

Innovations in vaccine discovery

Galit Alter, PhD
Ragon Institute,
MGH, MIT, and Harvard
Infectious Disease Division, MGB



Vaccine innovations have been in development for 1000 years





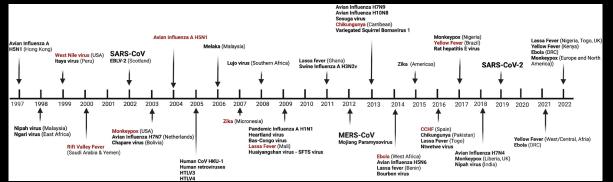
China (~10th Century CE)- Inhalation
Method: Dried smallpox scabs were ground
into a fine powder which was blown into the
nostrils.

India (~1000 CE) – Skin Scarification
Method: Smallpox pus or scabs were
collected from an infected person and
placed into small scratches or punctures on
the skin.

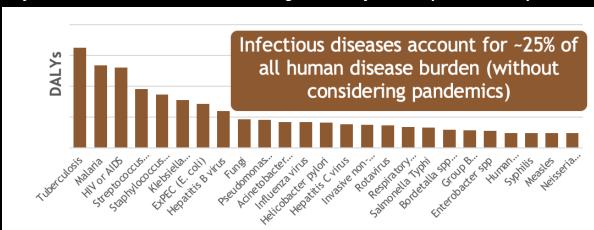
The Ottoman Empire (~17th Century) – Skin Incision Method: Small cuts were made in the skin to which pus or scabs from a mild smallpox case were inserted.

Epidemics/Pandemics are on the rise.... New technologies are needed to arm the globe against disease

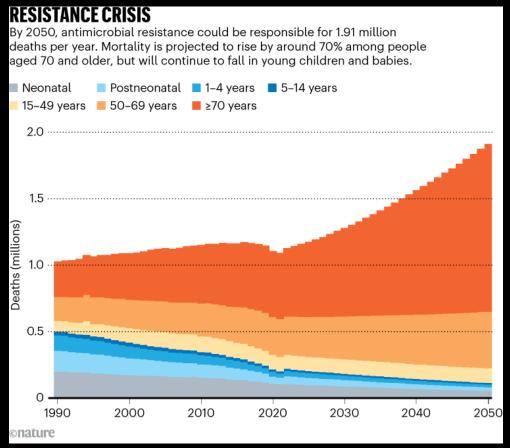
Epidemics are on the rise



Infectious Disease continue to cause a large burden of morbidity and mortality

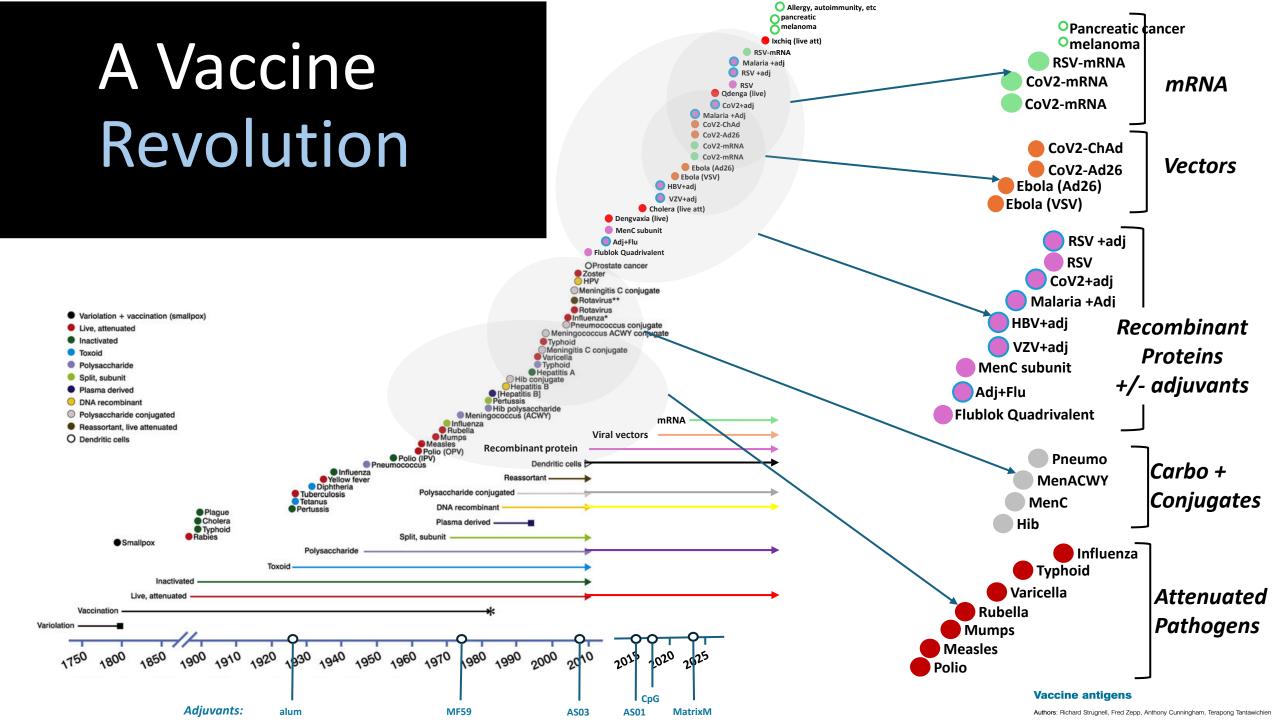




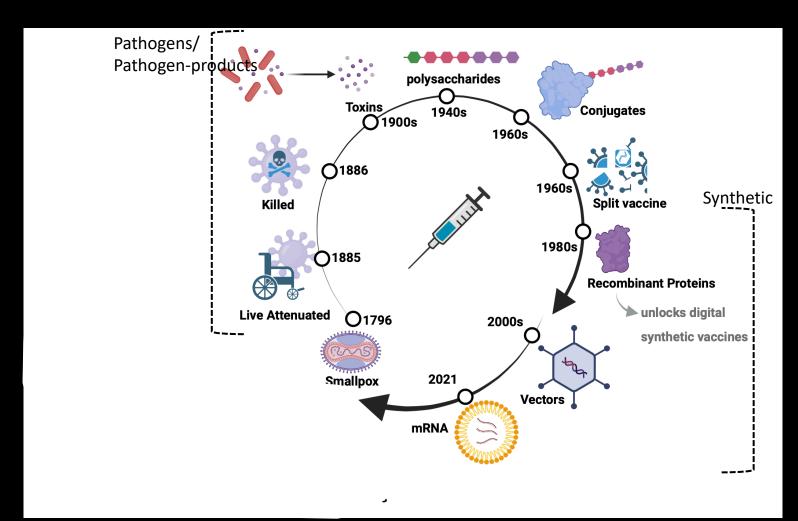


→ Need safe, durable solutions across populations for infectious threats





The staggering pace of vaccine innovation



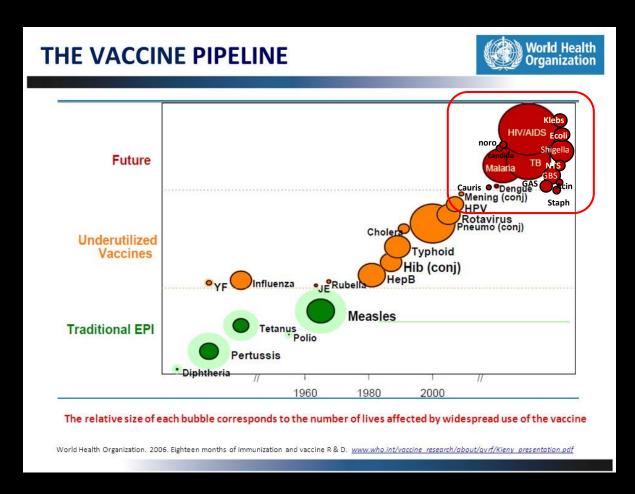
From early efforts to attenuate or kill vaccines, the evolution of purification techniques enabled immune exposure to the most critical pathogen antigens.

The development of synthetic antigen manufacturing enabled rapid response and manufacturing of new vaccines.

New synthetic platforms, including mRNA, vectors, nanoparticles, adjuvants, exosomes, etc. have the capacity not only to deliver the key antigen to the immune system — but also deliver immune signals that are key to program the durability and quality of the immune response.



Great successes... but many challenges remain



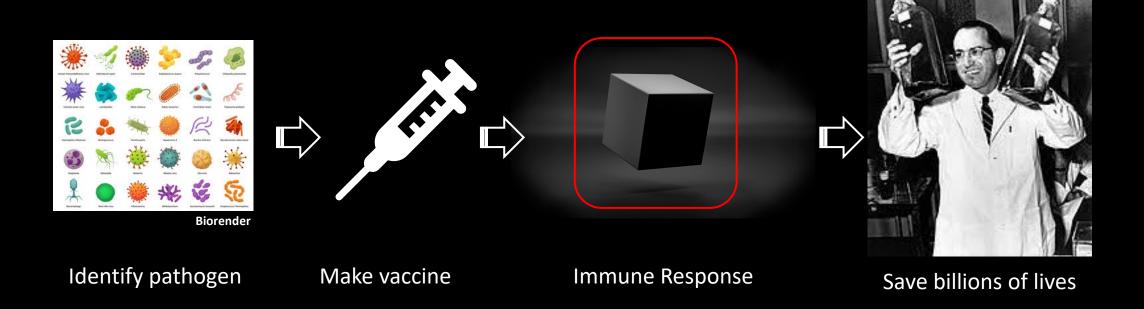
Vaccines against "simpler" pathogens have been successful.

Vaccines against more evasive/complicated pathogens remain elusive. What are we missing? What don't we understand?

How can we make better 2.0 vaccine versions?

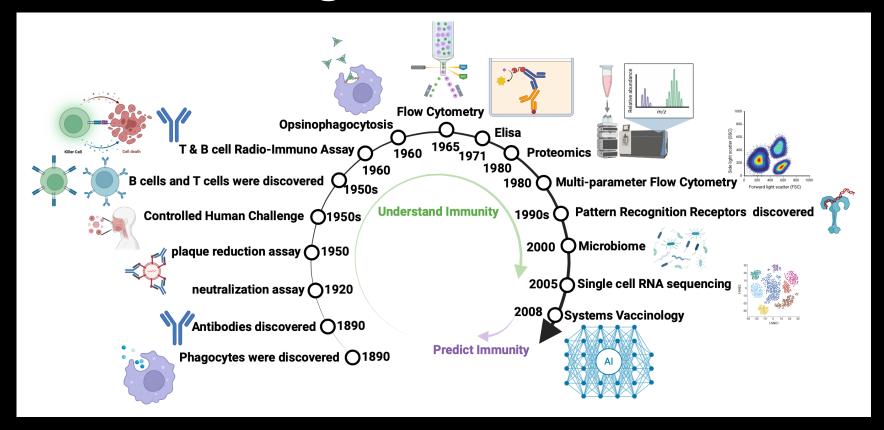


What is missing in traditional vaccine design?





Immune tools have proliferated in parallel to vaccine technologies

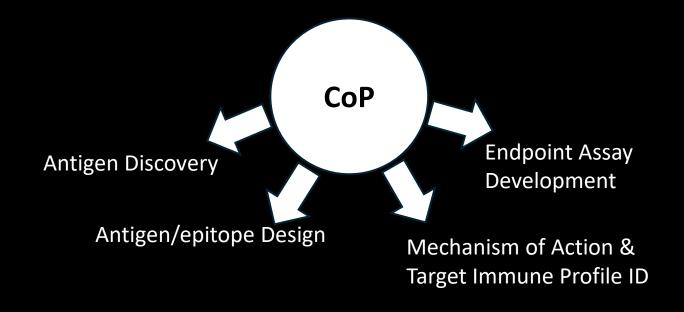


→ Unique moment in vaccine history- tools not only define protective correlates but can now drive the design of smarter trials, platform selection, and vaccine improvements/designs.

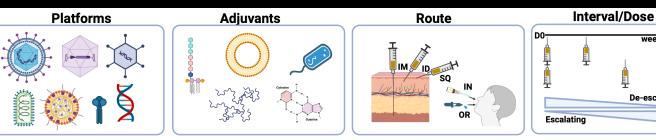


Unlocking the pandora's box of Immune Correlates to define & drive vaccine development





Approaches to modify the quality of the humoral immune response

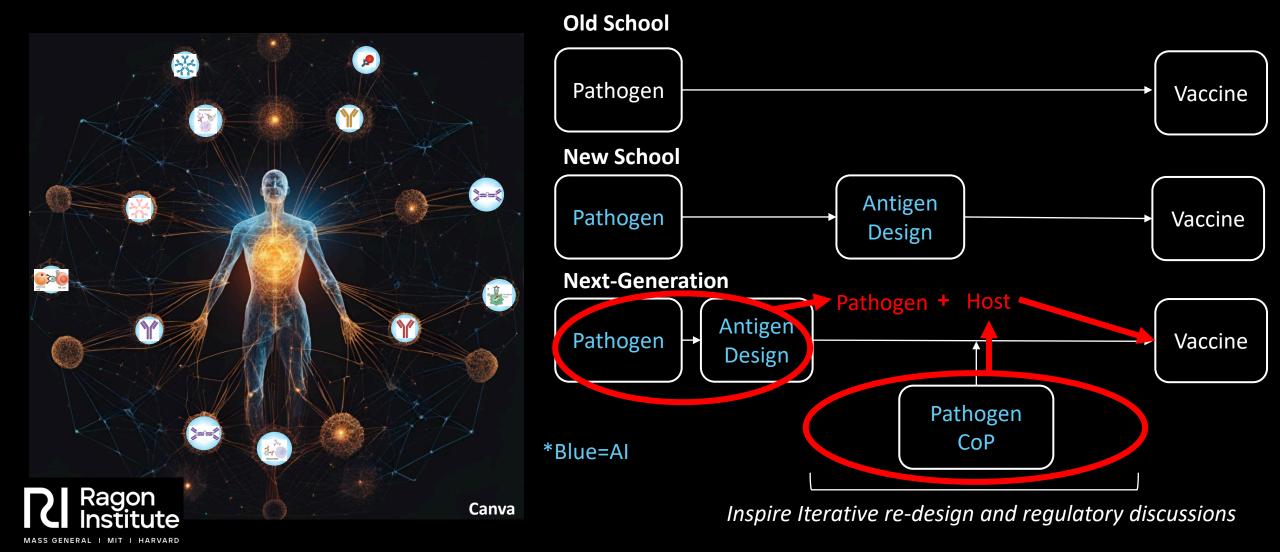




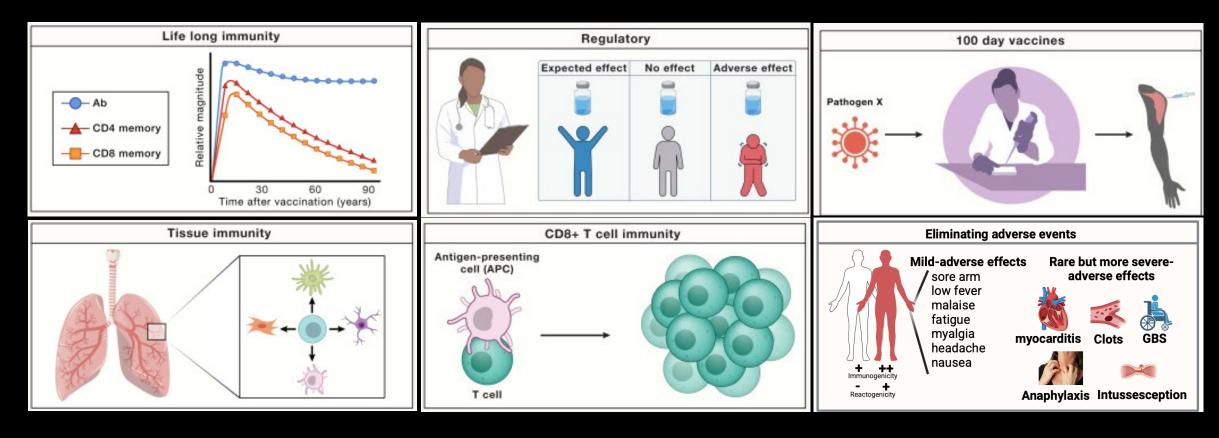


De-escalating

Unlocking CoPs provides a path to iterative vaccine design and/or Regulatory Innovation



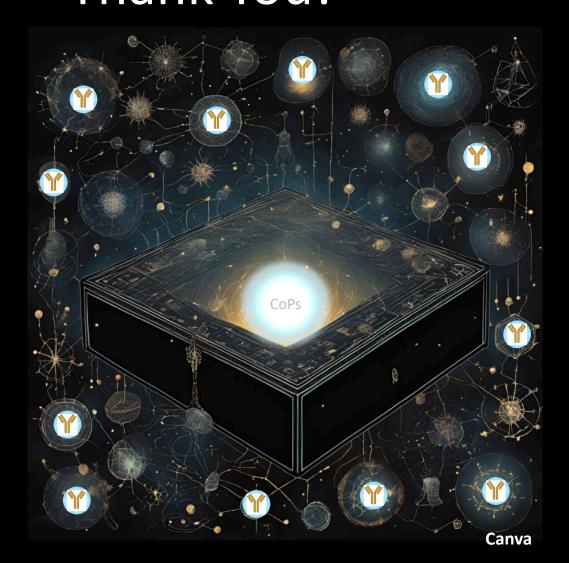
Remaining Challenges



→ Deeper understanding of immunity following infection or vaccination can help unlock technologies to make durable, more effective, and very safe vaccines – faster- in the future.



Thank You!





Rino Rappuoli



Bali Pulendran

Carla Vinals

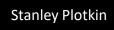
Lingyi Zheng

Andy

Pollard









Doug

Lauffenburger











Dan

Barouch







John Bell





















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