

新型冠状病毒肺炎疫苗研究与应用进展

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[摘要] 新型冠状病毒肺炎(COVID-19)大流行严重威胁着人类的生命健康和社会发展。为应对这一公共卫生事件, 全球各国迅速研发了多种COVID-19疫苗。迄今为止, 已有41项疫苗获得紧急使用批准, 疫苗的使用显著降低了COVID-19的发病率和病死率。然而, 随着病毒不断变异, 尤其奥密克戎变异株的出现, 疫苗产生的免疫保护作用受到了挑战, COVID-19疫苗的持续研发工作还任重道远。本文就目前COVID-19疫苗的研究情况, 以及突变病毒株对疫苗研究带来的挑战进行综述。

[关键词] 新型冠状病毒肺炎; 疫苗; 奥密克戎; 变异株

Research and application progress of COVID-19 vaccine

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[Abstract] The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic is a serious threat to human life, health and social development. In response to this public health event, various COVID-19 vaccines have been rapidly developed around the world. To date, 41 vaccines have been approved for emergency use, and the use of vaccines has significantly reduced the morbidity and mortality of COVID-19. However, with the continuous mutants, especially the emergence of the Omicron variant, challenges to vaccine-induced immune protection are appearing, there is still a long way to go for the continued development of COVID-19 vaccines. This article briefly reviews the research progress of COVID-19 vaccine and its effect on mutant virus strains.

[Key words] COVID-19; vaccines; Omicron; variants

2020年以来, 严重急性呼吸综合征冠状病毒2(SARS-CoV-2)引起的新型冠状病毒肺炎(coronavirus disease 2019, COVID-19)在全球流行, 构成了国际关注的突发公共卫生事件。截至2022年5月20日, COVID-19已经影响了全球近6亿人,

造成超过644万人死亡, 累计接种疫苗超120亿剂次^[1]。SARS-CoV-2是一种属于β冠状病毒科的单链RNA病毒, 其基因组长约29.8 kb, 主要编码刺突蛋白(spike protein, S)、核衣壳蛋白(nucleocapsid protein, N)、膜蛋白(membrane protein, M)、包

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膜蛋白(envelope protein, E)4种重要结构蛋白和一些辅助蛋白^[2]。其中S蛋白受体结合区域(RBD)与宿主血管紧张素转化酶2(ACE-2)受体结合,协助病毒入侵人体,两者的亲和性决定了病毒的毒力和传播速度^[3],因此S蛋白是疫苗设计的主要靶点。COVID-19在世界范围内不断传播,且病毒基因组不断发生突变。世界卫生组织(WHO)先后确认了5种需要关注的变异株(variants of concern, VOC),分别是阿尔法(Alpha)、贝塔(Beta)、伽马(Gamma)、德尔塔(Delta)及奥密克戎(Omicron)变异株,其中Delta和Omicron是目前流行的VOC^[4]。这些VOC的传染性增强、毒力增加、临床症状加重、对中和抗体的敏感性下降,给COVID-19的疫苗研发和疾病防控带来了新的挑战。

1 COVID-19疫苗研究进展

历史上,从确定病原体到成功制备出疫苗并大规模使用,一般都要耗费10年以上,比如从发现乙肝表面抗原到成功研制第一代乙肝疫苗用了17年,到第二代乙肝疫苗则用了23年。得益于现代科技的发展和紧急措施的施行,在新冠疫情发生后数月内研究者就初步研发出供临床使用的有效疫苗。

1.1 目前获得紧急使用授权的COVID-19疫苗
COVID-19疫苗主要分为全病毒疫苗和病毒组分疫苗。全病毒疫苗包括减毒疫苗和灭活疫苗。病毒组分疫苗主要包括蛋白亚单位疫苗、病毒样颗粒疫苗、DNA疫苗、RNA疫苗、非复制型病毒载体疫苗、复制型病毒载体疫苗等^[5]。目前,全球范围内获得紧急使用授权(emergency use authorization, EUA)的COVID-19疫苗共有41项。见表1。另有212项处于临床试验阶段^[6]。疫苗有效性数据主要来源

于Ⅲ期临床研究,相关研究证实不同EUA疫苗对SARS-CoV-2原始病毒株的有效率在57.5%~95.0%,预防住院和严重疾病有效率达到97.0%,而预防COVID-19相关死亡的保护率达到99.0%^[7-8]。

1.2 COVID-19疫苗的安全性 一篇临床荟萃总结了6个不同类型19种COVID-19疫苗临床试验研究的安全性数据^[25]。不同类型疫苗局部不良反应和全身不良反应总体比例分别为:灭活疫苗(23.7%、21.0%),蛋白亚单位疫苗(33.0%、22.3%),DNA疫苗(39.5%、29.3%),RNA疫苗(89.4%、83.3%),非复制型载体疫苗(55.9%、66.3%),病毒样颗粒疫苗(100.0%、78.9%)。注射部位疼痛是最常见的局部不良反应,疲劳和头痛是最常见的全身不良反应。其他不良反应有肌肉和关节痛、寒战、发热、腹泻、恶心、呕吐。嗜睡、心悸、血小板减少、结膜充血、嗅觉减退、便秘、心包炎、血管性水肿、吉兰-巴雷综合征、血栓形成、过敏反应属于少见不良反应。

除了不良反应,疫苗安全性还需关注疫苗增强性疾病(vaccine-enhanced disease, VED)的潜在风险^[26]。VED是指先前接受过针对同一病原体的疫苗接种后,影响暴露于野生型病原体个体的临床感染。在SARS-CoV-2感染者中,这种现象主要累及下呼吸道,并通过抗体依赖性增强(antibody-dependent enhancement, ADE)机制诱导疾病恶化^[27]。值得注意的是,在COVID-19患者和SARS-CoV-2疫苗接种受试者中都观察到了ADE和VED^[28]。在这些人群中,非中和抗体虽然能特异性识别病毒,但无法预防感染;相反,这些抗体可以增强炎症反应,诱导免疫病理损伤。基于上述原因,降低ADE风险的一种方法是诱导高剂量的强中

表1 目前获得紧急使用授权的COVID-19疫苗

Tab.1 COVID-19 vaccines currently available by EUA

疫苗类型	名称	生产商	免疫方式	保护率	批准国家数
	Covilo (BBIBP-CorV)	中国医药(北京)	2次, Day0+21, IM	78.1% ^[9]	93
	CoronaVac	北京科兴生物制品有限公司	2次, Day0+14, IM	65.9% ^[10]	56
	VLA2001	Valneva	2次, Day0+21, IM	NA	33
	Covaxin (BBV152)	Bharat Biotech	2次, Day0+14, IM	77.8% ^[11]	14
	KoviVac	Chumakov Center	2次, Day0+14, IM	NA	3
灭活疫苗 (11项)	Inactivated	中国医药(武汉)	2次, Day0+21, IM	72.8%~78.1% ^[12]	2
	KCONVAC (KconecaVac)	深圳康泰生物制品股份有限公司	2次, Day0+28, IM	NA	2
	QazVac (QazCovid-in)	Research Institute for Biological Safety Problems (RIBSP)	2次, Day0+21, IM	NA	2
	Turkovac (ERUCOV-VAC)	Health Institutes of Turkey	2次, Day0+21, IM	NA	1
	FAKHRAVAC (MIVAC)	Organization of Defensive Innovation and Research	2次, Day0+14, IM	NA	1
	COVIran Barekat (COVID-19 Inactivated Vaccine)	Shifa Pharmed Industrial Co.	2次, Day0+14, IM	NA	1

(续 表)

疫苗类型	名称	生产商	免疫方式	保护率	批准国家数
	Nuvaxovid (NVX-CoV2373)	Novavax	2次, Day0+21, IM	89.7%~90.4% ^[13-14]	39
	Abdala (CIGB-66)	Center for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (CIGB)	3次, Day0+14+28, IM	NA	6
	COVOVAX (Novavax formulation)	Serum Institute of India	2次, Day0+21, IM	NA	5
	Soberana 02 (FINLAY-FR-2, Pastu Covac, Pastocovac)	Instituto Finlay de Vacunas Cuba	2次, Day0+28, IM	NA	4
	EpiVacCorona	Vector State Research Center of Virology and Biotechnology	2次, Day0+21, IM	NA	4
	Zifivax (RBD-Dimer, ZF2001)	安徽智飞龙科马生物制药有限公司	2~3次, Day0+28或Day0+28+56, IM	75.7% ^[15]	4
	MVC-COV1901	Medigen	2次, Day0+28, IM	NA	3
蛋白亚单位疫苗 (16项)	Corbevax (BECOV2A)	Biological E Limited	2次, Day0+28, IM	NA	2
	Soberana Plus (FINLAY-FR-1A)	Instituto Finlay de Vacunas Cuba	2次, Day0+28, IM	NA	2
	Recombinant SARS-CoV-2 Vaccine (Recombinant COVID-19 Vaccine, NVSI-06-08)	National Vaccine and Serum Institute	2次, Day0+28, IM	NA	1
	Noora vaccine (COVID-19 Recombinant RBD Protein Vaccine)	Bagheiat-allah University of Medical Sciences	3次, Day0+21+35, IM	NA	1
	Razi Cov Pars	Razi Vaccine and Serum Research Institute	3次, Day0+21+51, IM或IN	NA	1
	TAK-019 (Novavax formulation)	Takeda	2次, Day0+21, IM	NA	1
	SpikoGen (COVAX-19)	Vaxine/CinnaGen Co.	2次, Day0+21, IM	NA	1
	Aurora-CoV (EpiVacCorona-N)	Vector State Research Center of Virology and Biotechnology	2次, Day0+21, IM	NA	1
	SKYCovione (GBP510)	SK Bioscience Co Ltd	2次, Day0+28, IM	NA	1
	非复制型病毒载体疫苗 (7项)	Vaxzevria (AZD1222, ChAdOx1 nCoV-19)	Oxford/AstraZeneca	1~2次, Day0或Day0+28, IM	70.4% ^[16]
Ad26.COV2.S (Ad26COVS1, JNJ-78436735)		Janssen (Johnson & Johnson)	1~2次, Day0或Day0+56, IM	66.9% ^[17]	113
Sputnik V		Gamaleya	2次, Day0+21, IM	91.6% ^[18]	74
Covishield		Serum Institute of India	1~2次, Day0或Day0+28, IM	61.3% ^[19]	49
Sputnik Light		Gamaleya	2次, Day0+21, IM	NA	26
Convidecia (Ad5-nCoV)		康希诺生物	1次, Day0, IM或IH	57.5%或65.3% ^[20]	10
Gam-COVID-Vac (Sputnik, rAd5)		Gamaleya	2次, Day0+21, IM	NA	1
核酸疫苗 (6项)	Comirnaty (Tozinameran, BNT162b2)	Pfizer/BioNTech	2次, Day0+21, IM	91.3%~95% ^[21]	148
	Spikevax (mRNA-1273, Elasmomeran)	Moderna	2次, Day0+28, IM	94.1% ^[22]	88
	TAK-919	Takeda	2次, Day0+28, IM	NA	1
	mRNA-1273.214	Moderna	2次, Day0+56, IM	NA	1
	GEMCOVAC-19 (Gemcovac)	Gennova Biopharmaceuticals Limited	2次, Day0+28, IM	NA	1
	ZyCoV-D	Zydus Cadila	3次, Day0+28+56, IM	66.6% ^[23]	1
病毒样颗粒疫苗 (1项)	Covifenz (CoVLP, MT-2766, Plant-based VLP)	Medicago	2次, Day0+21, IM	69.5% ^[24]	1

IM. 肌肉注射; IN. 鼻内; IH 吸入; NA. 未提供; Day0+21. 表示接种时间为第0天和第21天; Day0+28. 表示接种时间为第0天和第28天, 以此类推

和抗体, 而不是诱导可能导致ADE的较低浓度的非中和抗体。

疫苗安全性关注的另一重点是血栓形成。Johnson & Johnson公司研制的腺病毒载体Ad26.COV2.S疫苗于2021年2月27日获得EUA, 到2021年4月12日, 美国已接种700万剂次, 陆续报道6例接种者发生脑静脉窦血栓形成(cerebral venous sinus

thrombosis, CVST)伴血小板减少症^[28]。进一步随访发现, 2021年3月2日—4月21日, 共有12例患者接种Ad26.COV2.S疫苗后发生CVST, 这12例患者均为白人女性, 其中7例存在CVST的危险因素, 包括肥胖(6例)、甲状腺功能减退(1例)、使用口服避孕药(1例)。这些患者从接种疫苗到出现症状的时间为6~15 d。11例患者有严重头痛, 另外1例患

者最初表现为背痛,后来发展为头痛。12例CVST患者中,7例发生颅内出血,8例发生非CVST血栓形成。截至2021年4月21日,3例死亡,5例仍在救治,4例出院。在mRNA载体疫苗接种者中也有CVST病例的报道^[29]。CVST是一种罕见且严重的疾病,接种COVID-19疫苗后发生CVST的机制尚不明确,部分研究者提出可能与自身免疫性肝素诱导的血小板减少症的致病原理相似^[28]。

2 VOC对COVID-19疫苗的挑战

疫苗接种是减少SARS-CoV-2感染率和改善感染者预后的最佳选择。然而,疫苗接种逐渐受到突破性感染的挑战^[30-31],尤其是5种VOC的出现。这些变异株S基因区域的快速变异进化,降低了其对中和抗体的敏感性,增加了免疫逃逸的风险,导致疫苗的有效性下降^[32-33]。

2.1 Alpha(B.1.1.7)变异株 2020年9月首次在英国发现该变异株,其传染性较原始病毒株高43%~90%,住院风险增加了34%~105%,28 d死亡风险增加了32%~104%^[34]。Alpha变异株包括了以下特征突变:Δ69/70、Δ144、N501Y、A570D、D614G、P681H、T716I、S982A及D1118H^[35]。核酸疫苗BNT162b2或mRNA-1273产生的抗体对Alpha变异株的中和效力与之前的病毒株比较无明显下降^[36-38]。蛋白亚单位疫苗NVX-Cov2373的Ⅲ期临床试验表明其对Alpha变异株的有效率为86.3%^[14]。在病毒载体疫苗的相关研究中,AstraZeneca公司的ChAdOx1 nCoV-19/AZD1222或Johnson & Johnson公司的Ad26.COV2.S疫苗产生的抗体均能中和Alpha变异株,但有效率低于原始参照病毒株,有效率为70.1%~87%^[17]。由此可见,Alpha变异株免疫逃逸程度轻,不同类型疫苗对该变异株仍显示出较高的有效性,平均有效率为88.0%^[39]。

2.2 Beta(B.1.351)变异株 该变异株于2020年5月首次在南非地区发现,其传染性较原始病毒株增加了50%~150%^[34,40]。与Alpha变异株相比,进展至重症的概率高24%,病死率高57%^[41]。Beta变异株S蛋白主要包含以下突变:L18F、D80A、D215G、R246I、K417N、E484K、N501Y、D614G及A701V。与原始参照病毒株相比,感染Beta变异株的患者恢复后血清的中和效价平均降低了92.5%^[42]。到目前为止,有10项研究评估了COVID-19疫苗对Beta变异株的有效率,其中BNT162b2疫苗或mRNA-1273疫苗对Beta变异株的有效率在74.3%~99.0%^[39]。Johnson & Johnson公司的临床数据显示,接种单剂Ad26.COV2.S疫苗后,预防COVID-19的总体有效率在美国为69%,而在以

Beta变异株为主的南非降低到60%^[43]。蛋白亚单位疫苗NVX-Cov2373预防Beta变异株感染的COVID-19的平均有效率为51.0%,远低于参照病毒株^[44]。由此可见,对于Beta变异株,疫苗接种后血清的中和抗体作用有一定程度降低,为10.4%~99.0%,平均有效率为73.0%^[39]。

2.3 Gamma(P.1)变异株 2020年11月首次在巴西发现,是由B.1.1.28变异株进化而来的,其传染性增加1.4至2.2倍^[45]。在巴西以Gamma变异株感染为主的疫情中,重症COVID-19患者比例由之前的5%上升到10%,与非Gamma变异株感染相比,需要呼吸支持的患者增加78%~164%,入院后28 d病死率增高272%^[34]。Gamma变异株S蛋白中存在以下突变:L18F、T20N、P26S、D138Y、R190S、H655Y、T1027I、V1176、K417T、E484K及N501Y^[46]。研究显示,Gamma变异株对自然感染产生的中和抗体敏感性下降了28.6%~58.3%^[47]。接种RNA-1273疫苗对Gamma变异株的中和作用降低^[48],而BNT162b2疫苗对Gamma变异株的中和作用下降了69.7%^[49]。研究提示,该变异株可降低疫苗的有效性,出现部分免疫逃逸,不同COVID-19疫苗对Gamma变异株的有效率为36.4%~90.0%,总体有效率为63.0%^[39]。

2.4 Delta(B.1.617.2)变异株 2020年10月在印度首先发现Delta变异株,目前该变异株已波及130多个国家和地区。Delta变异株的传播性较Alpha变异株强60%,入院风险较Alpha变异株增加了45%,而住院病死率较Alpha变异株增高了40%~84%^[34]。Delta变异株的S蛋白主要出现下列突变:G142D、L452R、T478K、E484Q、D614G、P614R及P681R。研究显示,Delta变异株对自然感染产生的中和抗体敏感性下降了83.3%,对疫苗引发的抗体敏感性下降了87.5%^[50]。不同研究提示,接种BNT162b2或mRNA-1273疫苗后产生的血清中和抗体对Delta变异株的有效率可达53.0%~94.0%;接种ChAdOx1 nCoV-19/AZD1222疫苗对Delta变异株的有效率为60.0%~88.0%。现有疫苗对Delta变异株的有效率为0~94.0%,平均有效率为77.8%^[39]。研究还发现,Delta变异株感染更倾向发生在年轻人中,尽管疫苗的保护效力下降,但接种疫苗能一定程度降低Delta变异株感染和出现严重病例的风险^[51]。

2.5 Omicron(B.1.1.529)变异株 Omicron变异株于2021年11月首次在南非地区被检出,其传染性是之前原始病毒株的10倍,是Delta变异株的2.8倍^[52],迅速以绝对优势变异株的形式蔓延全球,引起了广泛关注。与Delta株相比,Omicron株感染的严重程度在住院率方面降低了59%,死亡风险降低了69%^[53]。Omicron变异株的基因组S蛋白存在30多个

突变,尤其同时存在“K417N+E484A+N501Y”三重突变,是迄今为止出现的突变最严重的变异株^[54]。研究表明,在接种BNT162b2、mRNA-1273或Ad26.COV2.S等不同类型疫苗后,Omicron变异株均可显著逃避疫苗诱导的中和免疫^[55]。美国一项疫苗研究发现,接种2剂次BNT162b2疫苗或mRNA-1273疫苗后对Omicron变异株的中和活性下降了96.7%,但在接种第3剂加强新冠疫苗后,超过90%的接种者对Omicron变异株的中和活性增强^[56]。统计发现,RNA疫苗的有效率为44.0%~69.0%,平均有效率为55.9%^[39]。国内张文宏团队发现,在接种2剂国药BBIBP-CorV灭活疫苗后,80%接种者对Omicron变异株没有中和活性;但接种第3剂疫苗后,100%的受试者可检测到对Omicron的中和活性^[57]。

2.6 针对VOC的应对措施 全程接种COVID-19疫苗对Alpha变异株比较有效,对Beta、Gamma和Delta变异株中等有效。最近的研究显示,加强接种疫苗可明显提高对Delta和Omicron变异株的有效率,分别为95.5%和80.8%^[39]。因此美国疾病预防控制中心(CDC)建议,年龄大于12岁的人群应在全程接种mRNA疫苗5个月后再加强接种mRNA疫苗^[58]。然而疫苗有效率会随着疫苗接种时间的延长而减弱。在Omicron变异株流行期间,接种3针mRNA疫苗后2个月内预防COVID-19相关就诊人群的有效率为87%,预防住院人群的有效率为91%,但到第4个月时,相应的有效率分别下降至66%和78%。国内学者发现,在全程2剂灭活病毒疫苗作为“启动”注射后,第3种异源蛋白质亚单位疫苗比同源灭活疫苗加强剂对Omicron的中和作用更强^[57]。尽管Omicron变异株存在诸多位点突变,弱化了现有疫苗的效力,但尚未使疫苗彻底失效,通过加强第3剂疫苗尤其是不同类型的疫苗能部分控制Omicron变异株。

3 总结与展望

SARS-CoV-2体现了“行动中的进化”,新的变异株不断出现,包括Alpha(B.1.1.7)、Beta(B.1.351)、Gamma(P.1)、Delta(B.1.617.2)及Omicron(B.1.1.529),而新的变异株似乎胜过之前的病毒株。这些新变异株发生了多个S蛋白突变,增加了传播性、复制效率及免疫逃逸。

目前的COVID-19疫苗大多基于SARS-CoV-2的S蛋白,由于S蛋白氨基酸位点变异尤其是RBD区域氨基酸变异会影响其与ACE2受体的相互作用,导致现有疫苗产生的中和抗体与VOC的结合能力下降,降低了疫苗的预防效果。下一步可对SARS-CoV-2进行全基因组分析,识别病毒基因组中突变

发挥作用的区域,有利于了解病毒进化的动态并指导研究人员设计可持续的疫苗。利用生物信息学方法预测病毒蛋白的突变情况,分析单点突变的生化特性,也有助于设计下一代疫苗^[59-60]。

有研究发现,对于多种SARS-CoV-2变异株,病毒N蛋白可作为一种新的疫苗策略靶点并可持久免疫^[61]。事实上,与S蛋白相比,N蛋白在不同进化阶段的不同病毒株中相对保守。在SARS-CoV和SARS-CoV-2感染者中均能检测到抗N免疫球蛋白,针对N蛋白的COVID-19疫苗也是一种比较有前景的疫苗方案^[62]。

重复施用S蛋白疫苗称为“同源”启动-增强策略,这时第一剂疫苗启动免疫反应,随后的疫苗增强免疫反应。再次接种同源疫苗可有效增强体液反应,但研究表明抗体反应会随着时间的推移而减弱。相比之下,“异源”启动-增强策略可明显增强细胞介导免疫,具体方案为一种基于S蛋白的疫苗与一种基于N蛋白的疫苗先后给药。这种方法已被充分证明可以对抗其他病原体^[63]。然而,在实施“异源”接种方案之前,需要比较和优化一些参数,包括注射次数、方案及时间表,疫苗的安全问题以及疫苗的类型和顺序。

现阶段普及疫苗接种,尤其是推进不同类型的新新冠疫苗加强接种,对保护特殊人群具有重要意义。COVID-19疫苗设计需要兼顾诱导持久免疫,且能应对SARS-CoV-2的不断突变;COVID-19疫苗的持续研发工作还任重道远。

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