Meeting 2 of the Committee on Current State of Research, Development, and Stockpiling of Smallpox MCMs

December 1, 2023

Overview of Mpox Virus Research in the Laboratory of Viral Diseases, NIAID

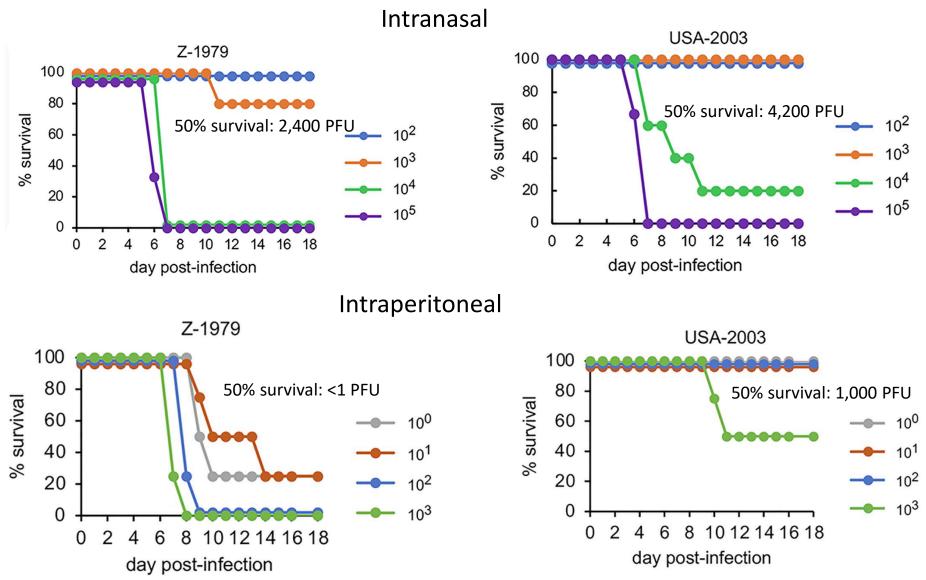
Bernard Moss M.D., Ph.D.

Support provided by the Division of Intramural Research, NIAID, NH

Development of CAST/EiJ Mouse Model

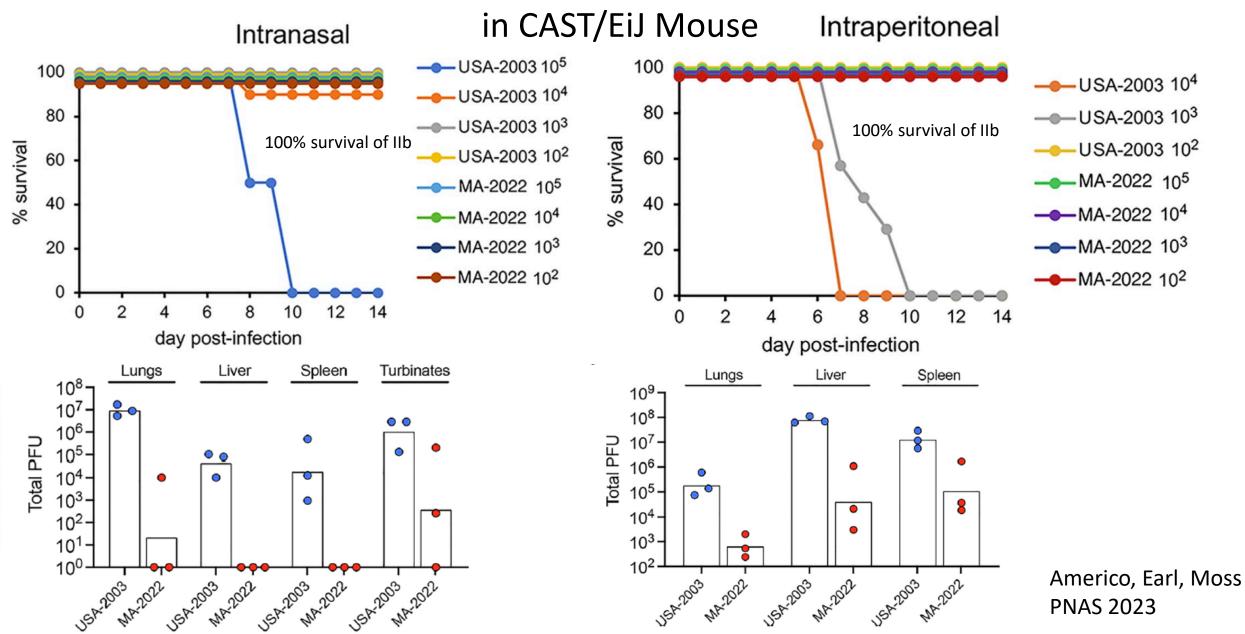
- Commercially available wild-derived Inbred mouse strain
- Susceptible to severe infection with mpox virus, cowpox virus, vaccinia virus, Akhmeta virus and mild infection with variola virus
- Develops strong IgG and T cell responses to vaccination or infection
- Low basal level of NK cells correlates with virus susceptibility
- Uses: investigate virulence, vaccines, therapeutics

Clade I (Z-790) is more Virulent than Clade IIa (USA-2003) in CAST/EiJ mouse



Americo, Earl, Moss PNAS 2023

Clade IIa (USA-2003) is More Virulent than Clade IIb (MA-2022)



Smallpox/Mpox Vaccines

ACAM 2000 – replication-competent vaccinia virus derived from Dryvax vaccine, administered by skin prick with 2 x 10^5 infectious units. Advantage: low dose, easily manufactured. Disadvantage: potential severe side effects particularly in immunodeficient.

Jynneos – replication-deficient Modified Vaccinia Virus Ankara (MVA) strain, administered subcutaneously with 10⁸ infectious units. Advantage: Safe even in immunocompromised. Disadvantage: high dose and preparation in avian cells.

mRNA 1769 – lipid nanoparticle containing 4 mpox virus mRNAs expressing membrane proteins of mature virion (A29 and L1) and extracellular virion (A35 and B6) administered intramuscularly, in phase I trials (ClinicalTrials.Gov). Advantage: induces high neutralizing antibodies to mpox and vaccinia virus in animal models, potentially safe and easily manufactured.

Components of mRNA 1769 Protect Mice Against Lethal Vaccinia Virus Challenge (Collaboration between Moderna and NIAID)

