

Needs of R&D to fight COVID in Japan

Progress and challenges

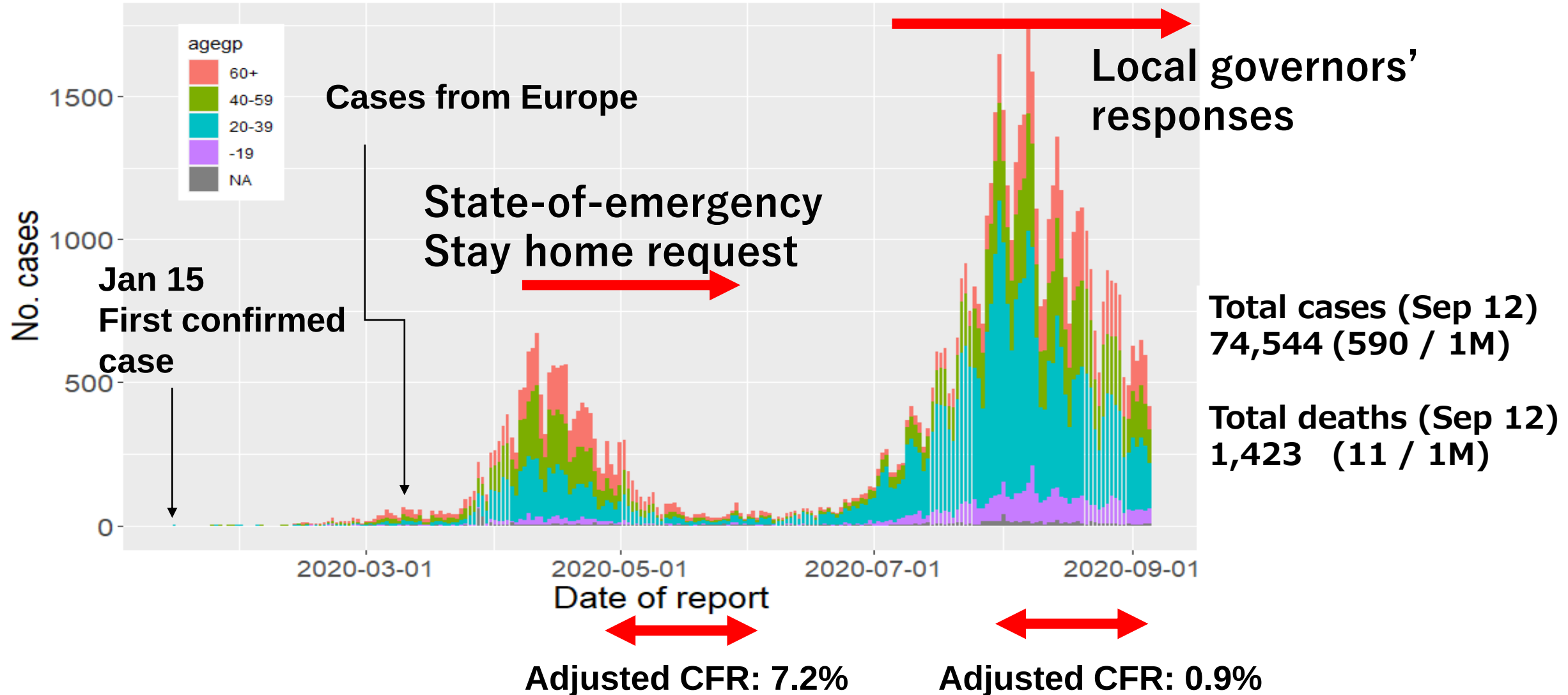
Takaji Wakita

**National Institute of Infectious Diseases,
Japan**

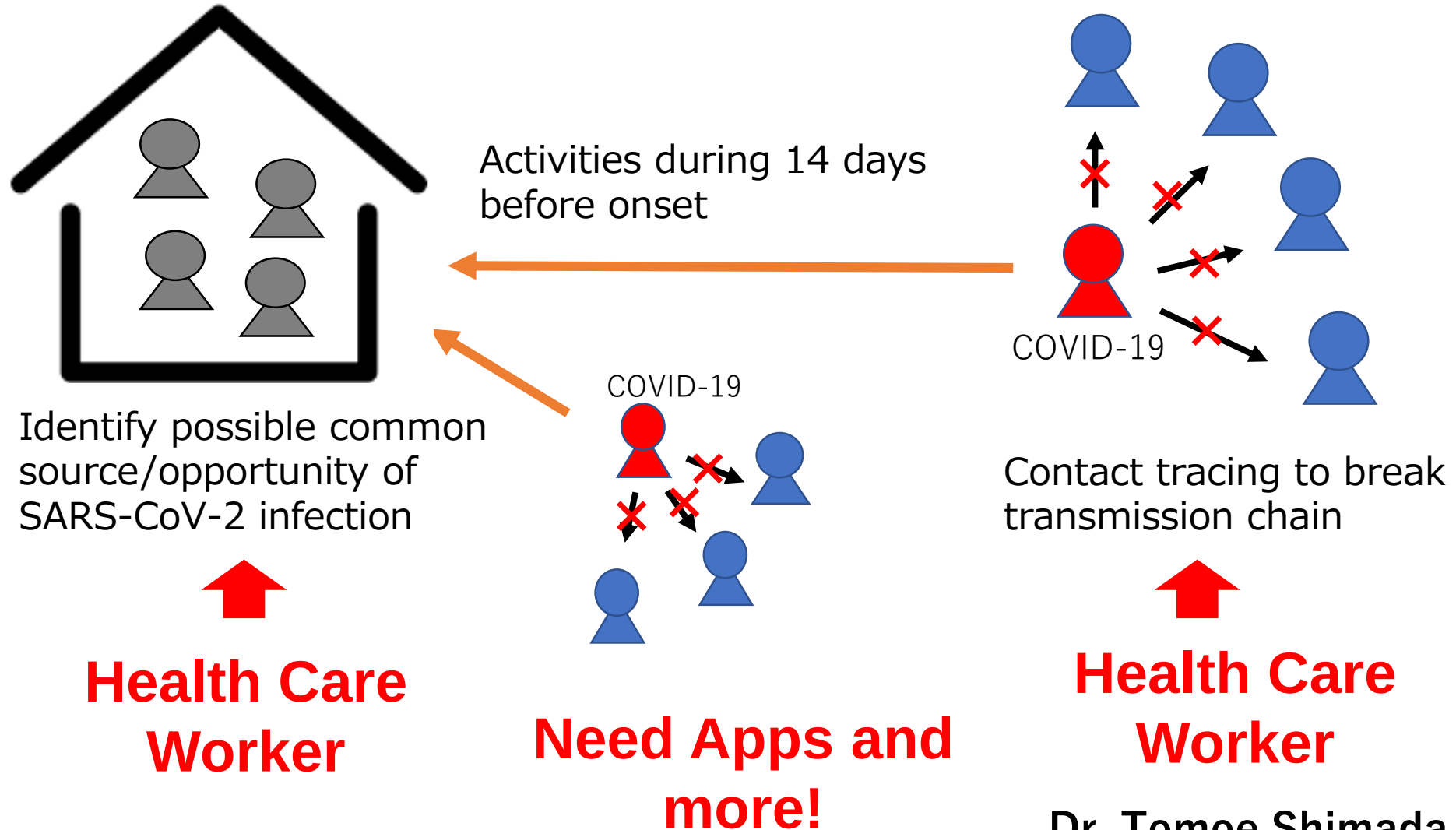
Daily number of COVID-19 cases, Japan

Dr. Motoi Suzuki

Cluster surveillance



Concept of “cluster detection and containment”



Molecular Tracing of COVID-19 cases: A genome epidemiological study of SARS-CoV-2 using whole genome sequencing (WGS)

Premise

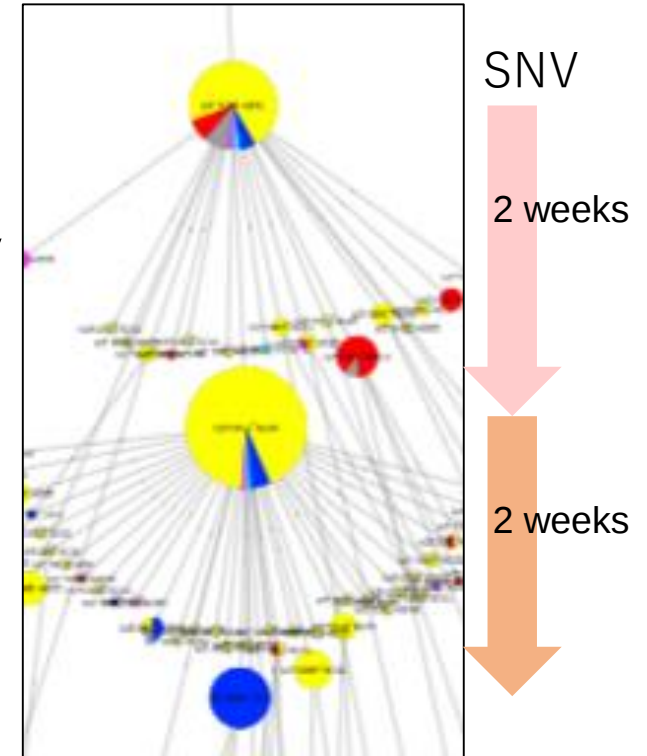
Mode of molecular evolution on the SARS-CoV-2 genome:
single mutation every 2 weeks, in a random manner

Step 1. Link cases or clusters with molecular epidemiology

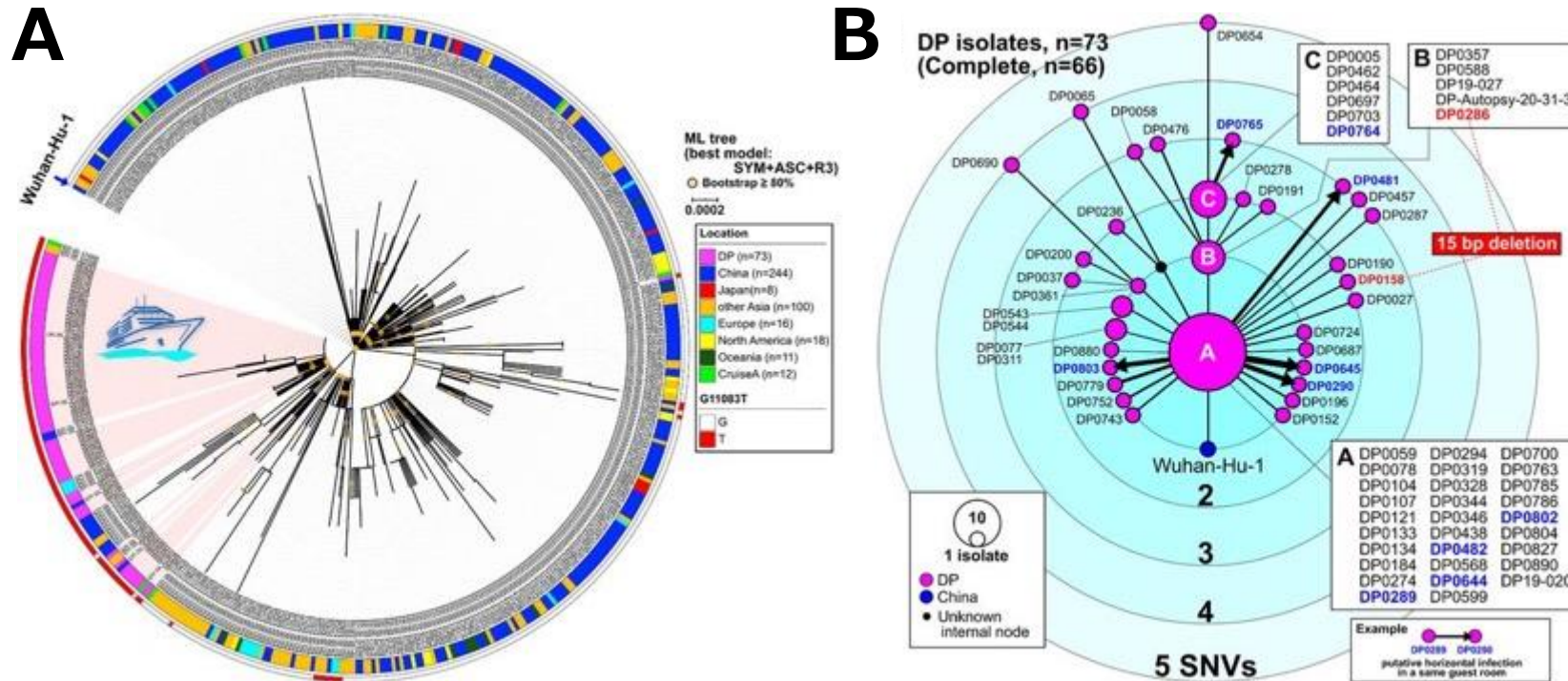
- ✓ To prove suspected epidemiological links and support epi investigations (time, place and person)

Step 2. Inform response decision-making for targeted interventions

SARS-CoV-2 genome



Haplotype network analysis of viral genomes in Diamond princess Cruise ship outbreak



Phylogenetic analysis

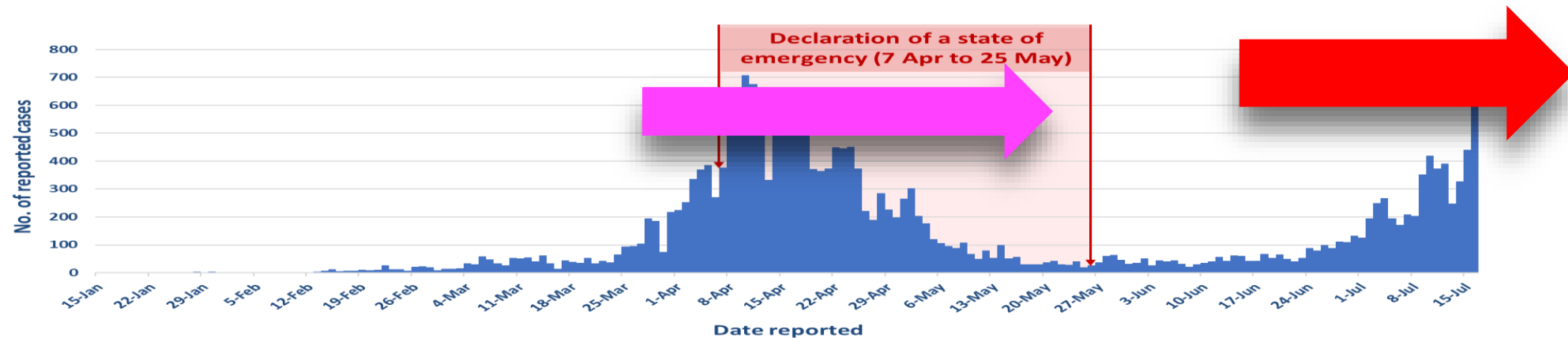
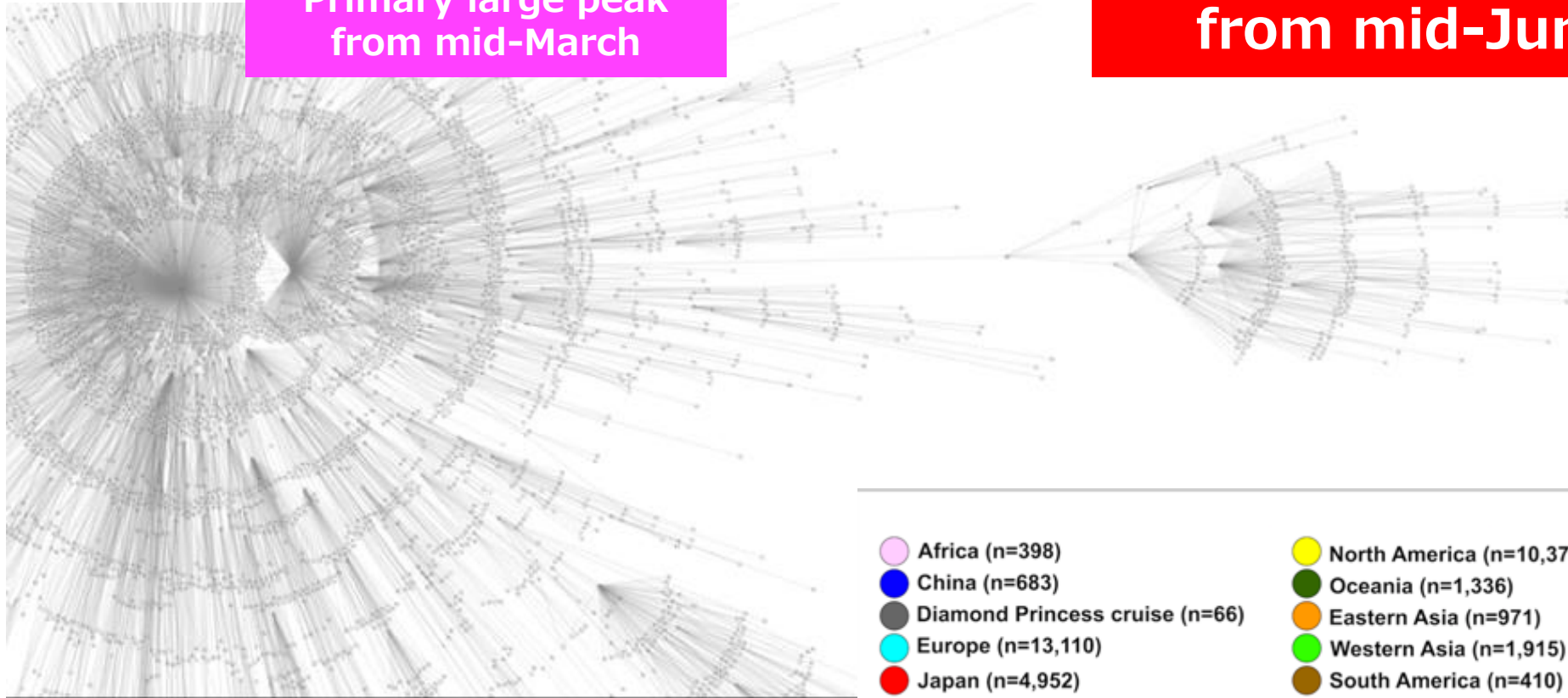
SNV network analysis

Tsuyoshi Sekizuka et al. PNAS 2020;117:33:20198-20201

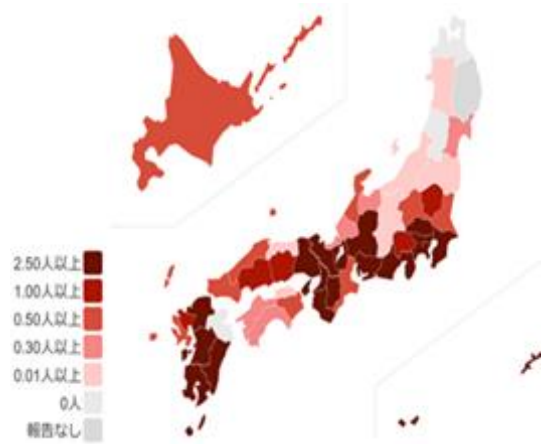
PNAS

Primary large peak
from mid-March

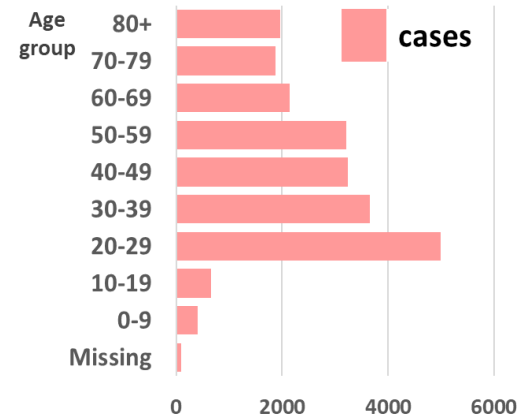
Secondary peak
from mid-June



Combination of epidemiological characteristics and whole genome sequence



Geographic distribution



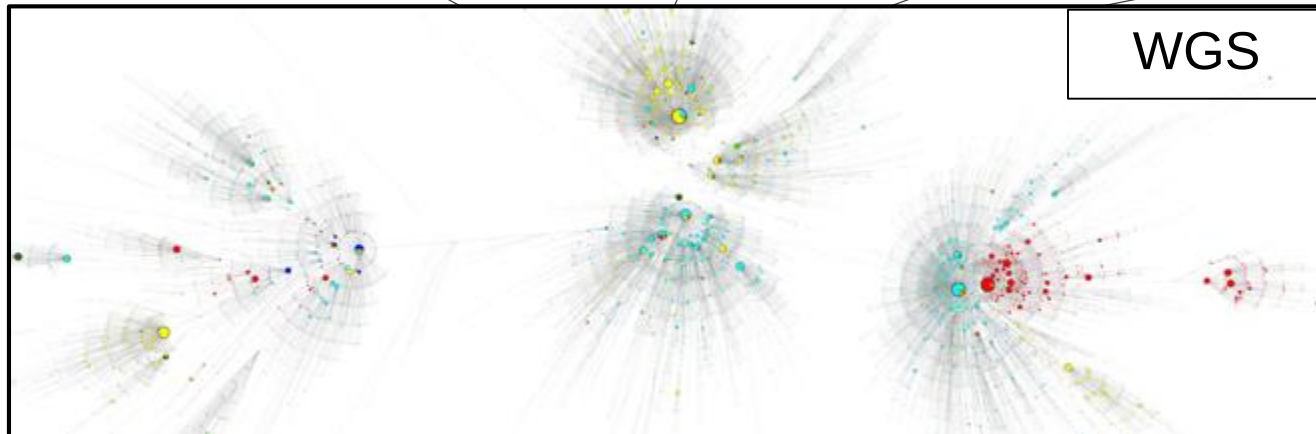
Age distribution



Clusters



Imported/
domestic



- **Multi-source surveillance**
- Detailed transmission dynamics
- Design of strategy

Identification of anti-SARS-CoV-2 drugs from drug-repositioning



Compounds

Pharmaceutical companies (> 30)

Hokkaido University

Chiba Cancer Research Center

Tokyo University of Science

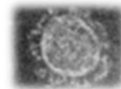
University of Tokyo

National Cancer Center

RIKEN

Nihon University

Chubu University



Virology



National Institute of Infectious Diseases

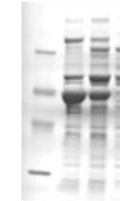


Kyoto University

Osaka University

Okayama University

AMED • BINDS



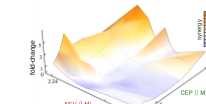
Biochemistry

RIKEN, Hokkaido U.
Kyushu U.



in silico, Informatics

RIKEN, AIST, NAIST
Nagahama U.
Tokyo U. Sci.



Mathematics

Kyushu U., NCGM
U. Tokyo, Indiana U



Clinics

Nagasaki U.

Approved Drugs
Unique compounds



Anti-COVID-19
agents



Mechanisms of virus
infection/replication

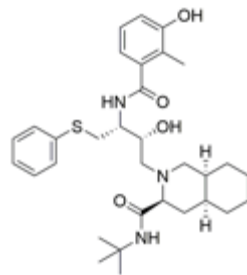
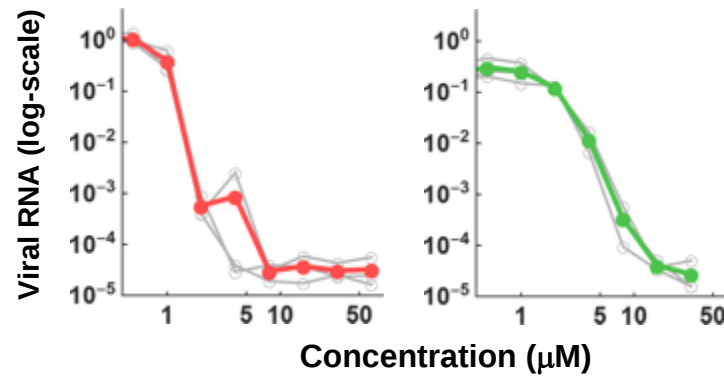
Dr. Koichi Watashi
(Dept Virol II, NIID)

Higher antiviral activity of NFV and CEP than the current drug candidates

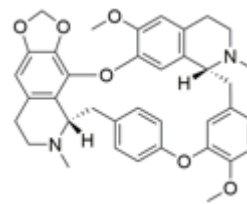


Nelfinavir

Cepharanthine



IC₅₀ = 0.77 μM
IC₉₀ = 1.18 μM



IC₅₀ = 0.35 μM
IC₉₀ = 0.91 μM

< Antiviral activity >

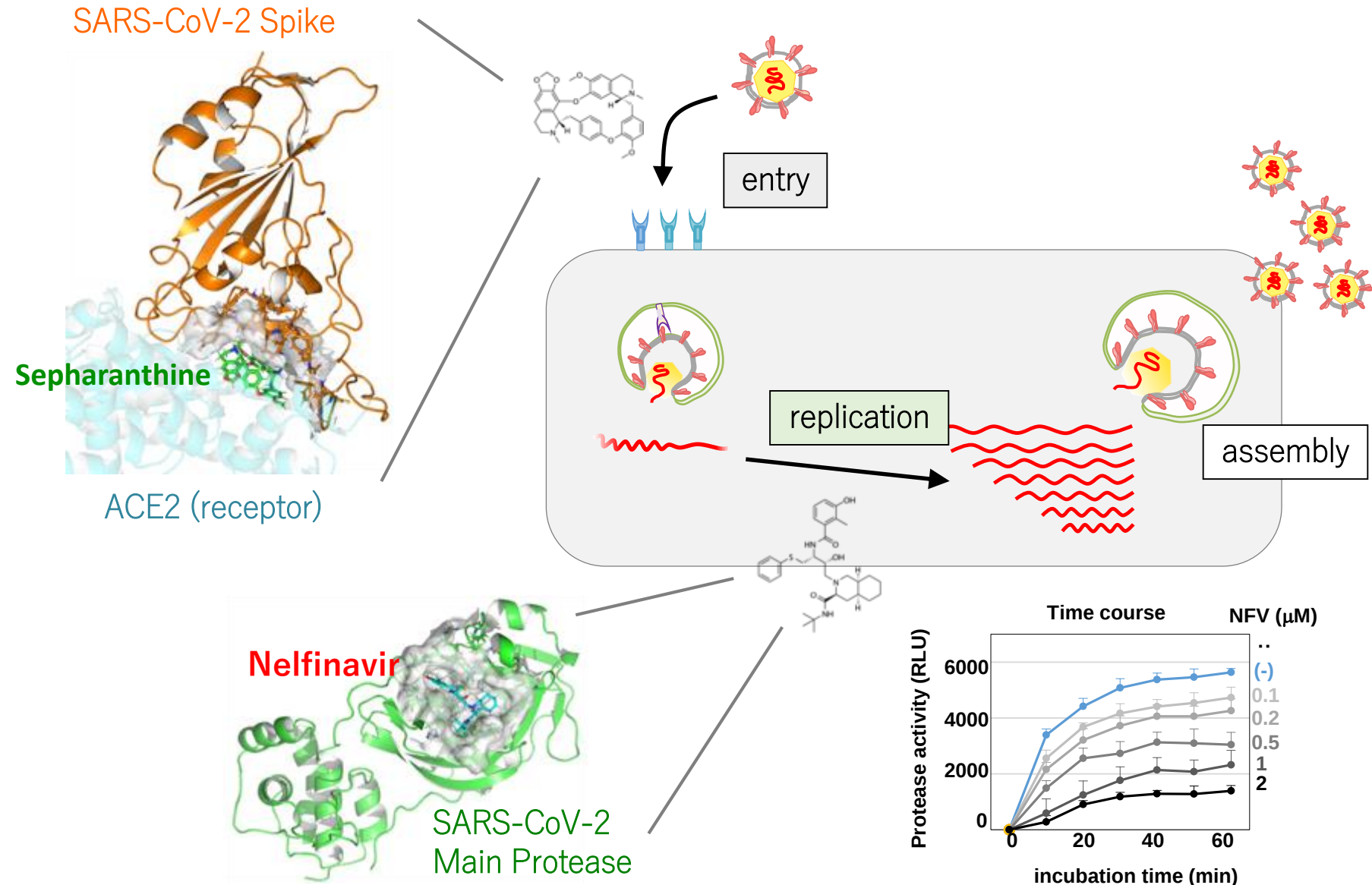
	IC ₅₀ (μM)	IC ₉₀ (μM)
Remdesivir	1.81	3.89
Favipiravir (Avigan®)	> 64	> 64
Ciclesonide (Alvesco®)	3.67	6.82
Hydroxychloroquine (Plaquenil®)	2.04	7.05
Lopinavir (Kaletra®)	1.73	3.61
Nelfinavir (Viracept®)	0.77	1.18
Cepharanthine (Cepharanthin®)	0.35	0.91

306 compounds



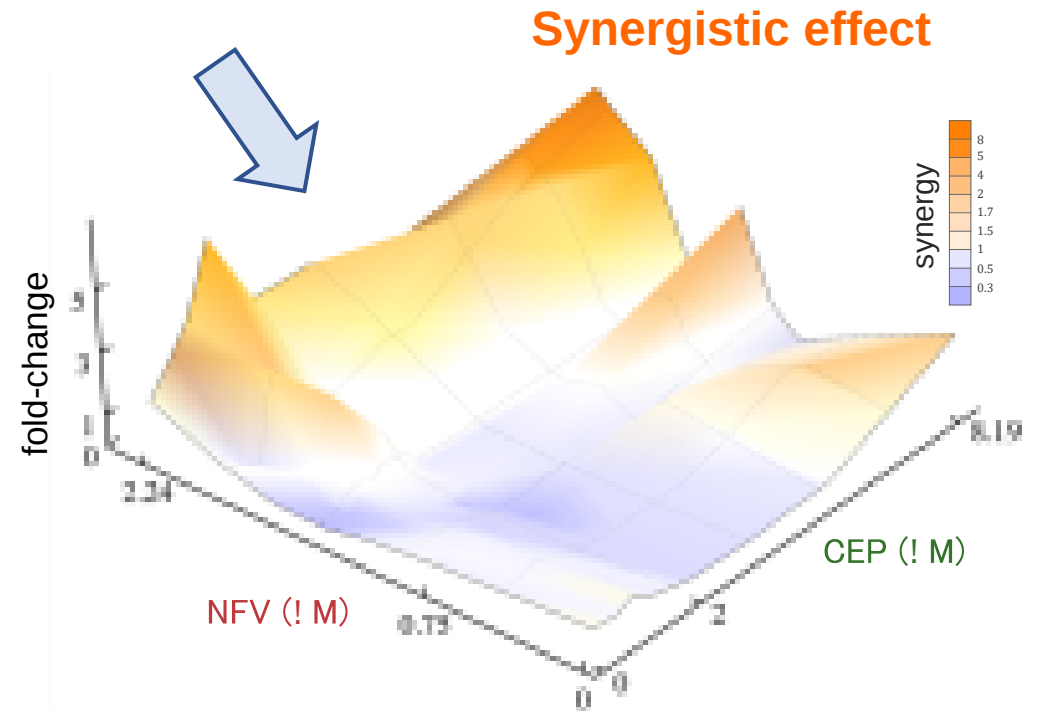
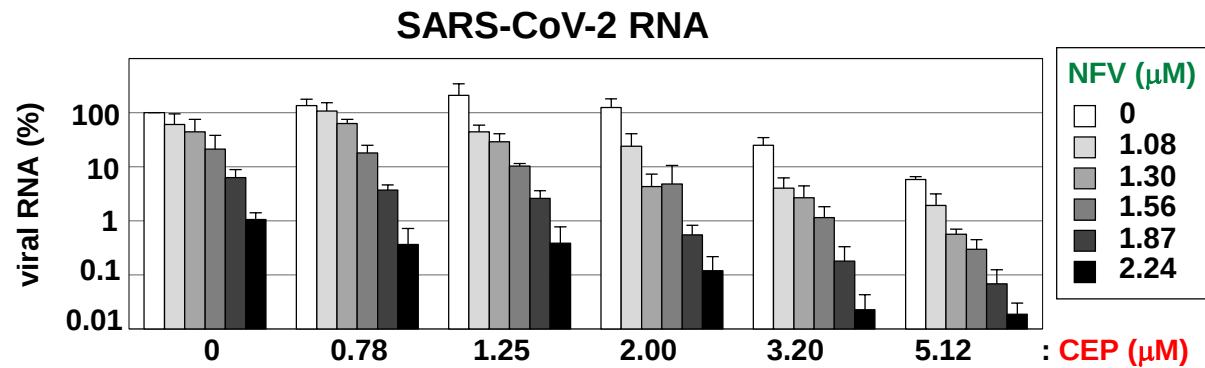
5 compounds

Target molecules of NFV and CEP



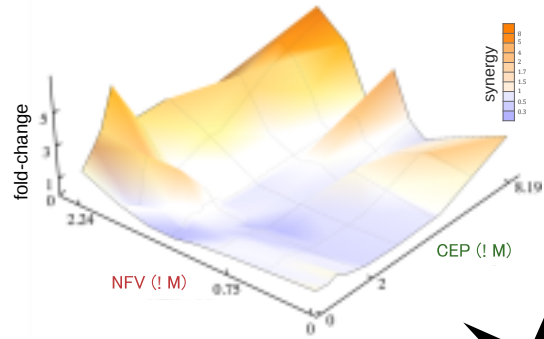
Synergistic antiviral effect of NFV/CEP combination

Improvement of antiviral therapy → **Multidrug treatment**

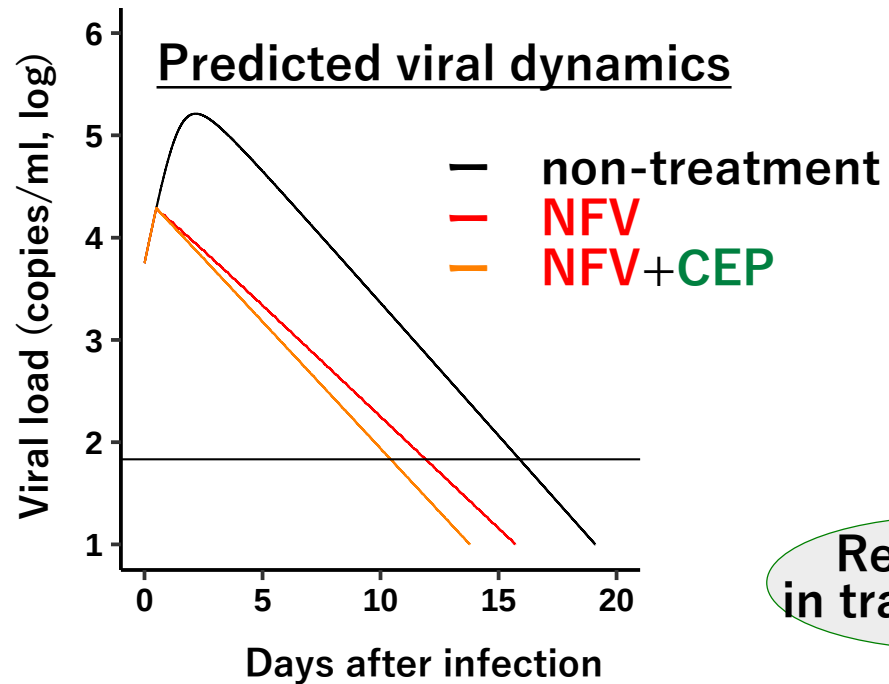
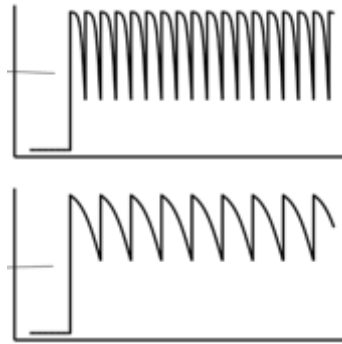


Estimated antiviral effect in clinical settings

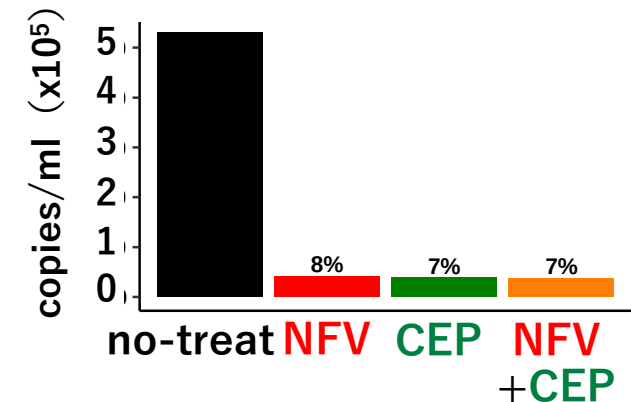
Dose-response curve



Pharmacokinetics in clinical



Cumulative viral load



Reduction
in transmission

Improved treatment

The paper is already on line

<https://www.biorxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.04.14.039925v1>

New Results

[Comment on this paper](#)

Multidrug treatment with nelfinavir and cepharanthine against COVID-19

Hirofumi Ohashi, Koichi Watashi, Wakana Saso, Kaho Shionoya, Shoya Iwanami, Takatsugu Hirokawa, Tsuyoshi Shirai, Shigehiko Kanaya, Yusuke Ito, Kwang Su Kim, Kazane Nishioka, Shuji Ando, Keisuke Ejima, Yoshiki Koizumi, Tomohiro Tanaka, Shin Aoki, Kouji Kuramochi, Tadaki Suzuki, Katsumi Maenaka, Tetsuro Matano, Masamichi Muramatsu, Masayuki Saijo, Kazuyuki Aihara, Shingo Iwami, Makoto Takeda, Jane A. McKeating, Takaji Wakita

doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.04.14.039925>

This article is a preprint and has not been certified by peer review [what does this mean?].

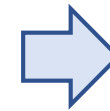
Abstract

Full Text

Info/History

Metrics

 Preview PDF



Clinical study ([jRCT2071200023](#))

Evaluation of Nelfinavir for asymptomatic and mild COVID-19

A multicenter open-label, blinded outcome, randomized controlled trial (Nagasaki University)

Message

Replication inhibitor + Entry Inhibitor



Synergistic antiviral effect

Nelfinavir



oral

Cepharanthine



injection

Replaceable to an
oral drug?

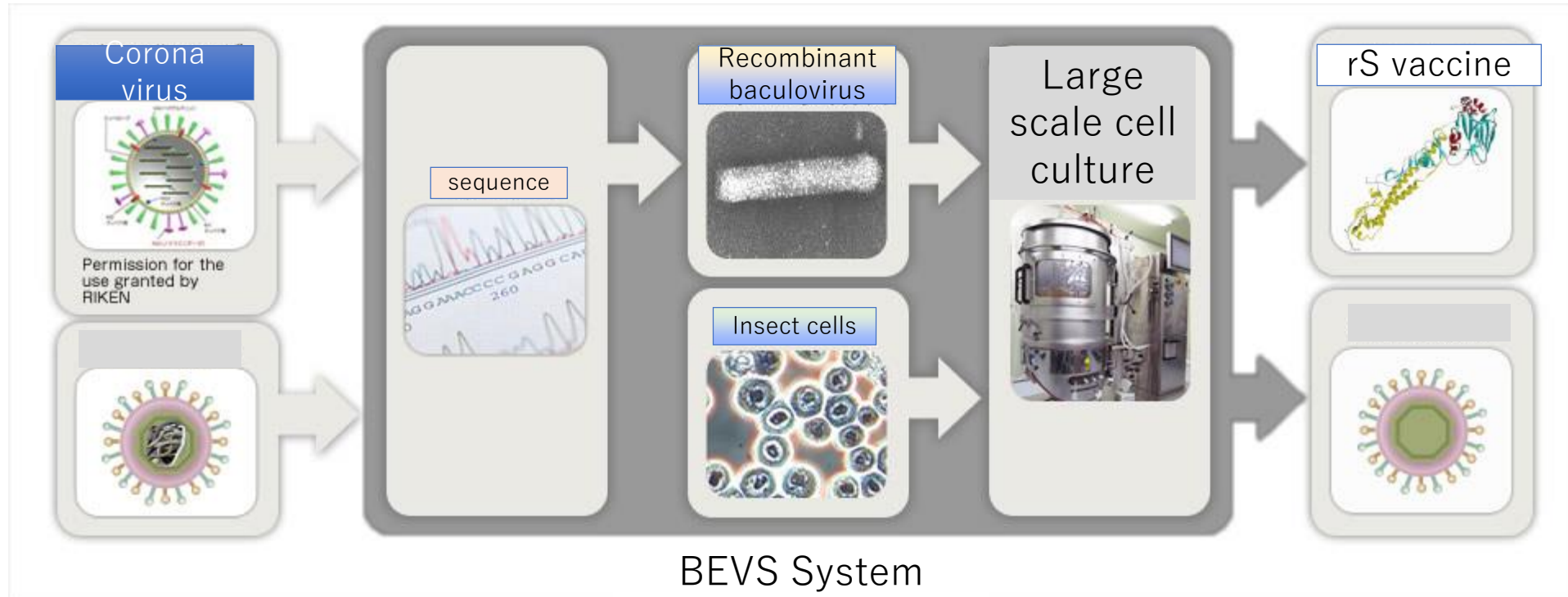
- We identified other approved drugs from ~3100 non-approved compounds

Concerns for SARS-CoV-2 Vaccine Development

- No vaccine for the similar coronaviruses such as SARS-CoV or MERS-CoV.
- SARS-CoV-2 need BSL3 facility to produce inactivated vaccine.
- Low growth rate of the virus (2×10^7 TCID₅₀/ml) was reported.
- Disease enhancement by the vaccine is reported in SARS and MERS vaccine research.

Production of SARS-CoV2 Spike protein by Baculovirus Expression Vector System

Baculovirus Expression Vector System: BEVS

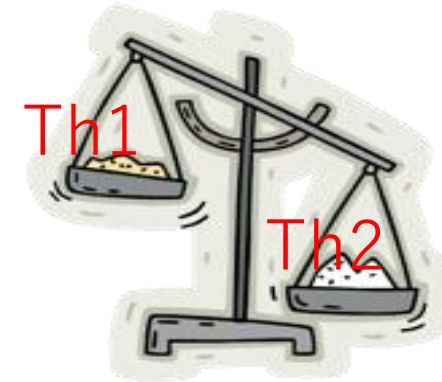
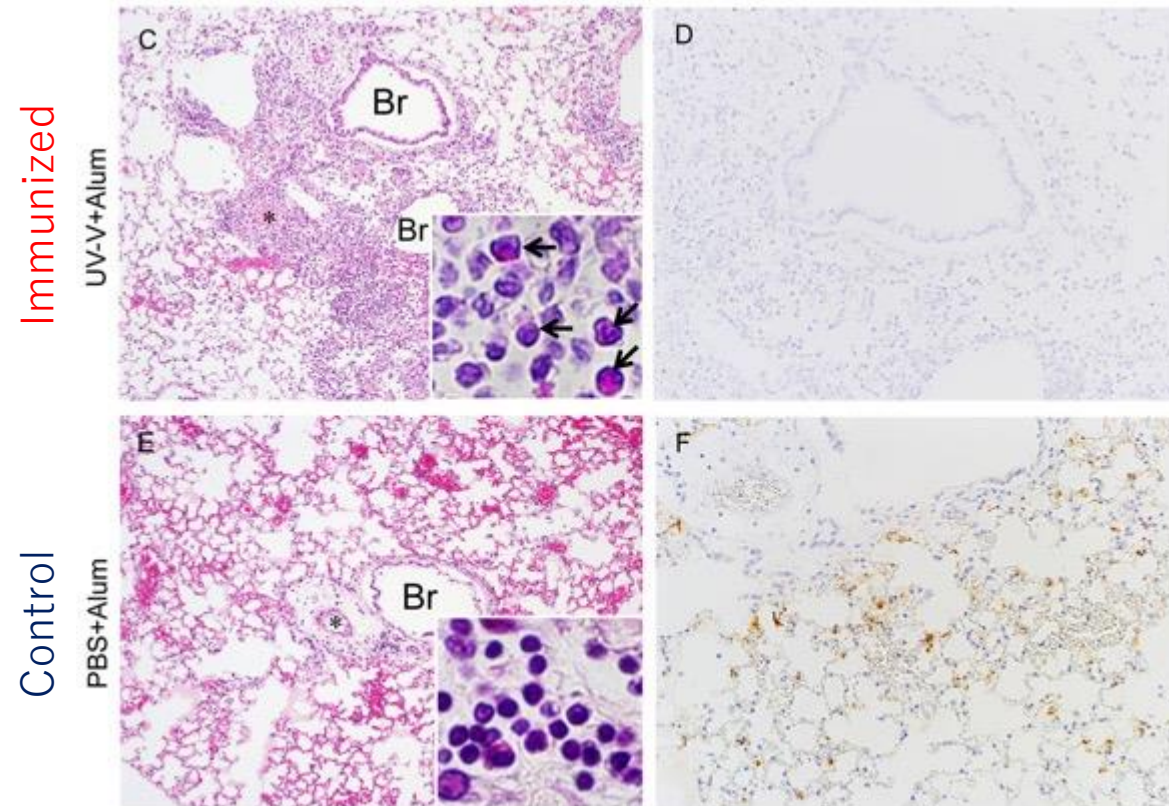


Examples of vaccine produced by BEVS

- ✧ Human papillomavirus vaccine
- ✧ Recombinant Influenza HA vaccine

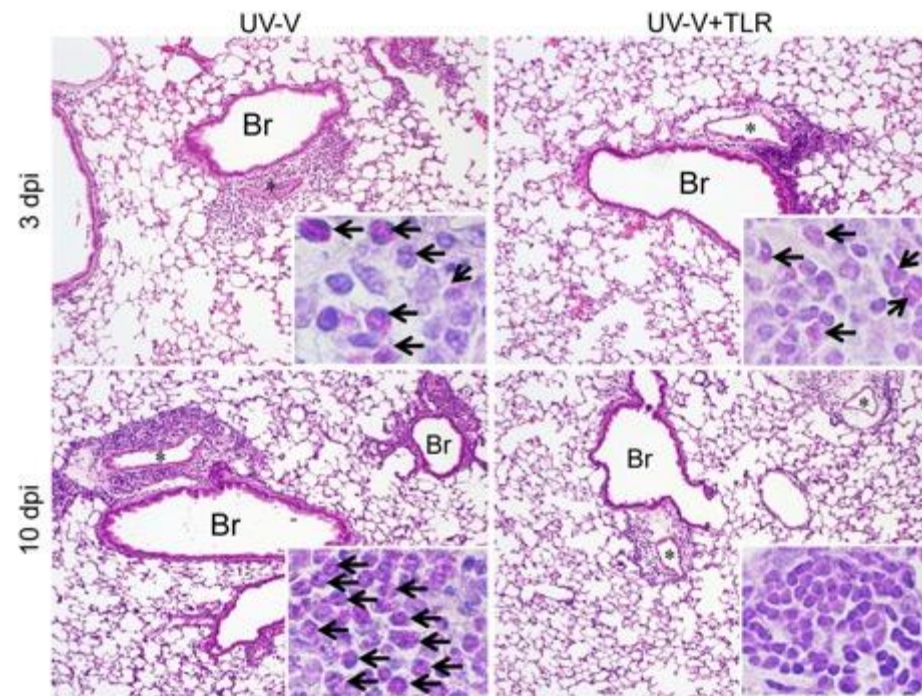
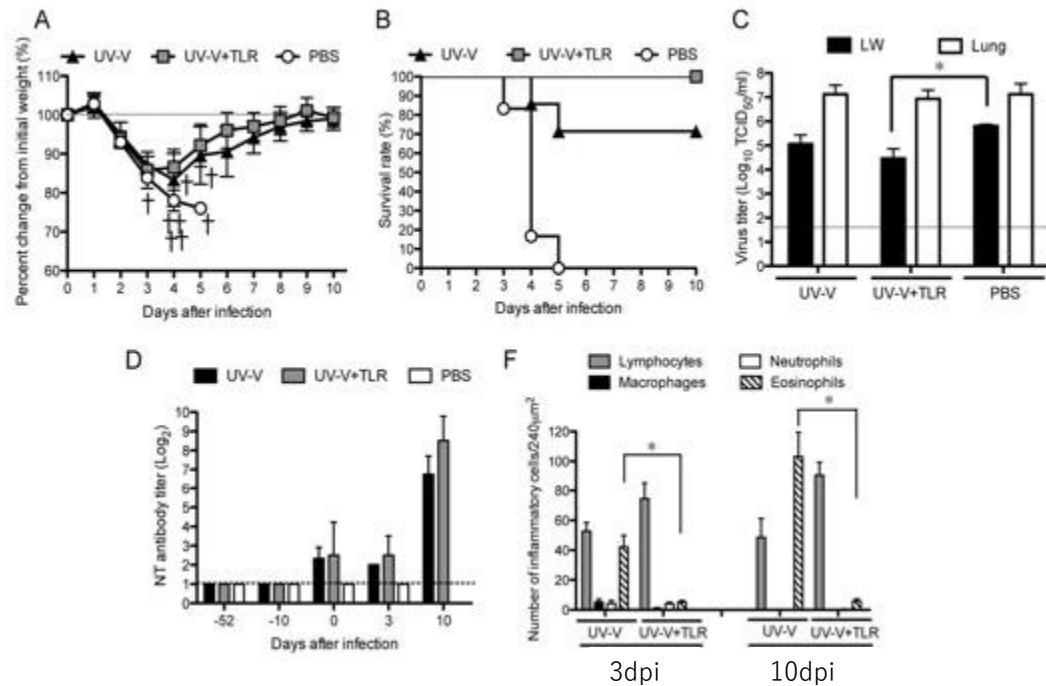
Eosinophilic infiltration after SARS-CoV infection to immunized mice

Iwata-Yoshikawa *et al.*, J Virol, 2014. 88:8597-614



Th1/Th2 balance may affect the severity of eosinophilic infiltration in immunized and infected mice, which exacerbate the pneumonia by SARS-CoV.

TLR agonist enhance the immunogenicity of vaccine and reduce vaccine derived side effects



Iwata-Yoshikawa *et al.*, J Virol, 2014. 88:8597-614
 Sekimukai *et al.*, Microbiology and Immunology, 2020

Summary

- **R&D is most important to fight COVID-19**
- **Viral genome epidemiology of SARS-CoV-2 may support cluster surveillance**
- **Novel anti-viral therapy is necessary using combination of compounds with different mode of actions**
- **Vaccine development is rapidly ongoing, however, vaccine efficacy and safety are most important**