μ  
 COVID-19 [2]. ,

- IMV Inc. ( μ Québec, ) μ  
 μ DPX μ  
 S SARS-Cov-2, μ  
 μ (RSV)  
 [2].
- Vaxil Bio Therapeutics ( , , ) μ  
 VaxHit™ μ  
 (signal peptide domains) SARS-CoV-2,  
 μ mucin 1  
 μ μ μ [2].
- FlowVax COVID-19 , μ  
 μ μ μ μ Flow Pharma (Palo Alto,  
 CA, USA) SARS-CoV-2 [2]. Flow Pharma  
 μ μ  
 (CTL) [2].
- Generex Biotechnology ( , ) μ  
 EpiVax μ μ  
 μ μ COVID-19 μ  
 μ NuGenerex Immuno-Oncology Ii-Key (NGIO).  
 NGIO μ μ  
 , μ μ  
 HPV16+ [2].
- University of Saskatchewan's VIDO-InterVac  
 μ COVID-19 , μ - ,  
 μ μ μ μ (TriAdj)  
 Toll-like (TLR agonist) (  
 - CpG ),  
 μ . TriAdj μ  
 μ μ  
 μ μ [2].
- μ μ μ COVID-19, μ  
 μ Lactobacillus acidophilus  
 S. μ Th1 Th17  
 HIV-1 μ μ [2].
- ExpreS2ion Biotechnology (Hørsholm, ), Adaptvac (Hørsholm,  
 ) μ μ μ  
 Drosophila melanogaster Schneider 2  
 VLPs μ μ , μ  
 μ μ . μ

μ μ μ μ μ  
 μ μ μ VLP. μ  
 nAbs V3 HIV-1  
 μ μ  
 HPV [2].  
 - iBio (Newark, DE, ) μ CC-Pharming ( ,  
 ) iBIO-200, μ  
 COVID-19 μ μ  
 Agrobacterium (Nicotiana benthamiana) μ  
 μ  
 μ nAb [2].  
 - Novavax (Gaithersburg, MD, ) μ CEPI,  
 μ μ COVID-19  
 μ μ μ μ μ  
 Sf9/baculovirus μ S, μ μ  
 μ μ RSV [2]. μ μ μ  
 μ Nuvaxovid, SARS-CoV-2  
 μ DNA μ μ  
 μ μ Sf9  
 Spodoptera frugiperda μ μ Matrix-M [20].  
 μ  
 Nuvaxovid μ , μ μ μ  
 (S) SARS-CoV-2 μ μ  
 . Matrix-M μ  
 μ , μ  
 S. μ μ μ μ μ  
 - - S, μ μ μ μ  
 μ , μ μ  
 COVID-19 [20].  
 To Novavax μ  
 [7].

5: μ μ μ  
 COVID-19 [2]

Πλατφόρμα τεχνολογίας για την ανάπτυξη εμβολίου	πρωτεϊνικής υπομονάδας			
Υποψήφιο εμβόλιο/ Πληροφορίες	Κατασκευαστής	Στάδιο	Δοκιμή/περιοχή	Link



Recombinant vaccine of SARS-CoV-2 S protein expressed in baculovirus system + pandemic adjuvant system (squalene, dl- $\alpha$ -tocopherol and polysorbate 80)	Sanofi Pasteur/GSK/Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA)	Advancing preclinical candidate; clinical trial to begin between March and August 2021	Lyon, France; Brentford, UK; Washington, DC, USA	Sanofi Pasteur
Molecular clamp-stabilized S protein	University of Queensland/GSK/CSIRO/Viroclinics Xplore	Clinical testing in July, 2020	Queensland, Australia; Brentford, UK; Canberra, Australia; Rotterdam, The Netherlands	GSK University of Queensland
COVID-19 XWG-03: truncated S protein	GSK/Xiame n Innovax Biotech Co., Ltd./Xiame n University	Advancing preclinical candidate	Brentford, UK; Xiame n, Fujian, China	GSK
S protein	AJ Vaccines	Advancing preclinical candidate	Copenhagen, Denmark	AJVaccines
S protein	Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (WRAIR)/U Army Medical Institute of Infectious Diseases	Ongoing animal testing	Maryland, United States	WRAIR
S protein	EpiVax/University of Georgia	Advancing preclinical candidate	Providence, RI, USA; Athens, GA, USA	EpiVax
S protein	VIDO-InterVac, University of Saskatchewan	Ongoing animal testing	Saskatoon, SK, Canada	VIDO-InterVac
Adjuvanted S protein	National Institute of Infectious Disease	Advancing preclinical candidate	Tokyo, Japan	Japanese Agency for Medical Research and Development
PittCoVacc: Microneedle arrays S1 subunit	University of Pittsburgh	Clinical testing in Summer, 2020	Pittsburgh, PA, USA	University of Pittsburgh
Recombinant protein, nanoparticles (based on S-protein and other epitopes)	Saint-Petersburg scientific research institute of vaccines and serums	Clinical testing in 2021	Saint-Petersburg, Russia	WHO
Heat shock protein gp-96 backbone for multiple antigens	Heat Biologics/University of Miami	Advancing preclinical candidate	Morrisville, NC, USA; Miami, FL, USA	Heat Biologics
Receptor-binding domain (RBD) protein	Baylor College of Medicine/Texas Children's Hospital	Advancing preclinical candidate	Houston, TX, USA	Baylor College of Medicine
Adjuvanted RBD protein	Biological E Ltd.	Advancing preclinical	Hyderabad, India	WHO

		candidate		
DPX-COVID-19: Oil-based formulation with peptides epitopes of S protein	IMV Inc.	Clinical testing in Summer 2020	Québec, Canada	IMV
Human signal peptide domain complexed with undisclosed SARS-CoV-2 protein(s) as vaccine	Vaxil Bio Therapeutics	Advancing preclinical candidate (identified by <i>in silico</i> analysis)	Ness Ziona, Israel	Vaxil Bio Therapeutics
FlowVax COVID-19: Peptide, dry powder for injection or nasal spray	Flow Pharma Inc.	NHP testing in April 2020	East Palo Alto, CA, USA	Flow Pharma
Ii-Key hybrid peptide	Generex/EpiVax	Clinical testing in June, 2020	Toronto, Canada; Providence, RI, USA	EpiVax
Adjuvanted microsphere Peptide	University of Saskatchewan	Ongoing animal testing	Saskatoon, SK, Canada	University of Saskatchewan
Synthetic long peptide vaccine candidate for S and M proteins	OncoGen	Advancing preclinical candidate	Timisoara, Romania	OncoGen
Recombinant <i>Lactobacillus acidophilus</i> expressing S protein	Colorado State University	Advancing preclinical candidate	Fort Collins, CO, USA	Colorado State University
Drosophila S2 insect cell expression system virus-like particles (VLPs) (Split-protein conjugation system)	ExpreS2ion/Adaptvac/ University of Copenhagen	Clinical testing in April, 2021	Hørsholm, Denmark; Netherlands	ExpreS2ion/Adaptvac
IBIO-200: Subunit protein (Virus-Like Particle), plant Produced	iBio/CC-Pharming	Ongoing animal testing	Bryan, TX, USA; Beijing, China	iBio
VLP-recombinant protein administered with an adjuvant	Osaka University/BIKEN/NIBIOHN	Advancing preclinical candidate	Osaka, Japan	WHO

**ΠΙΝΑΚΑΣ 6: Παραδείγματα υποψήφιων εμβολίων πρωτεϊνικής υπομονάδας κατά της COVID-19 σε κλινικές δοκιμές [2]**

Τίτλος μελέτης	Εμβόλιο	Sponsor	Περιοχή	Κατάσταση	Φάση	Πρωταρχικό αποτέλεσμα	Αναγνωριστικό μελέτης
SCB-2019 as COVID-19 Vaccine	SCB-2019 with or without AS03 or CpG 1018 + Alum	Clover Biopharmaceuticals AUS Pty Ltd.	Australia	Not yet recruiting	I	Solicited adverse events (7 days after the first or second vaccination); Antibody Titers (Day 1 to Day 184)	NCT04405908
A clinical study for effectiveness and safety evaluation for recombinant chimeric COVID-19 epitope DC vaccine in the treatment of novel coronavirus pneumonia	Recombinant chimeric COVID-19 epitope DC vaccine	Shenzhen Third People's Hospital	Guangdong, China	Recruiting	I/II	I/II Duration of disease; Antipyretic rate; Severe Rate	ChiCTR2000030750
Evaluation of the Safety and Immunogenicity of a SARS-CoV-2 rS (COVID-19) Nanoparticle Vaccine With/Without Matrix-M Adjuvant	SARS-CoV-2 rS and Matrix-M Adjuvant	Novavax	Victoria and Queensland, Australia	Not yet recruiting	I	Solicited adverse events (28 days); Serum IgG antibody levels specific for the SARS-CoV-2 rS protein antigen(s) (35 days)	NCT04368988

#### 14.4. μ (viral vectors)

μ SARS-CoV-2 DNA ( . . . )

(adjuvant).  
 (VSV vector) [5].  
 (vectors)  
 [2].

**14.5. - μ**

- Janssen (Johnson & Johnson, Leiden, ) μ  
 AdVac® ( 26) μ  
 MVA-BN® Modified Vaccinia  
 Ankara (MVA) Bavarian Nordic A/S (Hellerup, )  
 COVID-19. 26  
 μ SIV NHPs  
 μ μ μ JCOVDEN [2].  
 μ , μ 26  
 μ - S SARS-CoV-2,  
 PER.C6 TetR μ μ  
 DNA [21].  
 μ - S SARS-CoV-2  
 ,  
 μ ,  
 S μ μ COVID-19 [21].  
 - Vaxart ( , , )  
 μ COVID-19 μ  
 VAASTTM, 5 TLR3  
 μ μ μ ,  
 μ μ μ [2].  
 - Imophoron's (Bristol, UK) μ μ Bristol  
 (Bristol, UK) μ μ ADDomer,  
 μ μ μ

- μ scaffold, μ  
 plug-and-play display  
 μ Chikungunya μ [2].
- ReiThera ( μ , ), LEUKOCARE ( μ , μ )  
 Univercells ( μ , ) μ  
 ReiThera μ  
 μ NevoLine™ Univercells.  
 - μ MVA GeoVax ( μ , GE, )  
 μ  
 μ ,  
 μ μ , Lassa  
 μ NHPs [2].
- DZIF μ COVID-19  
 MVA S SARS-CoV-2  
 μ μ MERS  
 μ [2].
- Medicago ( Uppsala, μ ) μ VLPs  
 SARS-CoV-2 (Nicotiana Benthamiana)  
 μ μ , μ  
 μ [2].
- University of Georgia (Athens, GA, USA) μ University  
 of Iowa (Iowa city, IA, USA) μ μ  
 5 S SARS-CoV-2.  
 μ μ μ  
 MERS-CoV, [2].
- μ COVID-19 15  
 2020 Shenzhen Geno-Immune Medical Institute , μ μ  
 Covid-19 aAPC μ ( μ μ lentiviral vector  
 (APCs) μ μ μ  
 SARS-CoV-2 (NCT04299724).  
 μ Shenzhen Geno-Immune Medical Institute  
 μ μ μ , LV-SMENP-DC, μ  
 T ( T ) 24/3/2020  
 (NCT04276896 ) [2],[4]. μ  
 μ CoVID-19 [4].
- μ μ AstraZeneca ChAdOx1,  
 Advent Srl (Pomezia, μ ), μ  
 COVID-19 [2],[4],[8].  
 μ μ μ

SARS-CoV-2. ChAdOx1  
nAbs  
MERS-CoV [2],[22]. μ μ  
(HEK) 293, μ μ DNA.  
SARS-CoV-2 μ  
[22].  
- μ CanSino Biologics (Hubei, )  
(Convidecia) μ - μ  
5 (AdHu5). μ  
μ μ  
(S) SARS-CoV-2 μ ,  
μ (S)  
- μ [8].  
μ μ Sputnik V (Gamaleya),  
( 5 26). μ  
COVID-19  
μ S  
SARS-COV-2, μ .  
μ μ μ 21  
μ μ , μ [8].  
7: μ μ μ - μ  
COVID-19 [2]

Πλατφόρμα τεχνολογίας για την ανάπτυξη εμβολίου	Μη-αντιγραφόμενος ιικός φορέας			
	Υποψήφιο εμβόλιο/ Πληροφορίες	Κατασκευαστής	Στάδιο	Δοκιμή/περιοχή
Ad26 (alone or with MVA boost)	Janssen Pharmaceutical Companies (Johnson & Johnson)/BARDA	Clinical testing in September 2020	New Jersey, USA	Johnson & Johnson
Modified Vaccinia Ankara encoded virus-like particles (MVA-VLP)	GeoVax/BravoVax	Ongoing animal testing	Atlanta, GA, United States; Wuhan, China	GeoVax
MVA-S encoded	DZIF—German Center for Infection Research	Animal testing in mice in Summer 2020	Brunswick, Germany	DZIF
AdCOVID: Adenovirus-based NasoVAX expressing SARS2-CoV S protein; nasal spray	Altimmune	Clinical testing in quarter three of 2020	Maryland, USA	Altimmune

Ad5 S (GREVAX™ platform)	Greffex	Animal testing ongoing	Houston, USA	Greffex
SARS-CoV-2 protein VLP produced in tobacco	Medicago Inc.	Clinical testing in Summer 2020	Quebec, Canada	Medicago
Oral recombinant vaccine through adenovirus type 5 vector (Ad5)	Vaxart Inc.	Preclinical; Phase I in second half of 2020	San Francisco, USA	Vaxart
Adenovirus VLPs expressing SARS2-CoV S protein	Imophoron/University of Bristol	Animal testing planned	Bristol, UK	Imophoron
Adenovirus vector expressing SARS2-CoV S protein	ReiThera/LEUKOCARE/Univercells	Clinical testing in Summer 2020	Rome, Italy; Munich, Germany; Brussels, Belgium	ReiThera
Parainfluenza virus 5 expressing S protein	University of Georgia/University of Iowa	Animal testing ongoing	Athens, GA, USA; Iowa City, IA, USA	University of Georgia

8: μ μ - μ  
COVID-19 μ [2]

Τίτλος μελέτης	Εμβόλιο	Sponsor	Περιοχή	Κατάσταση	Φάση	Πρωταρχικό αποτέλεσμα	Αναγνωριστικό μελέτης
Immunity and Safety of Covid-19 Synthetic Minigene Vaccine	LV-SMENP-DC vaccine and antigen-specific CTLs	Shenzhen Geno-Immune Medical Institute	Guangdong, China	Recruiting	I/II	Clinical improvement based on a 7-point scale (28 days after randomization); Lower Murray lung injury score (7 days after randomization)	NCT04276896
Safety and Immunity of Covid-19 aAPC Vaccine	Pathogen-specific aAPC	Shenzhen Geno-Immune Medical Institute	Guangdong, China	Recruiting	I	Frequency of vaccine events; Frequency of serious vaccine events; Proportion of subjects with positive T cell response	NCT04299724
A Study of a Candidate COVID-19 Vaccine (COV001) and	ChAdOx1 nCoV-19	University of Oxford/Advent Srl	UK	Not yet recruiting	I/II and II/III	Efficacy, safety, and immunogenicity (6 months); Efficacy and safety (6	NCT04324606 and NCT04400838

Investigating a Vaccine Against COVID-19						months)	
A Phase I Clinical Trial in 18-60 Adults (APICHTH); A Phase II Clinical Trial to Evaluate the Recombinant Vaccine for COVID-19 (Adenovirus Vector) (CTII-nCoV); Phase I/II Clinical Trial of Recombinant Novel Coronavirus Vaccine (Adenovirus Type 5 Vector) in Canada	Recombinant Novel Coronavirus Vaccine (Adenovirus Type 5 Vector)	CanSino Biologics Inc./Institute of Biotechnology, China	Hubei, China; Halifax, Canada	Recruiting/Active, not recruiting; Not yet Recruiting	I/II	Adverse reactions 0–7 days post-vaccination. Adverse reactions (0–14 days post-vaccination); IgG and neutralizing antibodies (28 days post-vaccination); Adverse reactions (0–6 and 0–28 days and 6 months after post-vaccination)	NCT04313127/ ChiCTR2000030906; NCT04341389; NCT04398147

14.6.

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 , μ , μ  
 μ μ  
 μ COVID-19.  
 , ( , ) μ  
 μ μ  
 chikungunya MERS μ  
 - Tonix Pharmaceuticals (New York, NY, USA) μ  
 Southern Research (Birmingham, Alabama, USA) TNX-1800,  
 μ  
 S SARS-CoV-2  
 μ μ Tonix .



- International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI, , NY, )  
 μ μ μ  
 (rVSV) COVID-19 μ  
 μ μ rVSV SIV NHPs μ  
 CEPI μ μ ( , )  
 μ μ COVID-19 μ

- Wisconsin–Madison (Madison, WI, )  
 μ FluGen (Madison, WI, ) Bharat Biotech (Hyderabad,  
 ) μ μ CoroFlu  
 μ FluGen  
 M2SR, μ μ  
 SARS-CoV-2

[2].

μ COVID-19  
 , μ μ μ  
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 μ μ . , μ  
 μ , μ  
 μ μ μ  
 μ μ μ . . . μ  
 μ , μ  
 μ [2].

9: μ μ μ

COVID-19 [2]

Πλατφόρμα τεχνολογίας για την ανάπτυξη εμβολίου	Αντιγραφόμενος ιικός φορέας			
Υποψήφιο εμβόλιο/ Πληροφορίες	Κατασκευαστής	Στάδιο	Δοκιμή/περιοχή	Link
Measles vector	Institute Pasteur/Themis/University of Pittsburg Center for Vaccine Research	Animal testing planned	Paris, France; Vienna, Austria; Pittsburgh, PA, USA	Themis
TNX-1800: Horsepox vector expressing S protein	Tonix Pharma/Southern Research	Animal testing planned	Birmingham, AL, USA; New York, USA	Tonix Pharma
Vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV) vector expressing S protein	International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)/Batavia Biosciences	Animal testing ongoing	New York, USA; Leiden, The Netherlands	IAVI



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 NHPs [2].  
 (Fort Collins, CO,  
 COVID-19, μ  
 μ SolaVAX, μ μ μ  
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ  
 ( μ μ 2) μ μ μ μ μ μ  
 μ μ UVA UVB, μ μ  
 μ μ μ μ μ μ  
 μ MERS-CoV [2],[23].  
 Sinovac Biotech ( μ Dynavax  
 (Emeryville, CA, USA) μ μ μ  
 μ COVID-19 Sinovac, μ μ  
 CpG 1018 Dynavax. Sinovac μ μ  
 μ μ SARS-CoV-2 (PiCoVacc)  
 VERO alum  
 μ / . PiCoVacc μ  
 SARS-CoV-2 , NHPs  
 NHP SARS-CoV-2 [2].  
 μ μ μ μ μ  
 SARS μ μ μ  
 ( , )  
 ( , ) μ  
 μ , SARS-  
 CoV-2 VERO μ μ  
 [2].  
 μ valneva μ μ SARS-CoV-2,  
 Vero  
 COVID-19. μ  
 μ μ μ μ  
 SARS-CoV-2. μ  
 24 2022 [25].  
 μ μ μ μ μ  
 μ μ , SARS-CoV-2  
 3, μ

μ  
μ μ μ μ μ  
μ μ μ μ μ  
[2].

10: μ μ μ COVID-19  
[2]

Πλατφόρμα τεχνολογίας για την ανάπτυξη εμβολίου	Αδρανοποιημένα εμβόλια			
Υποψήφιο εμβόλιο/ Πληροφορίες	Κατασκευαστής	Στάδιο	Δοκιμή/περιοχή	Link
Formalin-inactivated	Osaka University/BIKEN/National Institutes of Biomedical Innovation, Health and Nutrition (NIBIOHN)	Animal testing planned	Osaka, Japan	WHO
SolaVAX: Chemically inactivated	Colorado State University	Animal testing ongoing	Fort Collins, CO, USA	Colorado State University
Inactivated vaccine + CpG 1018 adjuvant	Sinovac/Dynavax	Animal testing planned	Emeryville, CA, USA; Beijing, China	Dynavax

11: μ μ μ COVID-19  
μ [2]

Τίτλος μελέτης	Εμβόλιο	Sponsor	Περιοχή	Κατάσταση	Φάση	Πρωταρχικό αποτέλεσμα	Αναγνωριστικό μελέτης
Safety and Immunogenicity Study of 2019-nCoV Vaccine (Inactivated) for Prophylaxis SARS CoV-2 Infection (COVID-19); Safety and Immunogenicity Study of Inactivated	Inactivated SARS-CoV-2	Sinovac Biotech Co., Ltd.	Jiangsu, China; Hebei, China	Recruiting; Not yet recruiting	I/II	Safety indexes of adverse reactions; Immunogenicity indexes of neutralizing-antibody seroconversion rates (up to 28 days after the whole schedule vaccination) Seroconversion rates of	NCT04352608; NCT04383574

Vaccine for Prevention of SARS-CoV-2 Infection (COVID-19)						neutralizing antibody (30 <sup>th</sup> day after the 2nd dose)	
A randomized, double-blind, placebo parallel-controlled phase I/II clinical trial for inactivated Novel Coronavirus Pneumonia vaccine (Vero cells)	Inactivated	Wuhan Institute of Biological Products Co., Ltd.	Wuhan, Hubei, China	Not yet recruiting	I/II	Incidence of adverse reactions/events (up to 7 days); Four-fold growth rate and antibody level, and cellular immunity (up to 90, 180, and 360 days)	ChiCTR2000031809
A phase I/II clinical trial for inactivated novel coronavirus (2019-CoV) vaccine (Vero cells)	Inactivated	Beijing Institute of Biological Products Co., Ltd.	Beijing, China	Recruiting	I/II	Incidence of adverse reactions/events (up to 7 days); Four-fold growth rate and antibody level (up to 28 days); Cellular immunity (Up to 28, 180, and 360 days)	ChiCTR2000032459

14.8. μ μ (Live Attenuated vaccines)

μ μ μ [5].  
 μ μ μ μ COVID-19. μ μ μ μ μ μ  
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ  
 [2]. μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

(codon pair deoptimization). [24].

( )

Codagenix (Farmingdale, ) Serum Institute of India (Pune, SARS-CoV-2)

CoviLiv, [26].

- NHPs [2],[27].

Zydus Cadila (Etna Biotech, Ahmedabad, ) (rMV) COVID-19.

nAbs NHPs, DZIF (HPV)

MERS-CoV Zika

[2].

Indian Immunologicals (Hyderabad, )

Griffith (Brisbane, ) COVID-19.

μ . μ μ μ SARS-CoV-2  
 μ SARS-CoV-2 μ μ μ  
 μ μ μ μ μ μ  
 μ μ μ CoV [2].  
 12: μ μ  
 COVID-19 [2]

Πλατφόρμα τεχνολογίας για την ανάπτυξη εμβολίου	Ζωντανά εξασθενημένα			
Υποψήφιο εμβόλιο/ Πληροφορίες	Κατασκευαστής	Στάδιο	Δοκιμή/περιοχή	Link
Viral de-optimized live attenuated vaccine	Codagenix/Serum Institute of India	Animal test results from mice and primates in August 2020	Farmingdale, NY, USA	Codagenix
Attenuated measles virus	German Center for Infection Research (DZIF)	Animal testing in mice in autumn 2020	Brunswick, Germany	DZIF
Attenuated measles virus	Etna Biotech	Advancing preclinical candidate	Catania, Italy	Zydus Cadila
Codon de-optimization technology	Griffith University/Indian Immunologicals	Ongoing animal testing	Brisbane, Australia; Hyderabad, India	Indian Immunologicals

## 14.9. μ μ μ COVID-19

μ COVID-19,  
 μ Bacillus  
 Calmette-Guérin (BCG), μ μ  
 μ μ μ μ μ  
 μ μ μ μ μ  
 μ μ BCG

COVID-19. , μ III IV  
 μ BCG μ  
 μ μ μ SARS-CoV-2 ( ClinicalTrials.gov NCT04327206, NCT04348370, NCT04350931, NCT04362124, NCT04369794, EU Clinical Trials Register 2020-001591-15, 020-001678-31) μ μ μ  
 μ μμ μ COVID-19 (NCT04328441 NCT04373291). , μ  
 μ μ Mycobacterium vaccae  
 COVID-19 (Chinese Clinical Trials Register ChiCTR2000030016) [2].

## 15. μ μ μ μ

μ μ  
 μ μ  
 μ μ COVID-19, μ  
 μ μ ,  
 μ μ μ μ μ  
 [2]. μ μ μ μ μ

13: μ μ μ μ μ  
 μ COVID-19 [2]

Πλατφόρμα τεχνολογίας για την ανάπτυξη εμβολίου	Τύπος αντιγόνου	Ανοσιακή απόκριση	Πλεονεκτήματα	Μειονεκτήματα	Χρόνος απόκρισης σε πανδημίες
Αδρανοποιημένων μικροοργανισμών	Αδρανοποιημένο παθογόνο	Χυμική & κυτταρική	Περισσότερα από 70 χρόνια εμπειρίας  Δραστικό Απλή σύνθεση	Απαιτεί εντατική εργασία  Δύσκολη κατασκευή σε σύντομο χρονικό διάστημα  Αυστηρός ποιοτικός έλεγχος	Χαμηλός



Ζώντων εξασθενημένων μικροοργανισμών	Εξασθενημένο παθογόνο	Χυμική & κυτταρική	Δραστικό Πολυδύναμο από τη φύση του Απλή σύνθεση Δεν απαιτεί ανοσοενισχυτικά	Απαιτεί εντατική εργασία Δύσκολη κατασκευή σε σύντομο χρονικό διάστημα Αυστηρός ποιοτικός έλεγχος Κίνδυνος μόλυνσης	Χαμηλός
Υπομονάδων/Ανασυνδυασμένης πρωτεΐνης	Πρωτεΐνη	Χυμική	Μη-μολυσματικό Λιγότερες παρενέργειες	Απαιτεί εντατική εργασία Νέα διαδικασία παραγωγής και δοκιμές σταθερότητας για κάθε νέο αντιγόνο Ποιοτικός έλεγχος Απαίτηση για διατήρηση ψυχρής αλυσίδας κατά τη μεταφορά και αποθήκευση Απαιτούνται ανοσοενισχυτικά	Μέτριος
Νανοσωματίδιων της κατηγορίας των Virus-like particles (VLPs)	Πρωτεΐνη	Χυμική	Μη-μολυσματικό Δραστικό	Σταθερό Ποιοτικός έλεγχος Πιθανώς μολυσματικά Ετερογένεια Απαίτηση για διατήρηση ψυχρής αλυσίδας κατά τη μεταφορά και	Μέτριος

				αποθήκευση	
Ιικών φορέων	Νουκλεϊκό οξύ	Χυμική & κυτταρική	Δραστικό  Δεν απαιτεί ανοσοενισχυτικά  Τα αντιγόνα εκφράζονται εγγενώς	Ανασυνδυασμός του ιού κατά την παραγωγή  Μολυσματικοί παράγοντες από τα προερχόμενα από τον άνθρωπο ή τα ζωα υλικά  Προϋπάρχουσα ανοσία έναντι του φορέα	Υψηλός
DNA	Νουκλεϊκό οξύ	Χυμική & κυτταρική	Αποθήκευση σε θερμοκρασία περιβάλλοντος  Γρήγορη, μεγάλης-κλίμακας παραγωγή  Επιλογές για ανάπτυξη πολυδύναμου εμβολίου  Δεν περιέχει κύτταρα  Χωρίς μολυσματικούς παράγοντες  Μη-μολυσματικό	Χαμηλή ανοσογονικότητα στους ανθρώπους  Κίνδυνος καρκινογένεσης εξαιτίας πιθανής γενετικής ενσωμάτωσης  Καθαρότητα  Υψηλή συγκέντρωση	Υψηλός
mRNA	Νουκλεϊκό οξύ	Χυμική & κυτταρική	Αποθήκευση σε θερμοκρασία περιβάλλοντος  Εύκολη, μεγάλης-κλίμακας παραγωγή  Επιλογές για ανάπτυξη πολυδύναμου εμβολίου	Κλιμάκωση της σύνθεσης mRNA  Σταθερότητα  Απαιτεί περιβάλλον RNase-free  Σχετικά υψηλότερο κόστος	Υψηλός





16.

/  $\mu$  COVID-19  
 $\mu$  CDC  
 $\mu$  m-RNA  $\mu$  Moderna Pfizer-BioNTech  
 $\mu$  COVID-19 (14-119)  
 $\mu$  120  $\mu$  )  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 1.896  $\mu$   
 (VAMCs) 1 - 30  $\mu$  2021.  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$  Moderna  
 $\mu$  Pfizer-BioNTech  $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  Moderna  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  14-119  $\mu$  120  $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$  14-119  $\mu$  89,6% (95% CI = 80.1%–94.5%)  
 Moderna 86.0% (95% CI = 77.6%–91.3%) Pfizer-BioNTech 120  
 $\mu$  86.1% (95% CI = 77.7%–91.3%) Moderna 75.1% (95% CI =  
 64.6%–82.4%) Pfizer-BioNTech.  $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$  COVID-19 [28].  
 $\mu$  Joana Barros-Martins et al [29],  $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  ,  
 $\mu$  129  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$  1  $\mu$  ChAdOx1-nCoV-19 (Vaxzevria, ChAd)  
 $\mu$   $\mu$  SARS-CoV-2, 32  $\mu$   
 $\mu$  55 .  $\mu$   
 $\mu$   $\mu$  46  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$  BNT162b2 (Comirnaty, BNT).  
 -SARS-CoV-2 spike IgG (anti-S IgG)  $\mu$   $\mu$   
 ChAd/BNT  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 ChAd/ChAd,  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 $\mu$  ,  $\mu$   $\mu$  anti-S IgG  $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  .  
 $\mu$  ,  $\mu$  GeorgM. N. Behrens et al [30],  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   
 SARS-CoV-2,  $\mu$  -SARS-CoV-2 spike IgG (anti-S IgG)  
 $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$   $\mu$  (ChAd/BNT)

μ μ μ μ μ μ (ChAd/ChAd),  
 μ μ μ anti-S IgG μ μ μ , μ  
 μ μ μ μ μ μ (ChAdOx-1) μ  
 m-RNA μ ( . BNT162b2)  
 μ μ μ μ μ μ .  
 , μ 3 μ μ μ BNT μ  
 anti-S IgG μ μ μ μ μ μ μ  
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ  
 μ μ [30].

### 17. μμ μ COVID-19

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 μ μ 1,2,3 ,  
 μ μ 15 μμ  
 μ [5]. μμ  
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 μ COVID-19 μ μ μ  
 μ μ 2 3 [5]. μ μ  
 μ μ « μμ  
 » μ μ Operation Warp Speed (OWS), μ  
 300 μμ μ μ  
 COVID-19 2021, μ μ μ COVID-19 μ  
 μ μ , μ μ [5]. OWS,  
 μ μ μ μ μ μ  
 μ μ μ μ μ COVID-19, μ  
 μ μ μ μ μ [5],[31].  
 μ μ 13 μ 2020, μ μ  
 μ μ Moderna  
 NIH μ mRNA1273 16  
 2020 NIH μ μ 1

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 , μ 1. 20 μ 2020,  
 μ 3 μ mRNA1273,  
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 3 μ μ ,  
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 , μ μ μ . FDA μ  
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 μ . μ  
 Operation Warp Speed μ 2021 m-  
 RNA μ Moderna Pfizer/BioNTech, μ μ  
 Janssen AstraZeneca μ Sanofi/GSK  
 Novavax. 30 2021, μ  
 OWS μ 3, — μ  
 Moderna Pfizer/BioNTech— (EUA)  
 μ μ μ (FDA). μ EUA,  
 μ μ μ μ







- μ
- *BioNTech/Pfizer, 21 μ 2020*
  - *Moderna, 6 2021*
  - *AstraZeneca, 29 2021*
  - *Janssen (Johnson & Johnson), 11 2021*
  - *Novavax, 20 μ 2021*
  - *Valneva, 24 2022*
- μ **COVID-19** μ μ
- μ *Gamaleya Institute, Sputnik V*
  - μ *Sinovac Life Sciences Co., Ltd*
  - μ *HIPRA [32].*

**19. μ μ**

μ **COVID-19** μ μ 4,2 μμ

μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ [43].

μ μ 2021 μ 27 μ 2020

μ 2022 80%, μ 75% 2022 μ

86% μ

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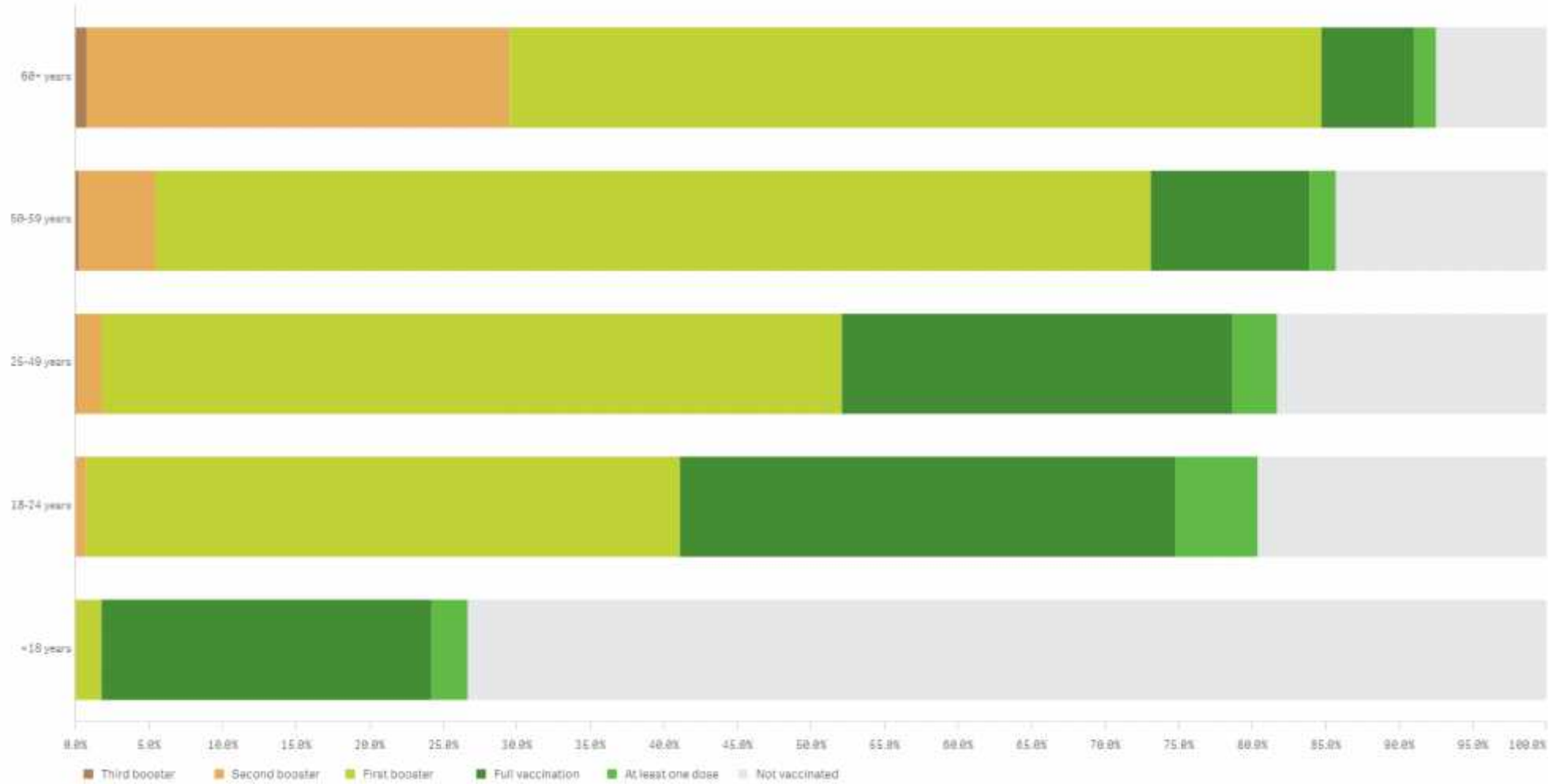
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2/12/2022 72,9% EU/EEA  
 ( . . 2 Janssen). (75,3%)  
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 EU/EEA >60  
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 18-24 50-59 , 78,6% 25-49 , 74,8%  
 24,4% <18 . μ μ μ 84,3%  
 μ >60 , 72,3% μ 50-59  
 51,7% μ 25-49 . μ μ μ  
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 25-49 , 18-24 <18 89,7%, 83%, 78,2%, 72,6% 24%  
 . 100% μ μ μ μ  
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 99,5% μ 99%. μ μ  
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 . μ 25-49  
 (91,1%), μ μ μ (93%),  
 (90%) (88,9%) [45].  
 μ 2/12/2022 μ Comirnaty (674.181.408 ) ( 5).  
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 2/12/2022 19.834,260. μ vaxzevria μ 4.035.800  
 , Janssen μ 2.401.800 , spikevax μ 1.767.600  
 Nuvaxovid μ 396.000 [45].  
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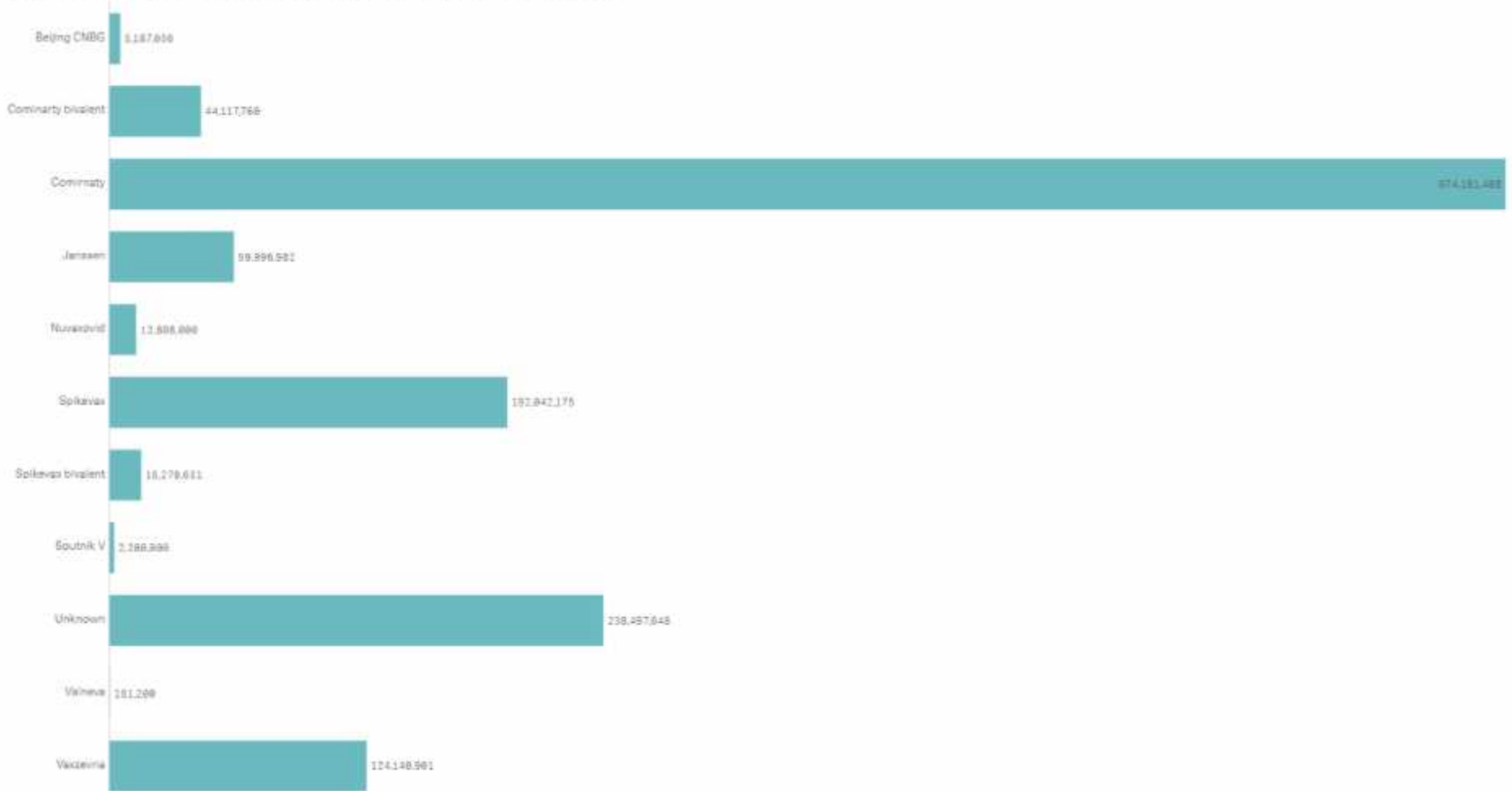
Median cumulative vaccine uptake (%) by age group in EU/EEA countries as of 2022-12-02

Data from 38 reporting countries



Data as of 2022-12-02 // (c) European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control 2021 [www.ecdc.europa.eu](http://www.ecdc.europa.eu) // Reproduction is authorised, provided source is acknowledged  
 EU/EEA 2/12/2022 [43]

Total vaccines doses distributed to EU/EEA countries by vaccine product as of 2022-12-02



Data as of 2022-12-02 | (c) European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control 2021 [www.ecdc.europa.eu](http://www.ecdc.europa.eu) | Reproduction is authorized, provided source is acknowledged

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## **21. Abstract**

### **Aim:**

The evaluation of the antibody response induced after vaccination in the population with a plenty of variant COVID-19 vaccine technologies against SARS-COV-2, and the duration of immunity.

### **Methods:**

The present study was a literature review of the current scientific research evidence. Online searches were carried out in the PubMed and Medline search engines, in May- October 2022. The search included various terms (keywords) and a combination of these terms in Greek and English to identify and display articles which would be as close as possible to the research subject.

### **Results:**

125 articles were found. 50 of these were judged as eligible sources from the title and abstract presented to extract general information while 40 of them were selected for inclusion in the literature review. Each technology platform has its own advantages and challenges related to its ability to elicit robust immune responses, productivity, and safety for clinical use. In the context of the response to the COVID-19 pandemic, all types of technology platforms for vaccine development have been evaluated, thereby increasing the chances that at least some of the vaccine candidates will be approved and brought to market.

### **Conclusion:**

Vaccination against SARS-COV-2 has been fundamental in reducing deaths during the various phases of the pandemic and contributed to the defense of public health. Although at least 1–2 years are required for effective vaccines to be available worldwide, vaccination may still be the fastest and most cost-effective strategy to achieve broad immune protection.

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