

# La cocina de las vacunas del futuro.

“Rico, rico, rico...”

**Fernando González Romo**  
Servicio de Microbiología Clínica  
Hospital Clínico San Carlos.  
Universidad Complutense de Madrid



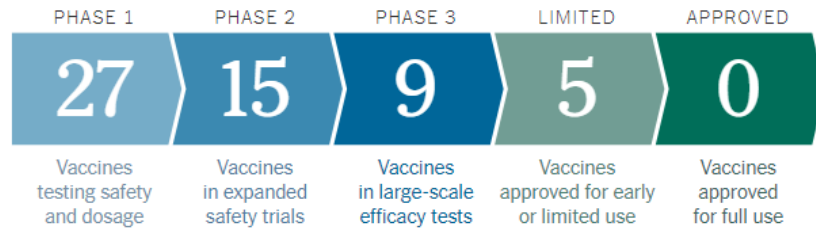


No tengo ningún potencial conflicto de intereses.

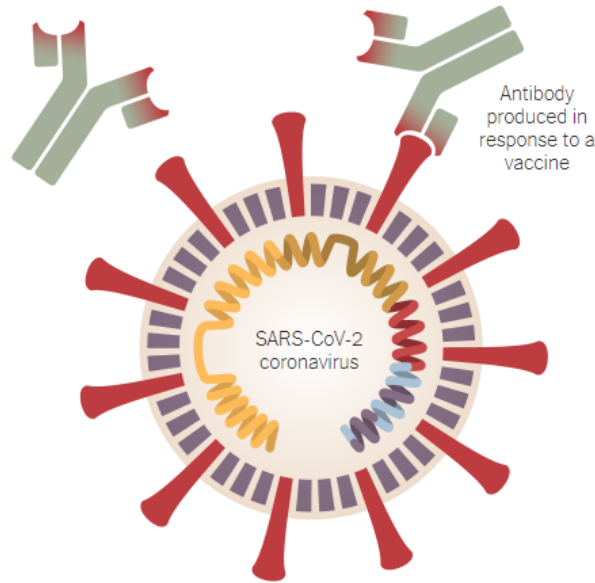


# Coronavirus Vaccine Tracker

By Jonathan Corum, Sui-Lee Wee and Carl Zimmer Updated September 18, 2020



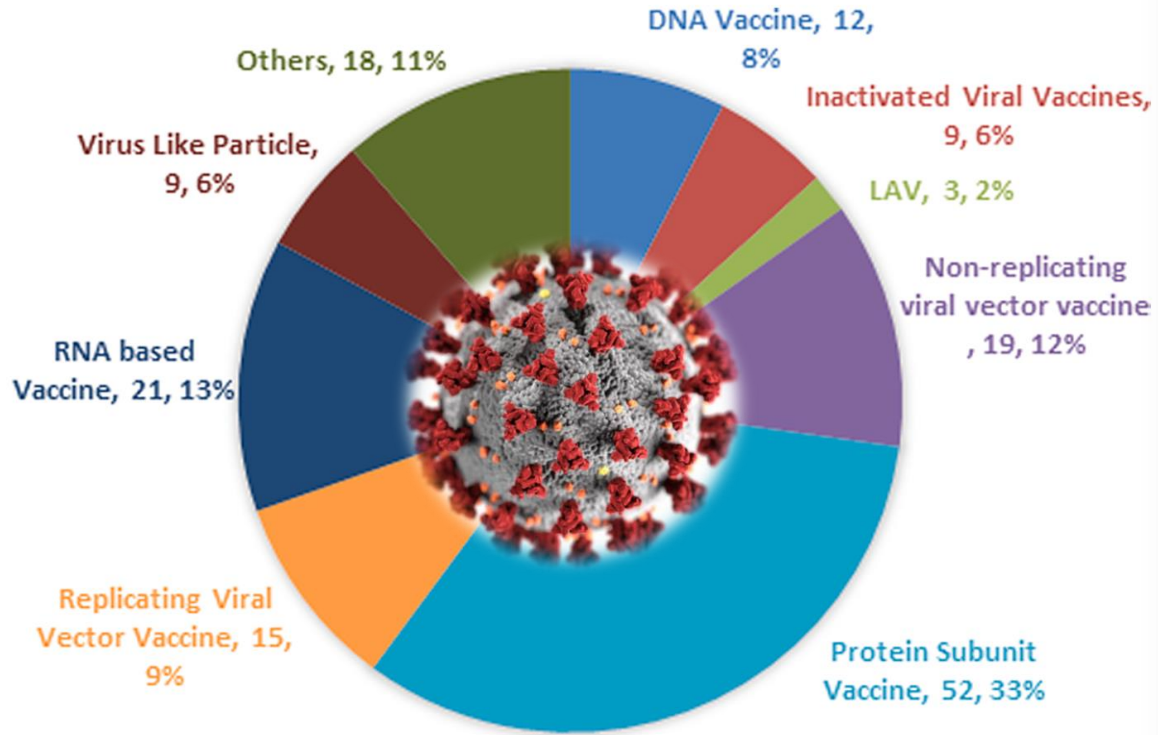
Vaccines typically require years of research and testing before reaching the clinic, but scientists are racing to produce a safe and effective coronavirus vaccine by [next year](#). Researchers are testing **40 vaccines** in clinical trials on humans, and at least 92 preclinical vaccines are [under active investigation](#) in animals.



72KILOS



# Plataformas



# Estrategias



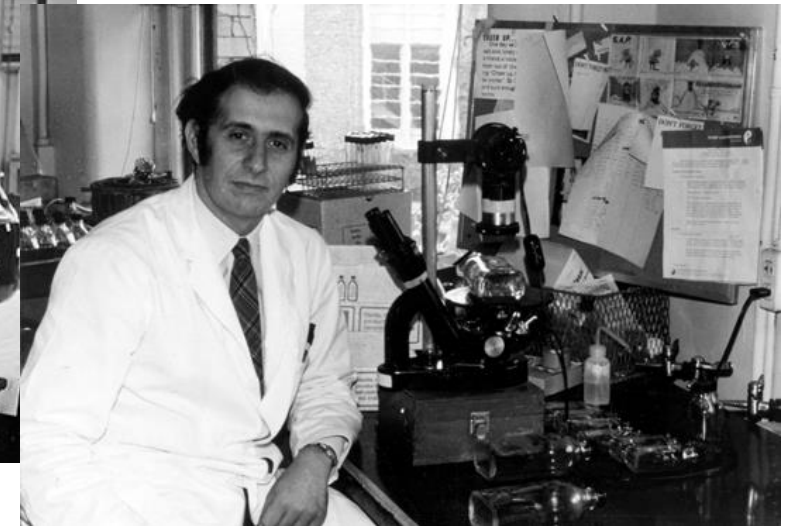
72KILOS

# VACUNOLOGÍA 1.0

INACTIVACIÓN

ATENUACIÓN

TOXOIDES





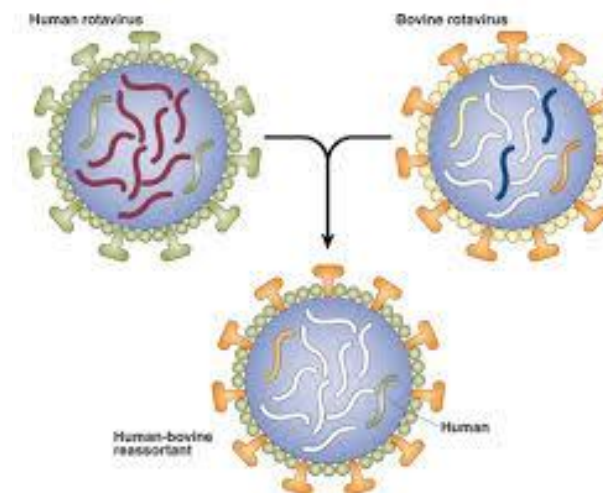
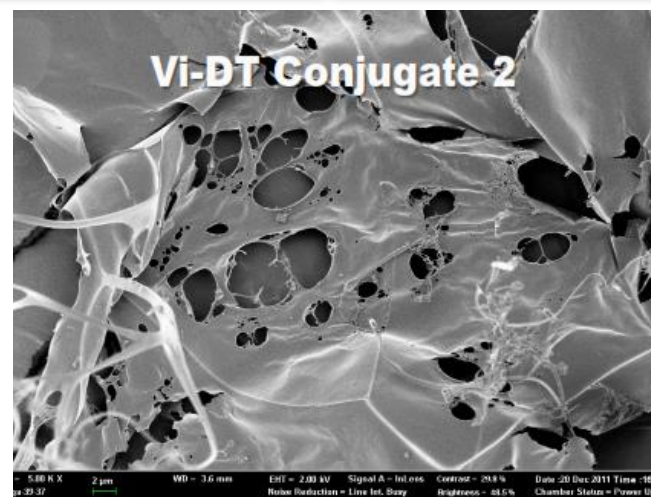
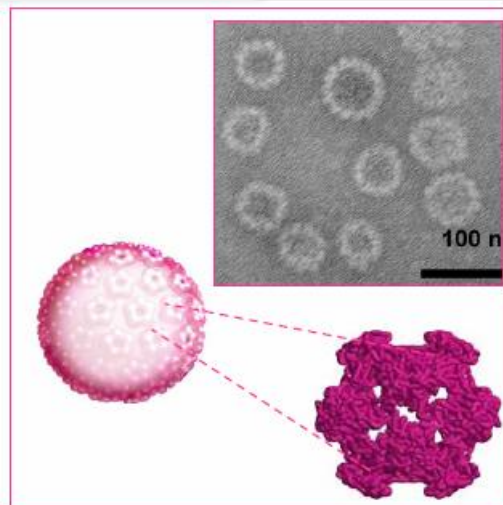
# VACUNOLOGÍA 2.0

SUBUNIDADES SIMPLES

RECOMBINACIÓN

CONJUGACIÓN

REORDENAMIENTO



REVOLUCIÓN TECNOLÓGICA

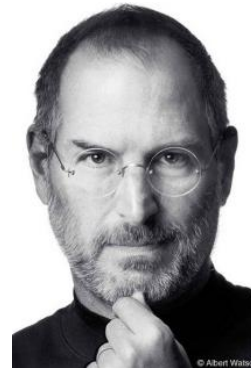


REVOLUCIÓN MOLECULAR

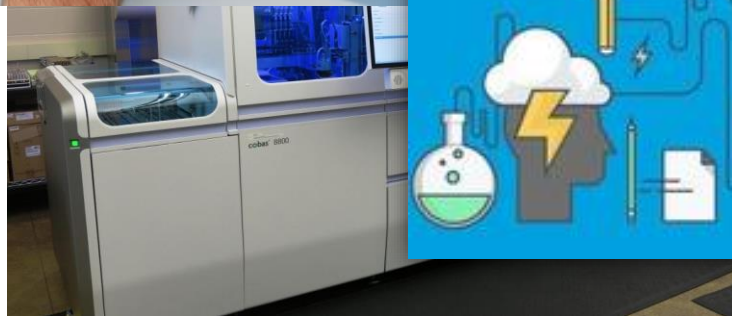
# VACUNOLOGÍA 3.0

“La creatividad simplemente consiste en  
conectar cosas... gente creativa... conectar experiencias”

## REVOLUCIÓN BIOINFORMÁTICA



## REVOLUCIÓN GENÓMICA



## REVOLUCIÓN TECNOLÓGICA



## REVOLUCIÓN MOLECULAR





# PLATAFORMAS VACUNALES

INACTIVACIÓN

ATENUACIÓN

TOXOIDES

SUBUNIDADES SIMPLES

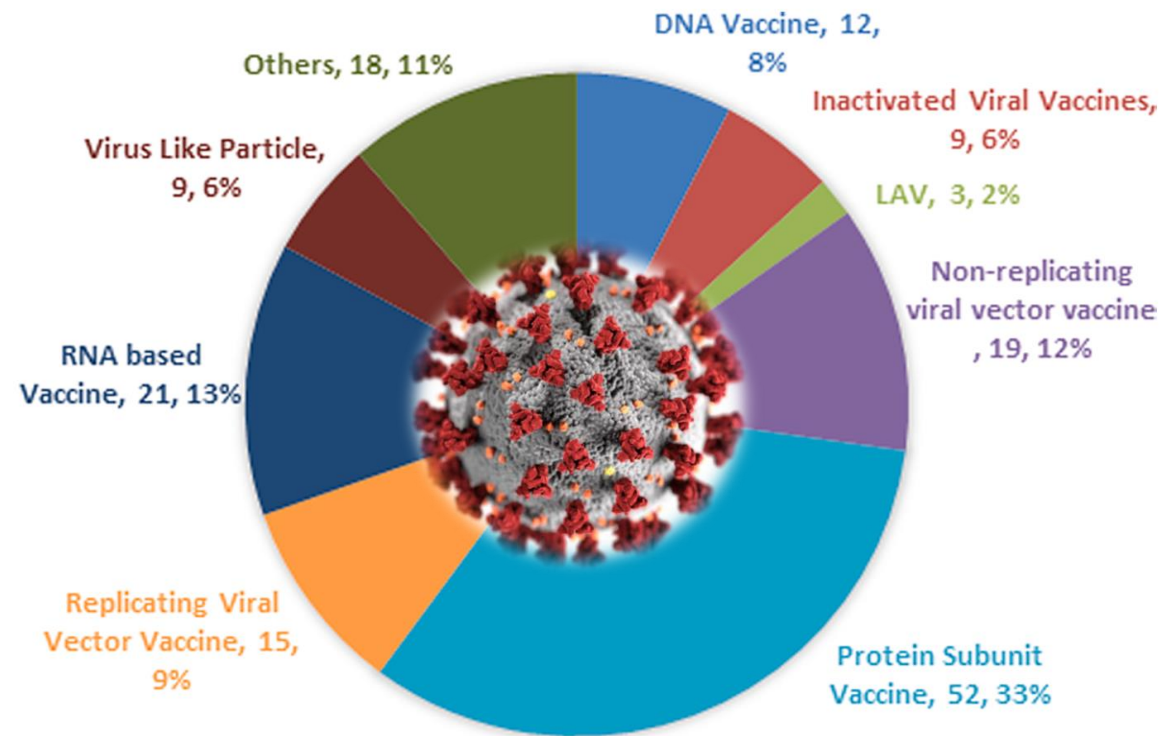
RECOMBINACIÓN

CONJUGACIÓN

REORDENAMIENTO

DE ÁCIDOS NUCLEICOS

PEPTÍDICAS







# PLATAFORMAS VACUNALES

RECOMBINANTES

DE ÁCIDOS NUCLEICOS

PEPTÍDICAS

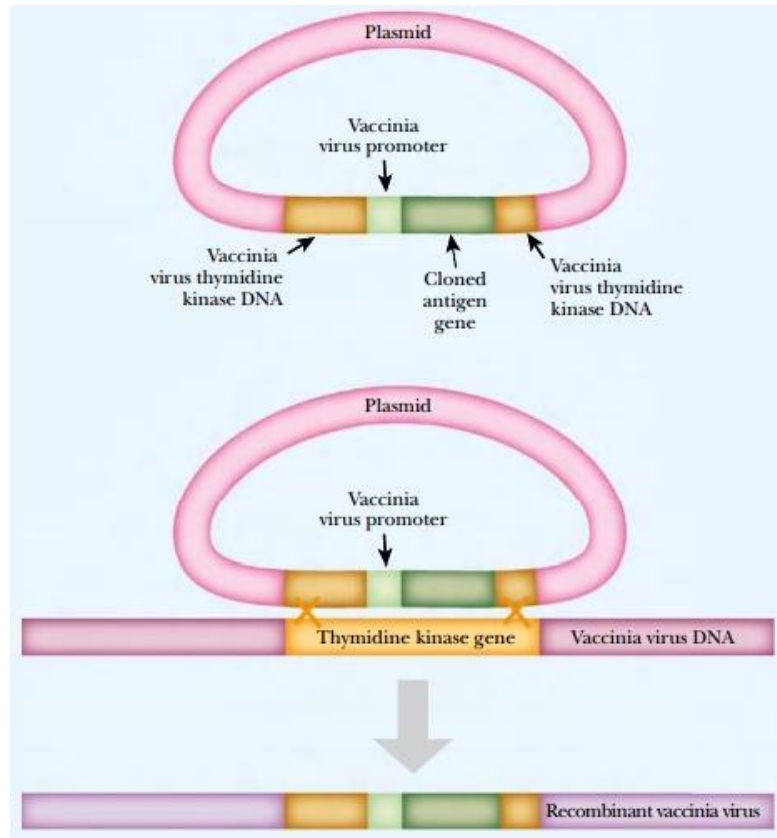
De vectores vivos: Replicantes o no

Virus

Bacterias

Heterólogos

Homólogos



VIH, VEB, TBC, Ébola, VPH, *E. coli*, Malaria

¿Qué vector usar?

Canarypox (ALVAC), Vaccinia (MVA), Salmonella



# PLATAFORMAS VACUNALES

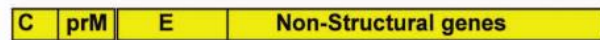
RECOMBINANTES

DE ÁCIDOS NUCLEICOS

PEPTÍDICAS

De vectores vivos: Replicantes o no **Virus Quiméricos**

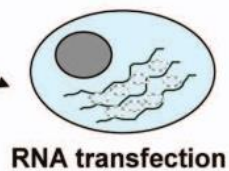
Yellow fever V 17D cDNA



4 chimeric cDNAs

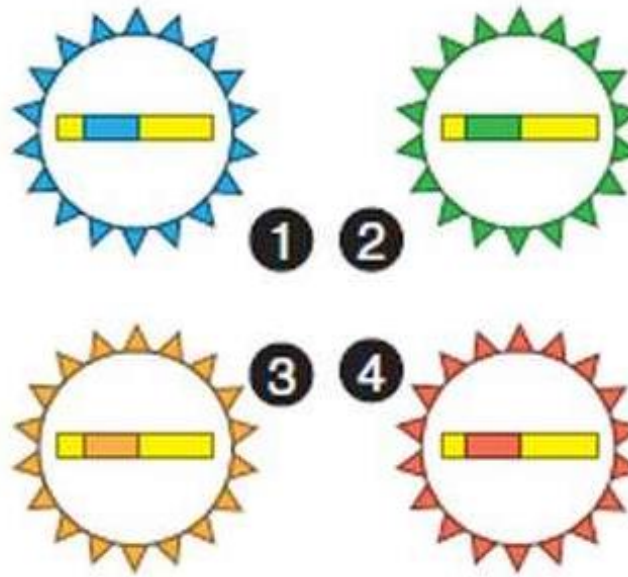


Individually transcribed to RNA

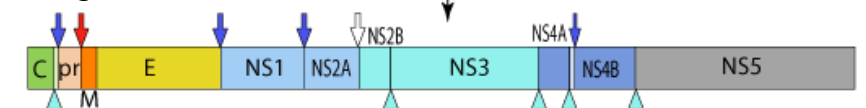


Virus grown in Vero cells

- ① prM E PUO-359/TVP-1140
- ② prM E PUO-218
- ③ prM E PaH881/88
- ④ prM E 1228 (TVP-980)



Dengue Virus







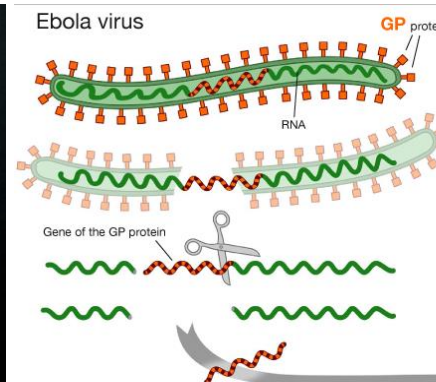
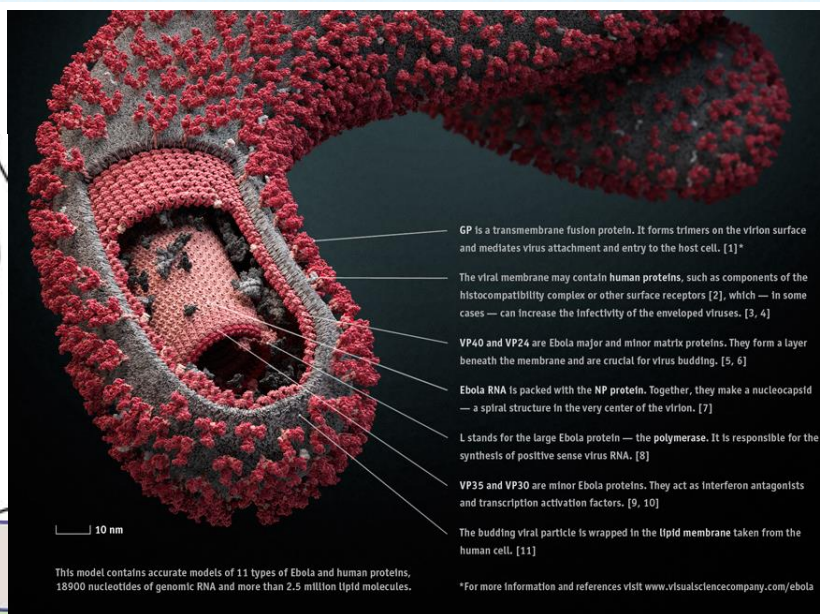
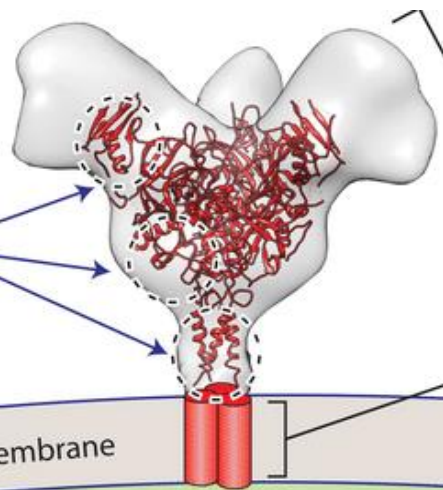
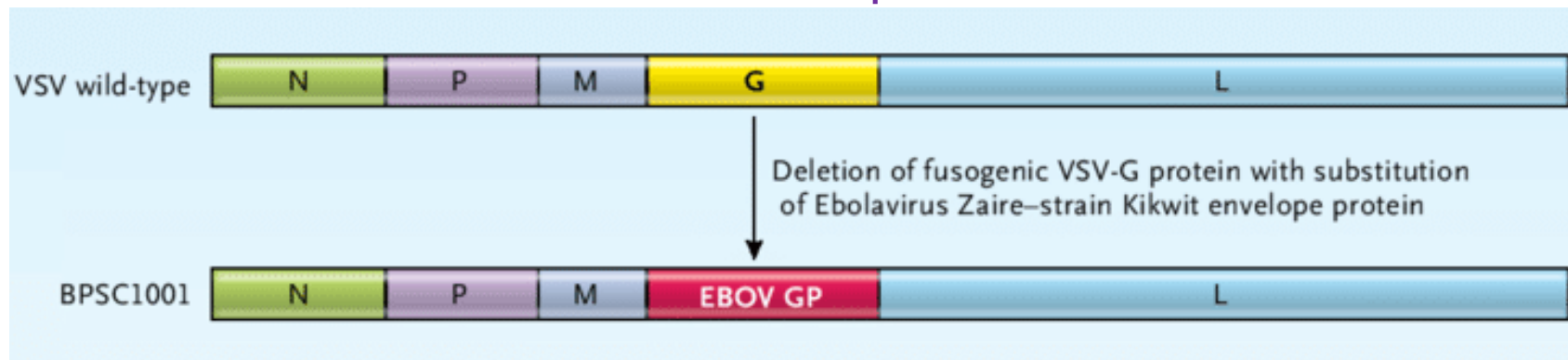
# PLATAFORMAS VACUNALES

RECOMBINANTES

DE ÁCIDOS NUCLEICOS

PEPTÍDICAS

De vectores vivos: Replicantes o no **Virus Quiméricos**

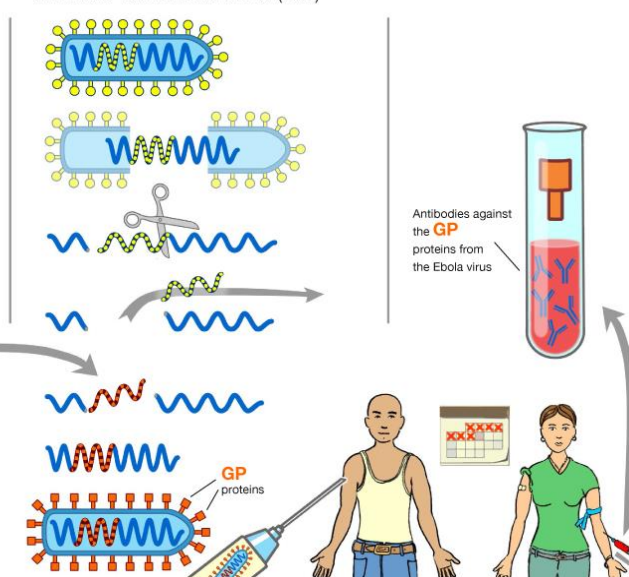


## VSV-Ebola vaccine (VSV-ZEBOV) against Ebola virus

The current Ebola outbreak is caused by the "Zaire" type of the virus. Ebola virus attacks human cells by attaching to them with an anchor protein (GP) covering the surface of the virus. It then enters the cells and forces them to produce new viruses. The GP protein is then massively produced by infected cells and enters the bloodstream, where it is toxic to the blood vessels' walls, causing the bleeding and hemorrhages which are the hallmark of the disease.

To be protected against the Ebola virus, a person must produce antibodies that neutralize the GP protein. This requires the body to come into contact with GP protein, but without the risk of developing the disease. This is precisely the role of the VSV-Ebola vaccine. The idea is to bring the GP protein into the bloodstream, but carried by another virus — the vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV) — selected for its ability to stimulate the immune system of a person, without becoming life-threatening. Known for infecting cattle, in humans the VSV virus causes symptoms no worse than those of a flu.

## Vesicular stomatitis virus (vsv)





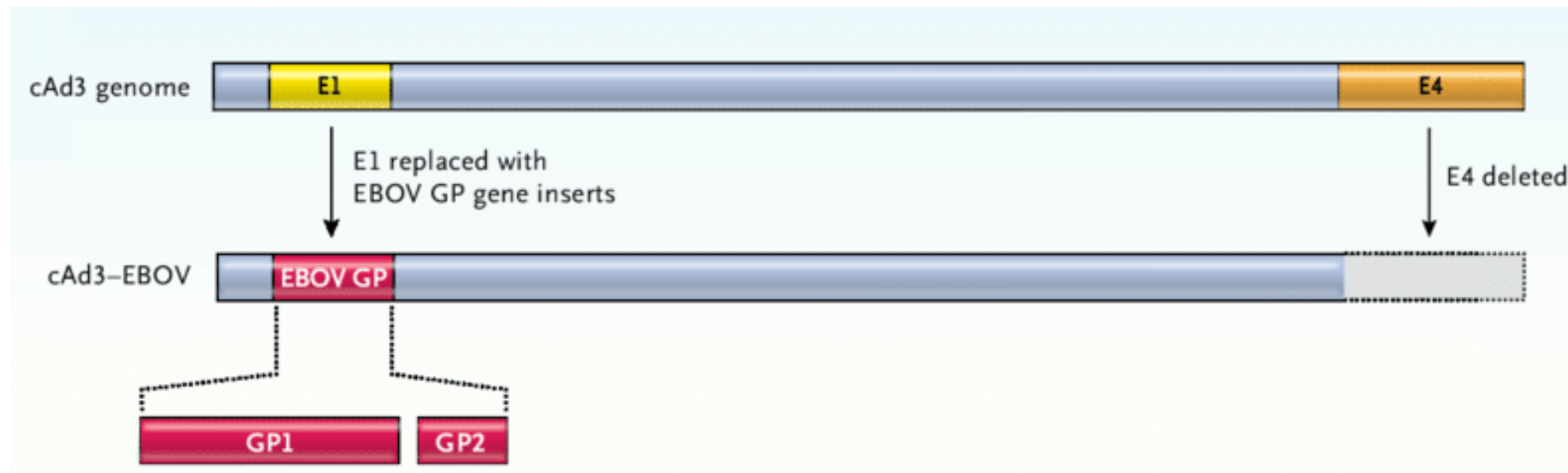
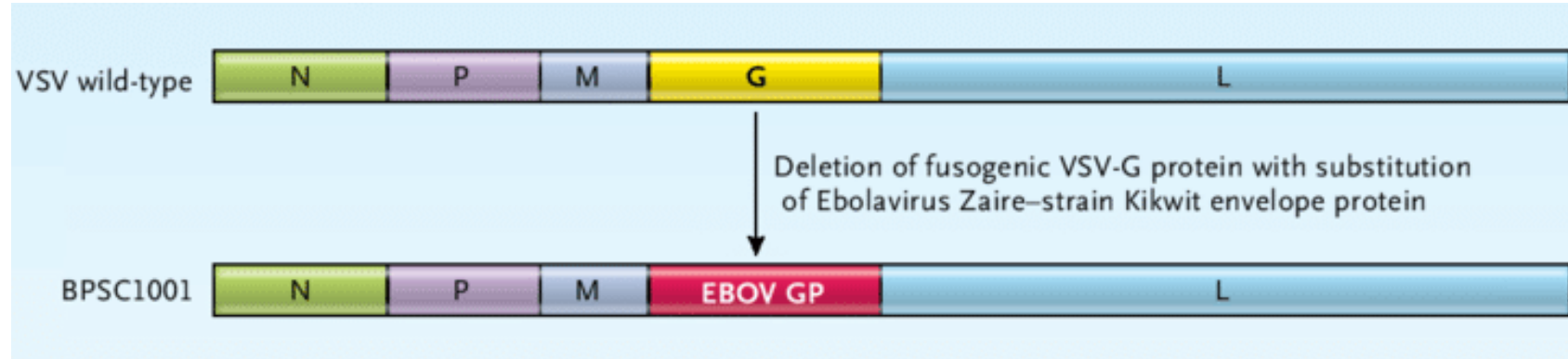
# PLATAFORMAS VACUNALES

RECOMBINANTES

DE ÁCIDOS NUCLEICOS

PEPTÍDICAS

De vectores vivos: Replicantes o no **Virus Quiméricos**







# PLATAFORMAS VACUNALES

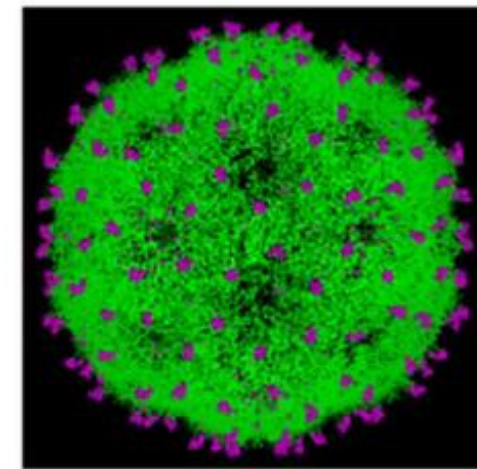
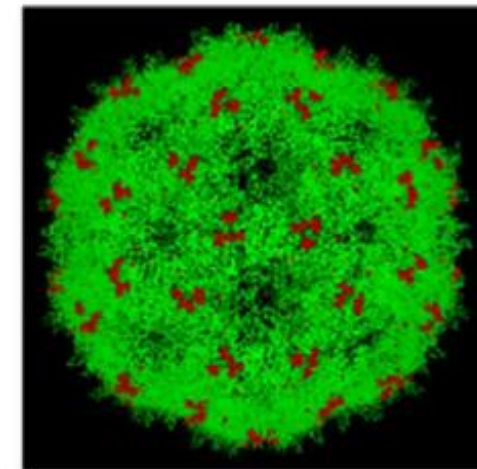
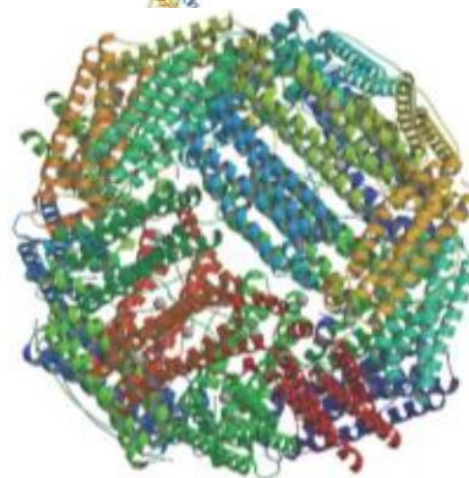
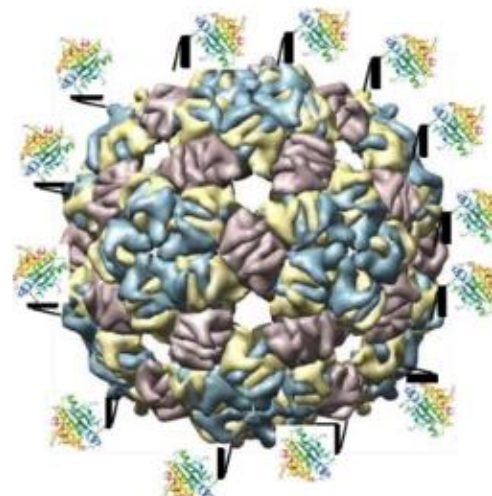
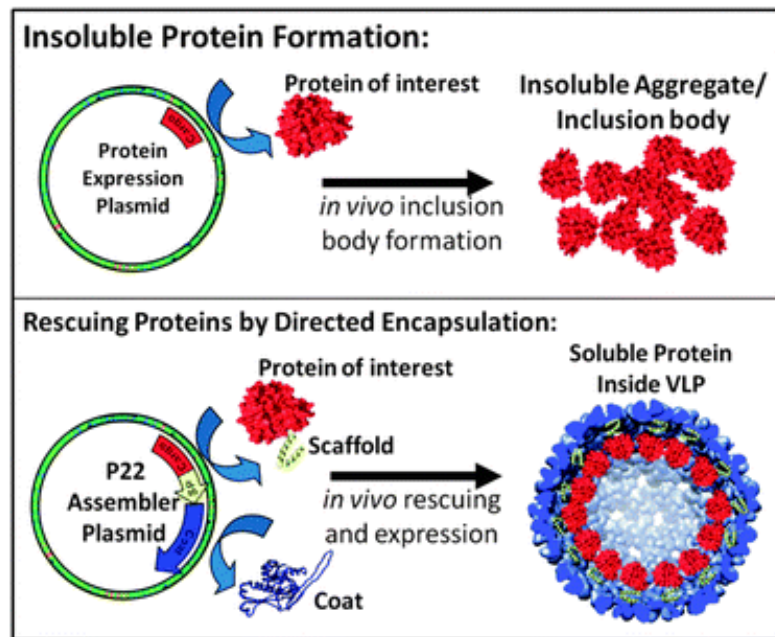
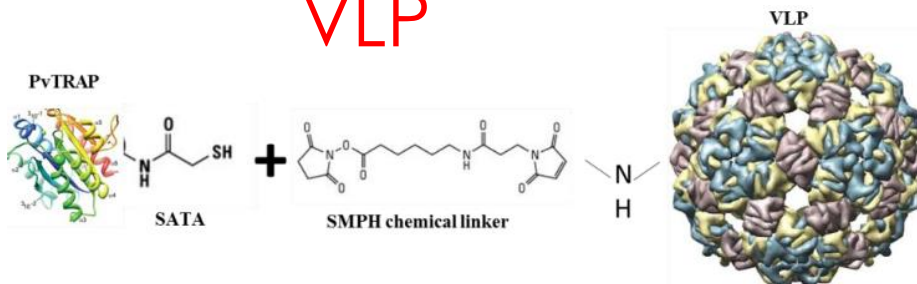
RECOMBINANTES

DE ÁCIDOS NUCLEICOS

PEPTÍDICAS

De vectores: No replicantes

VLP





# PLATAFORMAS VACUNALES

RECOMBINANTES

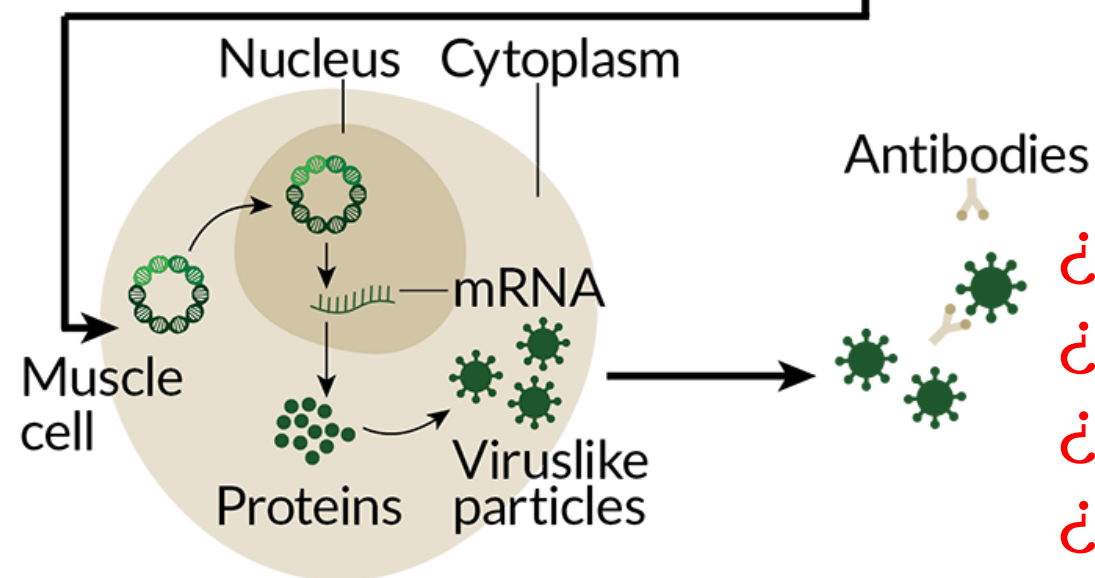
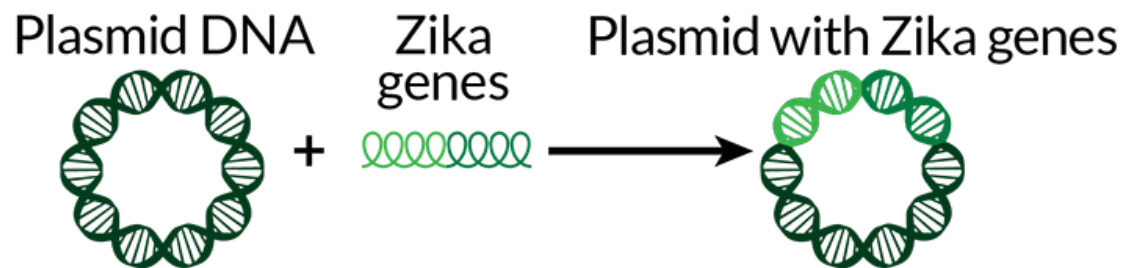
DE ÁCIDOS NUCLEICOS

PEPTÍDICAS

## Vacunas ADN

Ventajas inmunes intrínsecas  
Bajo riesgo de reversión o infección 2ª  
Flexibilidad (varios antígenos)  
Evita errores de fabricación

Fácil de producir  
Fácil de almacenar  
Fácil de transportar  
Bajo coste



¿Integración?  
¿Autoinmunidad?  
¿Modelo animal?  
¿Dosis?







# PLATAFORMAS VACUNALES

RECOMBINANTES

DE ÁCIDOS NUCLEICOS

PEPTÍDICAS

## Vacunas ARNm

Ventajas inmunes intrínsecas

Bajo riesgo de reversión o infección 2ª

Flexibilidad (varios antígenos)

Evita errores de fabricación

Fácil de producir

Fácil de almacenar

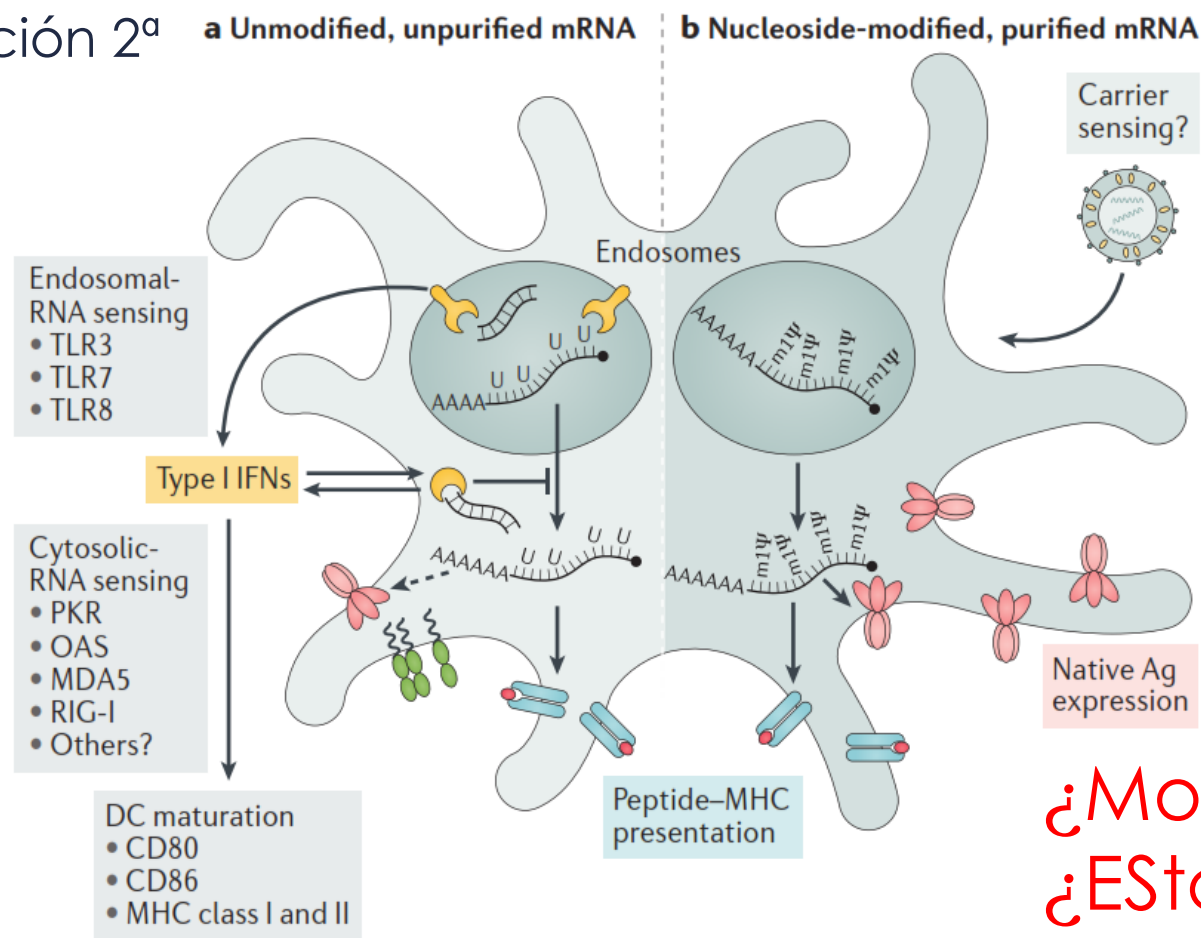
Fácil de transportar

Bajo coste

Nula integración

Más eficaz

Menor dosis



¿Modelo animal?  
¿Estabilidad?



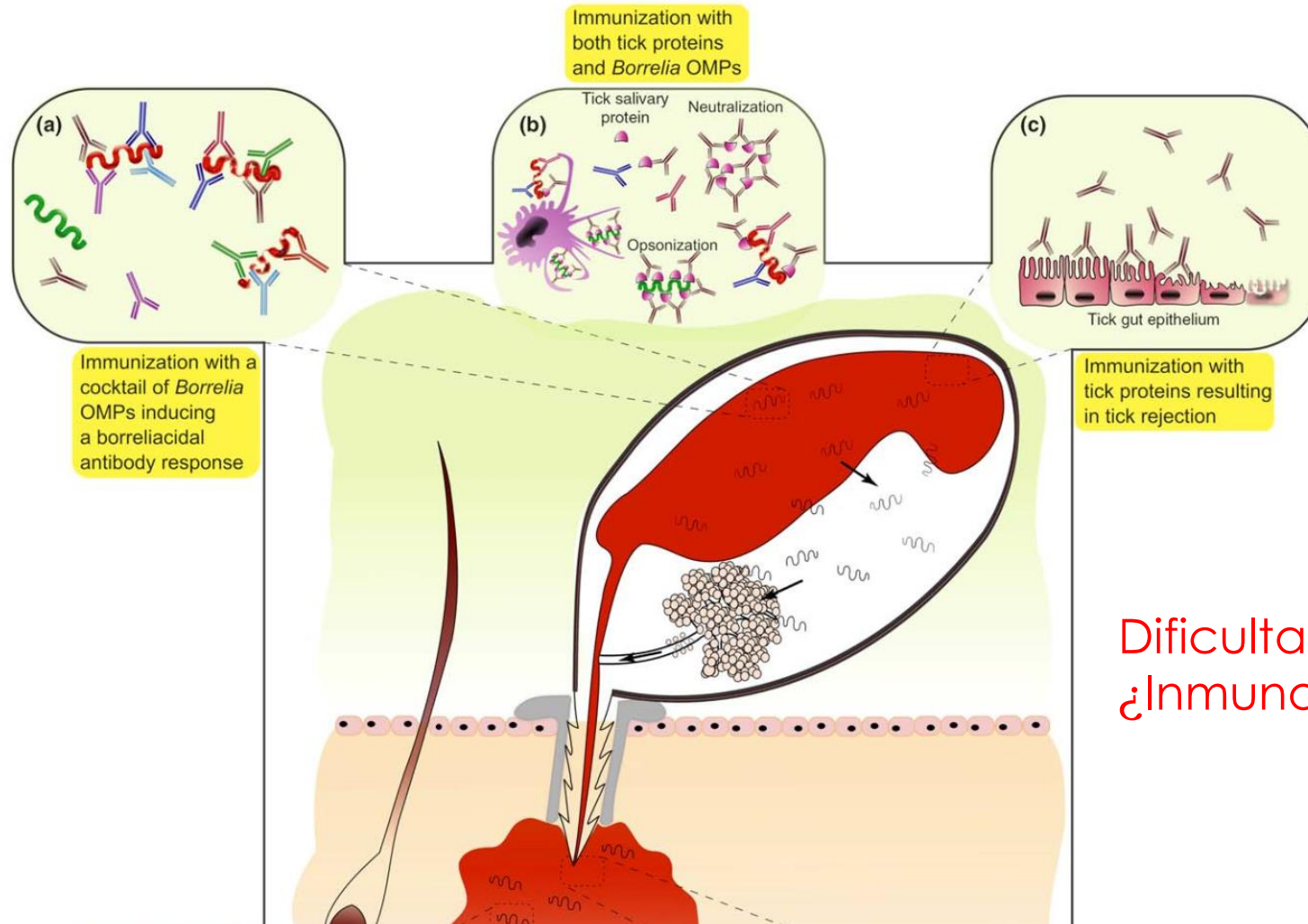
# PLATAFORMAS VACUNALES

RECOMBINANTES

DE ÁCIDOS NUCLEICOS

PEPTÍDICAS

## Péptidos sintéticos

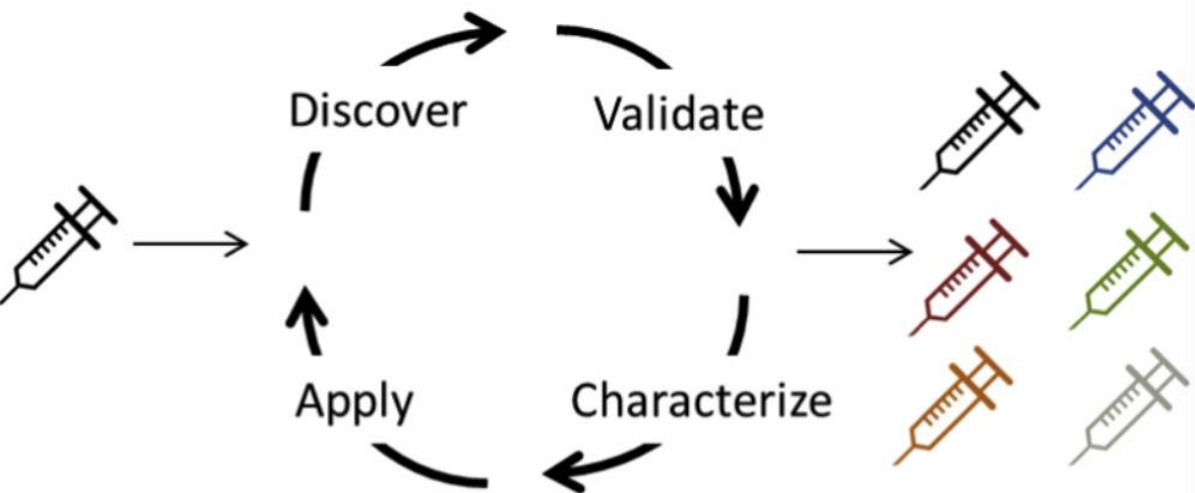


Dificultad para formar estructuras ordenadas  
¿Inmunogenidad diferente al Ag nativo?

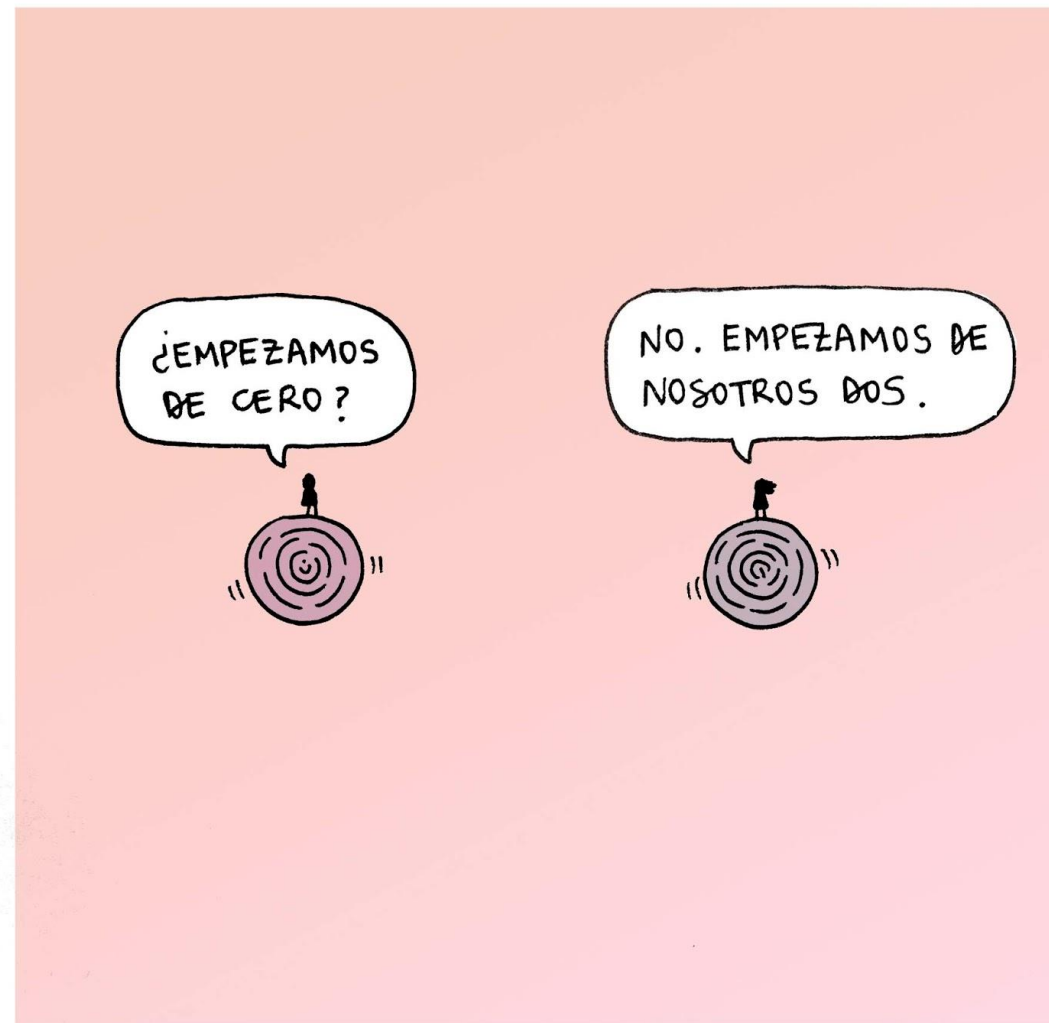




# Plataformas



# Estrategias



72KILOS



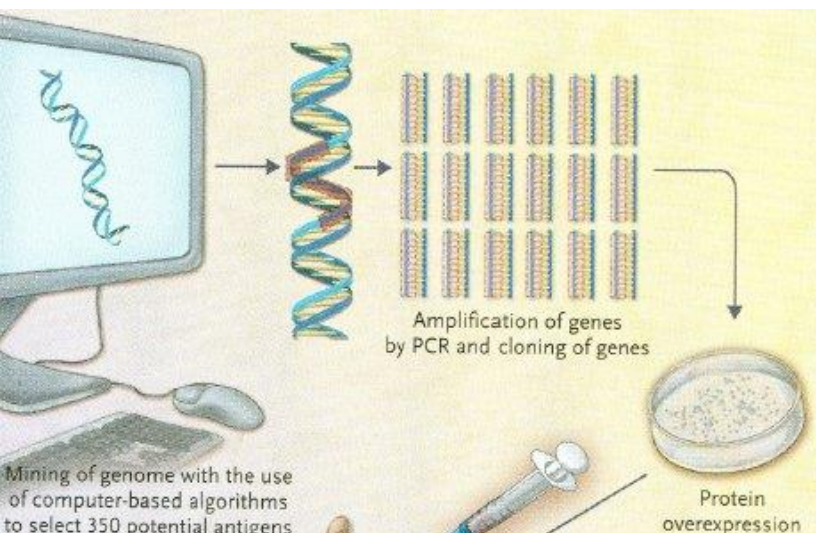
# ESTRATEGIAS VACUNALES

NUEVOS ANTÍGENOS

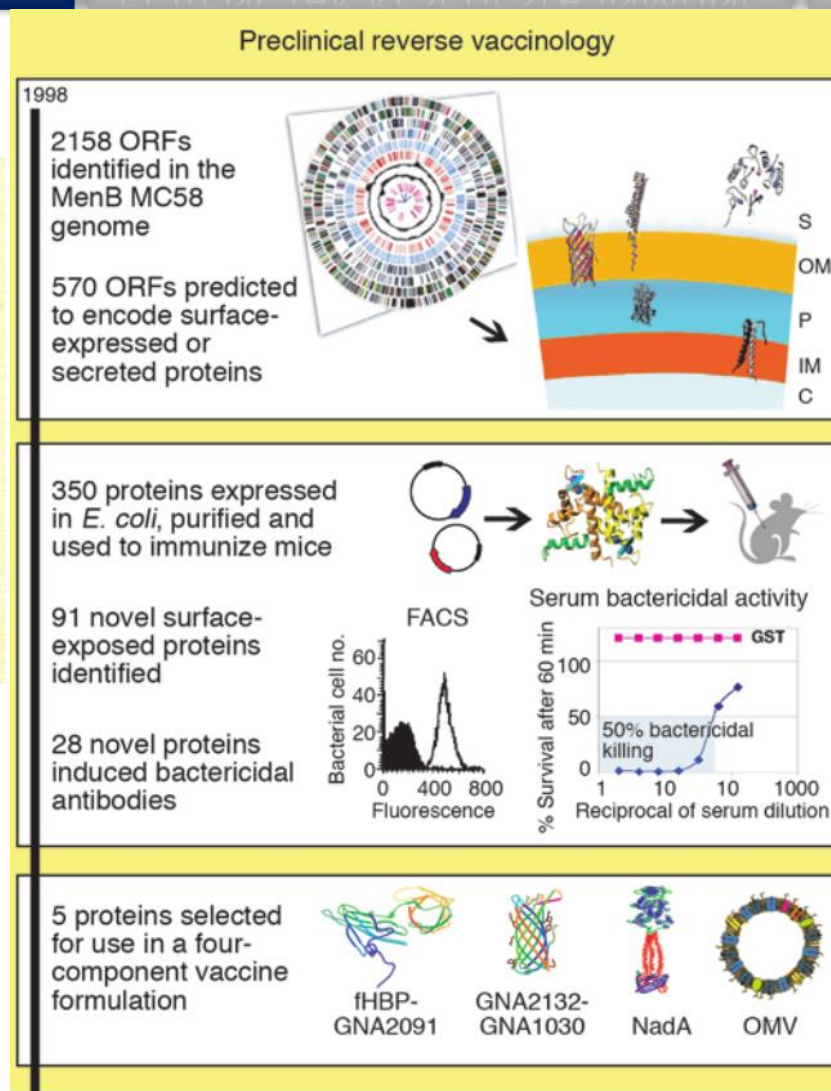
POTENCIAR RESPUESTA INMUNE

NUEVAS VÍAS ADMON.

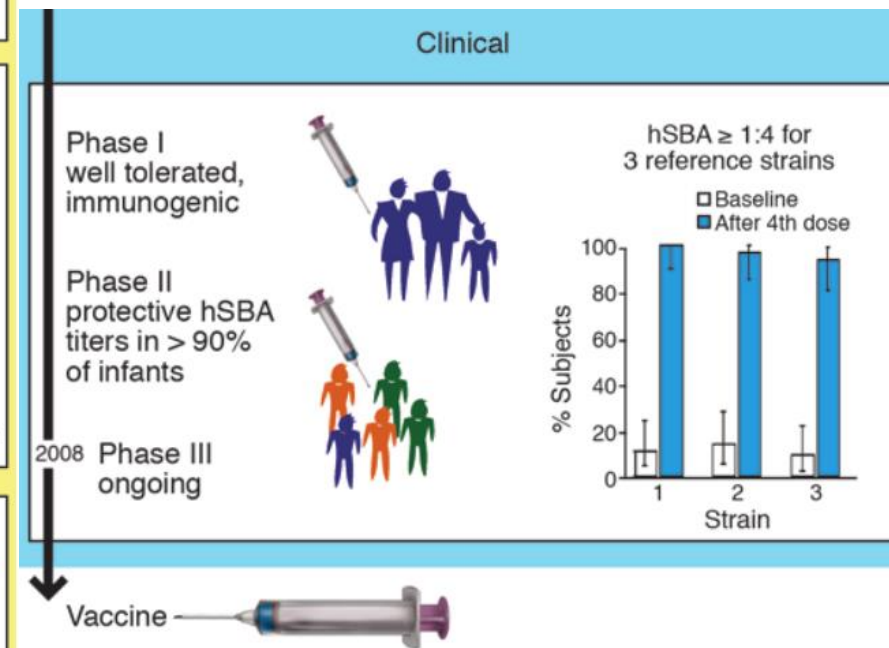
## Vacunología inversa



*S. aureus*  
*C. difficile*  
*Chlamydophila*  
*E. coli*



Genómica  
Transcriptómica  
Proteómica  
Immunómica







# ESTRATEGIAS VACUNALES

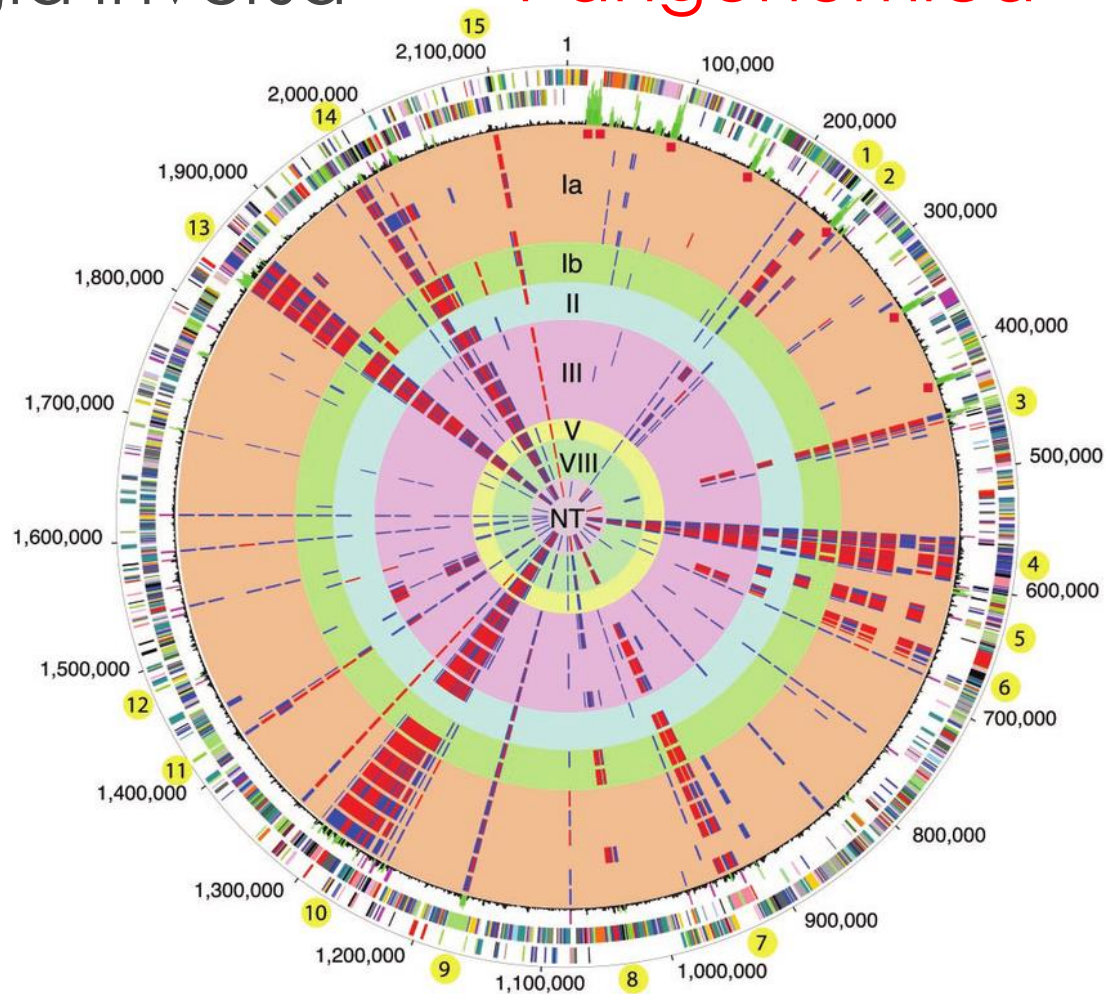
NUEVOS ANTÍGENOS

POTENCIAR RESPUESTA INMUNE

NUEVAS VÍAS ADMON.

Vacunología inversa

Pangenómica

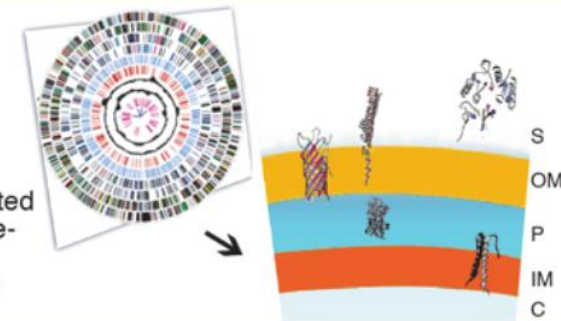


## Preclinical reverse vaccinology

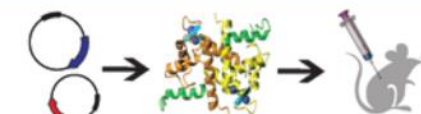
1998

2158 ORFs identified in the MenB MC58 genome

570 ORFs predicted to encode surface-expressed or secreted proteins

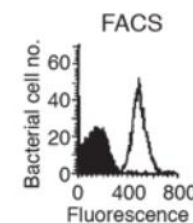


350 proteins expressed in *E. coli*, purified and used to immunize mice

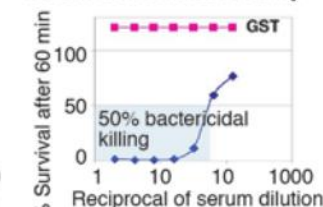


91 novel surface-exposed proteins identified

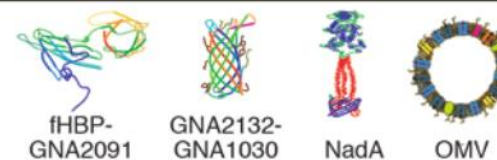
28 novel proteins induced bactericidal antibodies



Serum bactericidal activity



5 proteins selected for use in a four-component vaccine formulation





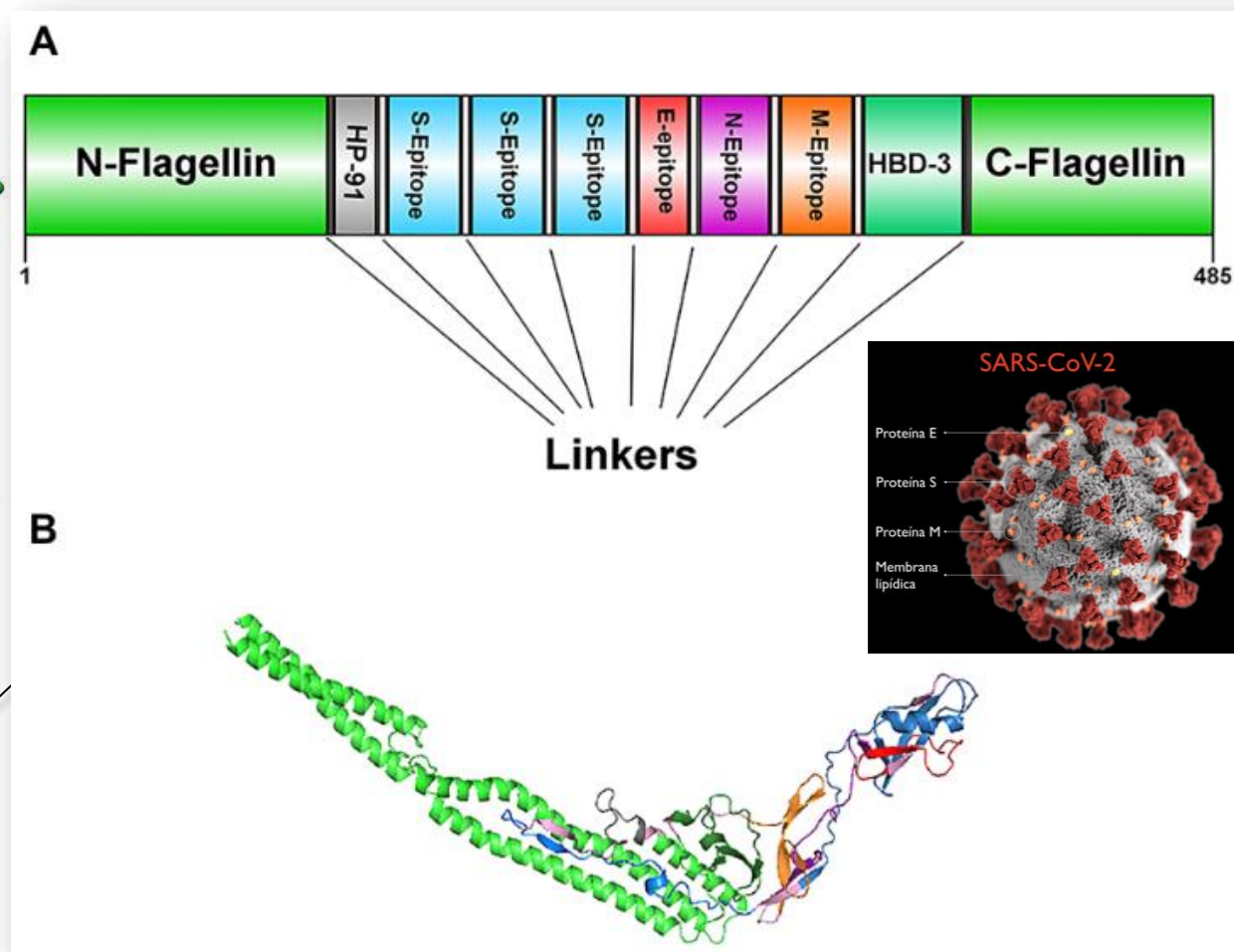
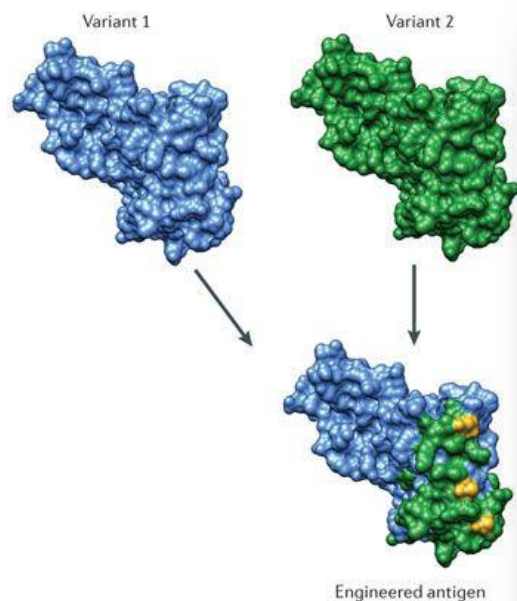
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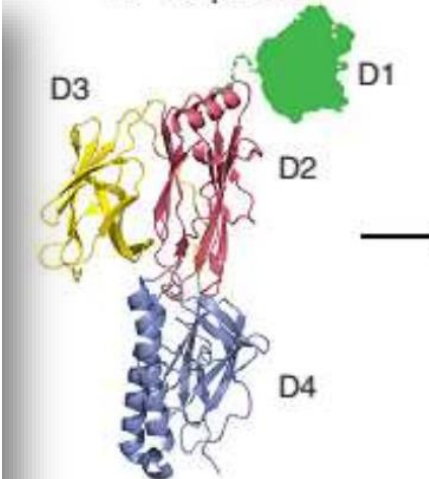
POTENCIAR RESPUESTA INMUNE

NUEVAS VÍAS ADMON.

## Vacunología inversa **Vacunología estructural**



Group B *Streptococcus*  
BP-2a protein



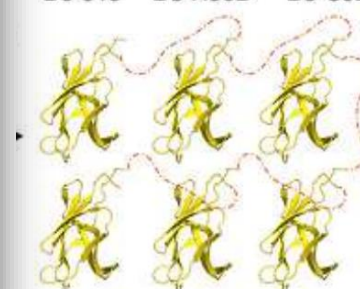
Vaccine-induced  
protection

| Vaccine              | Protection |
|----------------------|------------|
| D1                   | + (515)    |
| D2                   | + (515)    |
| D3                   | +++ (515)  |
| D4                   | +++ (515)  |
| full-length<br>BP-2a | +++ (515)  |

Chimeric immunogen  
6xD3

Vaccine-induced  
protection

D3-515 D3-H36B D3-CJB111



| Vaccine | Protection (strain) |
|---------|---------------------|
| 6xD3    | +++ (515)           |
|         | +++ (H36B)          |
|         | +++ (CJB111)        |
|         | +++ (2603)          |
|         | +++ (CJB110)        |
|         | +++ (DK21)          |

D3-DK21 D3-CJB110 D3-2603





# ESTRATEGIAS VACUNALES

NUEVOS ANTÍGENOS

POTENCIAR RESPUESTA INMUNE

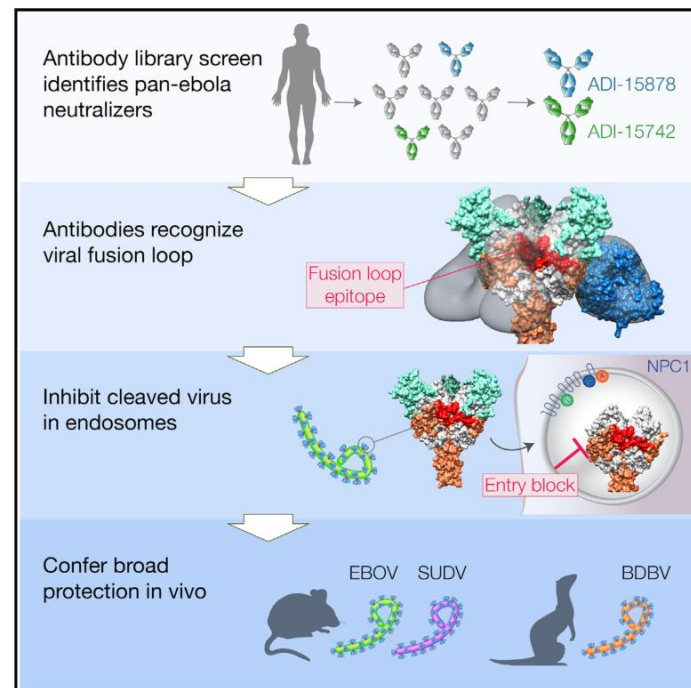
NUEVAS VÍAS ADMON.

Vacunología inversa Vacunología estructural

Vacunología inversa 2.0

## Antibodies from a Human Survivor Define Sites of Vulnerability for Broad Protection against Ebolaviruses

### Graphical Abstract



### Authors

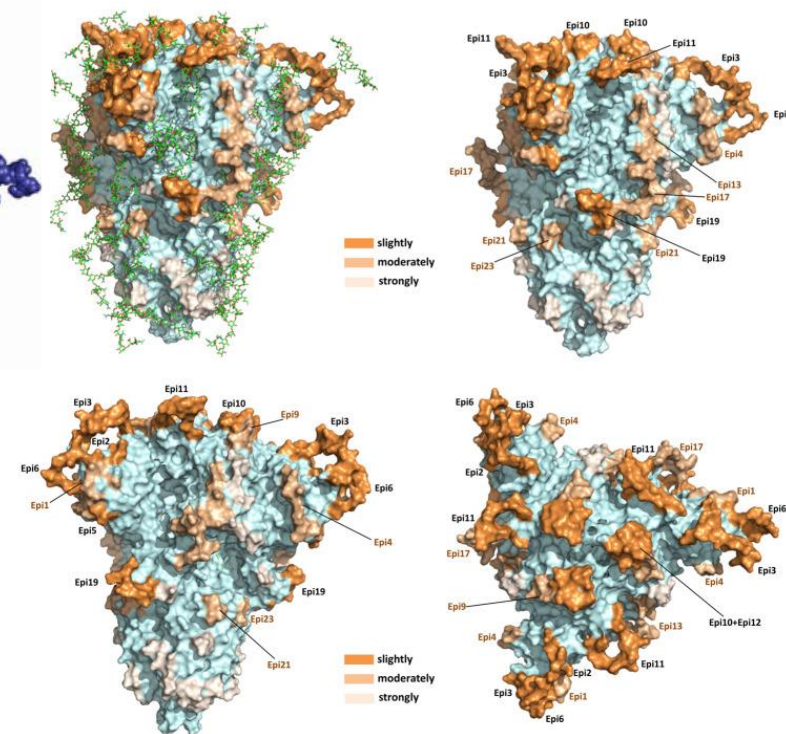
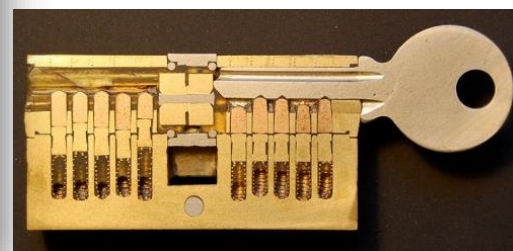
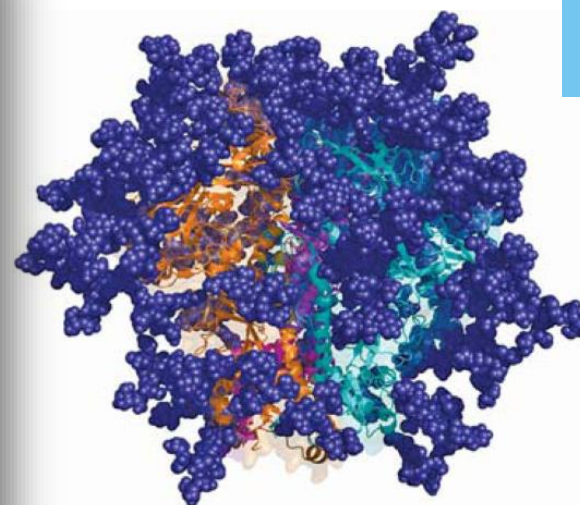
Anna Z. Wec, Andrew S. Herbert, Charles D. Murin, ..., John M. Dye, Kartik Chandran, Zachary A. Bornholdt

### Correspondence

john.m.dye1.civ@mail.mil (J.M.D.), kartik.chandran@einstein.yu.edu (K.C.), zachary.bornholdt@mappbio.com (Z.A.B.)

### In Brief

Characterization of human broadly neutralizing antibodies active against all five species of ebolaviruses **highlights the fusion loop region of the viral glycoprotein as a promising vaccine target.**





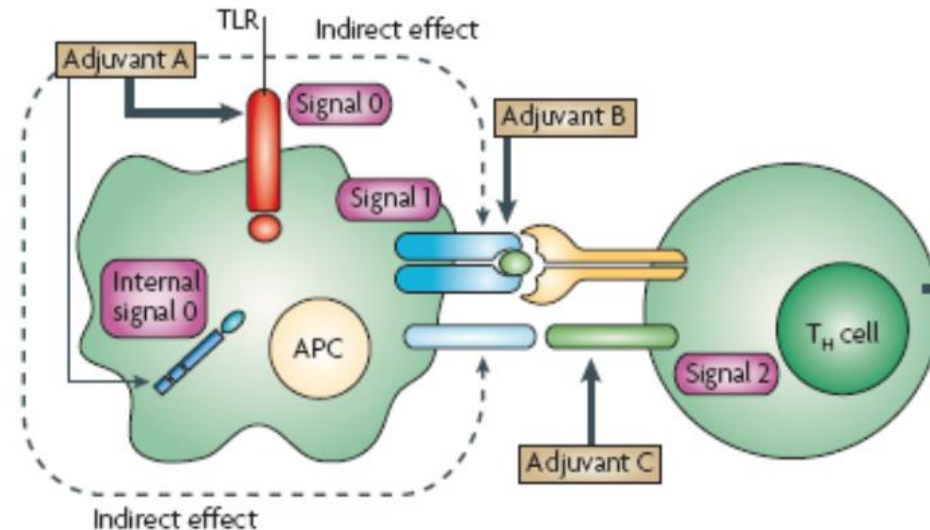
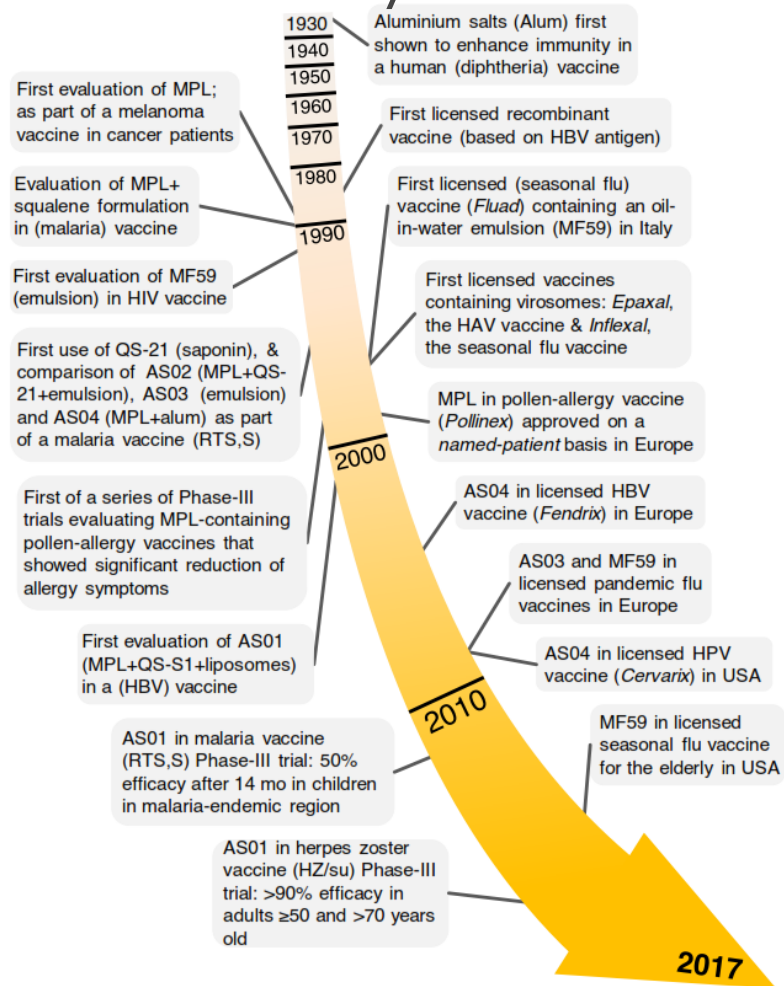
# ESTRATEGIAS VACUNALES

NUEVOS ANTÍGENOS

POTENCIAR RESPUESTA INMUNE

NUEVAS VÍAS ADMON.

## 1. Nuevos adyuvantes



MF59: Gripe

VIH, VHC

PMAP: VPH, VHB

Cólera, *E. coli*

Liposomas: Malaria, VHZ

VHS

Citoquinas:

VHB

Flagelina:

Gripe

Nanoemulsiones: TBC, VRS, Leishm.

Dinucleótidos no metilados (CpG)





# ESTRATEGIAS VACUNALES

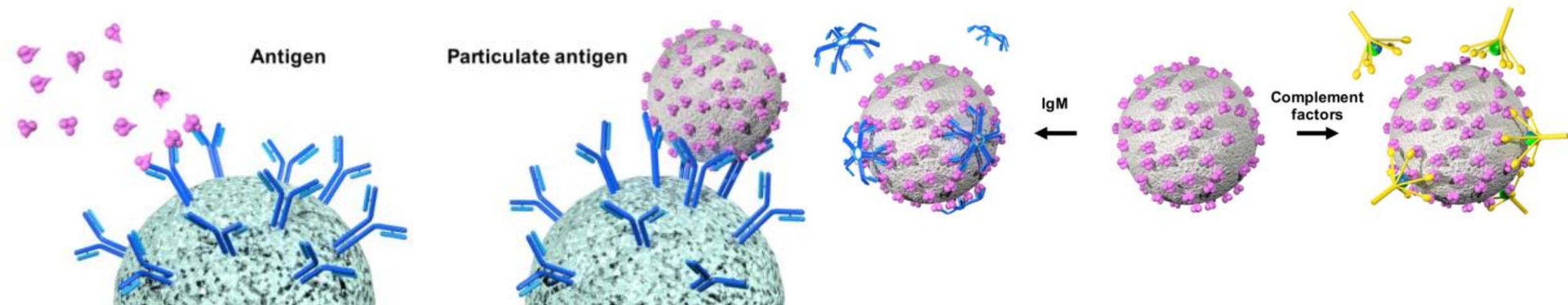
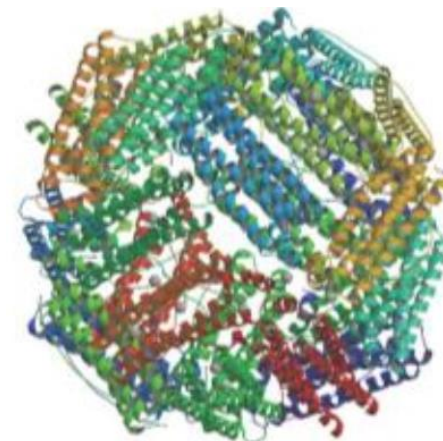
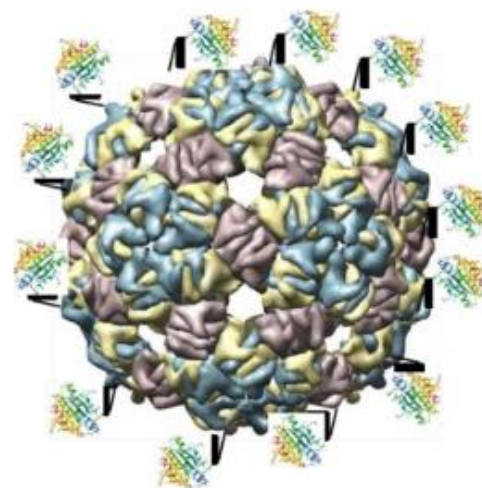
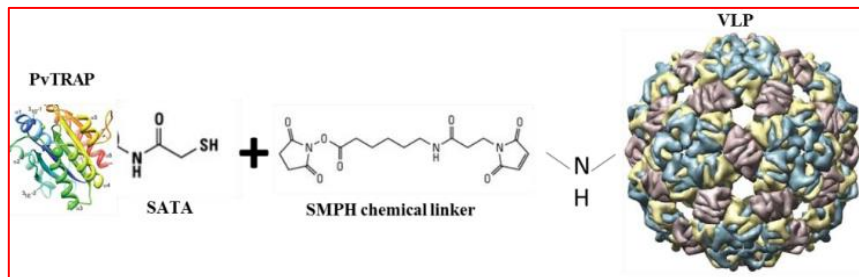
NUEVOS ANTÍGENOS

POTENCIAR RESPUESTA INMUNE

NUEVAS VÍAS ADMON.

## 2. Sistemas de entrega

Virus-Like Particles (VLP) y Vectores





# ESTRATEGIAS VACUNALES

NUEVOS ANTÍGENOS

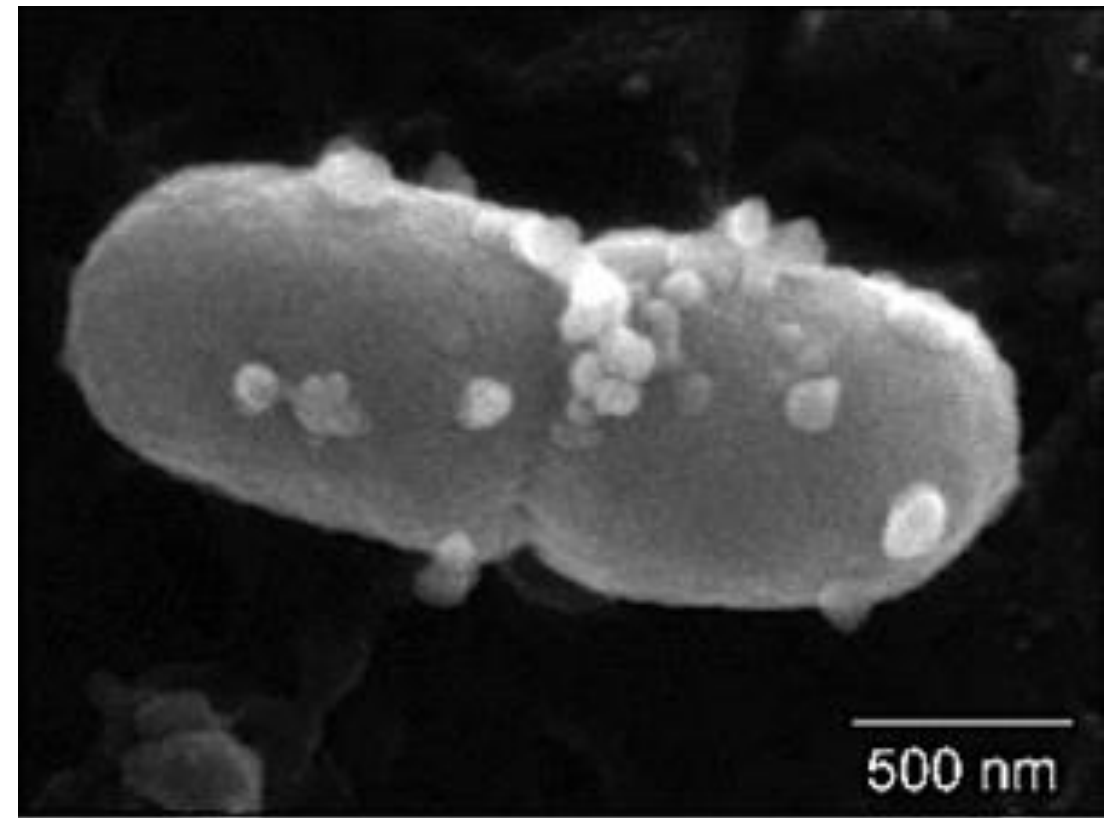
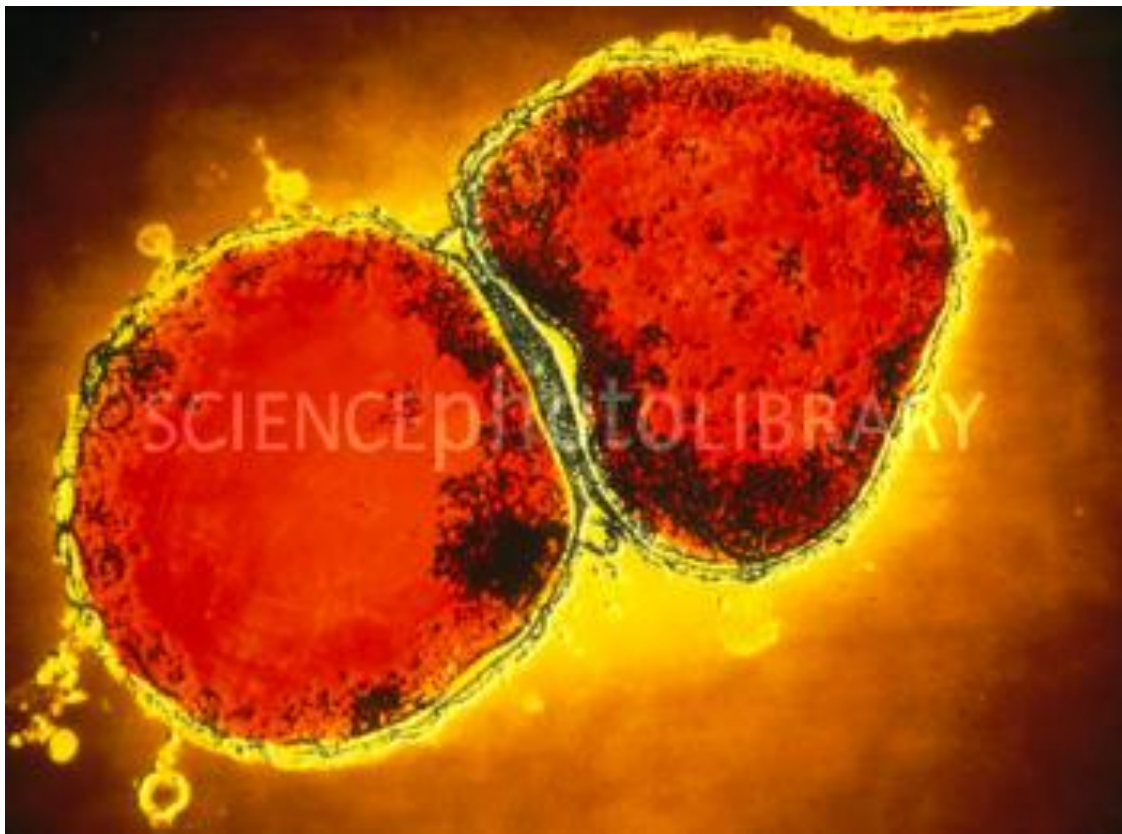
POTENCIAR RESPUESTA INMUNE

NUEVAS VÍAS ADMON.

## 2. Sistemas de entrega

Virus-Like Particles (VLP) y Vectores

Vesículas de membrana externa







# ESTRATEGIAS VACUNALES

NUEVOS ANTÍGENOS

POTENCIAR RESPUESTA INMUNE

NUEVAS VÍAS ADMIN.

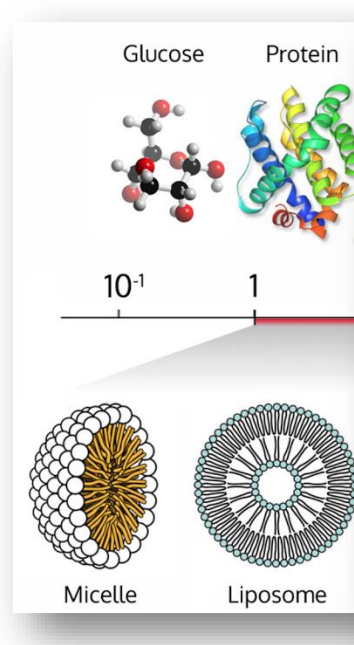
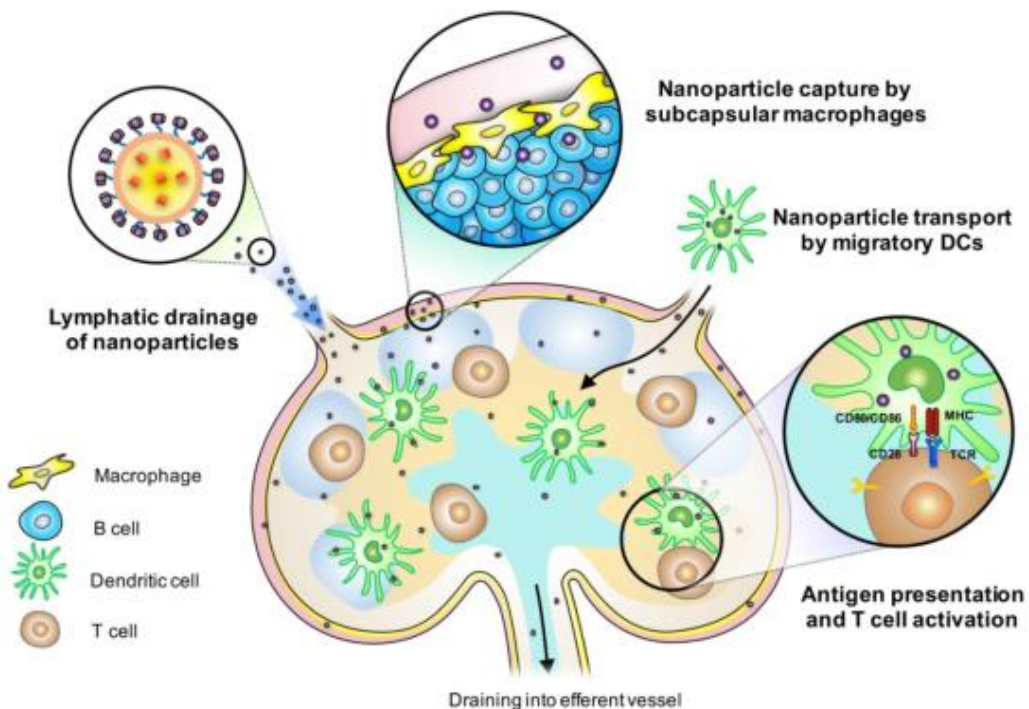
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Virus-Like Particles (VLP) y Vectores

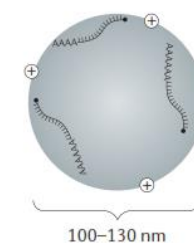
Vesículas de membrana externa

Nanopartículas

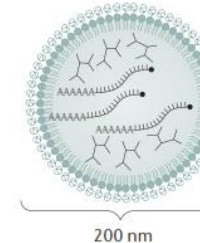
- Inorgánicas, Vesiculares, Copleates



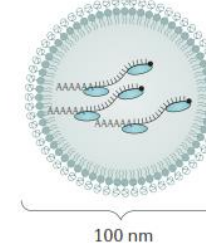
d Cationic nanoemulsion



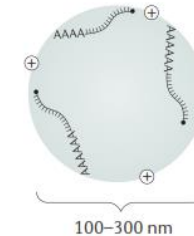
e Modified dendrimer nanoparticle



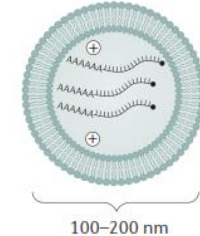
f Protamine liposome



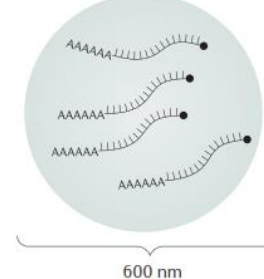
g Cationic polymer



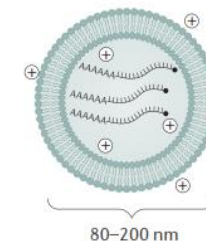
h Cationic polymer liposome



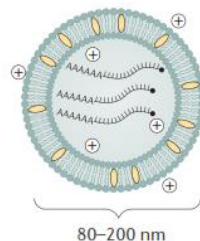
i Polysaccharide particle



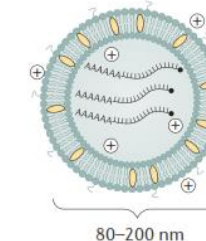
j Cationic lipid nanoparticle



k Cationic lipid, cholesterol nanoparticle



l Cationic lipid, cholesterol, PEG nanoparticle





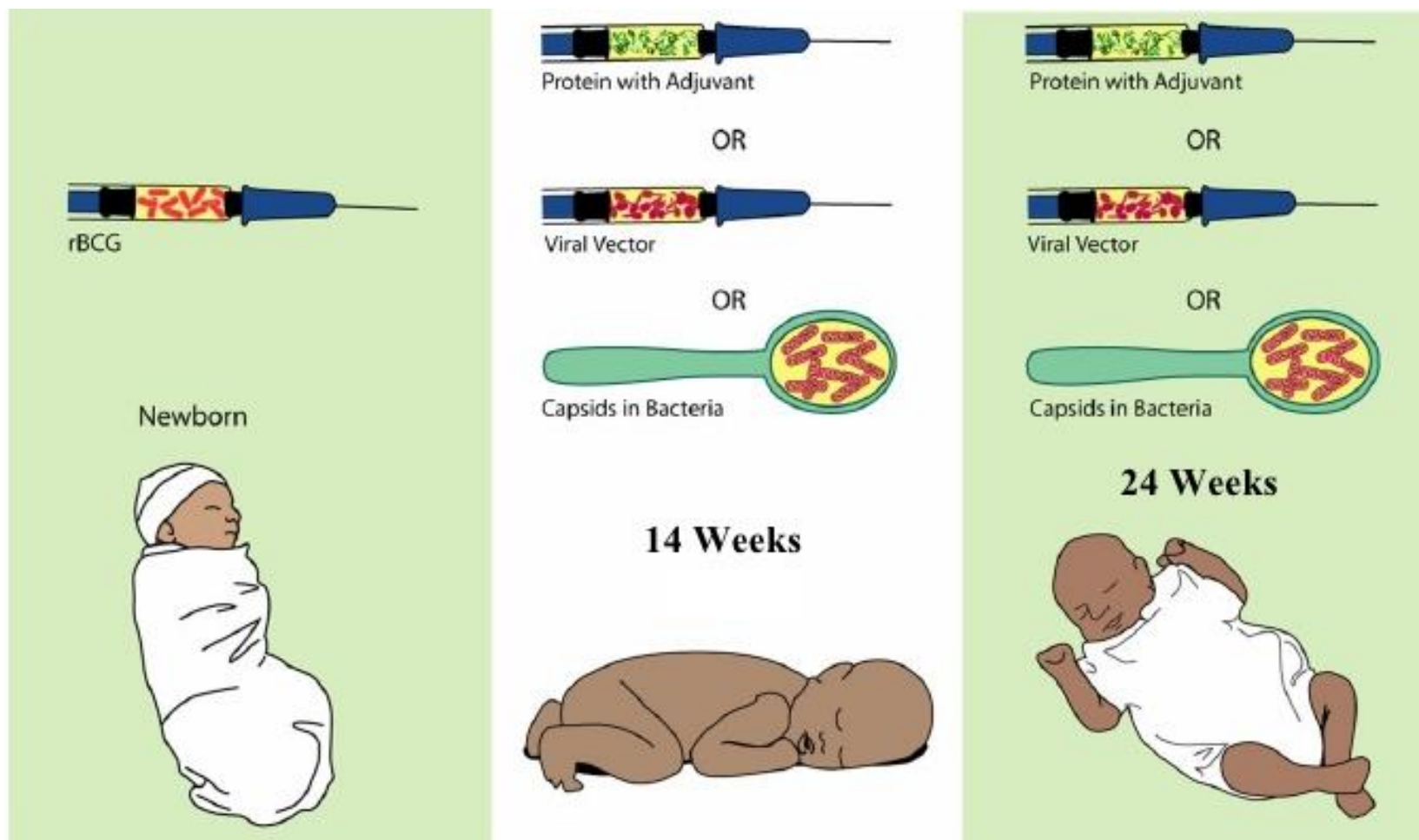
# ESTRATEGIAS VACUNALES

NUEVOS ANTÍGENOS

POTENCIAR RESPUESTA INMUNE

NUEVAS VÍAS ADMON.

## 3. Vacunación heteróloga (Estrategia Prime-boost)







# ESTRATEGIAS VACUNALES

NUEVOS ANTÍGENOS

POTENCIAR RESPUESTA INMUNE

NUEVAS VÍAS ADMON.

## 4. Vacunómica

**HUMAN  
VACCINES  
PROJECT**

MEDIA CONTACT

VISION IMPACT MICHELSON PRIZES WORK ABOUT US DONATE

**THE ANSWER TO  
HUMAN HEALTH  
IS INSIDE US ALL.**

Our mission is to accelerate the development of vaccines and immunotherapies against major global diseases by *decoding how the human immune system fights disease.*



Plan científico basado en 2 proyectos complementarios e integrados:

- 1) the [Human Immunome Program](#)
- 2) the [Rules of Immunity Program](#)



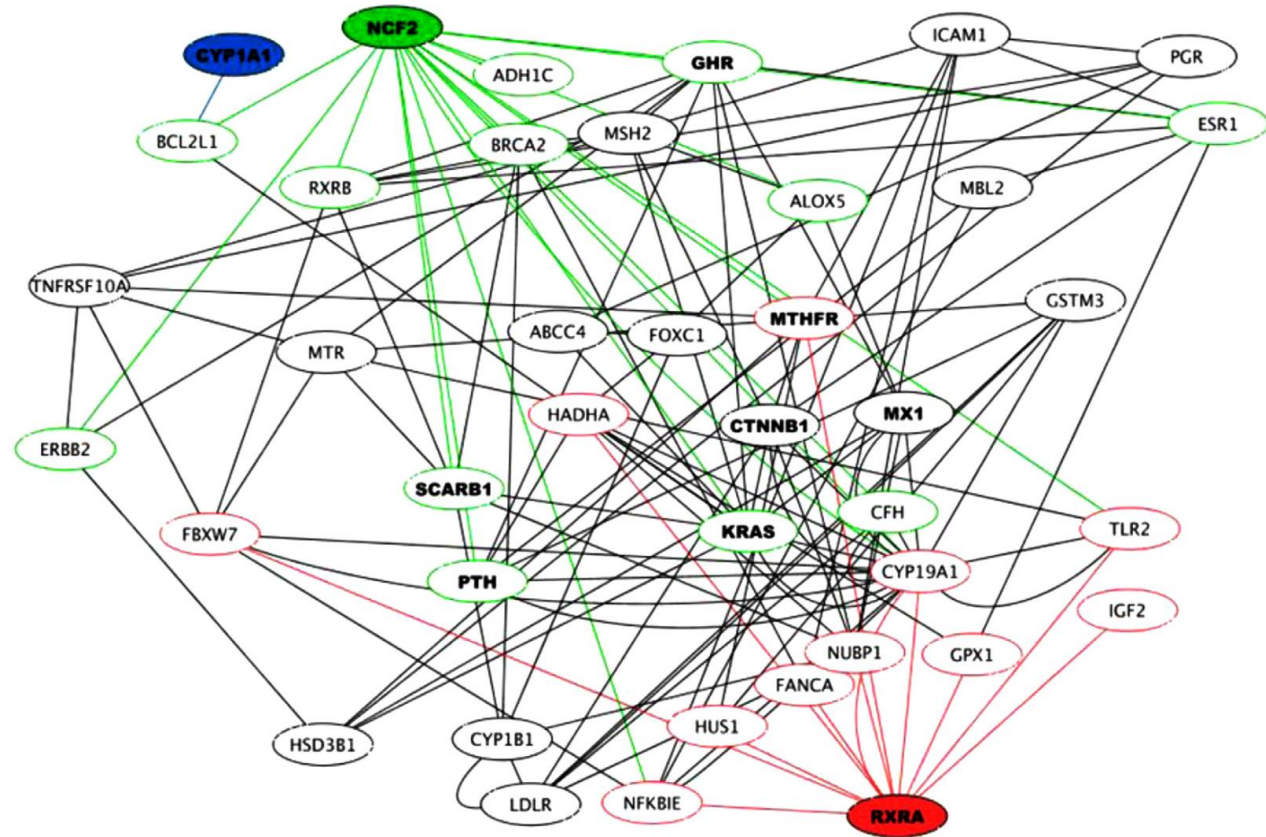
# ESTRATEGIAS VACUNALES

NUEVOS ANTÍGENOS

POTENCIAR RESPUESTA INMUNE

NUEVAS VÍAS ADMON.

## 4. Vacunómica



Polimorfismos genéticos relacionados con la respuesta inmunitaria y el procesamiento antigénico.





# ESTRATEGIAS VACUNALES

NUEVOS ANTÍGENOS

POTENCIAR RESPUESTA INMUNE

NUEVAS VÍAS ADMON.

## 4. Vacunómica

“Yo soy lo que soy:  
un individuo único y diferente” (Charles Chaplin)





# ESTRATEGIAS VACUNALES

NUEVOS ANTÍGENOS

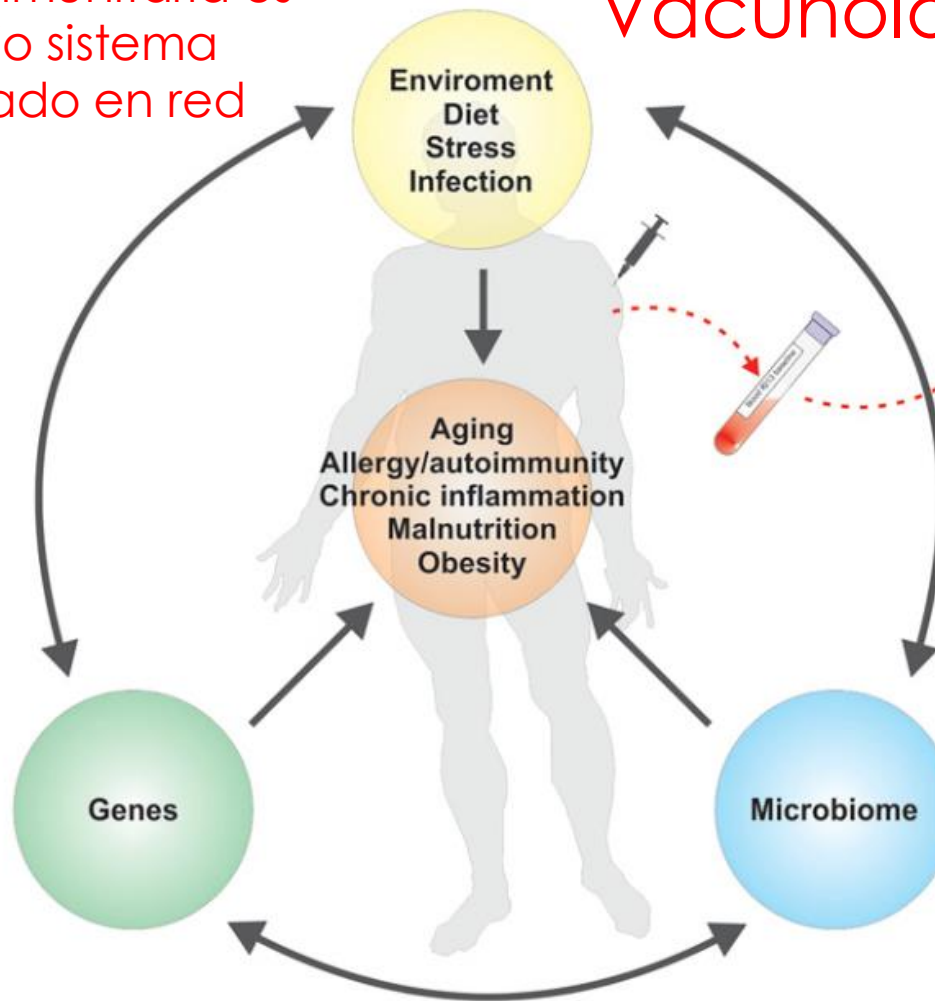
POTENCIAR RESPUESTA INMUNE

NUEVAS VÍAS ADMON.

## 4. Vacunómica

La respuesta inmunitaria es un complejo sistema interconectado en red

## Vacunología de sistemas



- Transcriptomics (microarrays/RNA-seq)
- Metabolomics
- Cytokine assays
- Flow cytometry (FACS/CyTOF)
- Serology
- Genomics
- Epigenomics





# ESTRATEGIAS VACUNALES

NUEVOS ANTÍGENOS

POTENCIAR RESPUESTA INMUNE

NUEVAS VÍAS ADMON.

## 1. Vacunas comestibles

Tabaco: Gripe, Norwalk, Carunco, VIH, EJ, Rabia, Malaria, VHC, Rotavirus, Sarampión, DTP.

Espinaca: Rabia, VIH

Patata: E. coli, Norwalk, VHB, Cólera, Rotavirus

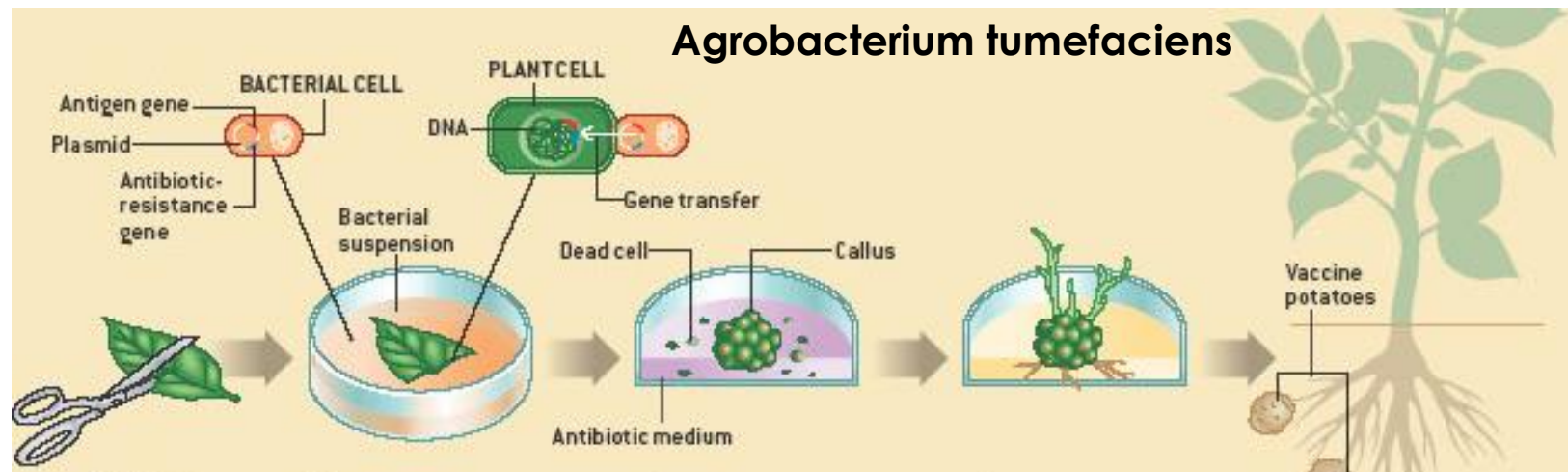
Arroz: Cólera, EJ

Plátano: VHB

Manzana: VRS

Judía: CMV

Zanahoria: H. pylori



Transformación nuclear o T. plástida

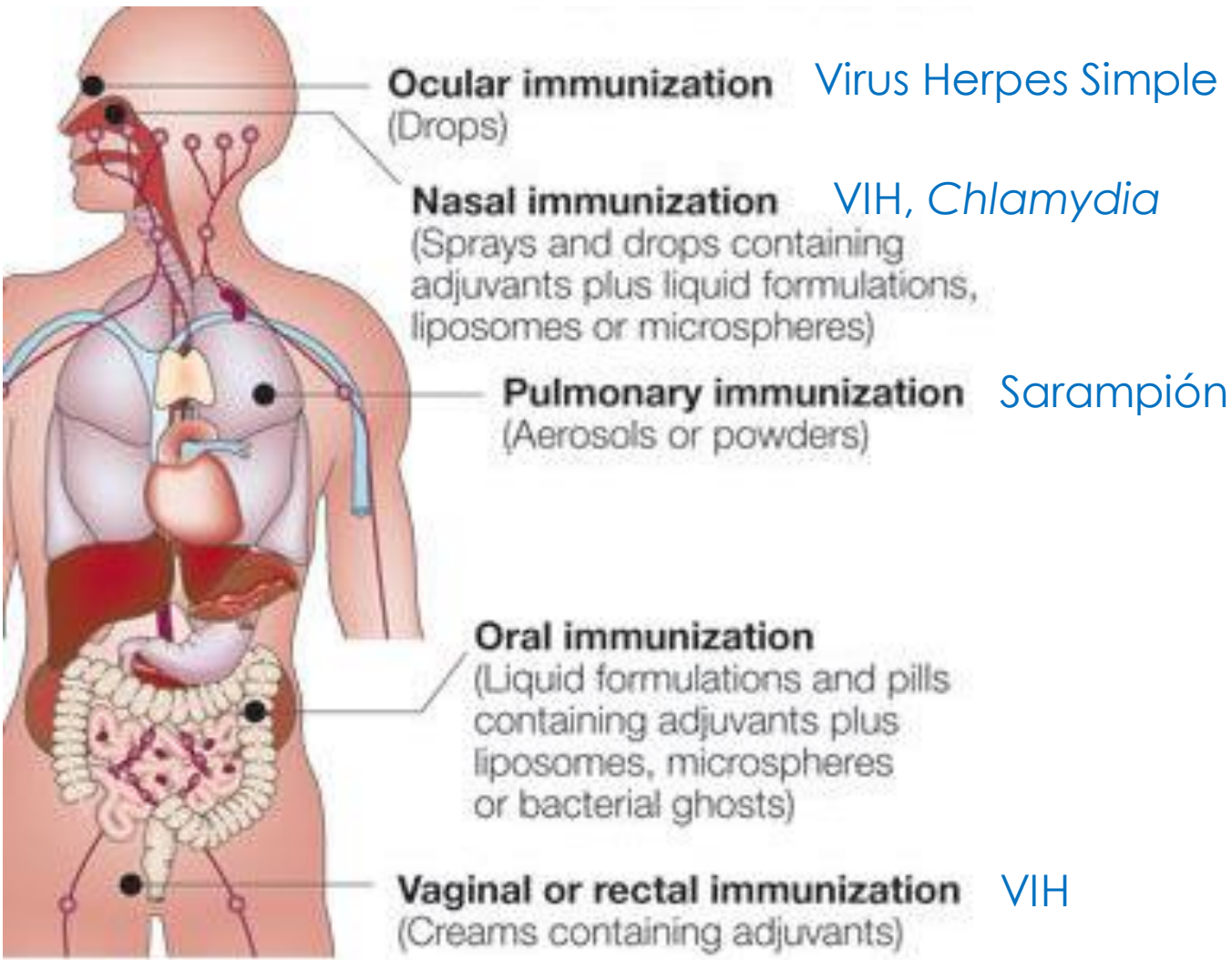


# ESTRATEGIAS VACUNALES

NUEVOS ANTÍGENOS

POTENCIAR RESPUESTA INMUNE

NUEVAS VÍAS ADMON.



1. Vacunas comestibles
2. Vacunas mucosas





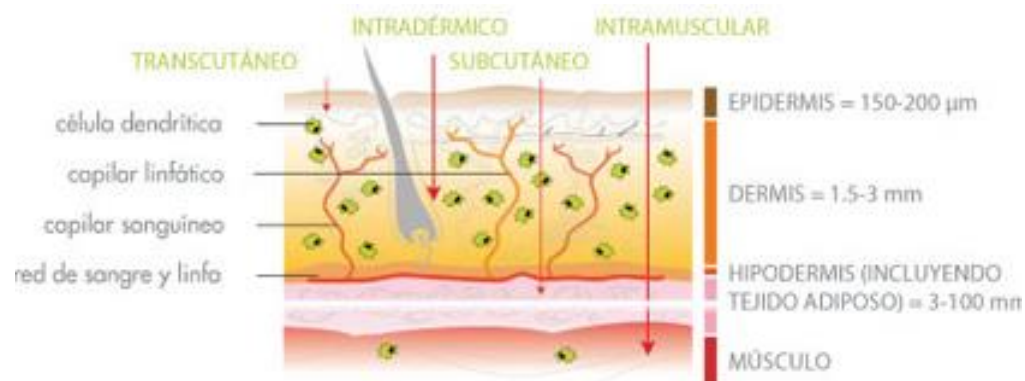


# ESTRATEGIAS VACUNALES

NUEVOS ANTÍGENOS

POTENCIAR RESPUESTA INMUNE

NUEVAS VÍAS ADMIN.

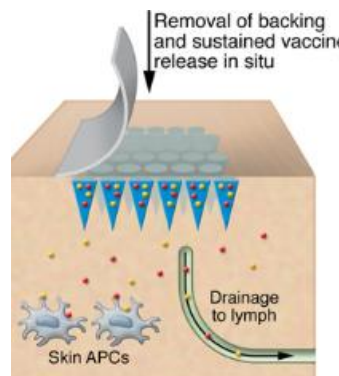
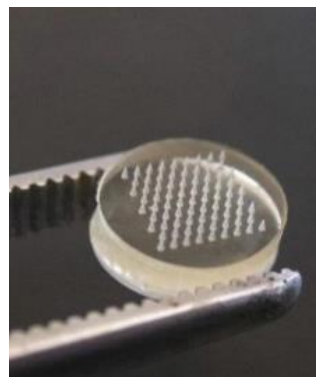
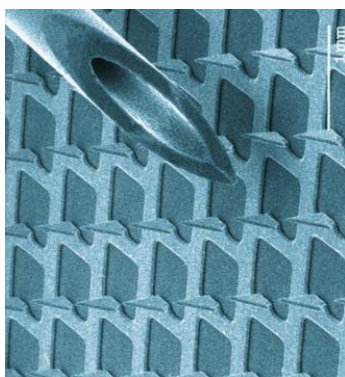


1. Vacunas comestibles
2. Vacunas mucosas
3. Vacunas transcutáneas

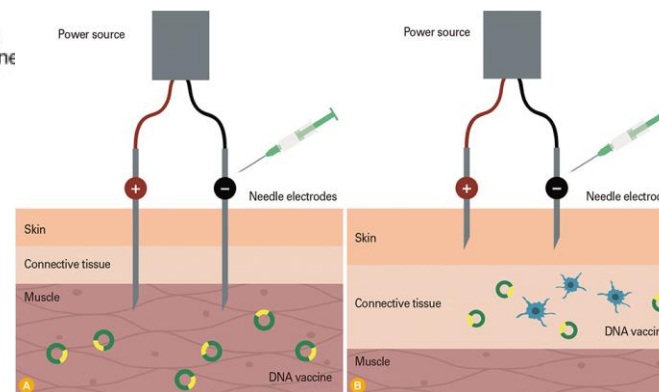
Parches



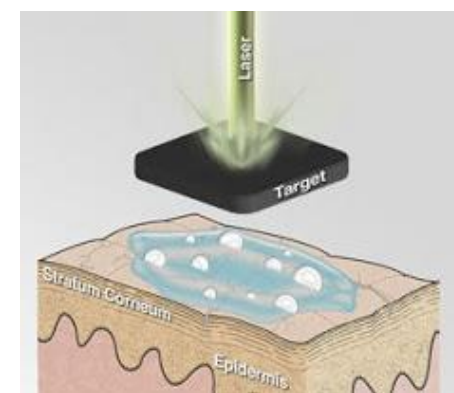
Microagujas



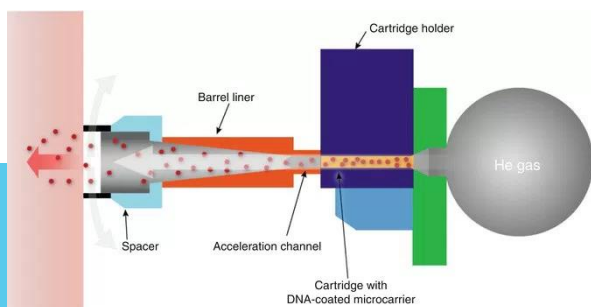
Electroporación



Sonoforesis



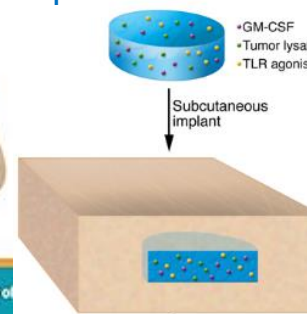
Biolística (Pistola génica (PMED))



Pistola de tatuaje



Implante subcutáneo



Wallis J et al. Clin Exp Immunol 2019; 196:189-204  
Moyer TJ et al. J Clin Invest 2016;126:799-808



Letanoy  
H1N1 Rubéola  
MenACWY  
ROTAVIRUS  
VARICELA DTPa/  
MISMA DEL 2009-2010 HUMANA

# Conclusiones

HUMAN VACCINES & IMMUNOTHERAPEUTICS  
2016, VOL. 12, NO. 5, 1311–1317  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/21645515.2015.1123829>



COMMENTARY

OPEN ACCESS

## Vaccinology: The art of putting together the right ingredients

Alberto Grandi<sup>a</sup>, Michele Tomasi<sup>b</sup>, and Guido Grandi<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Externautics SpA, Siena, Italy; <sup>b</sup>CIBIO, Centre for Integrative Biology, University of Trento, Trento, Italy

Cada nuevo comienzo viene del final de algún otro comienzo.  
Séneca

El triunfo sobre una enfermedad no se produce cuando se descubre un medicamento, sino cuando éste puede ser fácilmente asequible para los afectados.