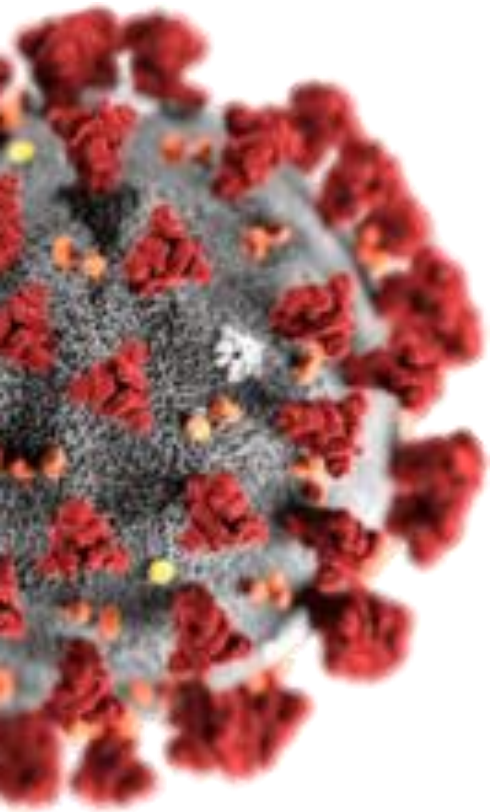


Drug design pro COVID-19

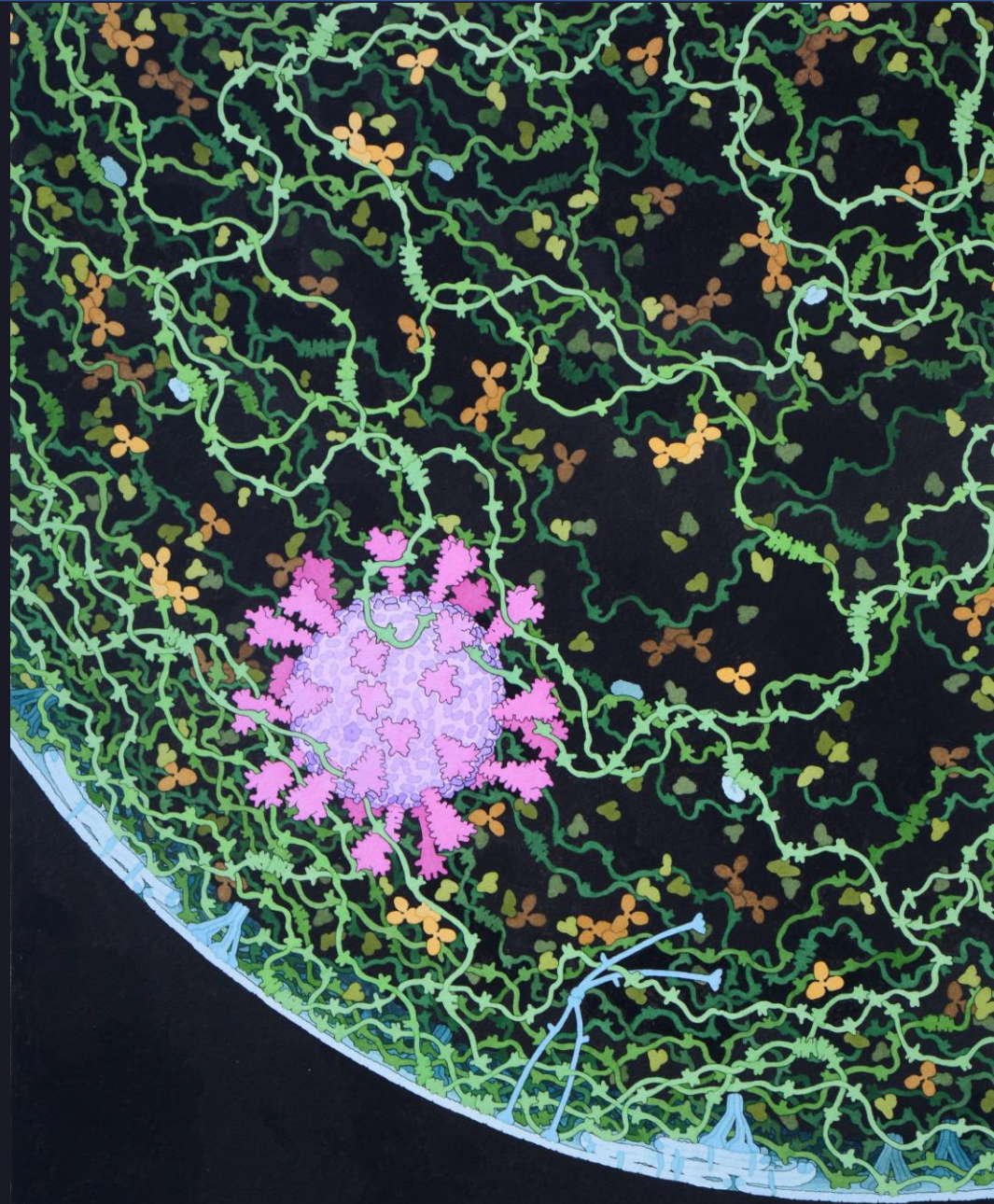
Karel Berka



Osnova

SARS-CoV-2

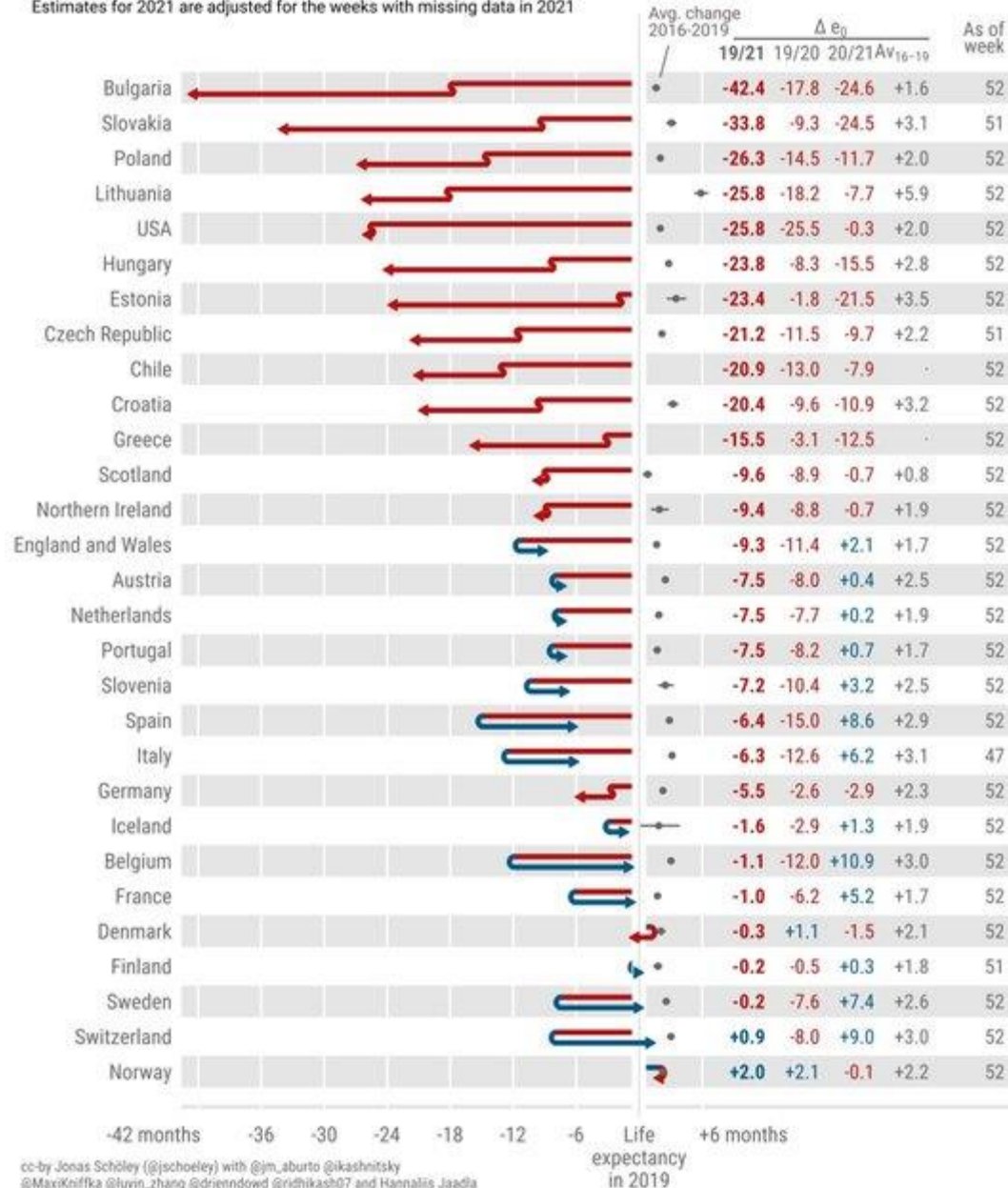
- Genom
- Proteiny
 - Viru
 - Hostitele
- Virová kapsle
- Life cycle viru
- Léčba
- Vakcíny



Life expectancy bounce-backs amid continued losses

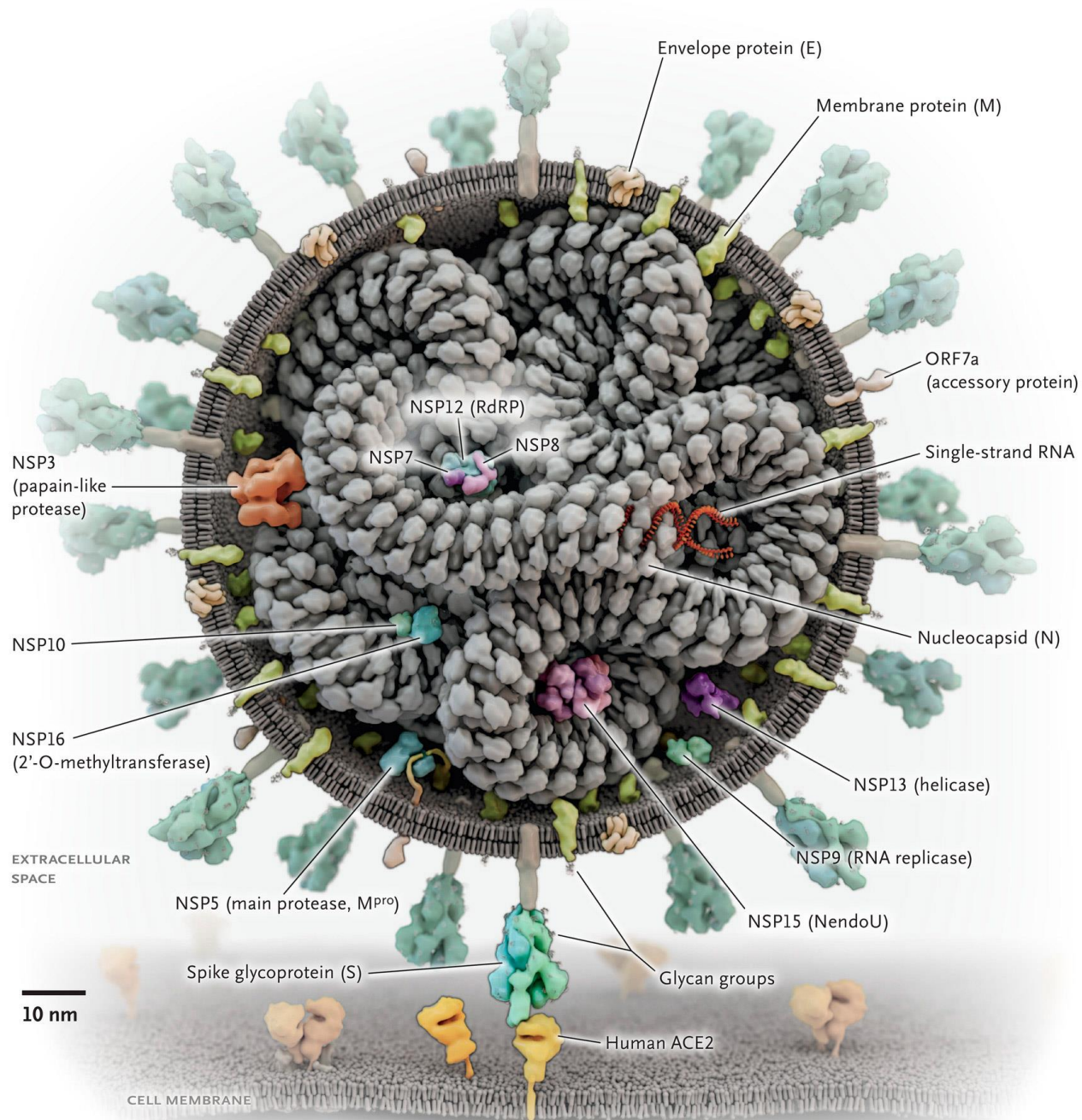
Life expectancy changes since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic

Estimates for 2021 are adjusted for the weeks with missing data in 2021

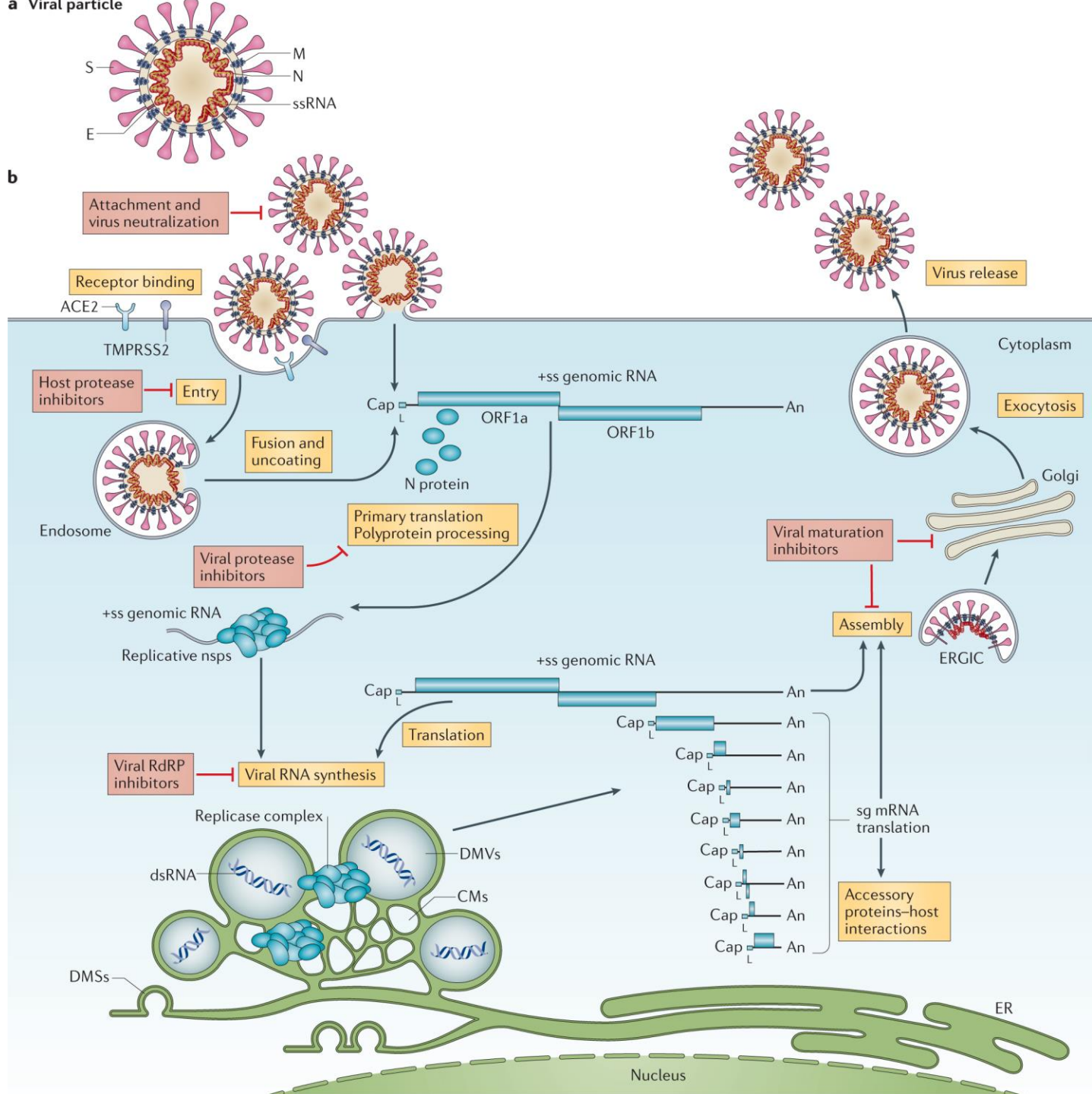


Life Cycle of SARS-CoV-2

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k2GlafQ9YhY>



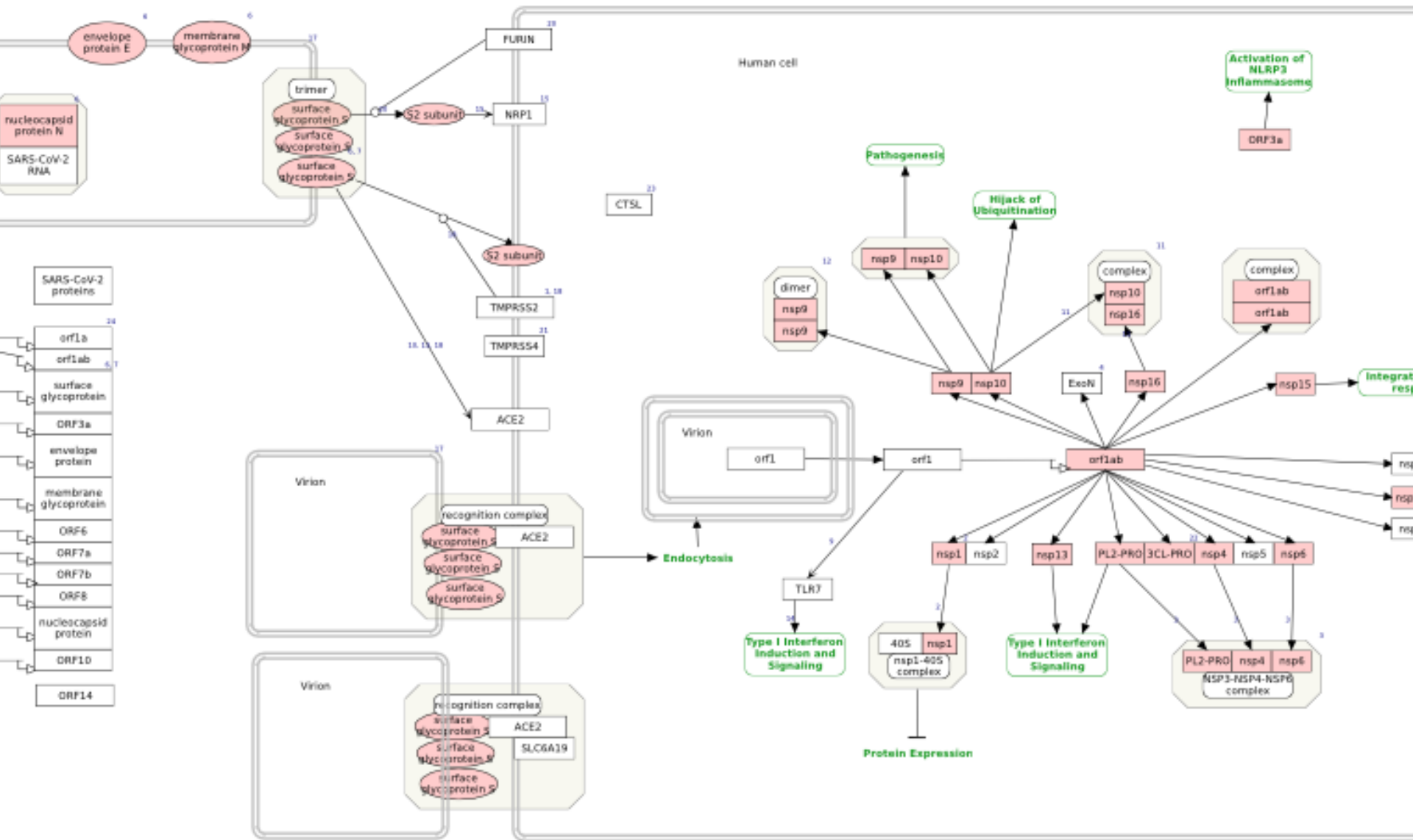
Life Cycle of SARS-CoV-2



Reakce organismu

- **Replikace viru** - [WP4846](#)
- **Viral subversion of host defence:**
 - ER stress and unfolded protein response - [WP4861](#)
 - Autophagy and protein degradation - [WP4860](#), [WP4936](#), [WP4863](#)
 - Apoptosis - [WP4864](#)
- **Integrative stress response:**
 - Renin-angiotensin - [WP4883](#), [WP4965](#)
 - Coagulopathy - [WP4927](#)
- **Innate Immune Response:**
 - PAMP signalling - [WP4912](#)
 - Induction of interferons and the cytokine storm - [WP4868](#), [WP4880](#), [WP4876](#)
 - Altered host metabolism - [WP4853](#)

Wikipathways

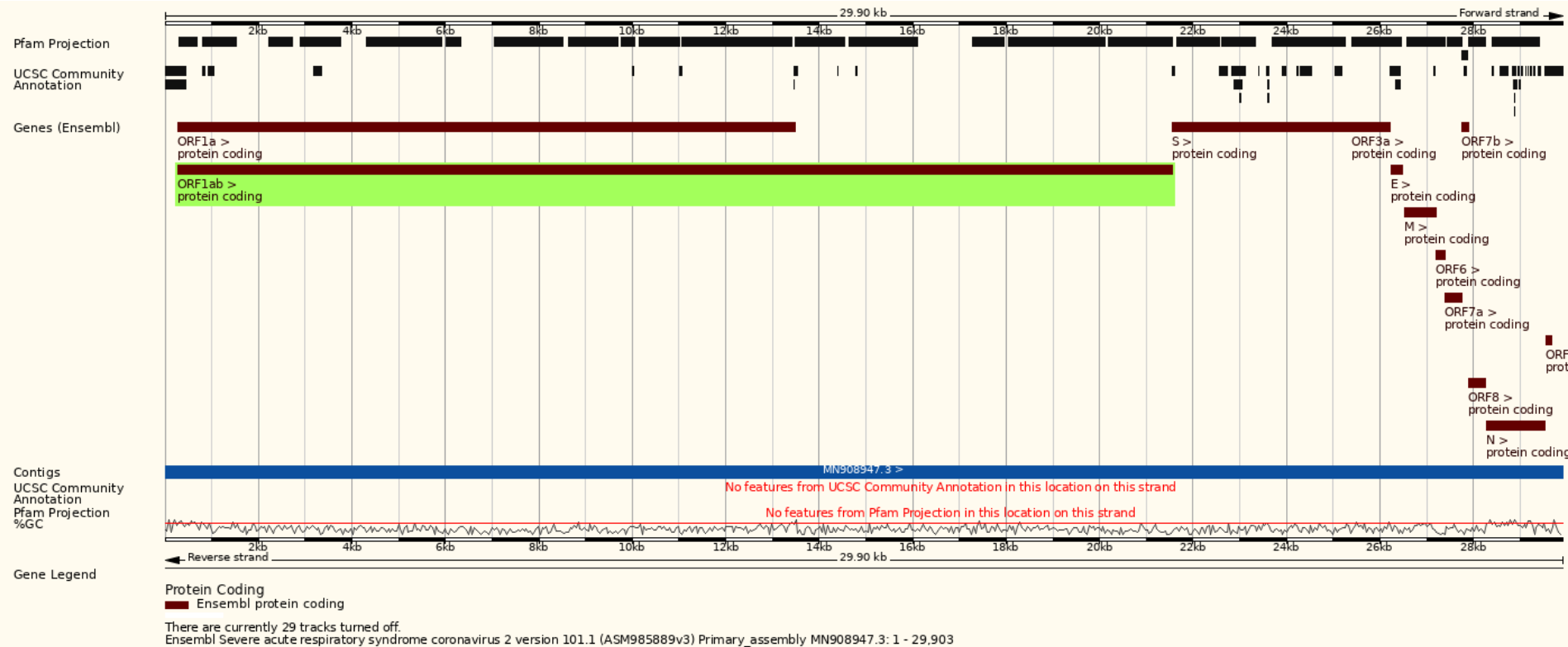


Genom SARS-Cov-2

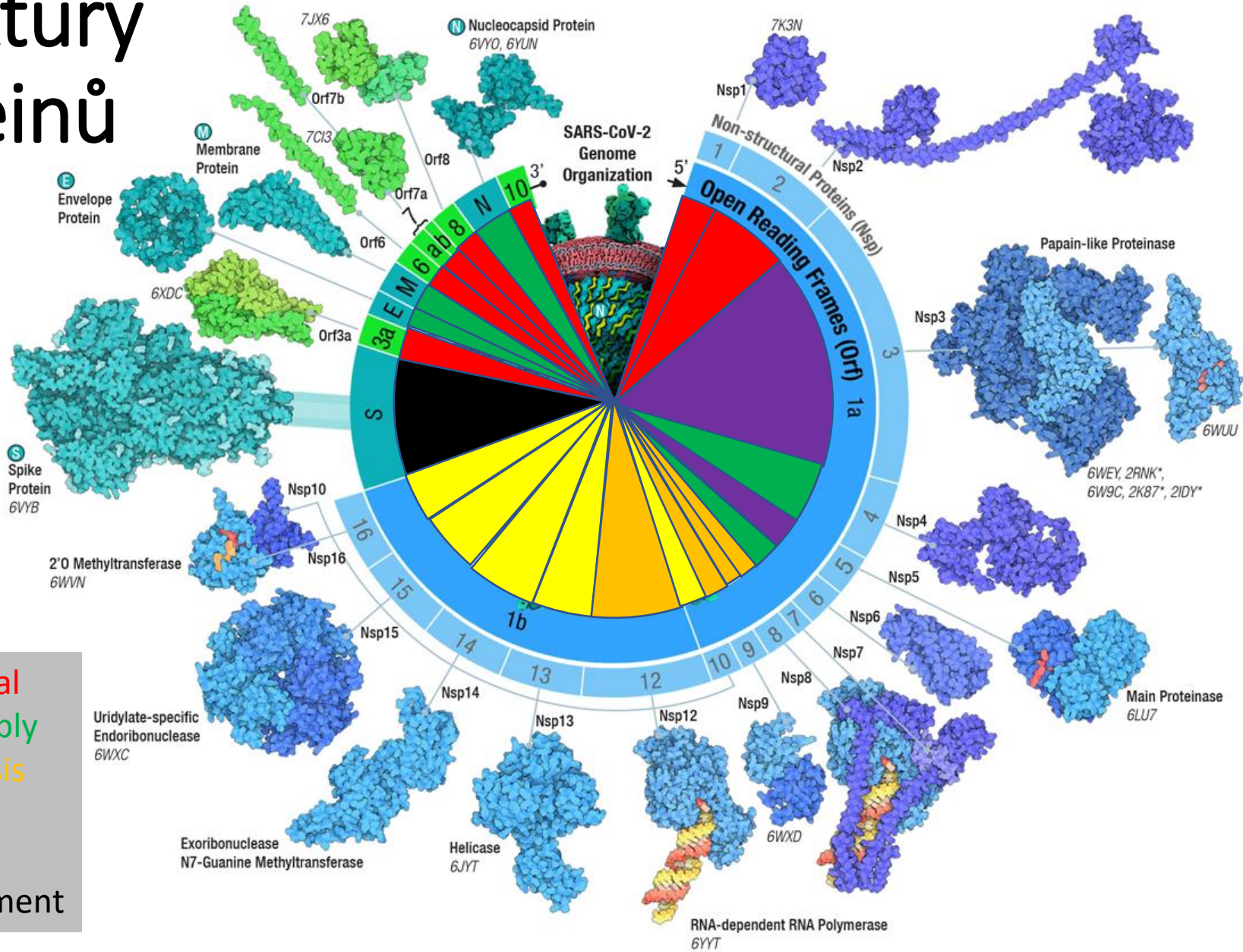
RNA+ virus

29,903 b

12 coding genes – ORF1ab v sobě obsahuje 16 nsp proteinů



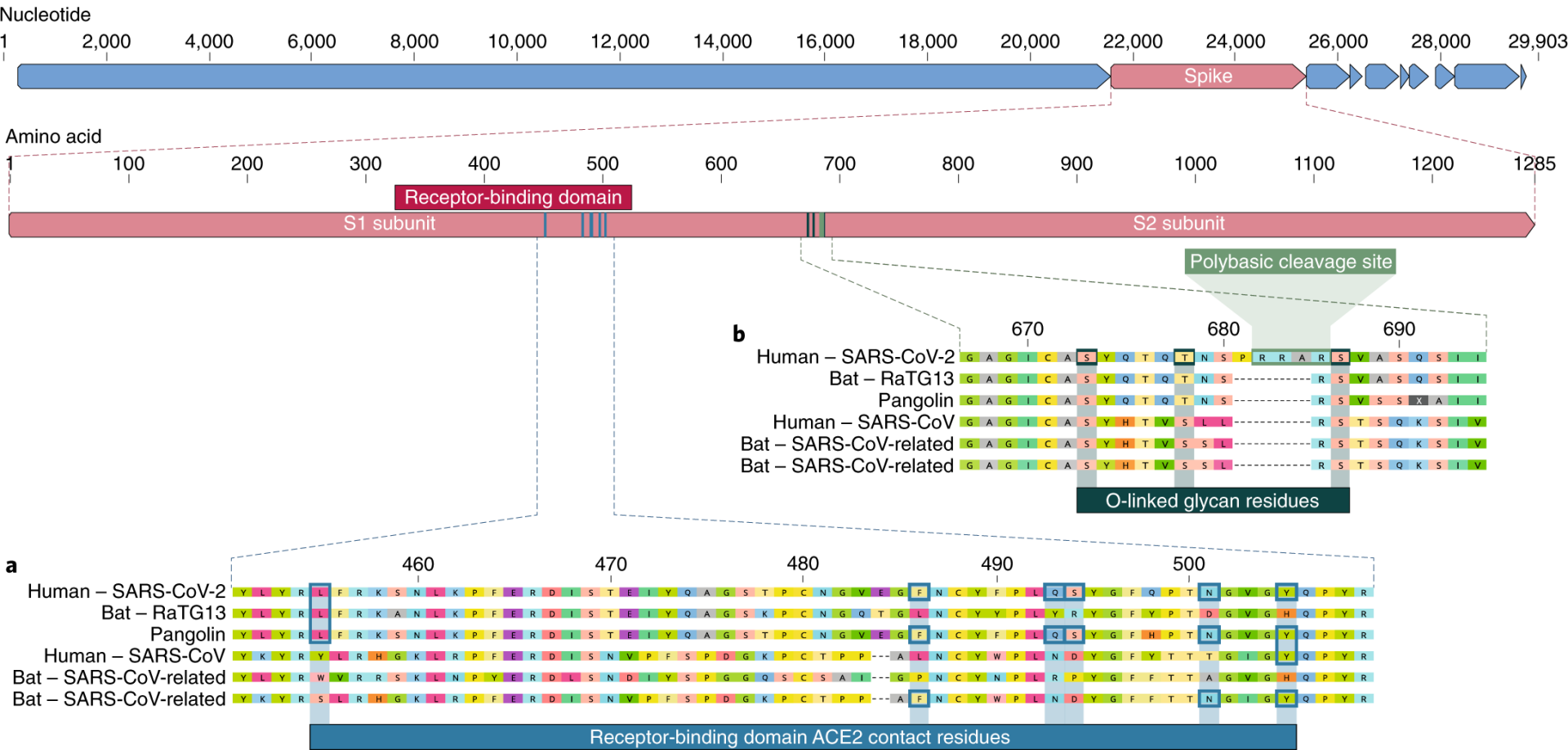
Struktury proteinů



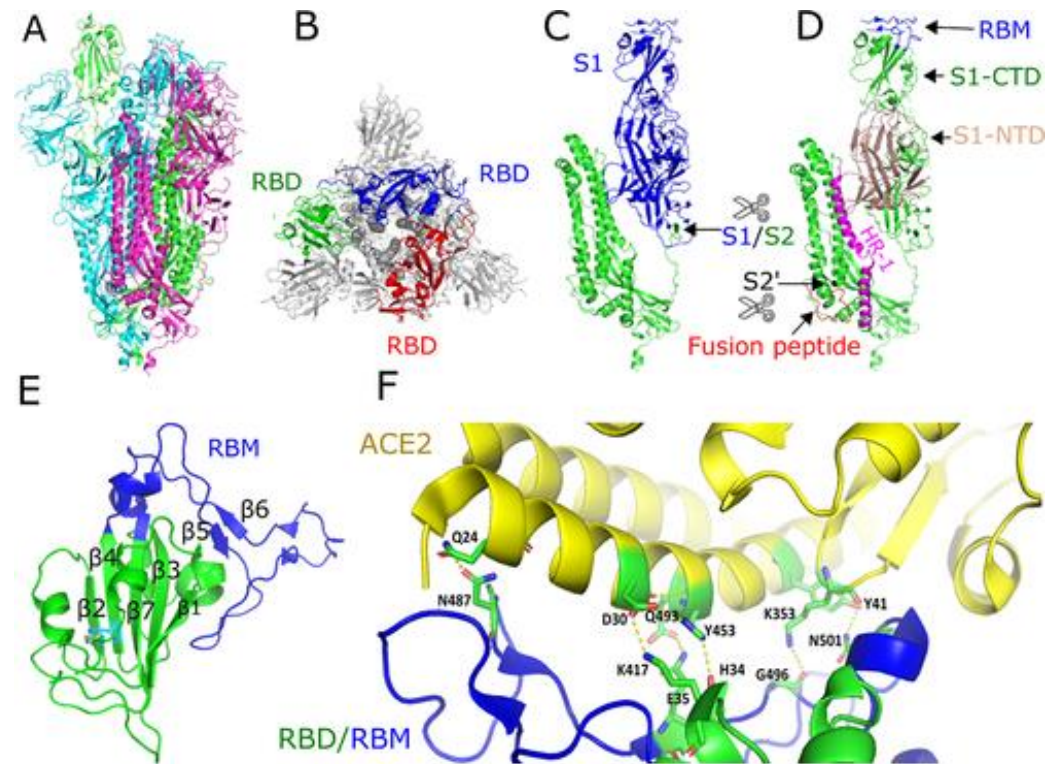
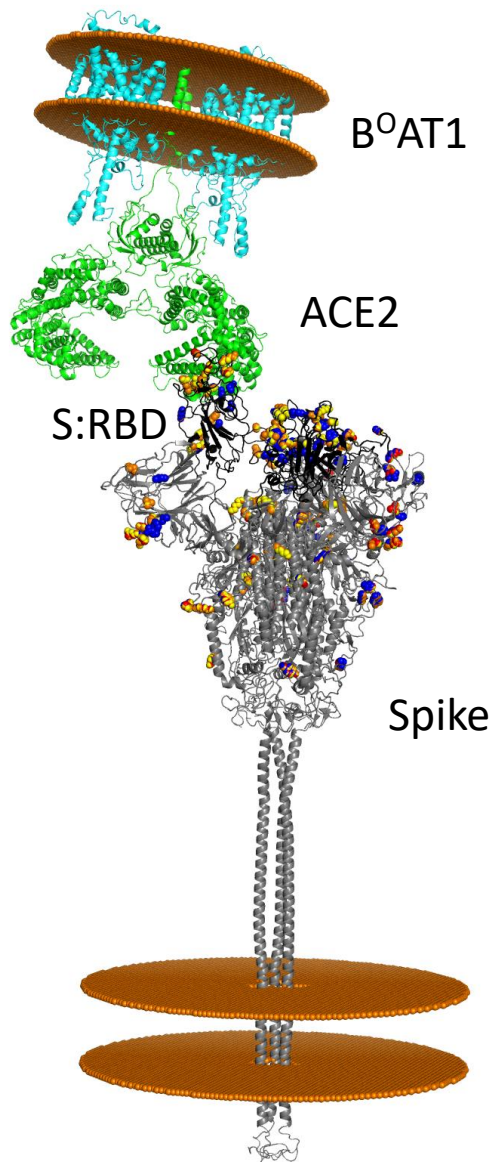
X Cell survival
 Virus assembly
 RNA synthesis
 RNA editing
 Proteases
 Host attachment

- <https://cdn.rcsb.org/pdb101/learn/resources/flyers/covid-genome/covid-genome-prots.png>

Spike Protein



SARS-CoV-2 S protein + ACE2



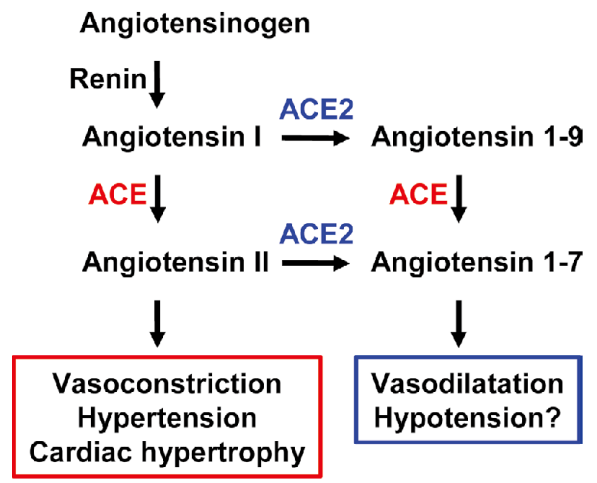
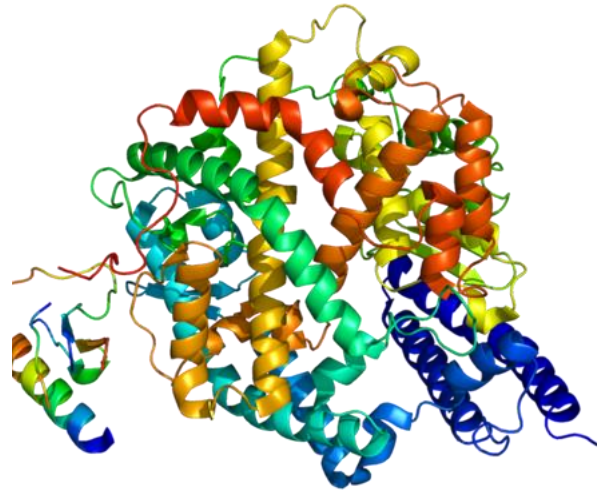
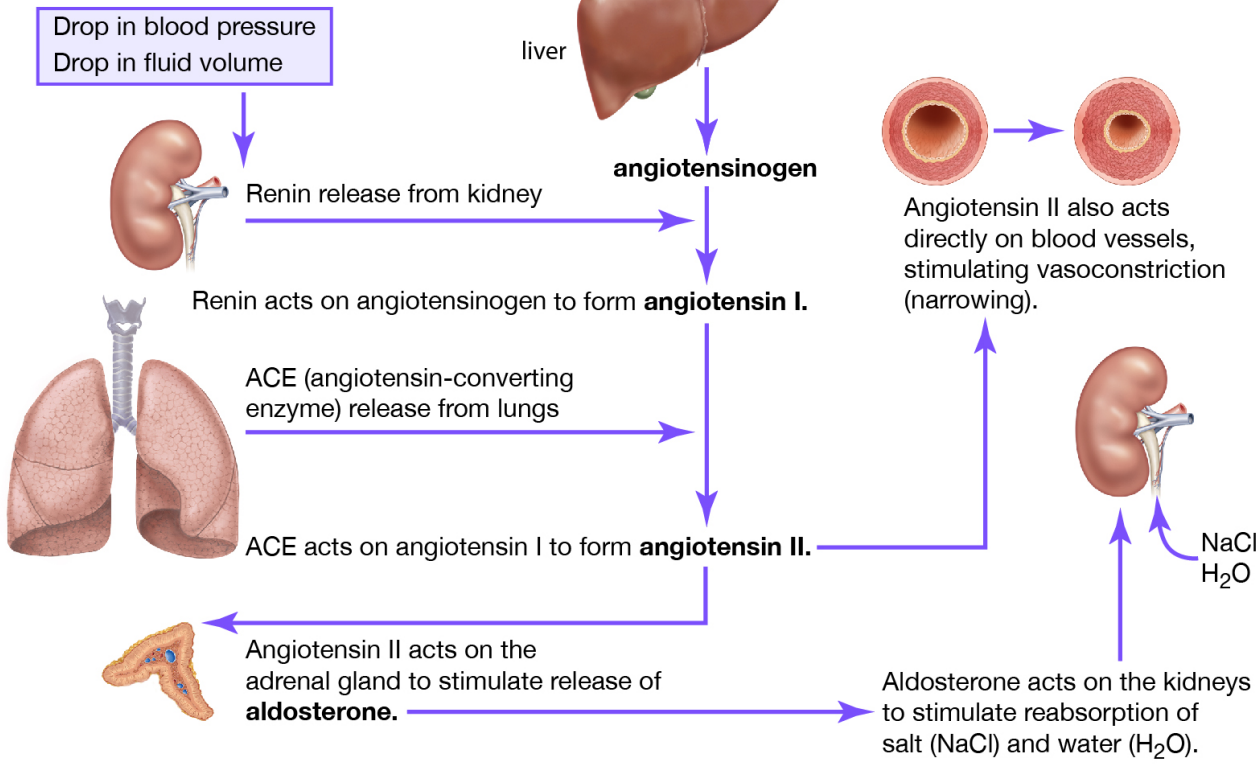
- Hlavní kontakt s buňkami

Mittal A, Manjunath K, Ranjan RK, Kaushik S, Kumar S, et al. (2020) COVID-19 pandemic: Insights into structure, function, and hACE2 receptor recognition by SARS-CoV-2. PLOS Pathogens 16(8): e1008762. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.ppat.1008762>

<https://journals.plos.org/plospathogens/article?id=10.1371/journal.ppat.1008762>

ACE2 – what is it? Why do we care?

Renin-angiotensin system



Receptor binding domain (RBD) antibodies contribute more to SARS-CoV-2 neutralization when target cells express high levels of ACE2

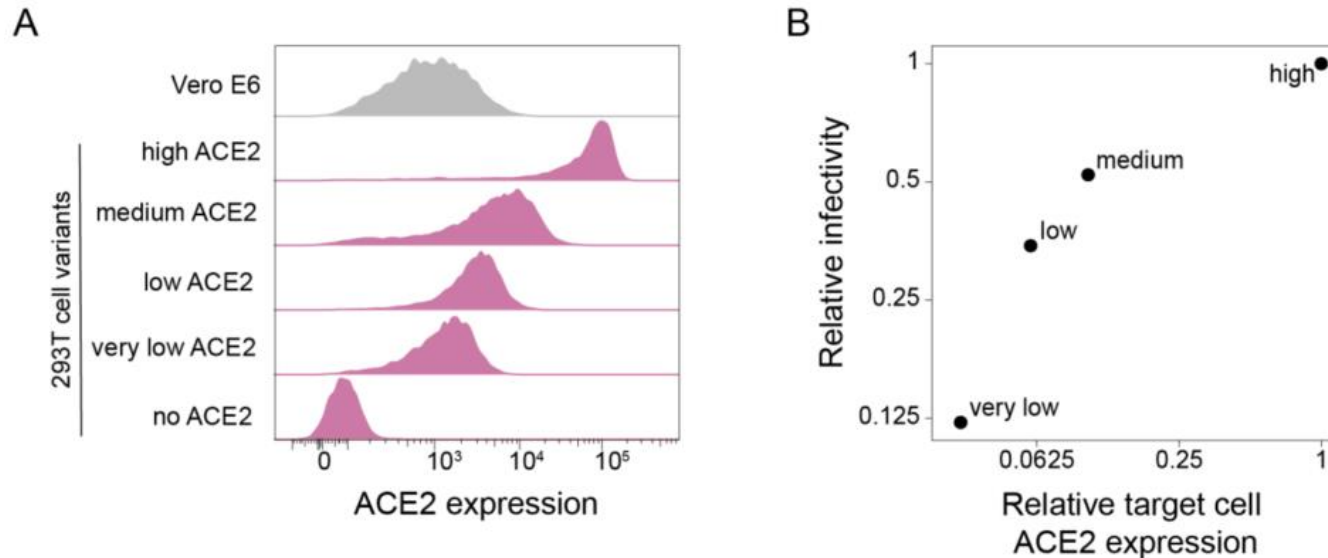
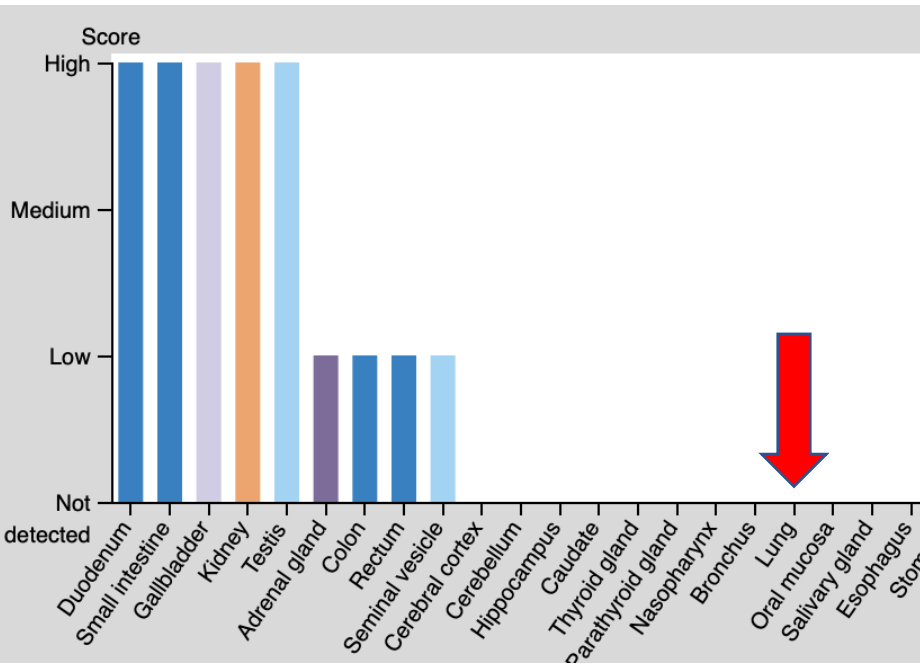
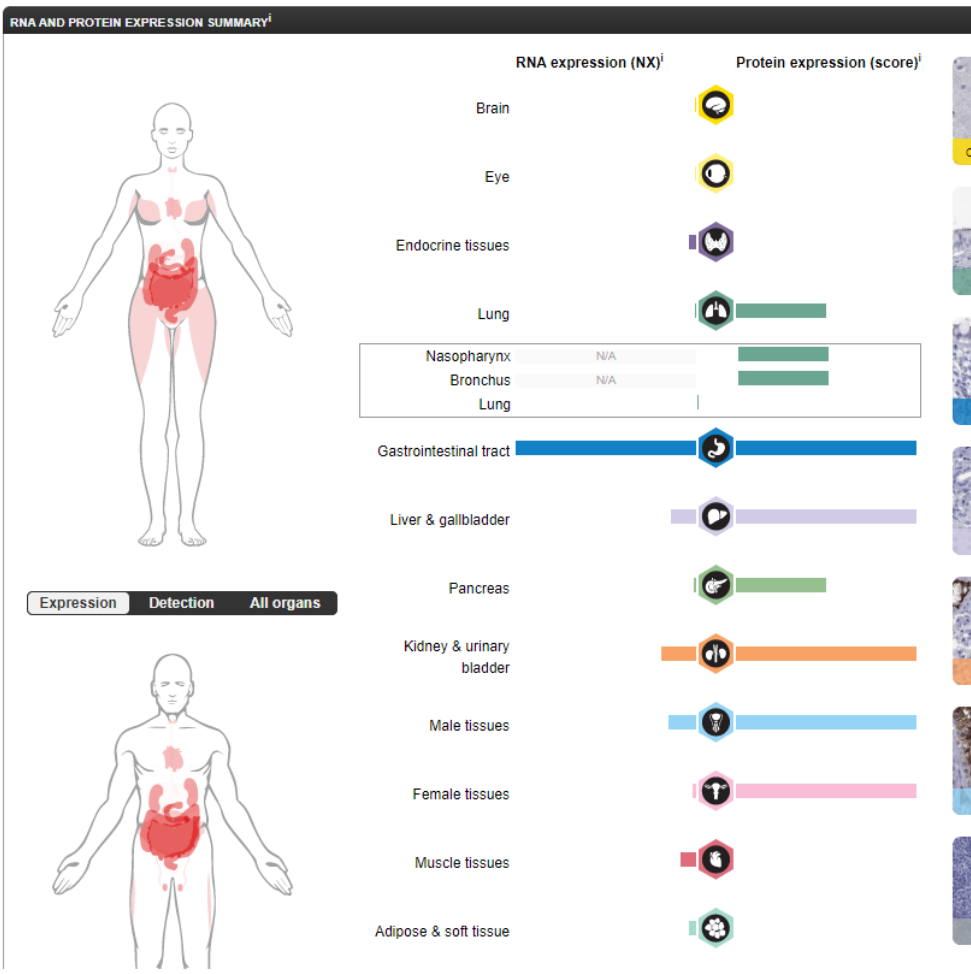


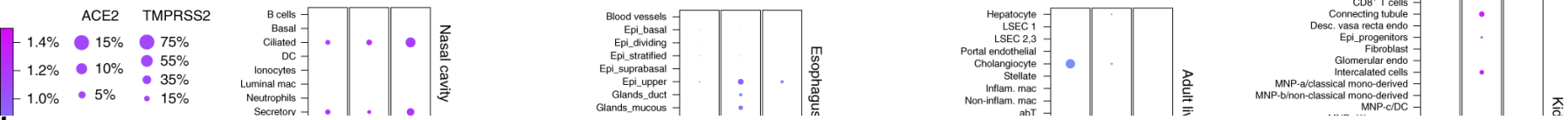
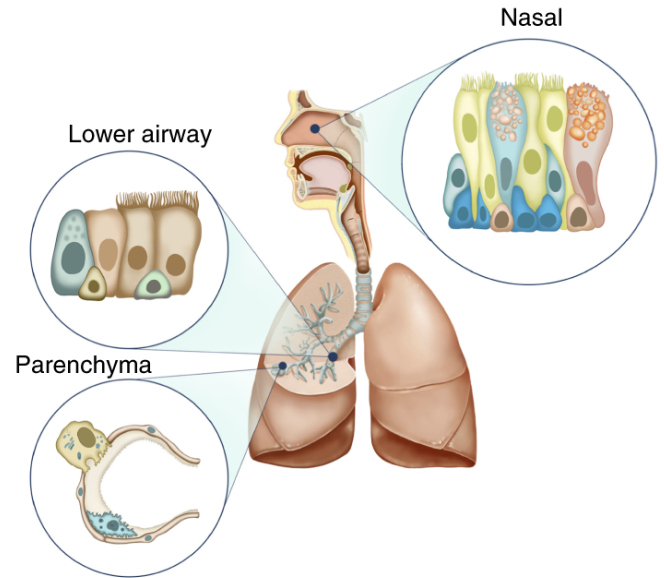
Fig. 1. 293T cell clones expressing ACE2 at different levels. (A) ACE2 expression in 293T cells engineered to express different levels of ACE2. ACE2 surface expression was measured by flow cytometry, and the histograms show the distribution of expression levels over a population of cells. Vero E6 cells are included for comparison. **(B)** Relationship between ACE2 expression in the four 293T target cell clones and infection by lentiviral particles pseudotyped with the SARS-CoV-2 D614G spike.

Expres ACE2

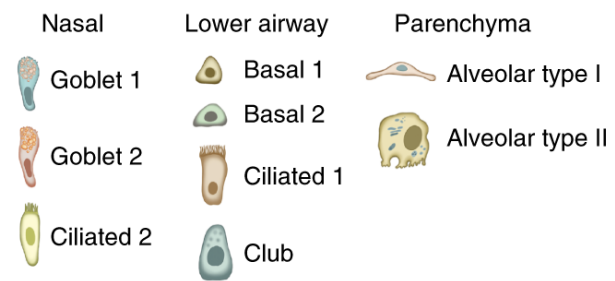


Trochu zvláštní, že?

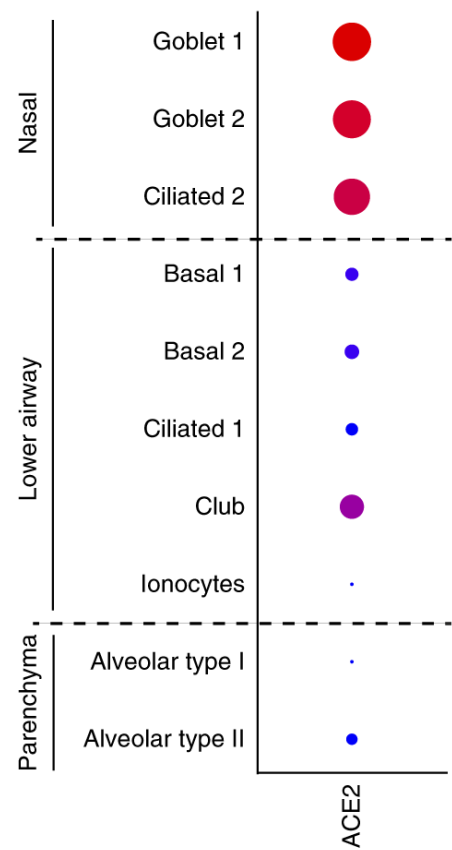


a**b**

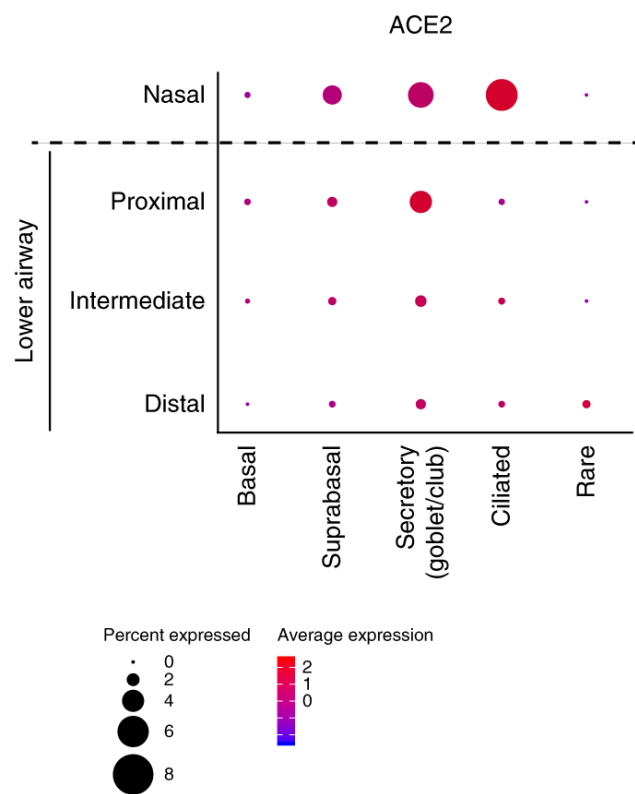
List of epithelial cells



Viera Braga et al.²⁶ dataset



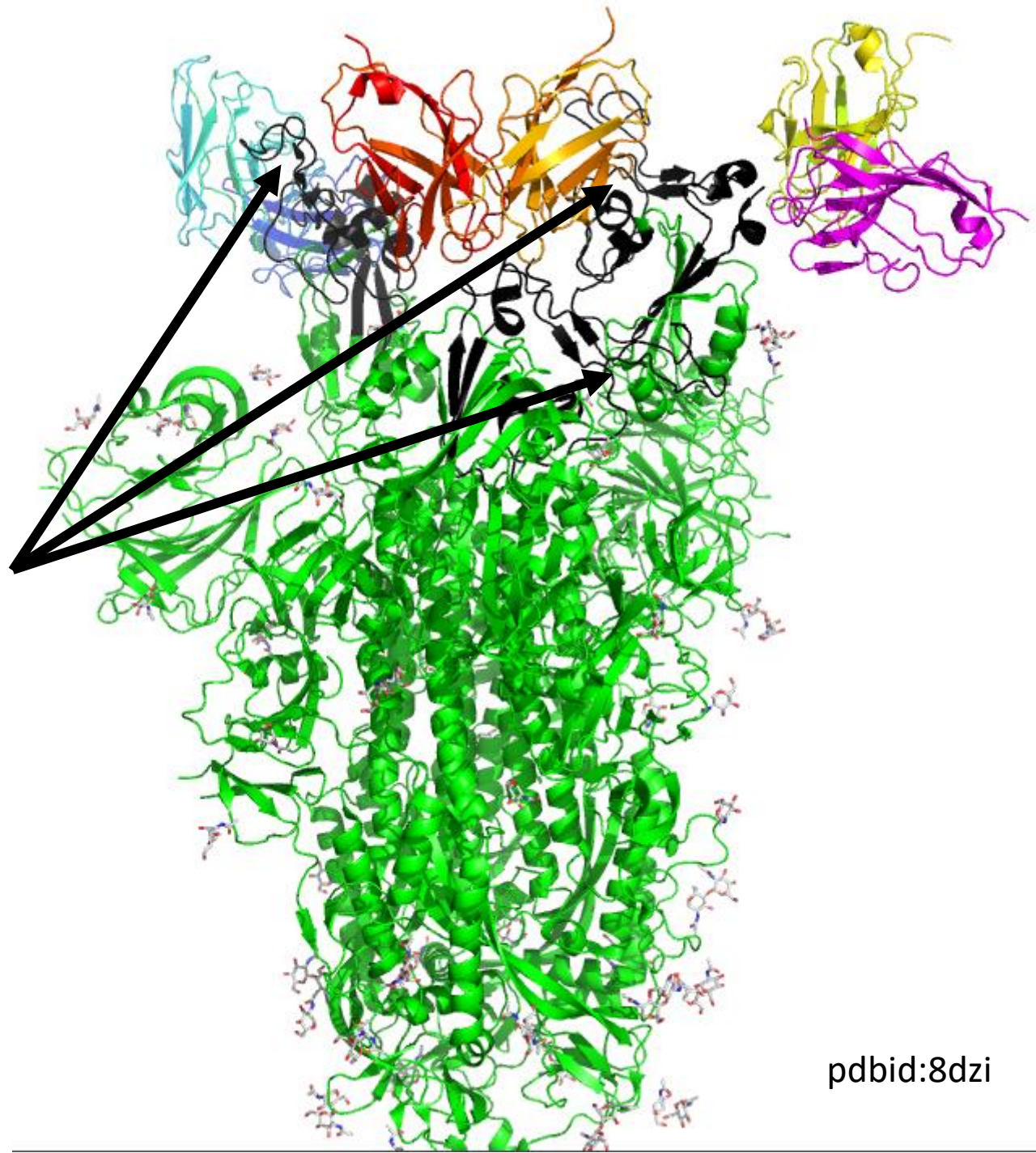
Deprez et al.²⁷ dataset



Co.

Interaction with antibodies

- **Neutralizing** antibodies binds with RBD domain – blocking ACE2 interaction



pdbid:8dzi

Protilátky



CoV-AbDab

The Coronavirus Antibody Database

B Downloads

- Database (CSV)
- ANARCI Numberings (.json)
- PDB Structures (.tar.gz)
- Homology Models (.tar.gz)
- Tracked Datasets (.xlsx)

D Search Database by Attribute

To view all entries, leave all search fields as 'All' and click 'Search'.

Type: All
 Binds to: All
 Doesn't bind to: All
 Neutralising against: All
 Not neutralising against: All
 Protein/Epitope: All
 Origin: All
 Heavy V Gene: All
 Heavy J Gene: All
 Light V Gene: All
 Light J Gene: All

[Search](#)

C Search Database by Sequence

Enter a sequence (either a full-length variable your query.
 Only database entries that use the same len

Query sequence:
 DVGLVSGAEVQKQASVYVCKRASCYTFE

E

Show 10 entries Search: Yan Wu et al, 2020

Heavy V Gene	Heavy J Gene	Light V Gene	Light J Gene	CDRL1	CDRL2	Structures	AbB Homology Model
IGHV3-53 (Human)	IGHJ6 (Human)	IGKV1-9 (Human)	IGKJ2 (Human)	AREKAFQNDV	QQLNSYPPVT	PDB entry 7B25 [7B25] (CoV-AbDab)	
IGHV1-2 (Human)	IGHJ2 (Human)	IGKV2-40 (Human)	IGKJ4 (Human)	ARIYFCSSTSCHEKDFFL	HQREFFFLT	NO	download or view

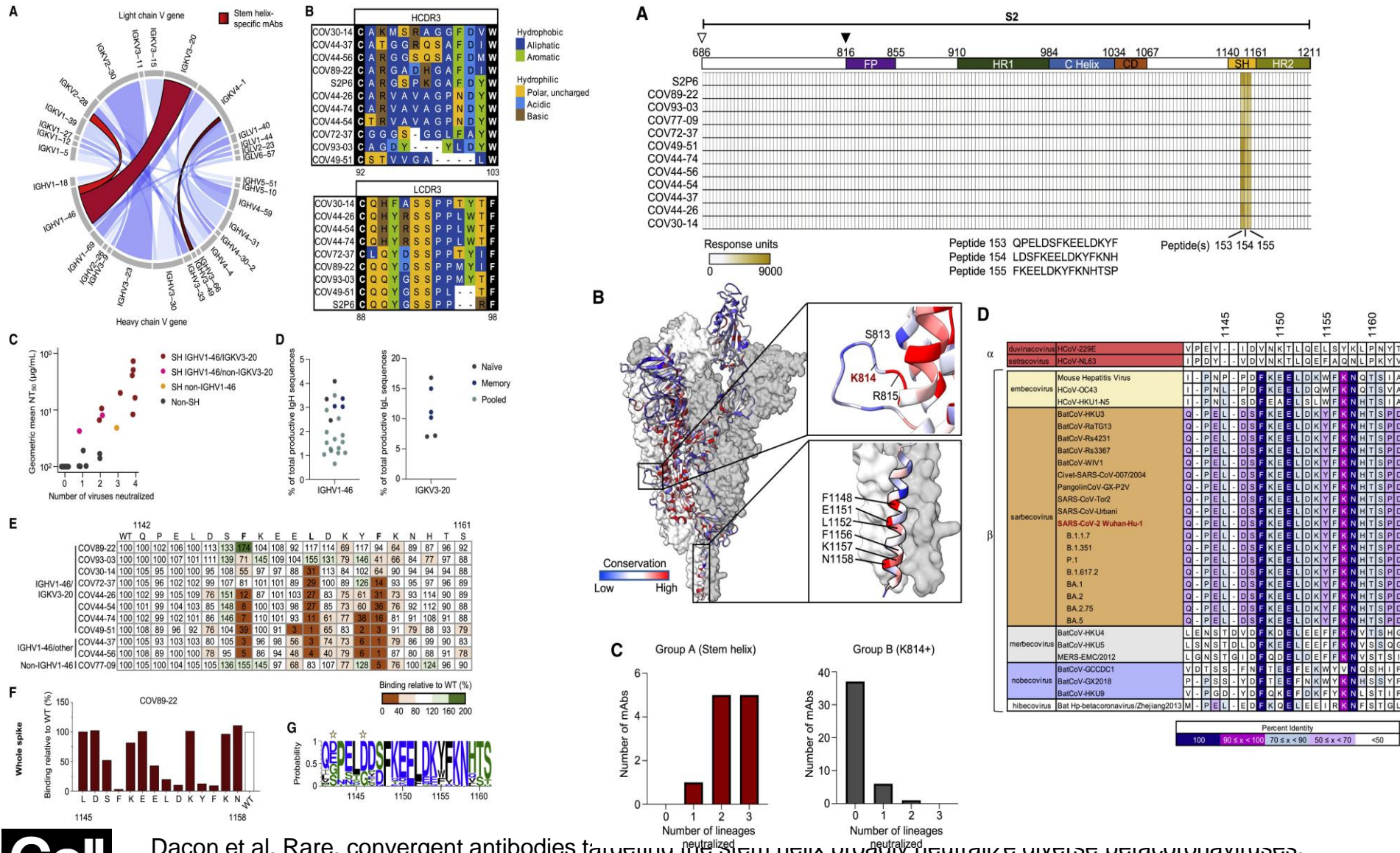
F

Database Entry	CDR	Sequence Identity	Ab or Nb	Binds to						
B38	H3	100,00%	Ab	SARS-CoV2						
	185	186	187	188	189	114	115	116	117	
	A	R	E	L	A	Y	G	R	D	Y
	A	R	E	E	A	Y	G	R	D	Y
C148	H3	66,67%	Ab	SARS-CoV2						
	185	186	187	188	189	114	115	116	117	
	A	R	E	E	A	Y	G	R	D	Y
	A	R	I	A	N	Y	R	D	Y	

G

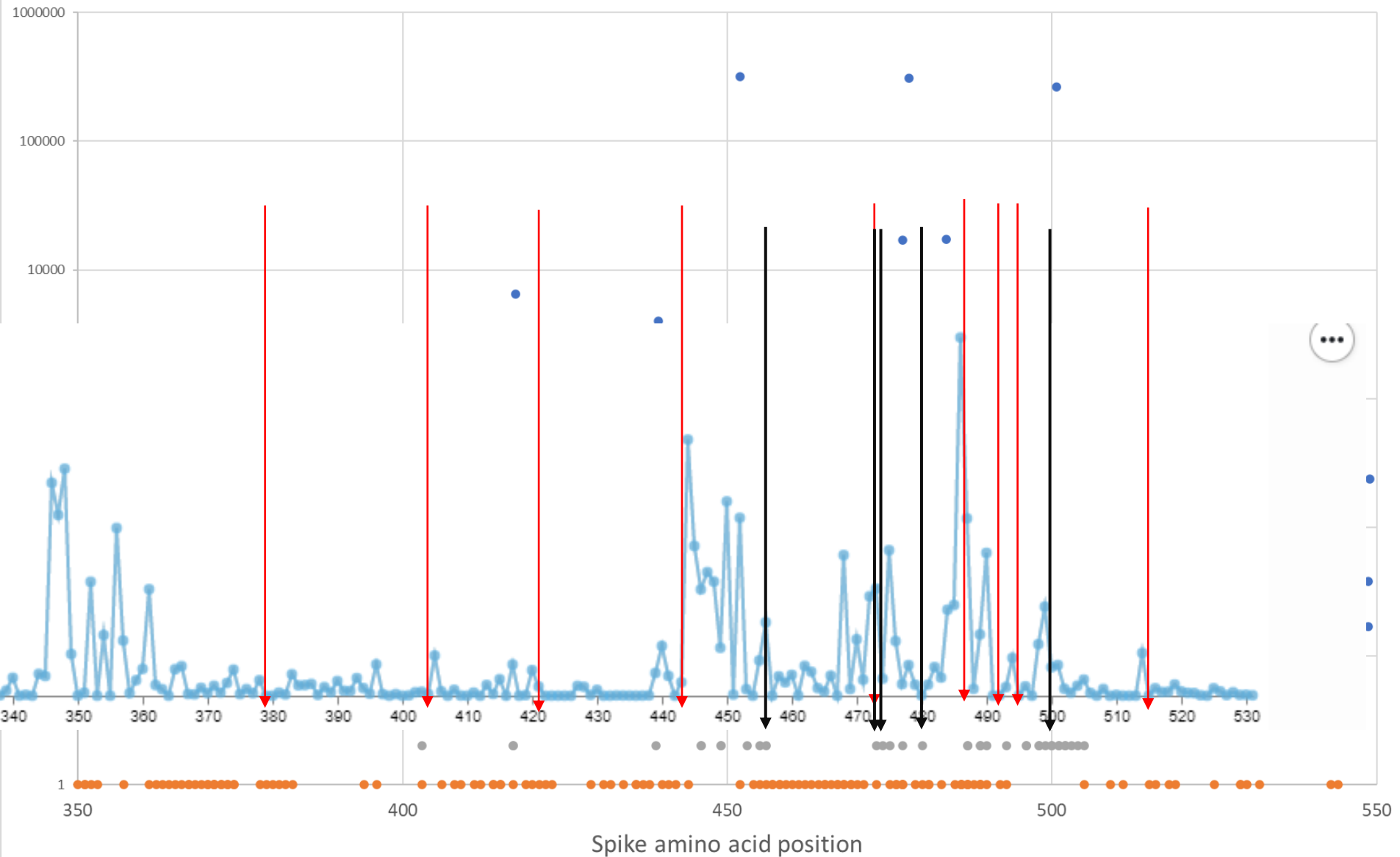
- VH
- VL
- CDR

Rare, convergent antibodies targeting the stem helix broadly neutralize diverse betacoronaviruses

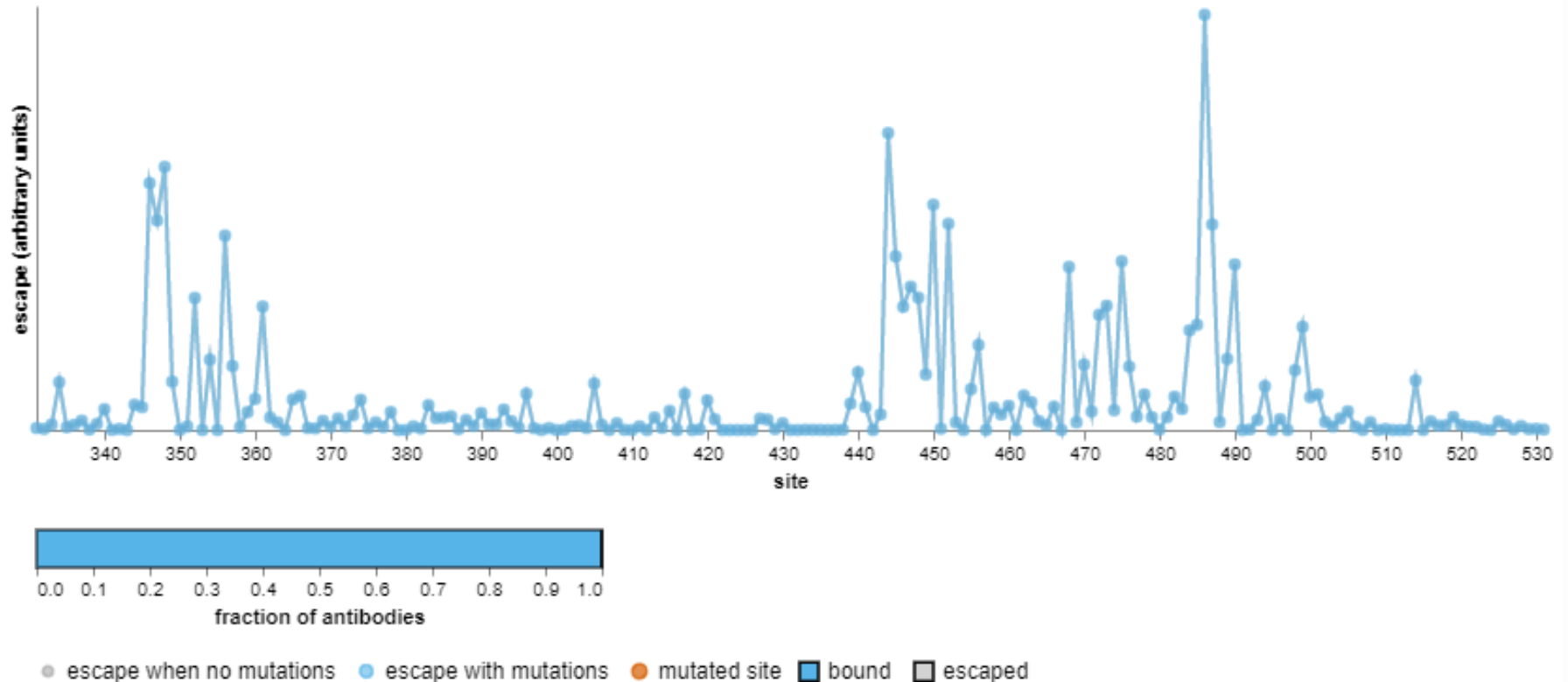


Spike protein interactions with

● glycosylation ● ACE2 ● antibodies ● antigens ● mutation counts



Escape calculator for SARS-CoV-2 RBD



eliciting virus

known to neutralize

weight by log IC50 yes no

mutation_escape_strength

https://jbloombio.github.io/SARS2_RBD_Ab_escape_maps/escape-calc/

<https://academic.oup.com/ve/article/8/1/veac021/6549895>

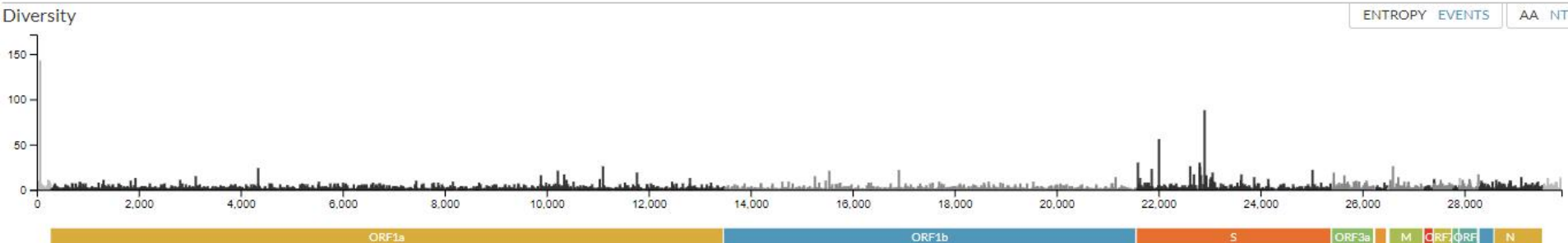
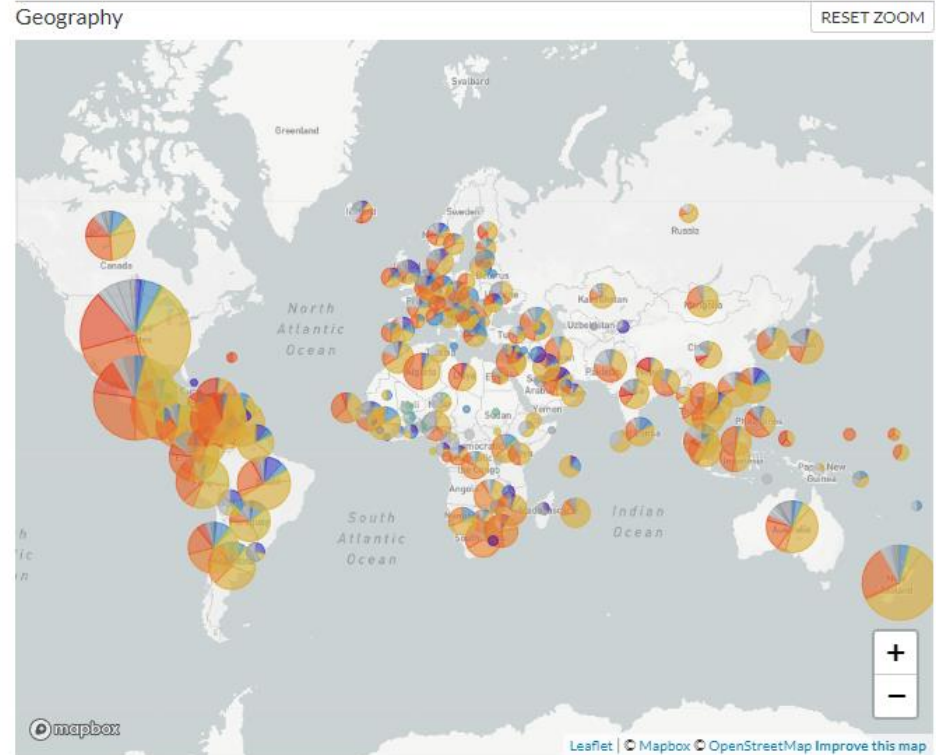
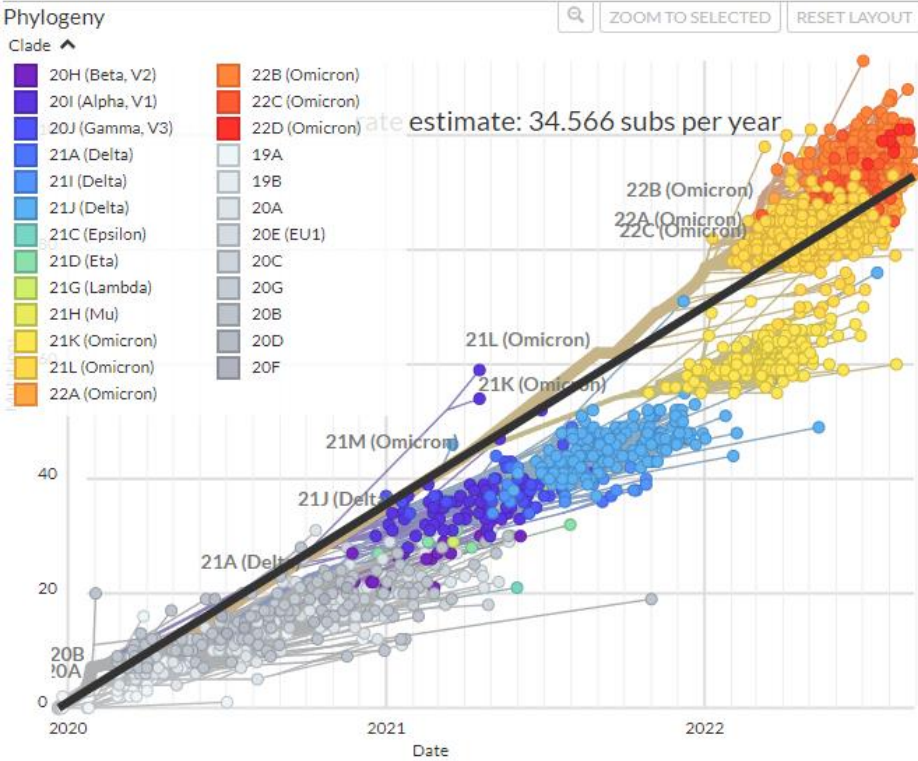
Genomic surveillance

Variants - Genomes SARS-Cov-2

Genomic epidemiology of SARS-CoV-2 with subsampling focused globally over the past 6 months

Built with nextstrain/ncov. Maintained by the Nextstrain team. Enabled by data from  GISAID.

Showing 2912 of 2912 genomes sampled between Dec 2019 and Aug 2022.



<https://nextstrain.org/ncov/global?m=div>

Varianty v ČR

Datum odběru (prosím vložte obě hodnoty)

1. 5. 2022

21. 11. 2022

Linie (vyberte jednu nebo více)

Klikni sem

Typ grafu

Absolutní Relativní

Kumulativní

Zastoupení linií

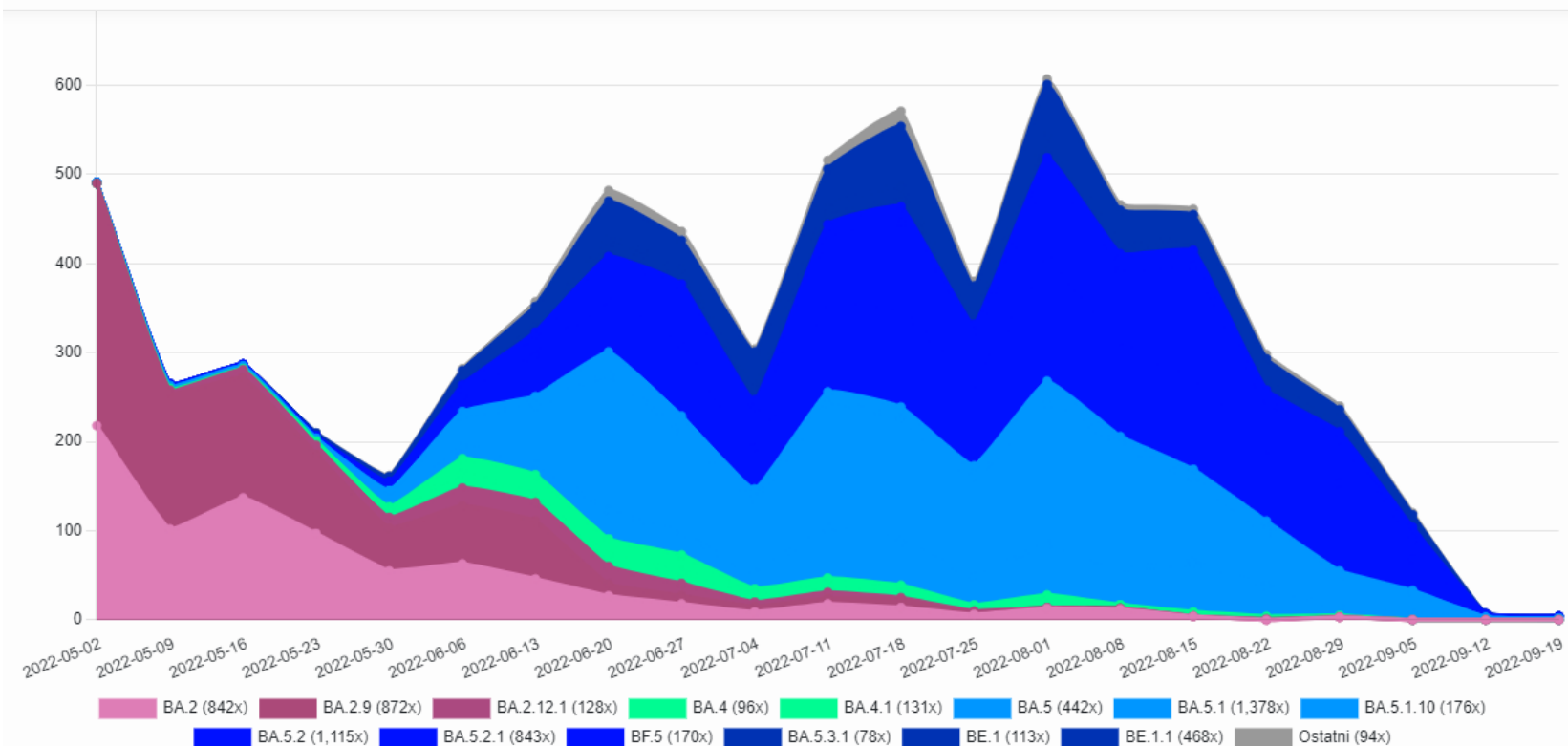
Vše Minimálně 1% Minimálně 5%

Minimálně 10%

Seskupení v čase

Týdně

Měsíčně



Therapeutics



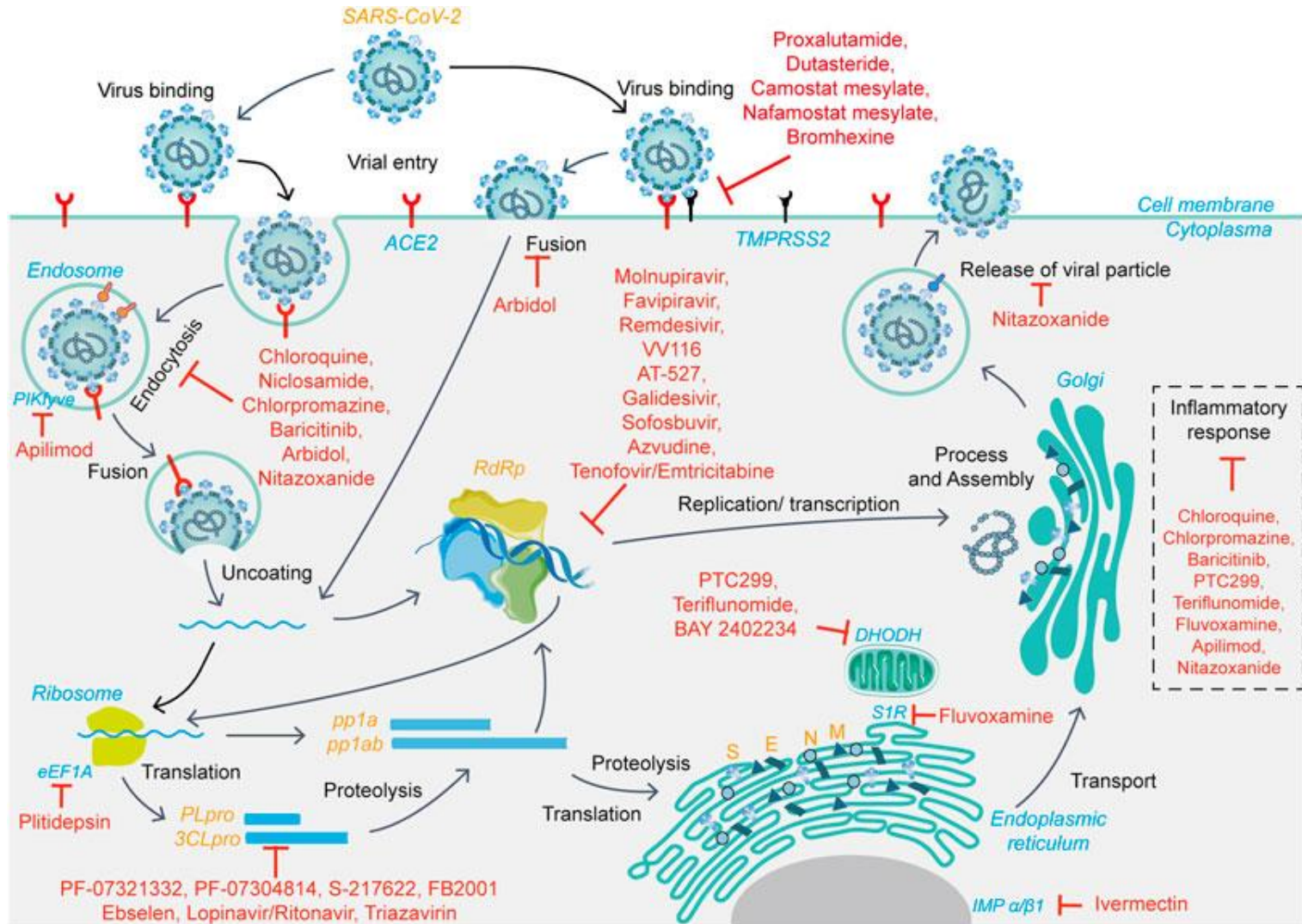
WHO guidelines (13.1.2023)

Non-severe w risk hospitalization	Severe and Critical
+ 3C-Protease inhibitor (nirmatrelvir-ritonavir)(Paxlovid©)	+ Systemic corticosteroids (dexamethason)
+ RdRp mutator (molnupiravir)	+ IL-6 receptor blockers (tocilizumab)
+ RdRp inhibitor (remdesivir)	+ JAK inhibitor (baricitinib)
- Systemic corticosteroids (dexamethason)	+ RdRp inhibitor (remdesivir)
- colchicine	- JAK inhibitors (ruxolitinib and tofacitinib)
- fluvoxamine	- RdRp inhibitor(remdesivir)w critical COVID-19
- convalescent plasma	- convalescent plasma

NOT recommended (regardless severity)

- **Spike antibodies (sotrovimab and casirivimab-imdevimab) – due to Omicron**
- **Antimalaricum (hydroxychloroquine)**
- **Anti-HIV protease inhibitor (lopinavir-ritonavir)**
- **Antiparasitic (ivermectin)**

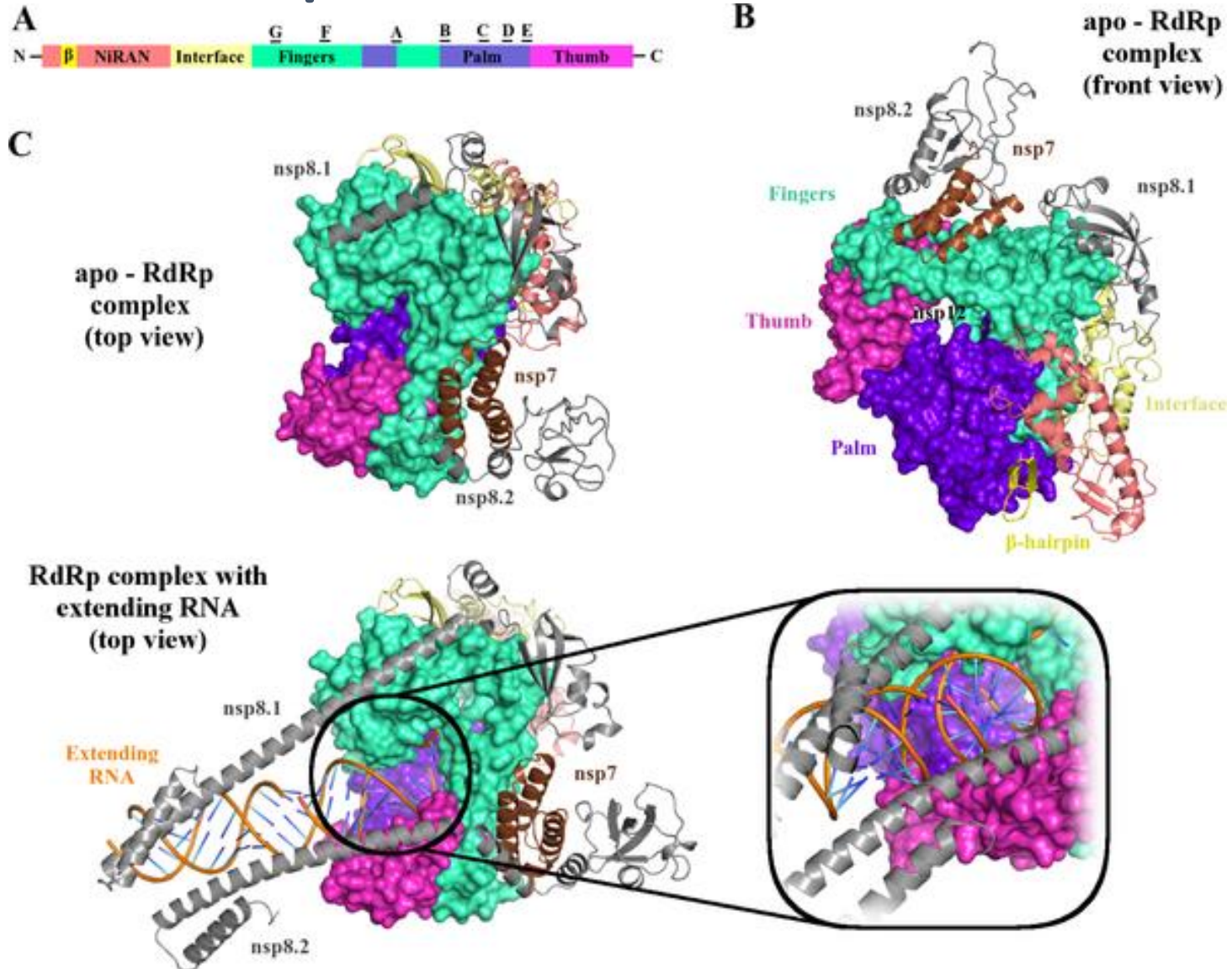
Clinical trials



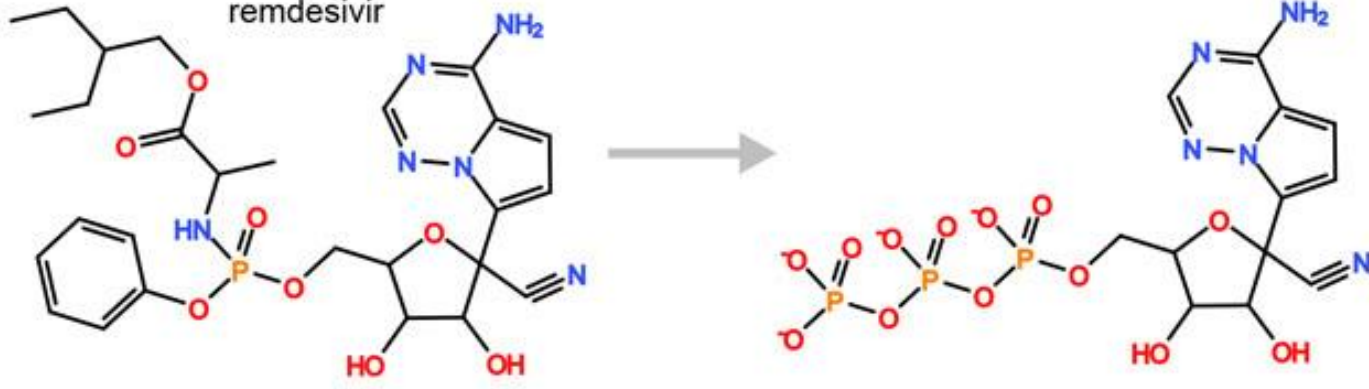
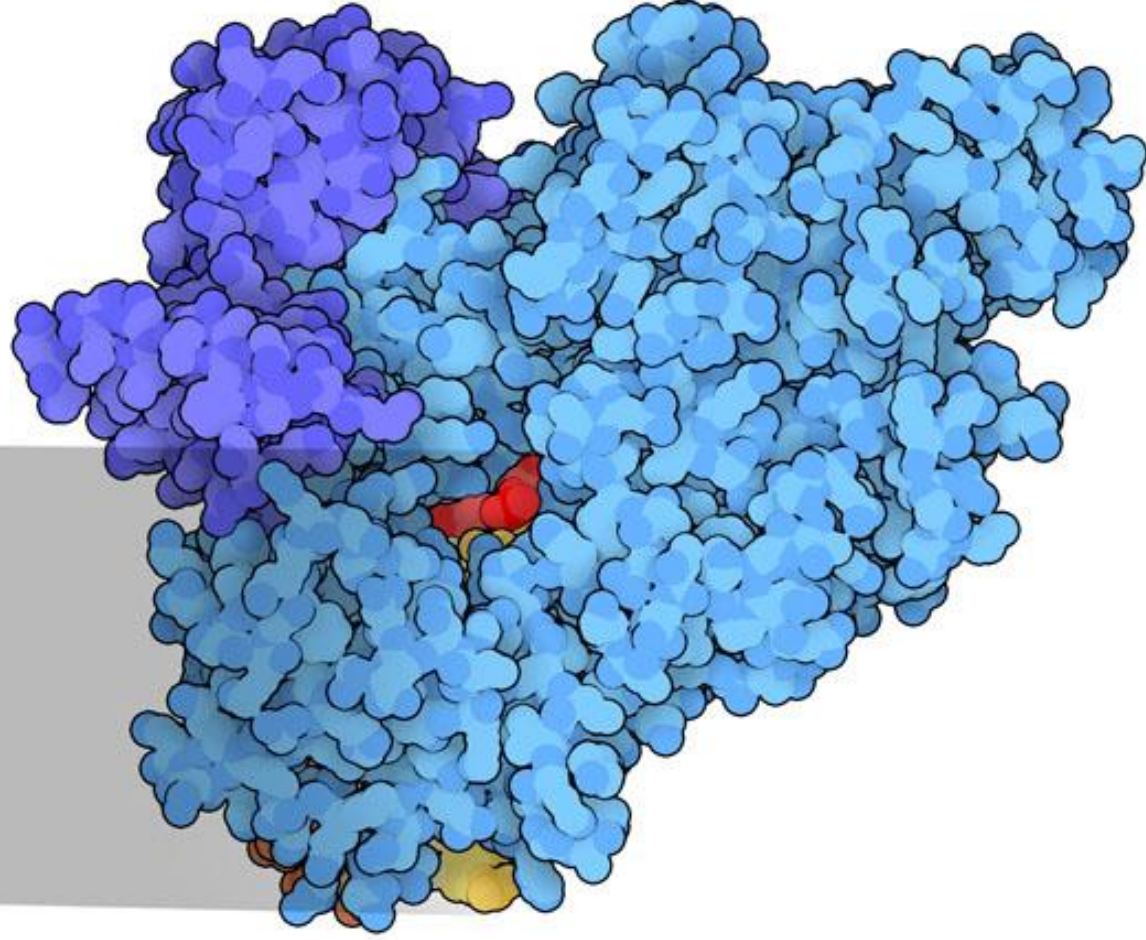
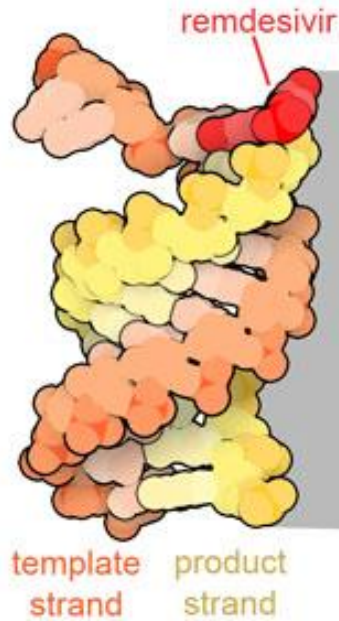
Drugs	No. of clinical trials registered ^a	Phase	Molecular target	Development strategy	Approval status (for COVID-19)
Remdesivir	77	4	RdRp	Repurposing	Approval by FDA
Favipiravir	46	4	RdRp	Repurposing	EUA in several countries
Molnupiravir	5	3	RdRp	Novel	Approval by MHRA; EUA by FDA
AT-527	3	3	RdRp	Novel	Non-approved
Galidesivir	1	1	RdRp	Repurposing	Non-approved
Sofosbuvir	8	4	RdRp	Repurposing	Non-approved
Azvudine	3	3	RdRp	Repurposing	Non-approved
Tenofovir/emtricitabine	5	3	RdRp	Repurposing	Non-approved
PF-07321332	8	3	3CLpro	Novel	EUA by FDA
PF-07304814	3	1	3CLpro	Novel	Non-approved
s-217622	—	2/3	3CLpro	Novel	Non-approved
FB2001	1	2/3	3CLpro	Novel	Non-approved
Ebselen	2	2	3CLpro	Repurposing	Non-approved
Lopinavir/ritonavir	24	4	3CLpro	Repurposing	Non-approved
Triazavirin	2	4	RNA synthesis/3CLpro	Repurposing	Non-approved
Chloroquine/hydroxychloroquine	46/276	4	Endosomal entry	Repurposing	EUA by FDA at earlier outbreak (chloroquine)
Umifenovir/arbido	3	4	Endosomal entry	Repurposing	Non-approved
Niclosamide	11	3	Endosomal entry	Repurposing	Non-approved
Chlorpromazine	2	3	Endosomal entry	Repurposing	Non-approved
Baricitinib	20	4	Endosomal entry	Repurposing	EUA by FDA
Proxalutamide	5	3	Androgen receptor antagonist	Repurposing	Non-approved
Dutasteride	1	2	5-alpha-reductase inhibitor	Repurposing	Non-approved
Camostat mesylate	5	3	TMPRSS2 inhibitor	Repurposing	Non-approved
Nafamostat mesylate	2	2	TMPRSS2 inhibitor	Repurposing	Non-approved
PTC299	1	2	DHODH inhibitor	Repurposing	Non-approved
Teriflunomide	3	3	DHODH inhibitor	Repurposing	Non-approved
Nitazoxanide	23	4	Endosomal entry/Inflammatory response regulation	Repurposing	Non-approved
Fluvoxamine	1	3	Sigma-1 receptors agonist	Repurposing	Non-approved
Plitidepsin	3	3	eEF1A inhibitor	Repurposing	Non-approved
Ivermectin	69	4	IMPA/β1 inhibitor	Repurposing	Non-approved
Apilimod	1	2	PIKFYVE inhibitor	Repurposing	Non-approved

^aRegistered on *ClinicalTrials.gov*.

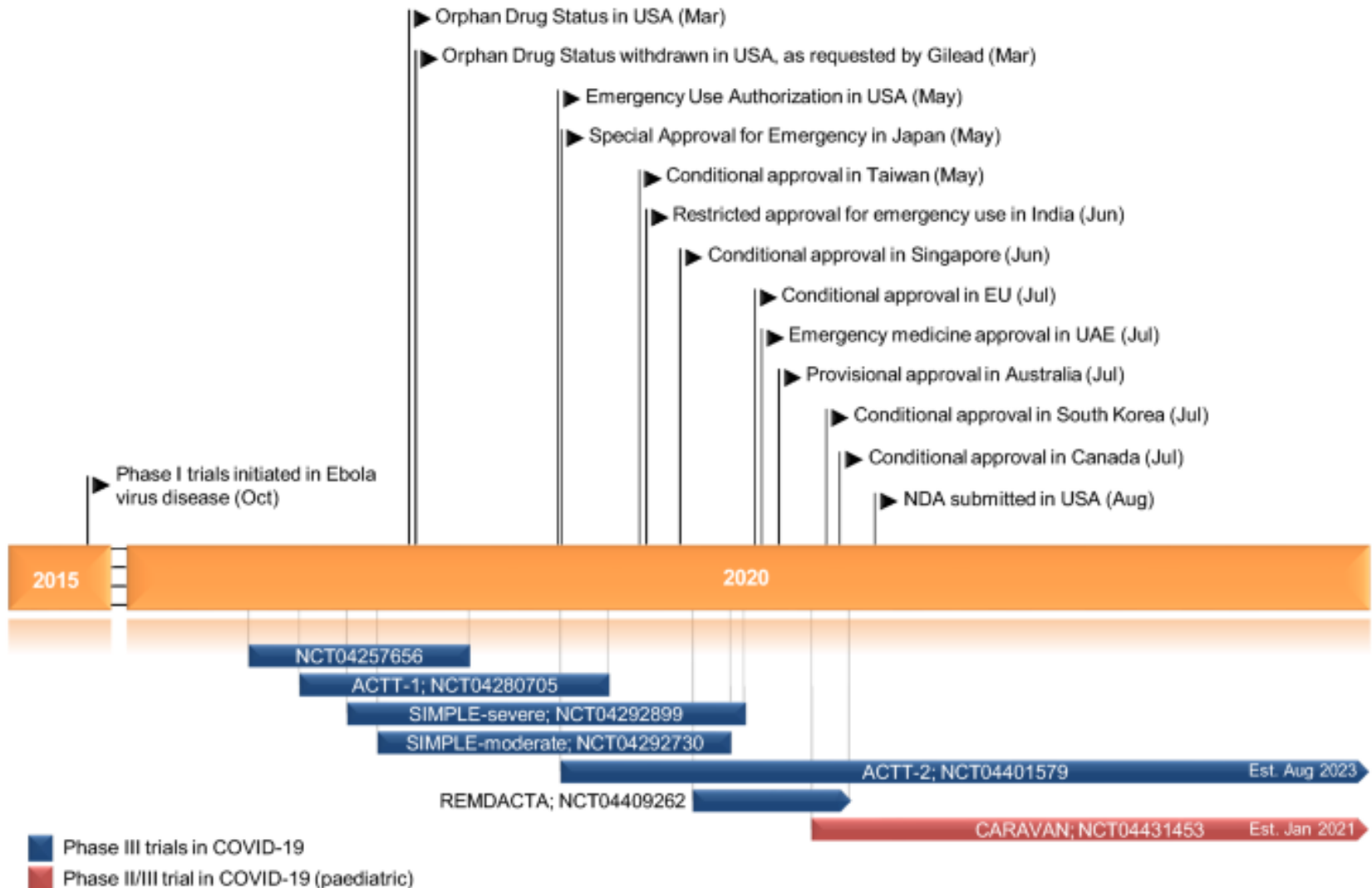
Cryo-EM RdRp of SARS-CoV-2.



Remdesivir action



Remdesivir historie

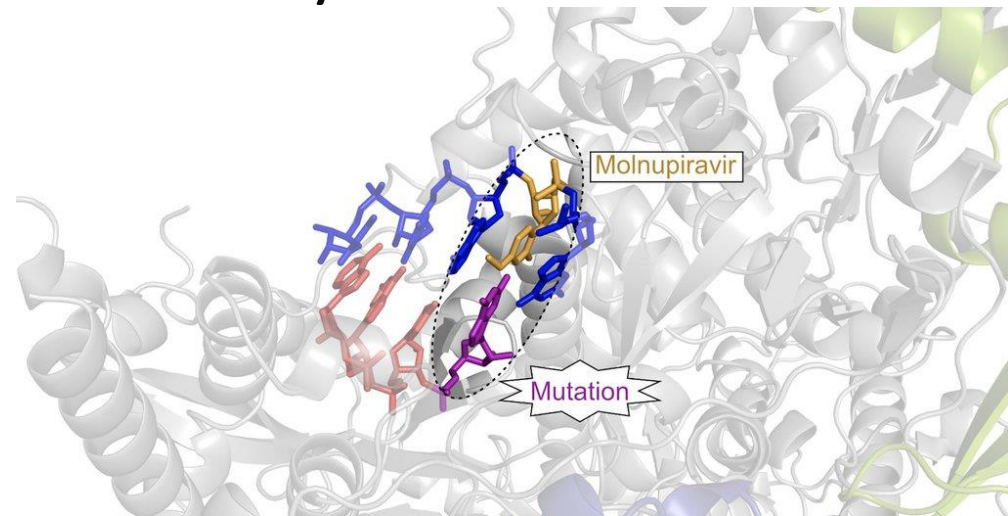
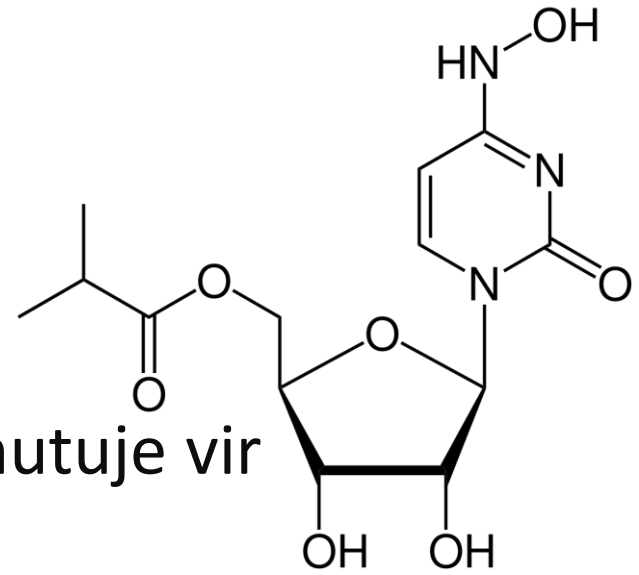


Remdesivir aktuálně

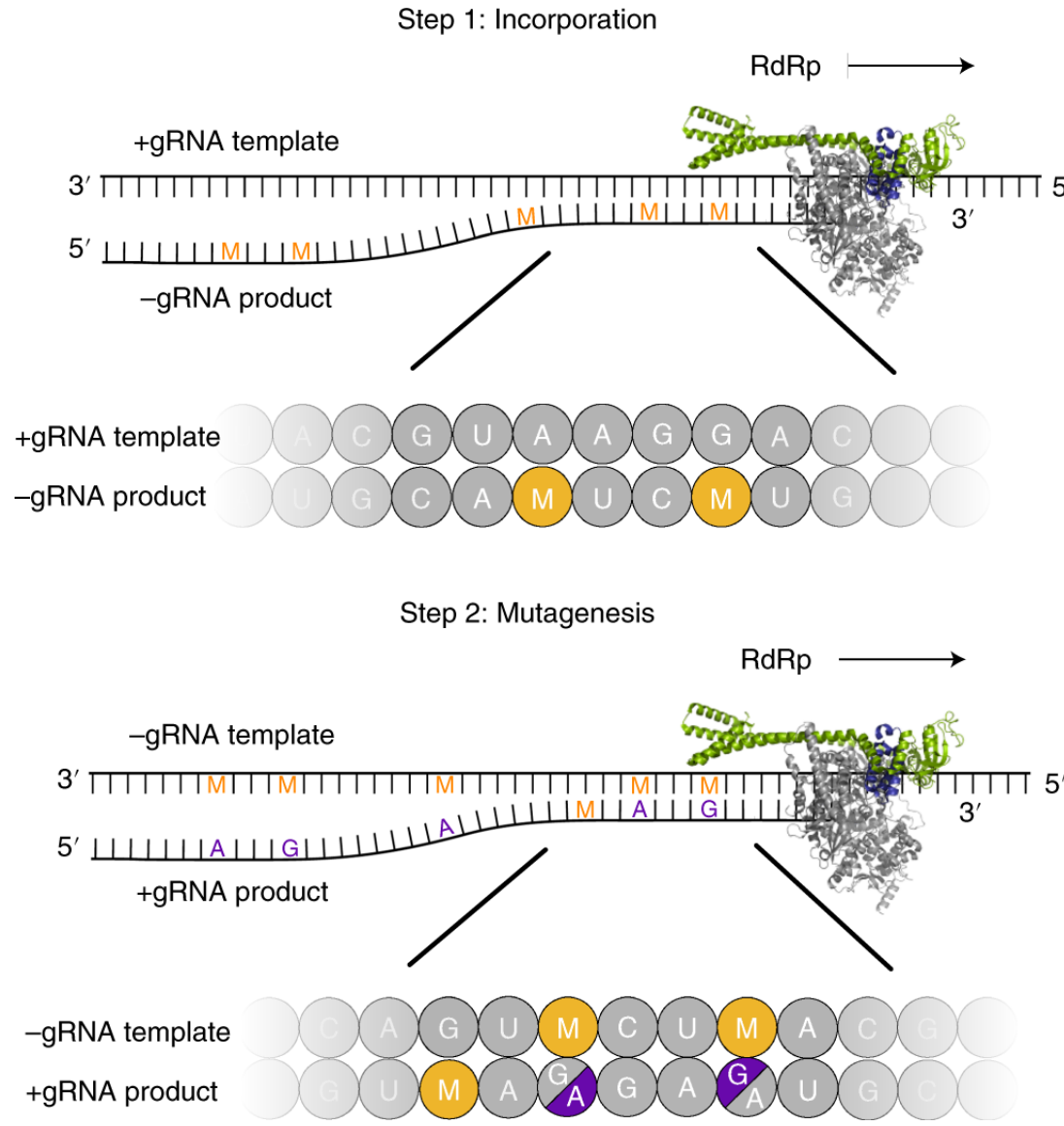
- WHO – uprava guidelines
<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/therapeutics-and-covid-19-living-guideline>
 - recommendation **against the use of remdesivir** in hospitalized patients with COVID-19, regardless of disease severity.
 - a [conditional recommendation](#) for remdesivir for non-severe COVID-19. (as of 13.1.2023)
- EMA – stále autorizovan od 20.7.2020
 - Čekají na kompletní výsledky WHO studie

Molnupiravir

- Pilulka
- Blokuje replikaci SARS-CoV-2 – umutuje vir
- Žádné závažné vedlejší efekty na dobrovolnících
- prevence hospitalizace se závažnými formami a smrtí



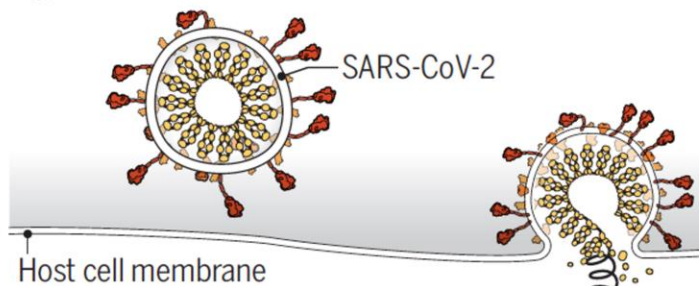
Molnupiravir MoA



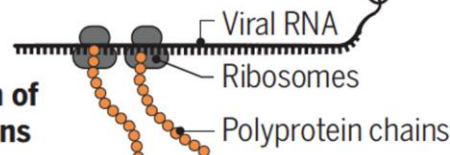
Kabinger, F., Stiller, C., Schmitzová, J. *et al.* Mechanism of molnupiravir-induced SARS-CoV-2 mutagenesis. *Nat Struct Mol Biol* **28**, 740–746 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41594-021-00651-0>

Paxlovid vs Molnupiravir

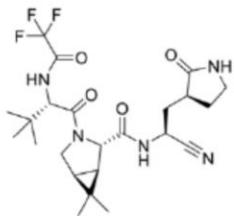
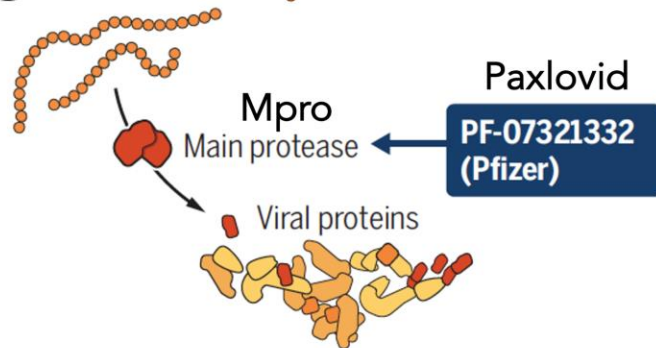
1 Attachment and entry



2 Translation of viral proteins



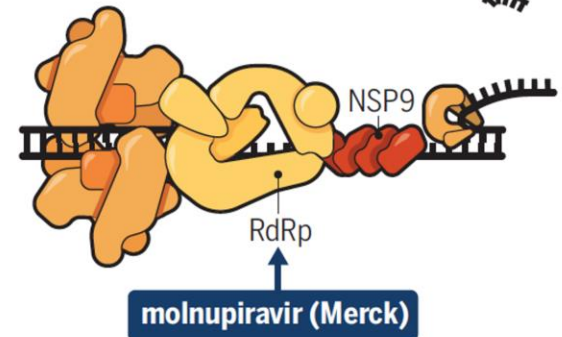
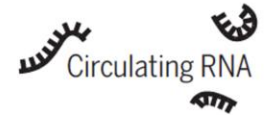
3 Proteolysis



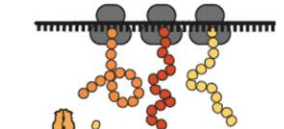
Chemical structure

4 RNA replication

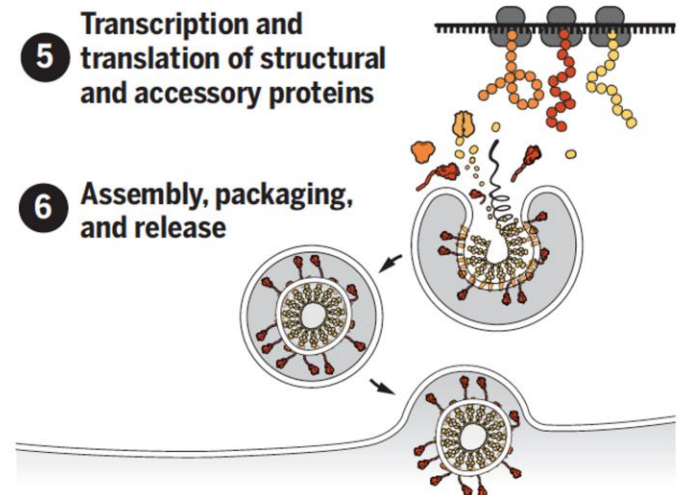
Replication transcription complex



5 Transcription and translation of structural and accessory proteins

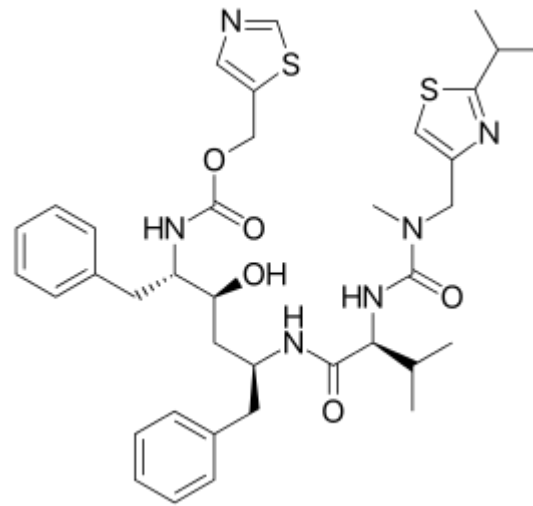
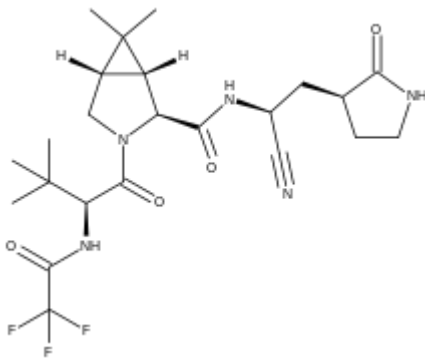


6 Assembly, packaging, and release

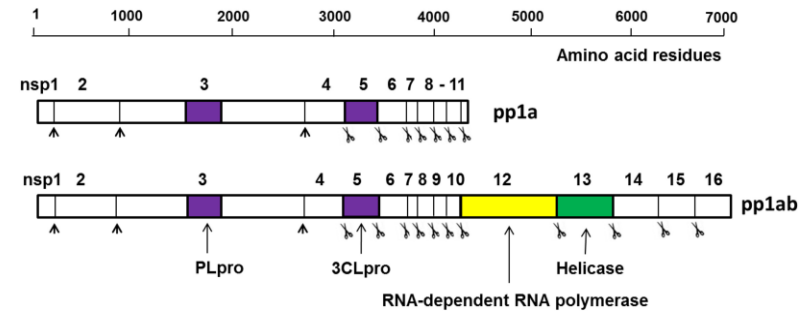
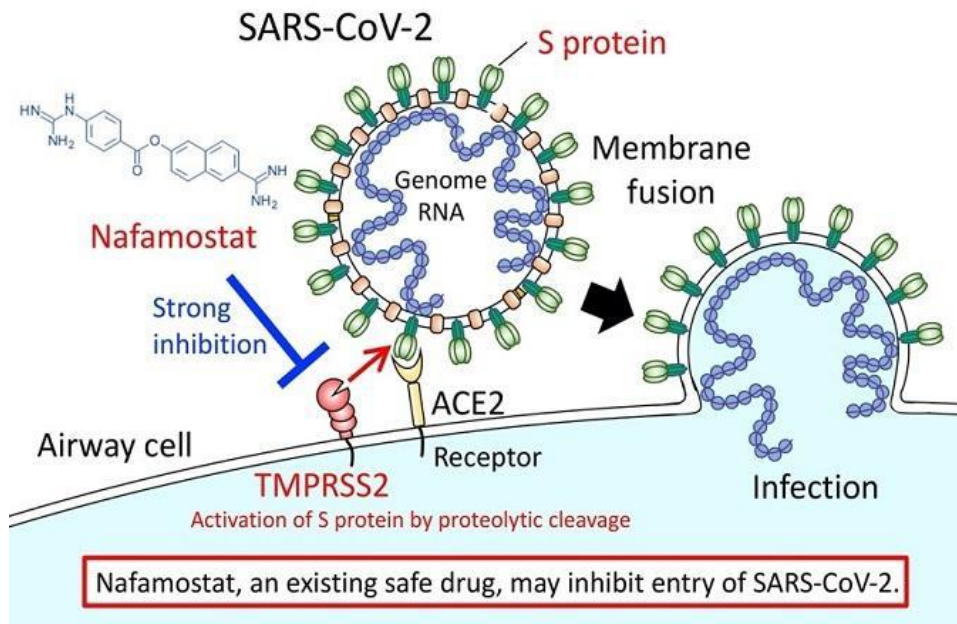


Paxlovid

- **PF-07321332; ritonavir**
- orally active [3CL protease inhibitor](#)
- November 2021, Pfizer positive phase II/III results, including 89% reduction in hospitalizations when given within three days after symptom onset



Protease Inhibitors – Spike and Maturation

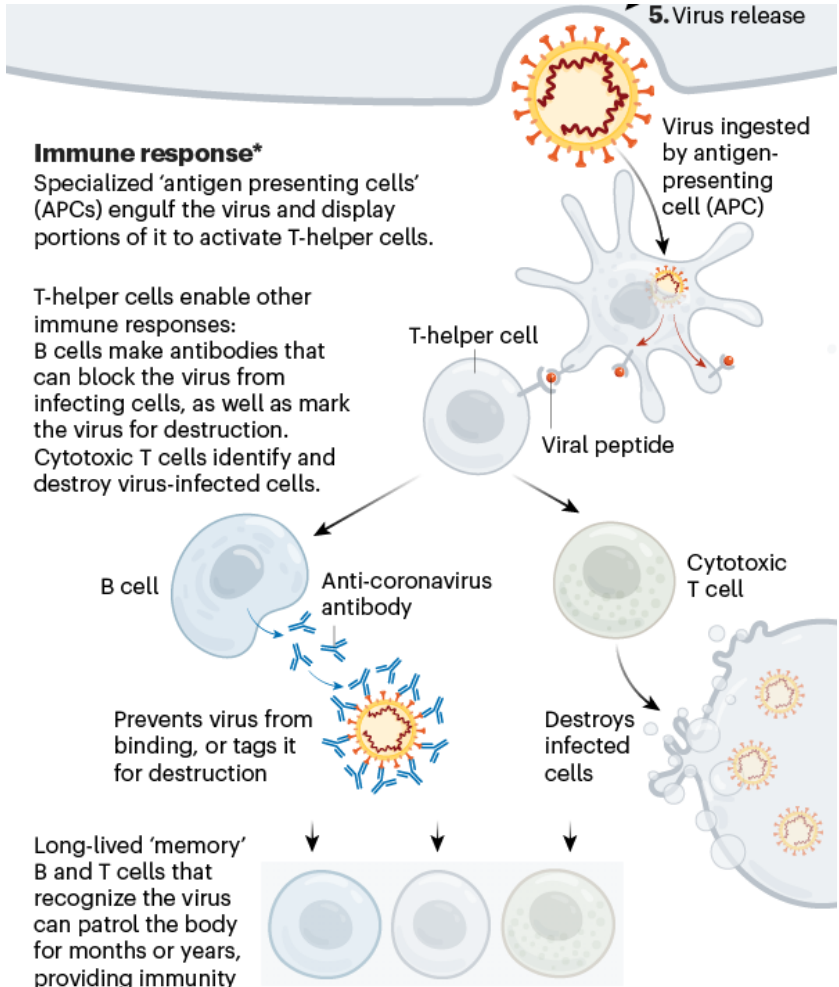
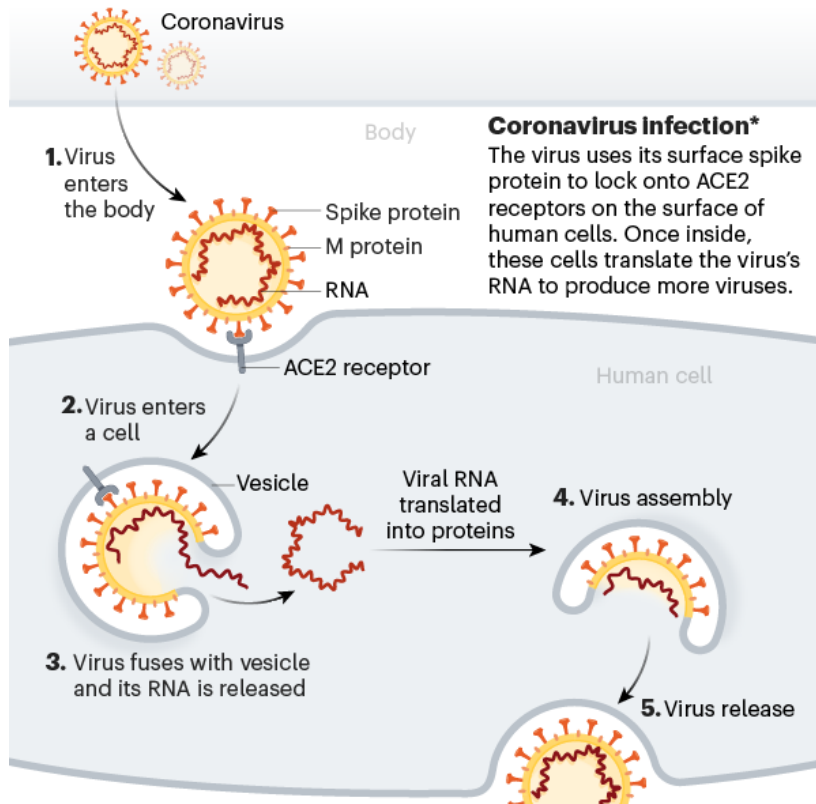


Ineffective – multiple access routes – some do not need TMPRSS2 involvement

Immunity

VACCINE BASICS: HOW WE DEVELOP IMMUNITY

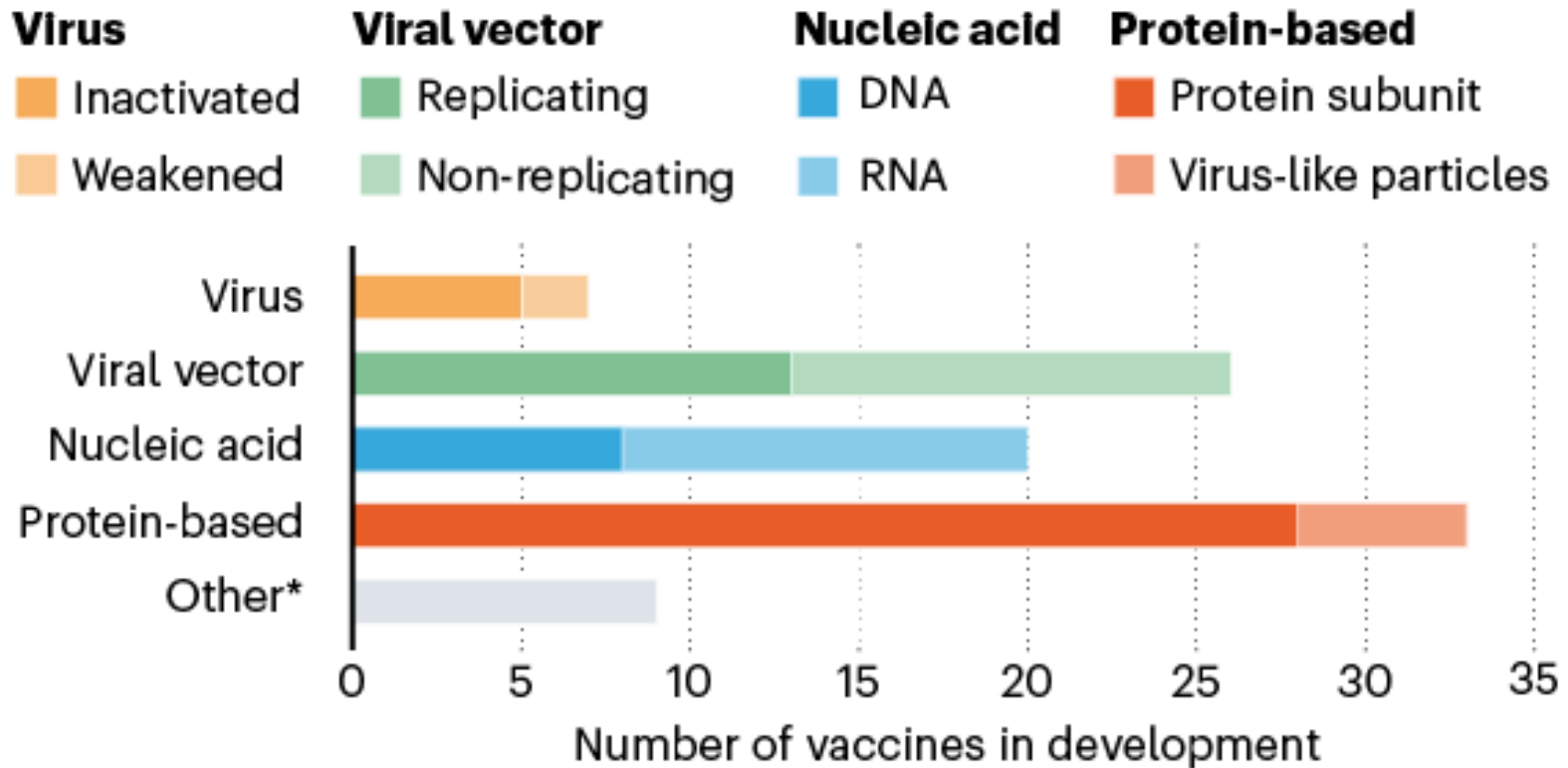
The body's adaptive immune system can learn to recognize new, invading pathogens, such as the coronavirus SARS-CoV-2.



*Simplified

©nature

AN ARRAY OF VACCINES



* Other efforts include testing whether existing vaccines against poliovirus or tuberculosis could help to fight SARS-CoV-2 by eliciting a general immune response (rather than specific adaptive immunity), or whether certain immune cells could be genetically modified to target the virus.

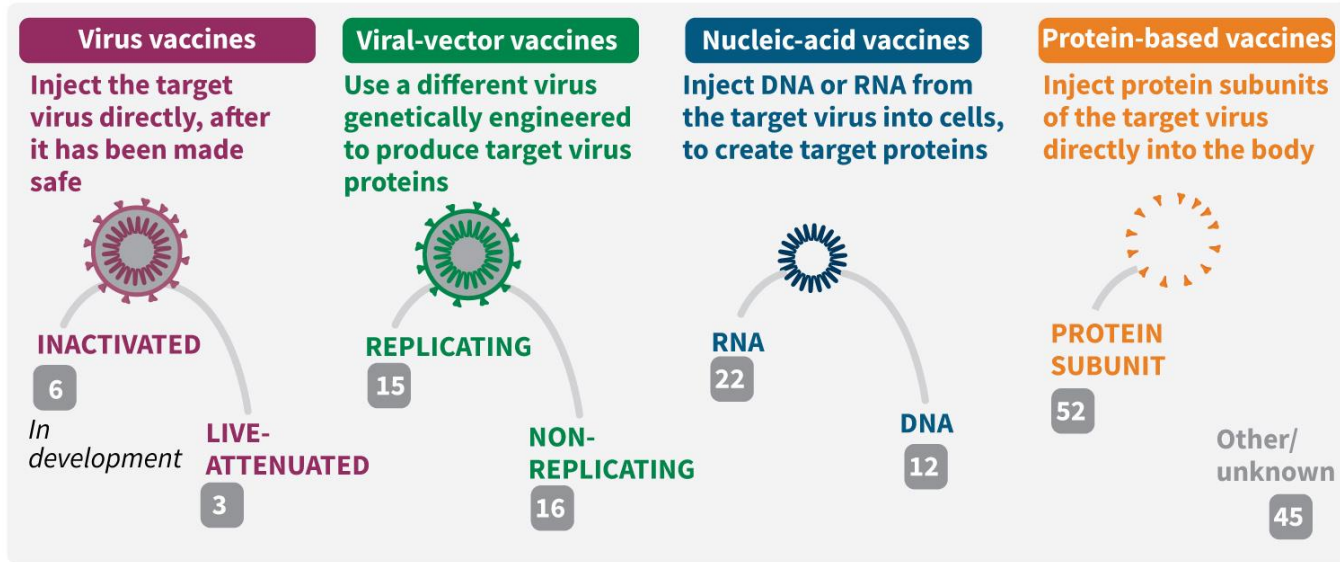
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Race for a COVID-19 vaccine

There are currently 171 vaccine candidates according to a tracker developed by the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

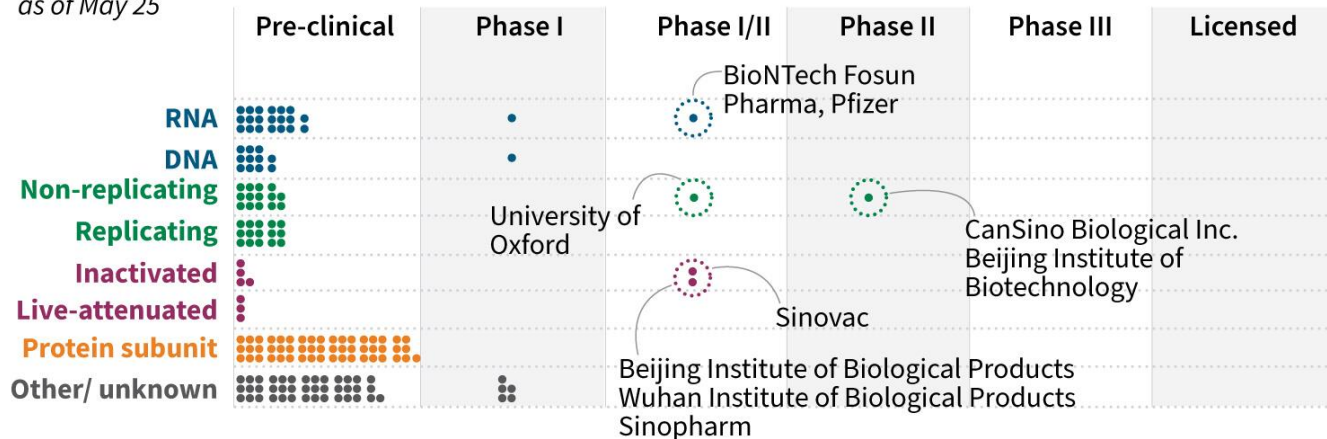
Four main approaches

All aimed at safely triggering the body's natural immune response to SARS-CoV-2

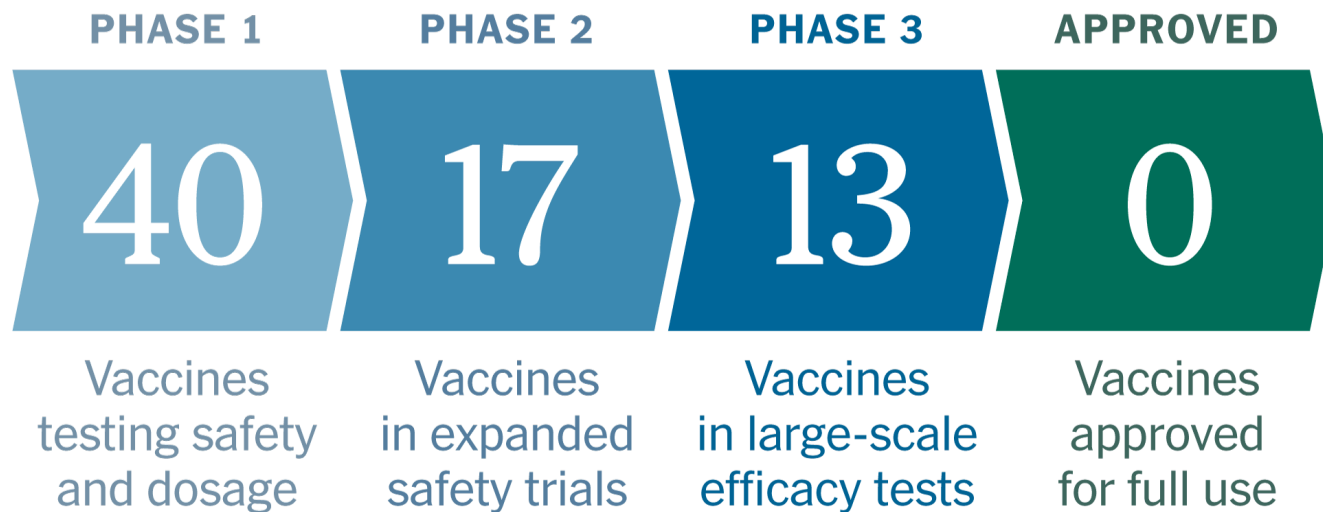


Development stages

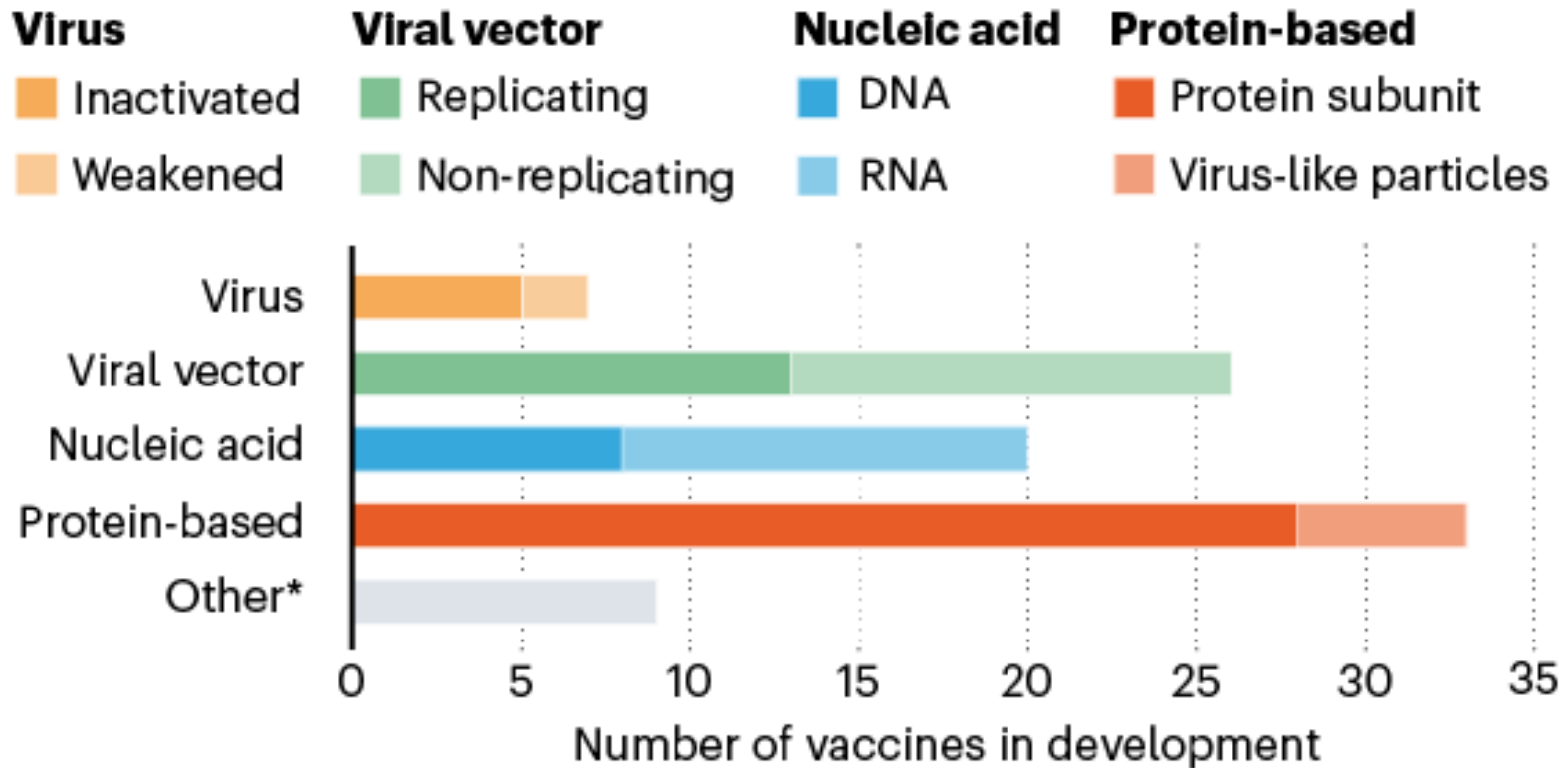
as of May 25



Coronavirus vaccines in human trials:



AN ARRAY OF VACCINES



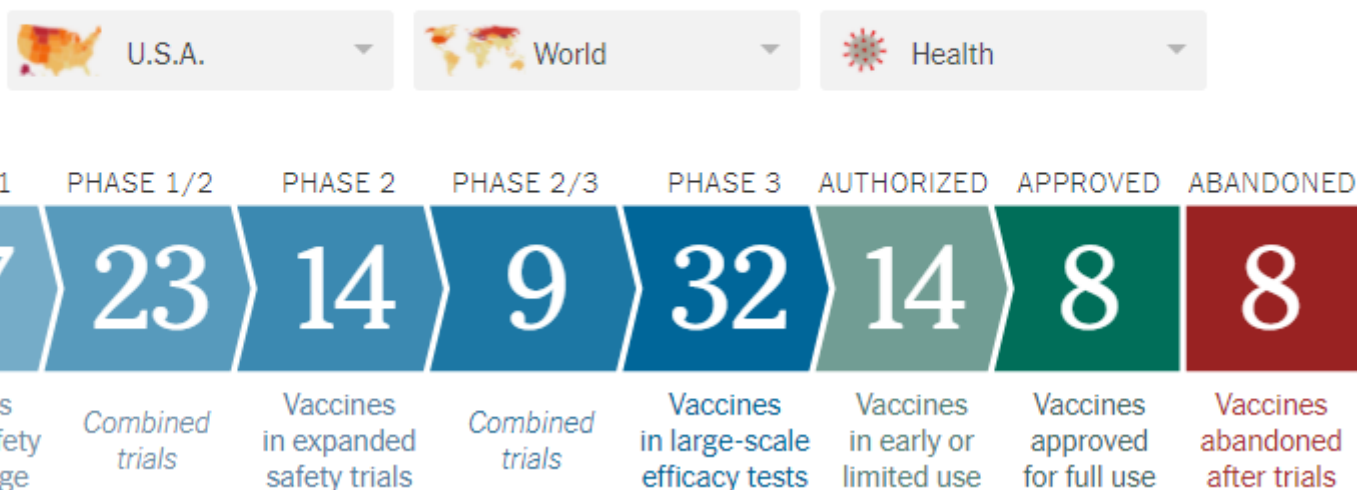
* Other efforts include testing whether existing vaccines against poliovirus or tuberculosis could help to fight SARS-CoV-2 by eliciting a general immune response (rather than specific adaptive immunity), or whether certain immune cells could be genetically modified to target the virus.

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Vakcíny ve vývoji

Coronavirus Vaccine Tracker

By [Carl Zimmer](#), [Jonathan Corum](#) and [Sui-Lee Wee](#) Updated Oct. 23, 2021



<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2020/science/coronavirus-vaccine-tracker.html>

Vakcíny I

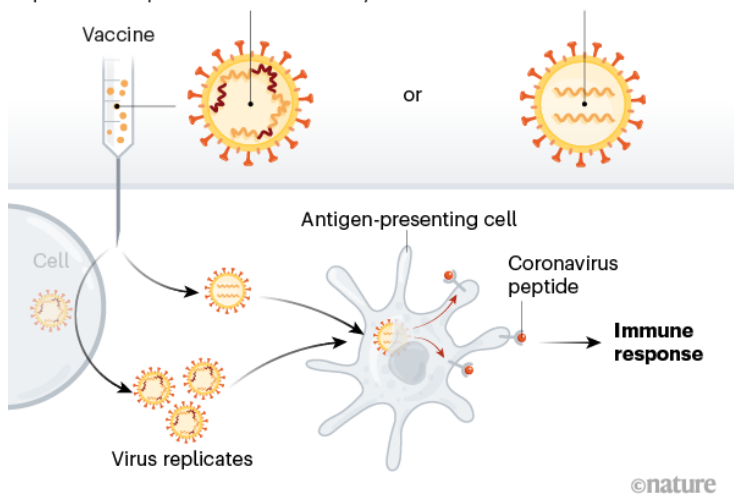
VIRUS VACCINES

Weakened virus

A virus is conventionally weakened for a vaccine by being passed through animal or human cells until it picks up mutations that make it less able to cause disease. Codagenix in Farmingdale, New York, is working with the Serum Institute of India, a vaccine manufacturer in Pune, to weaken SARS-CoV-2 by altering its genetic code so that viral proteins are produced less efficiently.

Inactivated virus

In these vaccines, the virus is rendered uninfected using chemicals, such as formaldehyde, or heat. Making them, however, requires starting with large quantities of infectious virus.



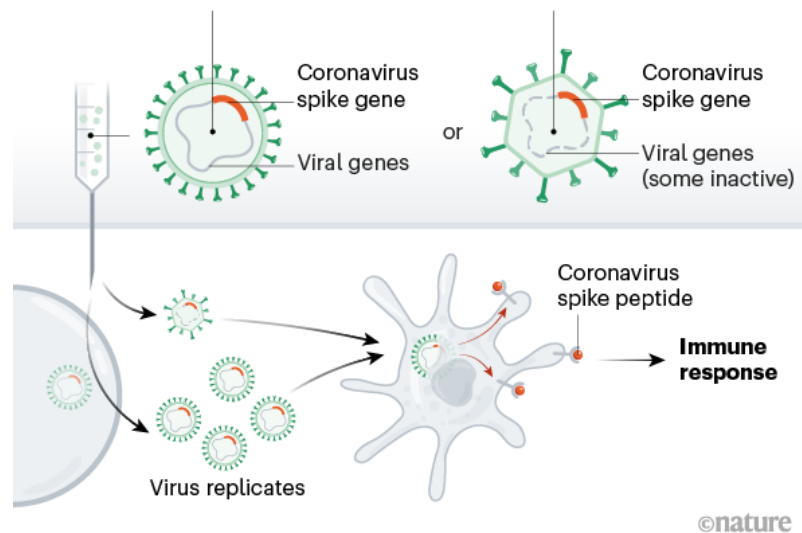
VIRAL-VECTOR VACCINES

Replicating viral vector (such as weakened measles)

The newly approved Ebola vaccine is an example of a viral-vector vaccine that replicates within cells. Such vaccines tend to be safe and provoke a strong immune response. Existing immunity to the vector could blunt the vaccine's effectiveness, however.

Non-replicating viral vector (such as adenovirus)

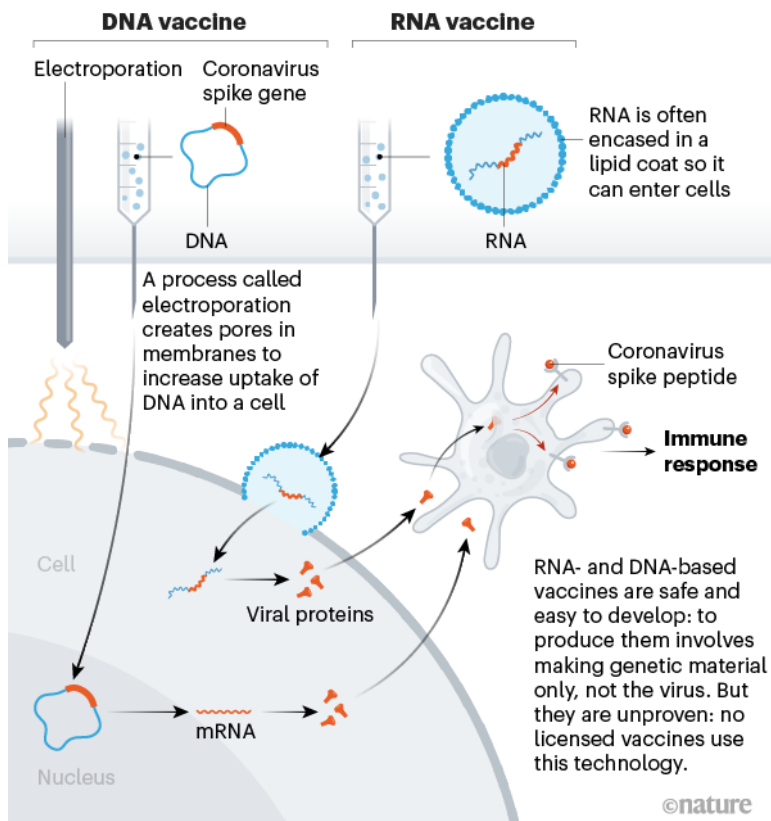
No licensed vaccines use this method, but they have a long history in gene therapy. Booster shots can be needed to induce long-lasting immunity. US-based drug giant Johnson & Johnson is working on this approach.



Sputnik V - two adenovirus vectors with Spike protein- rAd26-S + rAd5-S

Vakcíny II

NUCLEIC-ACID VACCINES

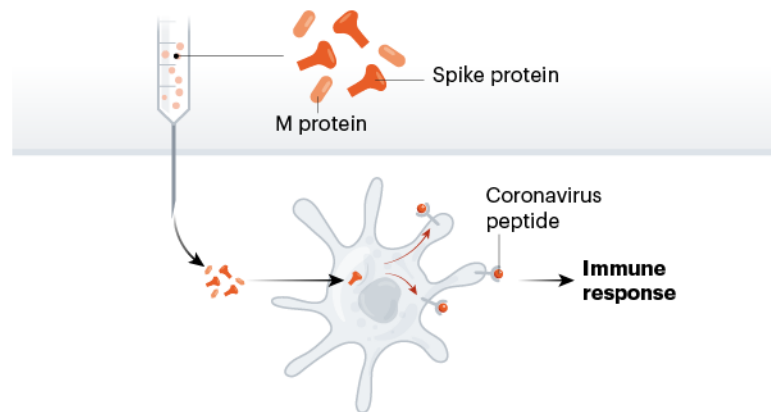


Pfizer-BioNtech – mRNA for Spike protein
Moderna - mRNA-1273 for Spike protein

PROTEIN-BASED VACCINES

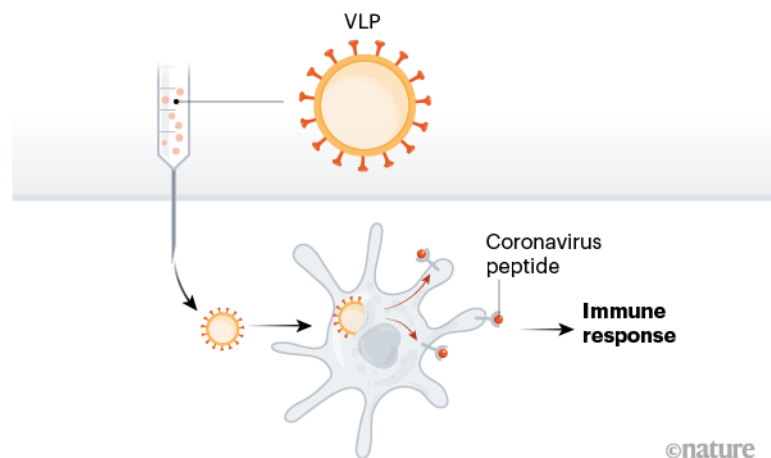
Protein subunits

Twenty-eight teams are working on vaccines with viral protein subunits – most are focusing on the virus's spike protein or a key part of it called the receptor binding domain. Similar vaccines against the SARS virus protected monkeys against infection but haven't been tested in people. To work, these vaccines might require adjuvants – immune-stimulating molecules delivered alongside the vaccine – as well as multiple doses.



Virus-like particles

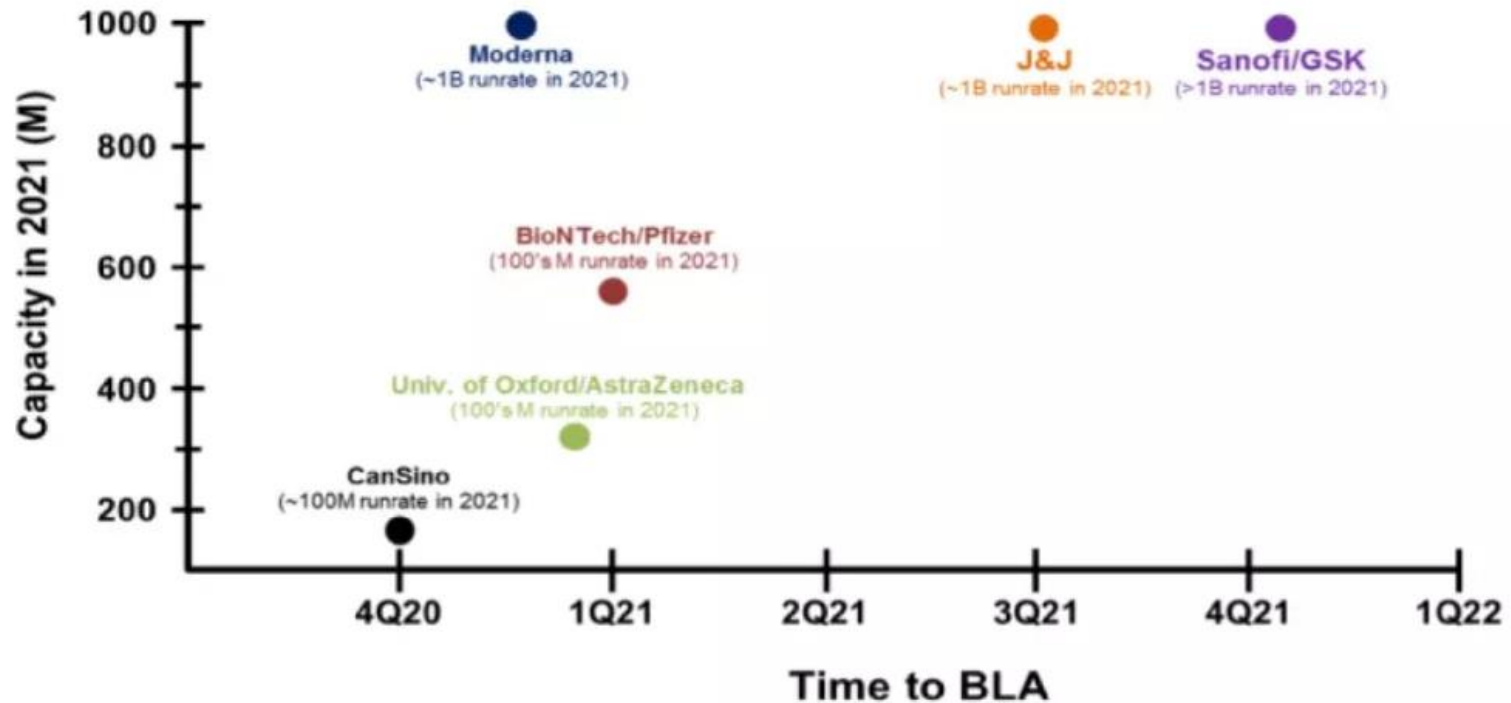
Empty virus shells mimic the coronavirus structure, but aren't infectious because they lack genetic material. Five teams are working on 'virus-like particle' (VLP) vaccines, which can trigger a strong immune response, but can be difficult to manufacture.



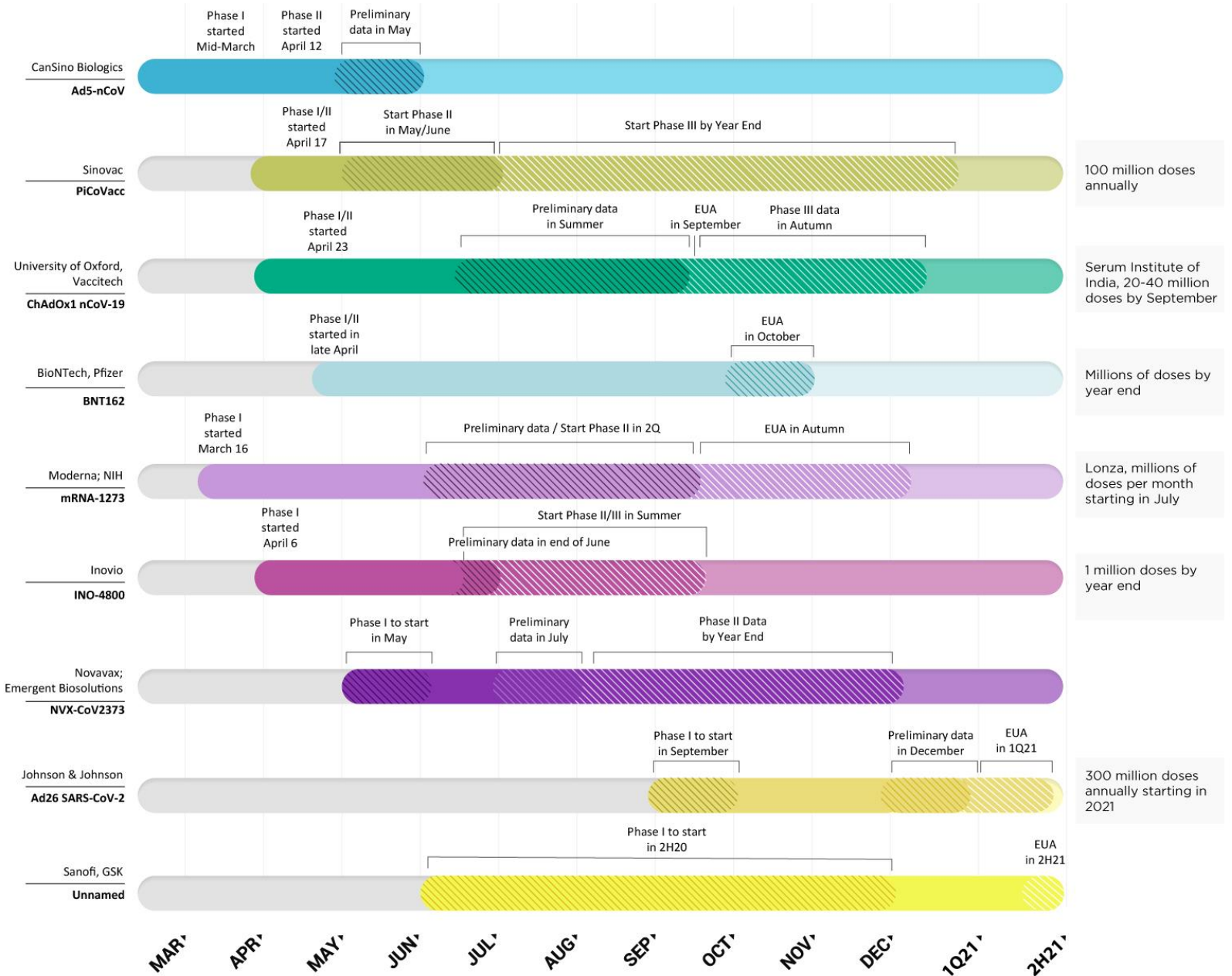
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Who is winning the COVID vaccine race?

Exhibit 1: Potential Vaccine Timeline and Production Capacity



Source: Morgan Stanley Research, Company reports

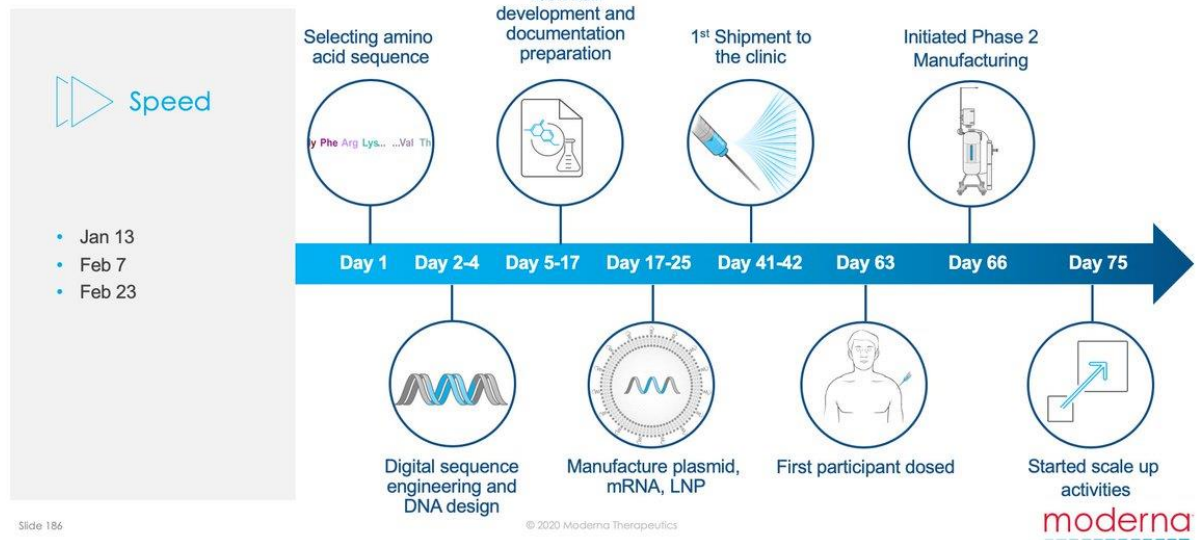


ON November 22, the *New York Times* published a fascinating account of the race to produce a coronavirus vaccine. The *Times* report included a number of interesting facts, but one really grabbed my attention: It turns out that the Moderna vaccine, which was just shown to be 95 percent effective, was actually developed by the company in just *two days* in January 2020.

That's right, they developed the vaccine in two days in January, but then needed to spend the following ten months performing tests in order to meet the FDA's standards for vaccine safety and efficacy.

Moderna/NIAID

Concept to Phase 1 in 42 days



Moderna's COVID-19 Vaccine Timeline

- Jan 11: China shares genetic sequence of novel coronavirus
- Jan 13: Moderna finishes the sequence for its coronavirus vaccine
- Feb 7: First clinical batch of vaccine is complete
- Feb 24: Moderna ships vaccines to NIH for the Phase 1 clinical study
- Mar 4: FDA approves clinical trials
- Apr 27: Moderna asks FDA approval for Phase 2 trials
- May 12: FDA gives the vaccine fast track designation
- Oct 22: Moderna completes enrollment of Phase 3 trials
- Nov 16: Interim results of Phase 3 study show 94.5% efficacy
- Nov 30: Final data shows vaccine is 94.1% effective, Moderna requests U.S., Europe approval

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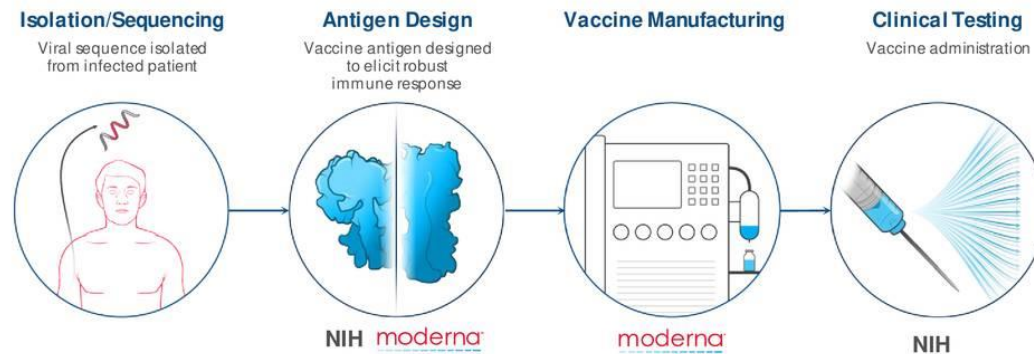
<https://globalnews.ca/news/7492076/moderna-coronavirus-vaccine-technology-how-it-works/>

https://twitter.com/moderna_tx/status/1250037483171131392

Moderna

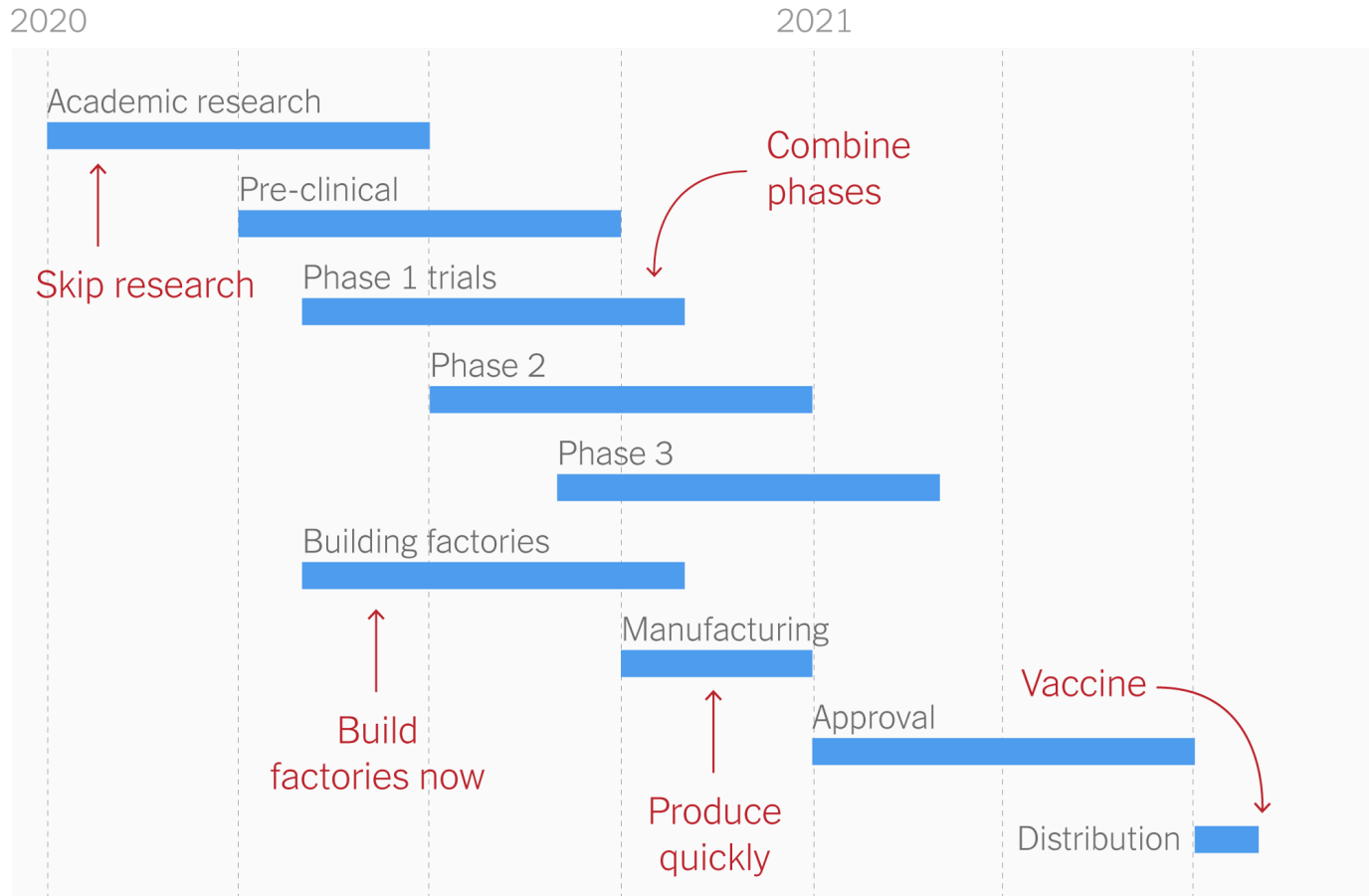
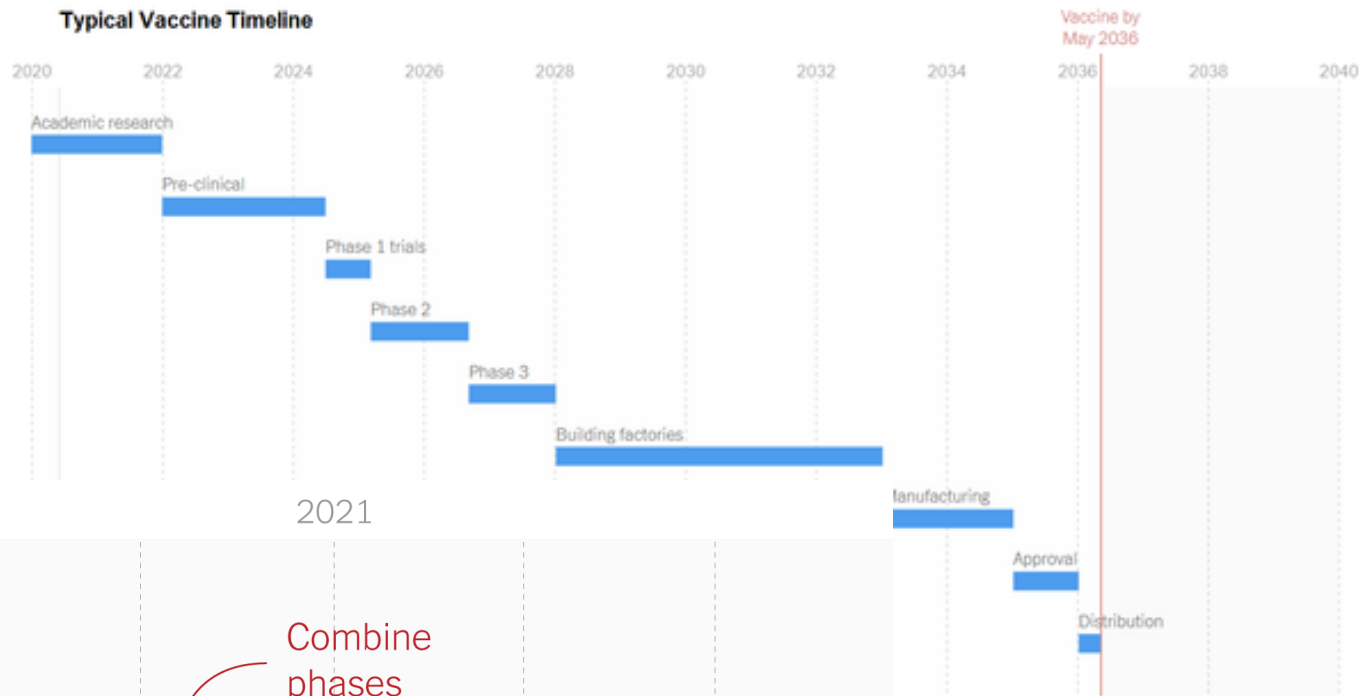
mRNA vaccine (mRNA-1273) against SARS-CoV-2

- mRNA-1273 is an mRNA vaccine against SARS-CoV-2 encoding for a prefusion stabilized form of the Spike (S) protein of the novel coronavirus, which was selected by Moderna in collaboration with investigators at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) Vaccine Research Center (VRC), a part of the National Institutes of Health (NIH)
- First clinical batch for Phase 1, including fill and finishing of vials, was completed on February 7; Batch has been shipped to the NIAID for the Phase 1 study
- NIAID will conduct the Phase 1 clinical study under their IND



Moderna vz typical

Typical Vaccine Timeline



Plně povolené vakcíny – k 1.11.2021



VACCINE NAME: Comirnaty (also known as tozinameran or BNT162b2)

Bahrain, Brazil, Canada,
NewZealand, SaudiArabia,
Switzerland, UnitedStates.



VACCINE NAME: mRNA-1273 or Spikevax

Canada, Switzerland.



VACCINE NAME: Vaxzevria (also known as AZD1222, or Covishield in India)

Brazil.



VACCINE NAME: Convidecia (also known as Ad5-nCoV)

China

Plně povolené vakcíny – k 1.11.2021



[Turkmenistan](#)

VACCINE NAME: EpiVacCorona, Aurora-CoV



[Bahrain, China, United Arab Emirates.](#)

VACCINE NAME: BBIBP-CorV



[China](#)

VACCINE NAME: CoronaVac (formerly PiCoVacc)



武汉生物制品研究所有限责任公司
WUHAN INSTITUTE OF BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS CO.,LTD.

[China](#)

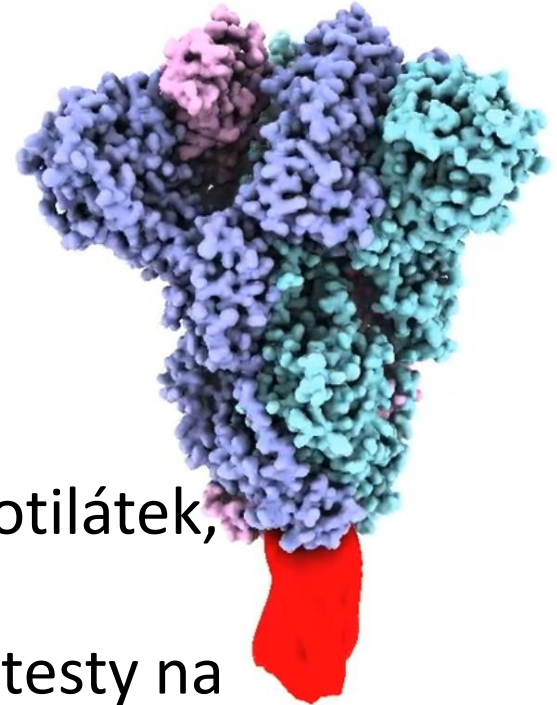
Zamítnuté vakcíny – zvláštní zmínka

ABANDONED



THE UNIVERSITY
OF QUEENSLAND
AUSTRALIA

CSL



- Opuštěna 10.12.2020
- Na křečcích fungovala skvěle
- Fáze I – červenec 2020 – skvělé, hodně protilátek, žádné závažné vedlejší účinky
- Ale pak – dobrovolníci začali mít pozitivní testy na HIV, aniž by HIV virus měli
- Důvod: Aby udrželi S protein ve správném tvaru – drželi ho na místě pomocí „molecular clamp“ – ke kterému použili segment HIV proteinu – a ten chytaly protilátkové testy na HIV

Závěr

- SARS-Cov-2 způsobuje chorobu COVID-19
- Hledání léku a jeho testování postupuje neskutečně rychle díky mezinárodní spolupráci a obrovskému nasazení vědců, firem a donátorů
- Zkouší se různé strategie léčby, ale většina bohužel nemá příliš silné výsledky
- Zatím nejnadějněji vypadají vakcíny