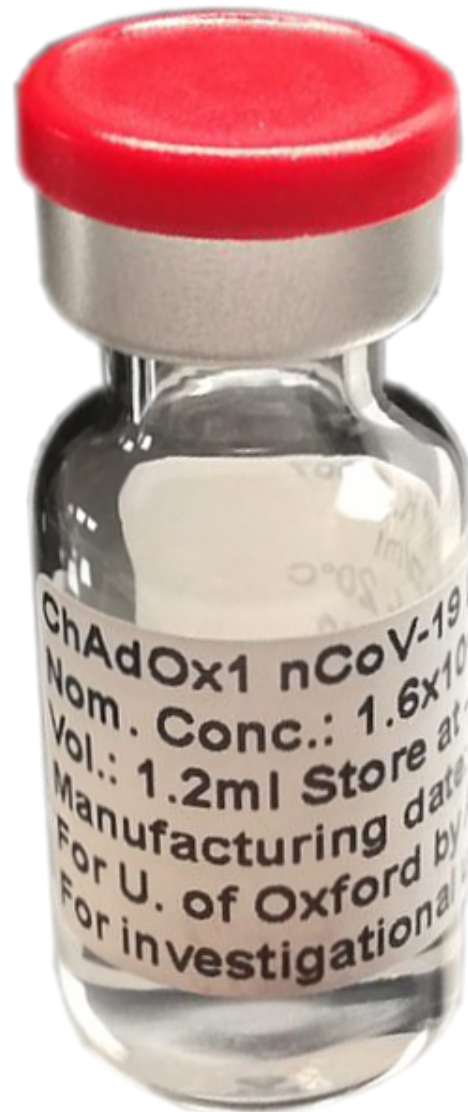


**Nous invitons toutes les personnes  
qui considèrent les informations  
de la vidéo du 20 août 2020,  
"Toute la Vérité sur Covid-19 et Vaccins anti-Covid-19",  
comme des Fake-News, à vérifier leur exactitude  
sur les liens fournis sous cette vidéo**

**Les sources des informations de la vidéo du 20 août 2020, "Toute la Vérité sur Covid-19 et le vaccin ChAdOx1 nCoV-19", sont communiquées dans le document PDF ci-après**



# **Toute la Vérité**

## **Covid-19**

### **Vaccins anti Covid-19**

Professeur Jean-Bernard Fourtillan

Docteur Christian Tal Schaller

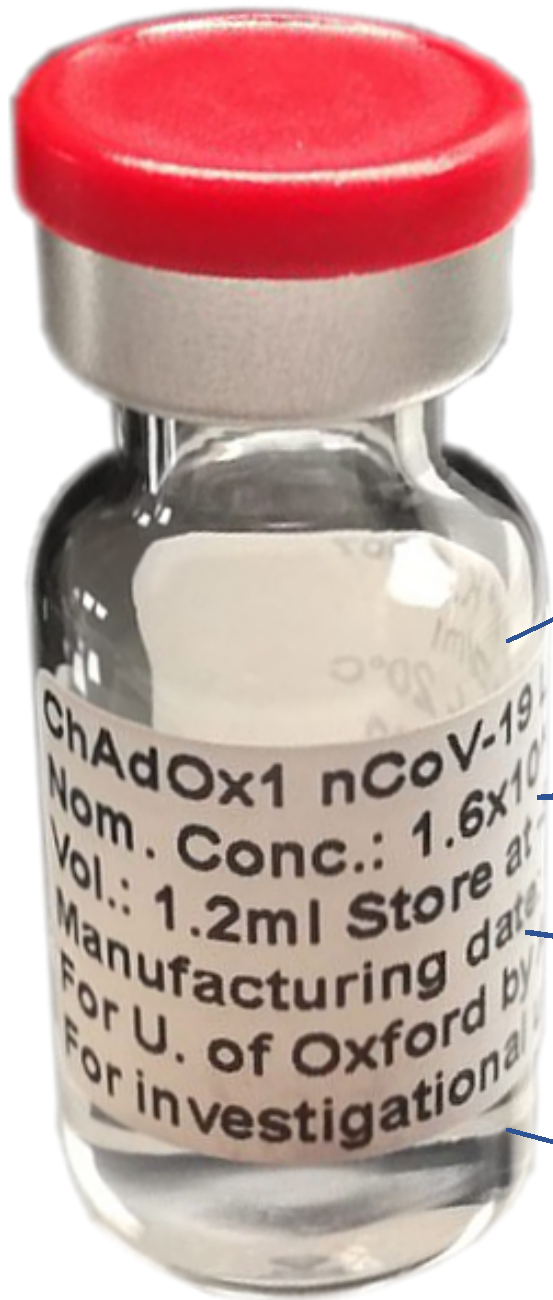
Docteur Serge Rader

Didier Rochard

Frédéric Chaumont

20 Août 2020

# Les calamités du Vaccin qu'ils veulent injecter dans votre corps



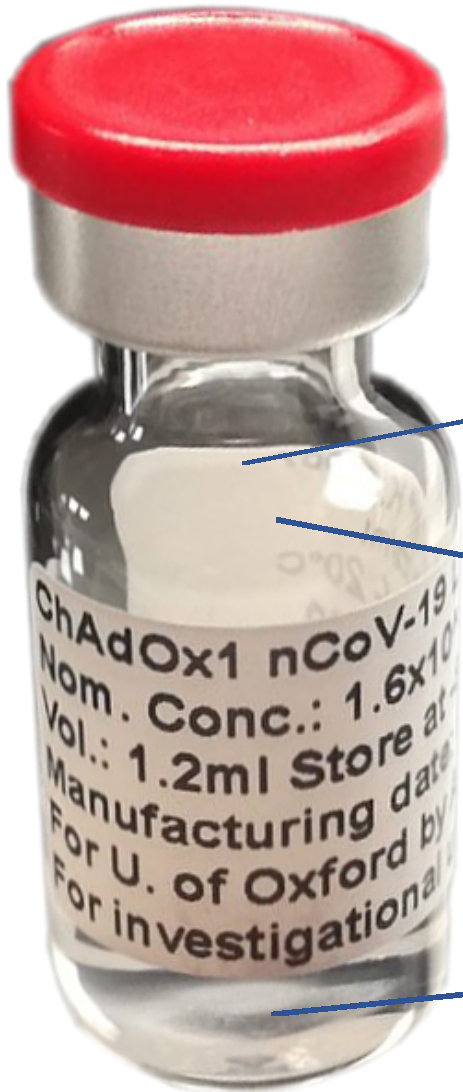
**4 fragments du HIV1** qui donnent le **SIDA** aux personnes Vaccinées, et l'**immunodéficience** qui en découle

**Des séquences d'ADN** du germe de la malaria qui donnent la **Malaria** aux personnes vaccinées

**157 séquences d'ADN et de protéines** (voir brevet [US 8,243,718 B 2](#)), dont la **présence** et le **rôle** sont **inexpliqués**

**Des nanoparticules** qui permettront un **contrôle** des **personnes vaccinées** grâce à la **5G**

# Le vaccin ChAdOx1 n-CoV-19 qu'ils veulent injecter dans notre corps contient



**ChAdOx1 n-CoV-19** : le coronavirus **Covid-19**  
porté par le virus vecteur **ChAdOx1**

**Les Nanoparticules** décrites dans le brevet  
Microsoft PCT/US2019/038084, qui permettront  
de vérifier si les personnes sont vaccinées

**Des désinfectants** : soit le **Thimerosal**  
ou le **Formol**  
et des **antibiotiques**

# **COVID-19 est un coronavirus artificiel fabriqué en France, à l'Institut Pasteur, à partir du coronavirus naturel Sars-CoV**

**Covid-19 est le fruit de nombreuses manipulations génétiques effectuées sur une souche de Coronavirus Sars-CoV, responsable du syndrome respiratoire aigüe (SRAS), provenant d'un échantillon référencé sous le numéro 031589, prélevé, dans des liquides de lavages broncho-alvéolaires de patients infectés par des scientifiques de l'Institut Pasteur, avant 2003, à l'hôpital français de Hanoi (Vietnam) :**

**-1ère étape : Sars-CoV-1 a été fabriqué selon un 1er brevet (2003 : Brevet Européen EP 1 694 829 B1 et Brevet Américain US 012.8224 A1) à partir de Sars-CoV prélevé à Hanoi avant 2003**

**- 2ème étape : Sars-CoV-2 est une continuation du 1er brevet Américain US 012.8224 A1, protégé par le 2ème brevet Américain US 8,243,718 B2 (2011). Sars-CoV-2 est identique à Sars-CoV-1**

**- 3ème étape : Covid-19 a été fabriqué, entre 2011 et 2015, à partir de Sars-Cov-2 en insérant dans son génome 4 séquences d'ARN du HIV1 (le virus du Sida)**

## **Finalemment**

**Covid-19 a été fabriqué en France, à l'Institut Pasteur à partir de Sars-CoV, puis transféré à Wuhan, où des hommes de main de l'Institut Pasteur l'ont relâché, à l'insu des scientifiques du laboratoire P4 de Wuhan et du gouvernement Chinois**

**Quand elle dit "Covid-19 n'est pas virus chinois", LA CHINE NE MENT PAS !**

# Du Sars-CoV au Covid-19



## Sars-CoV

Collecté, avant 2003, à l'hôpital français de Hanoi,  
par l'Institut Pasteur (échantillon n° 031589)

**1er Brevet en 2003**  
**Patent EP 1 694 829 B1**  
**Patent US 012.8224 A1**

**1 séquence d'ADN de 29746 nucléotides  
+ 157 séquences d'ADN et PRT  
insérées dans le génome de Sars-CoV**



## Sars-CoV1



Frédéric Tangy

**2ème Brevet en 2011**  
**Patent US 8,243,718 B2**

**CONTINUATION des**  
**Brevet EP 1 694 829 B1**  
**Brevet US 012.8224 A1**



## Sars-CoV2



Frédéric Tangy

**Insertion réalisée  
à l'Institut Pasteur  
entre 2011 et 2015**

**Insertion de 4 fragments du HIV1,  
correspondant aux segments courts  
d'acides aminés présents dans  
le gp 120 et le Gag du HIV1,  
dans le génome du Sars-CoV2**



## Covid-19



Pierre Charneau



Frédéric Tangy

**Covid-19: un virus artificiel made in France**

# 1er brevet US 2007/0128224 A1



US 20070128224A1

(19) **United States**

(12) **Patent Application Publication** (10) **Pub. No.: US 2007/0128224 A1**  
**Van Der Werf et al.** (43) **Pub. Date: Jun. 7, 2007**

(54) **NOVEL STRAIN OF SARS-ASSOCIATED CORONAVIRUS AND APPLICATIONS THEREOF**

(76) Inventors: **Sylvie Van Der Werf**, Gif-Sur-Yvette (FR); **Nicolas Escriou**, Paris (FR); **Bernadette Crescenzo-Chaigne**, Neuilly-Sur-Seine (FR); **Jean-Claude Manuguerra**, Paris (FR); **Frederick Kunst**, Paris (FR); **Benoit Callendret**, Nanterre (FR); **Jean-Michel Betton**, Paris (FR); **Valerie Lorin**, Montrouge (FR); **Sylvie Gerbaud**, Saint-Maur-Des-Fosses (FR); **Ana Maria Burguiere**, Clamart (FR); **Saliha Azebi**, Vitry-Sur-Seine (FR); **Pierre Charneau**, Paris (FR); **Frederic Tangy**, Les Lilas (FR); **Chantal Combredet**, Paris (FR); **Jean-Francois Delagneau**, La Celle Saint Cloud (FR); **Monique Martin**, Chatenay Malabry (FR)

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WASHINGTON, DC 20001-4413 (US)**

(21) Appl. No.: **10/581,356**

(22) PCT Filed: **Dec. 2, 2004**

(86) PCT No.: **PCT/FR04/03106**

§ 371(c)(1),  
(2), (4) Date: **Feb. 8, 2007**

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

**Dec. 2, 2003 (FR)..... 0314151**  
**Dec. 2, 2003 (FR)..... 0314152**

#### Publication Classification

(51) **Int. Cl.**  
**A61K 39/215** (2006.01)  
**C12Q 1/70** (2006.01)  
**C07H 21/04** (2006.01)  
**C07K 14/165** (2006.01)  
**C07K 16/10** (2006.01)  
**C12N 5/06** (2006.01)  
(52) **U.S. Cl.** ..... **424/221.1; 435/5; 435/69.3; 435/326; 435/456; 530/350; 530/388.3; 536/23.72; 977/802**

(57) **ABSTRACT**

The invention relates to a novel strain of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)-associated coronavirus, resulting from a sample collected in Hanoi (Vietnam), reference number 031589, nucleic acid molecules originating from the genome of same, proteins and peptides coded by said nucleic acid molecules and, more specifically, protein N and the applications thereof, for example, as diagnostic reagents and/or as a vaccine.



# Brevet US 2007/0128224 A1

## Claims 1

US 2007/0128224 A1

1

### **NOVEL STRAIN OF SARS-ASSOCIATED CORONAVIRUS AND APPLICATIONS THEREOF**

[0001] The present invention relates to a novel strain of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)-associated coronavirus derived from a sample recorded under No. 031589 and collected in Hanoi (Vietnam), to nucleic acid molecules derived from its genome, to the proteins and peptides encoded by said nucleic acid molecules and to their applications, in particular as diagnostic reagents and/or as vaccine.

[0002] Coronavirus is a virus containing single-stranded RNA, of positive polarity, of approximately 30 kilobases which replicates in the cytoplasm of the host cells; the 5' end of the genome has a capped structure and the 3' end contains a polyA tail. This virus is enveloped and comprises, at its surface, peplomeric structures called spicules.



US008343718B2

(12) **United States Patent**  
**Van Der Werf et al.**

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 8,343,718 B2**

(45) **Date of Patent:** **Jan. 1, 2013**

(54) **STRAIN OF SARS-ASSOCIATED CORONAVIRUS AND APPLICATIONS THEREOF**

(75) Inventors: **Sylvie Van Der Werf**, Gif-Sur-Yvette (FR); **Nicolas Escriou**, Paris (FR); **Bernadette Crescenzo-Chaigne**, Neuilly-Sur-Seine (FR); **Jean-Claude Manuguerra**, Paris (FR); **Frederik Kunst**, Paris (FR); **Benoît Callendret**, Nanterre (FR); **Jean-Michel Betton**, Paris (FR); **Valérie Lorin**, Montrouge (FR); **Sylvie Gerbaud**, Saint-Maur-Des-Fosses (FR); **Ana Maria Burguiere**, Clamart (FR); **Saliha Azebi**, Vitry-Sur-Seine (FR); **Pierre Charneau**, Paris (FR); **Frédéric Tangy**, Les Lilas (FR); **Chantal Combredet**, Paris (FR); **Jean-François Delagneau**, La Celle Saint Cloud (FR); **Monique Martin**, Chatenay Malabry (FR)

(73) Assignees: **Institut Pasteur**, Paris (FR); **Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique**, Paris (FR); **Universite Paris 7**, Paris (FR)

(\* ) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **12/754,908**

(22) Filed: **Apr. 6, 2010**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

**US 2011/0065089 A1** Mar. 17, 2011

**Related U.S. Application Data**

(60) Division of application No. 10/581,356, filed on Feb. 8, 2007, now Pat. No. 7,736,850, which is a continuation of application No. PCT/FR2004/003106, filed on Dec. 2, 2004.

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Dec. 2, 2003 (FR) ..... 03 14151  
 Dec. 2, 2003 (FR) ..... 03 14152

(51) **Int. Cl.**  
*C12Q 1/70* (2006.01)  
*G01N 33/53* (2006.01)  
*G01N 33/542* (2006.01)  
*G01N 33/00* (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** ..... **435/5; 435/7.1; 435/7.9; 435/7.92; 435/7.94; 435/7.95**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** ..... None  
 See application file for complete search history.

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*Primary Examiner* — Louise Humphrey  
 (74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner L.L.P.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

The invention relates to a novel strain of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)-associated coronavirus, resulting from a sample collected in Hanoi (Vietnam), reference number 031589, nucleic acid molecules originating from the genome of same, proteins and peptides coded by said nucleic acid molecules and, more specifically, protein N and the applications thereof, for example, as diagnostic reagents and/or as a vaccine.

**8 Claims, 116 Drawing Sheets**

# Du Covid-19 au Vaccin ChAdOx1 n-CoV-19

## Covid-19

**Insertion du génome du Covid-19 dans le génome d'un virus vecteur**  
(ChAdOx1 Chimpanzee DNA adenovirus)

Jenner Institute



Adrian Hill  
Director of Jenner Institute

## Vaccin anti-Covid-19

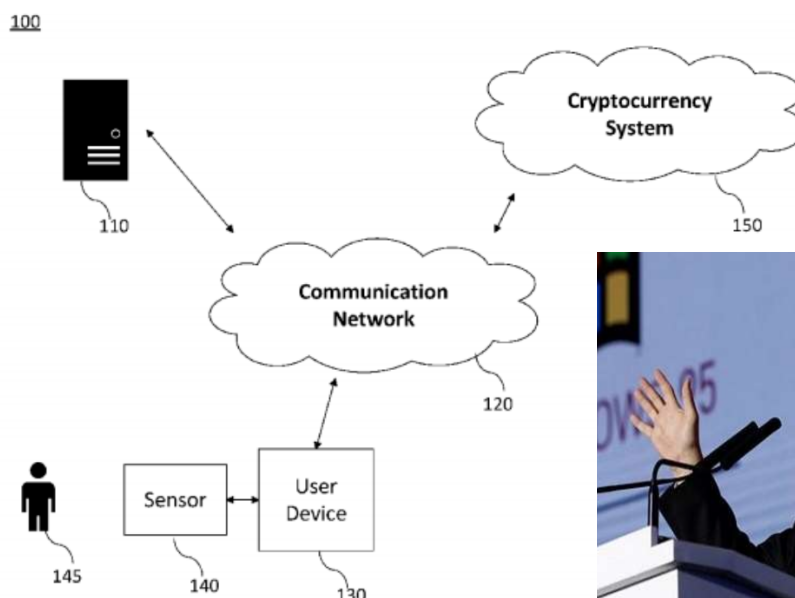
ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 (AstraZeneca, Sanofi)

**Introduction de nanoparticules dans le flacon du vaccin à injecter dans l'organisme en même temps que le vaccin**

US Patent WO 2020/060606 A1  
PCT/US20 19/038084 Microsoft

## Vaccin Final

NANOPARTICLES OF Covid-19 VACCINES  
CRYPTOCURRENCY SYSTEM USING BODY ACTIVITY DATA



Bill Gates

# Nanoparticules qu'ils veulent vous injecter dans le corps en même temps que le vaccin ChAdOx1 nCov-19

100

Satellites pour 5G

Serveur de tâches



110



Cryptocurrency System

150



Communication Network  
Relais 5G

120

Nanoparticules



injectées  
avec le vaccin



145



Sensor  
Nanoparticules

140



User Device  
téléphones  
mobiles

130

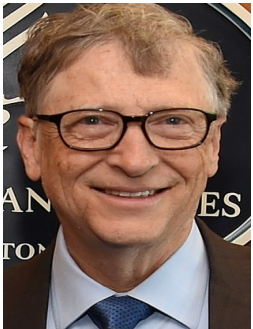


Bill Gates

Personne Vaccinée

# Trombinoscope des promoteurs du vaccin ChAdOx1 nCoV-19

## Bill Gates et ses alliés



Bill Gates



Emmanuel Macron



Jacques Attali



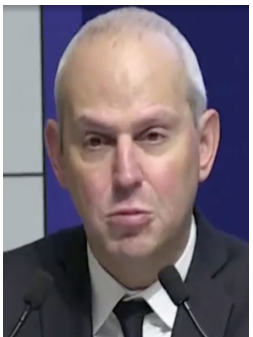
Agnès Buzyn



Yves Lévy



Olivier Véran



Jérôme Salomon



Dominique Martin



Tedros Adhanom  
Ghebreyesus



Anthony Fauci



Frédéric Tangy



Adrian Hill

# Préambule

Pour **contrôler** et **asservir** toute la population mondiale en la **surveillant** et en **l'affaiblissant**, les dirigeants du **Nouvel Ordre Mondial** n'avaient **rien de mieux**, à leur disposition, **qu'un vaccin**. Dans cette intention diabolique, ils ont fait effectuer de nombreuses manipulations génétiques sur le génome du coronavirus Sars-CoV responsable de l'épidémie de SRAS, survenue entre 2002 et 2003 en Asie, qui n'avait fait que 774 morts. Le coronavirus **Covid-19, différent du Sars-CoV2**, est un virus artificiel qui est le **résultat de nombreuses manipulations génétiques effectuées sur le coronavirus naturel Sars-Co**, qui ont conduit successivement à:

- **2 coronavirus artificiels, strictement identiques, Sars-CoV1 et Sars-CoV2**, décrits dans **3 brevets déposés par l'Institut Pasteur**, qui assurent leurs protections intellectuelles.
- et, en dernier lieu, **un 3ème coronavirus artificiel, Covid-19, fabriqué entre 2011 et 2015 par l'Institut Pasteur**, par **insertion du virus du SIDA dans le génome de Sars-CoV2**. Ce désormais célèbre **Covid-19** leur a permis de déclencher la **fausse pandémie** et de fabriquer **le vaccin mortifère ChAdOx1 nCoV-19, destiné à nous exterminer**.

**Dans son génome, Covid-19 porte**, entre autres calamités, **4 fragments d'ARN du VIH1**, le Virus du Sida, qui correspondent à de courts segments d'acides aminés trouvés dans le gp120 et le Gag du VIH-1, **qui placeront**, de manière irréversible, **toutes les personnes vaccinées en immunodéficience**, et **des fragments d'ADN du germe du paludisme**. Des **nanoparticules**, pour **repérer les personnes vaccinées**, ont été ajoutées aux flacons du **vaccin final ChAdOx1 nCoV-19**.

**Les hommes du monde entier doivent ouvrir les yeux et comprendre que le coronavirus naturel Sars-CoV ne présente aucun danger pour l'humanité, contrairement au Covid-19 artificiel. Covid-19 a contribué à déclencher une fausse pandémie et à répandre la peur, pour nous faire accepter le vaccin ChAdOx1 nCoV-19**

En cherchant à vacciner l'ensemble de la population mondiale, les promoteurs du vaccin **ChAdOx1 nCoV-19** ont **2 objectifs** :

- **Contrôler** l'ensemble de la population mondiale après l'avoir vaccinée, **grâce au déploiement de la 5G**, car ces vaccins contiennent des **nanoparticules** qui permettent **de détecter les personnes vaccinées**;
- **Réduire** la population mondiale.

De Sars-CoV  
à  
Covid-19

# Le docteur Frédéric Tangy est le père du Covid-19



**Docteur Frédéric Tangy**  
Directeur de l'Innovation Vaccinale à l'Institut Pasteur

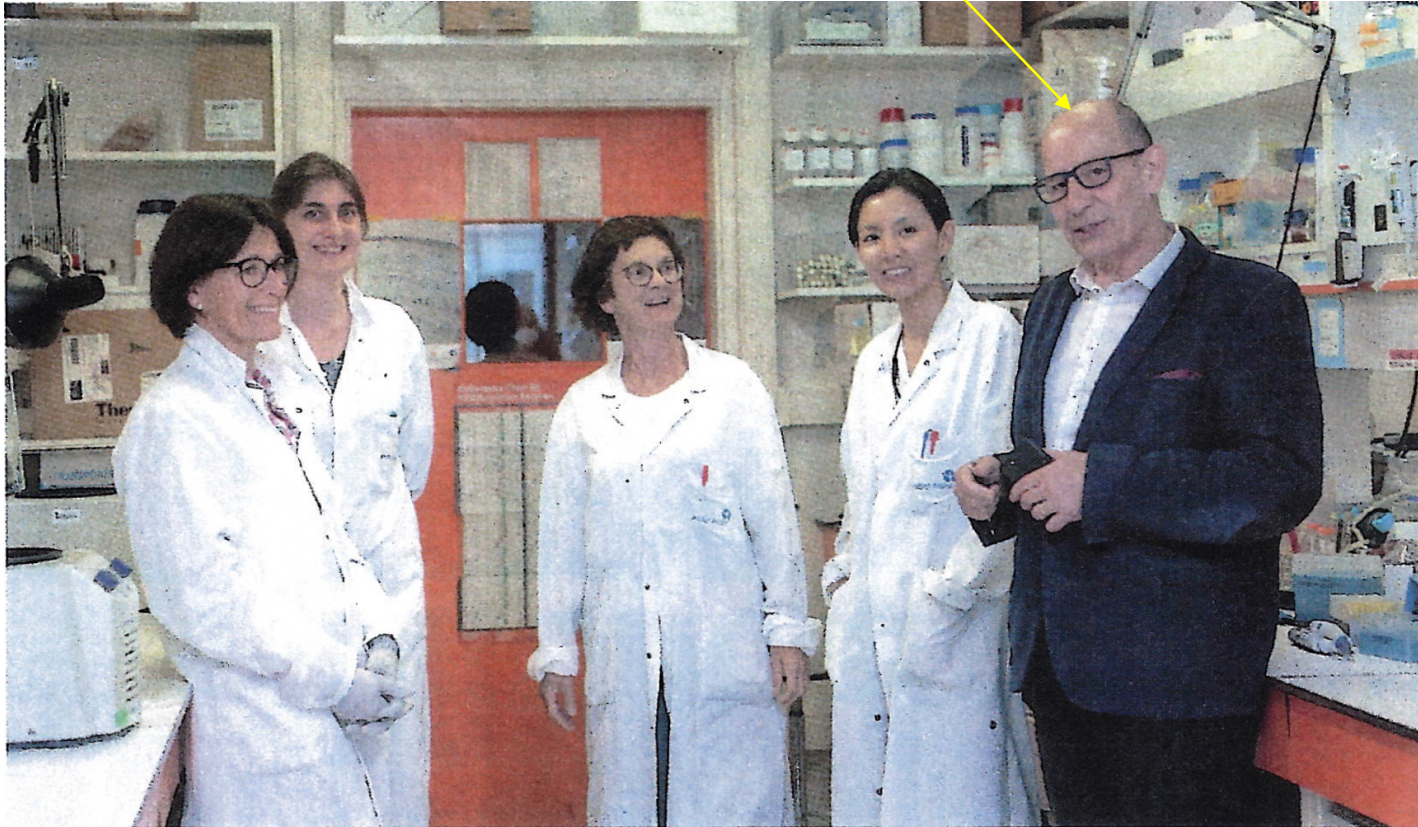
## Publications concernant les coronavirus et les vaccins

- 1- **2003**: Inventeur dans les Brevets EP 1694829 B1 et US012.8224 A1
- 2- **2005**: Publication: Frédéric TANGY and Hussein Naim *Live Attenuated Measles Vaccine as a Potential Multivalent Pediatric Vaccination Vector*. VIRAL IMMUNOLOGY, Volume 18, Number 2, 2005, p 317-326 (voir [Document 2](#))
- 3- **2011**: Inventeur dans le brevet US 8,343,718 B2
- 4- **2014**: Publication: Nicolas Escriou, Benoît Callendret, Valérie Lorin, Chantal Combredet, Philippe Marianneau, Michèle Février, Frédéric Tangy. *Protection contre le coronavirus du SRAS conférée par le vaccin vivant contre la rougeole exprimant la glycoprotéine de pointe*. VIROLOGY, Volumes 452–453, March 2014, p 32-41
- 5- **2020**: PARIS-MATCH article du 9-15 avril 2020 (voir [Document 3](#))
- 6- **2020**: PARIS-MATCH article du 14-20 mai 2020 p 54-55 (voir [Document 6](#))



# Le docteur Frédéric Tangy est le père du Covid-19

Frédéric Tangy



# De Sars-CoV à Sars-CoV1

**Avant 2003**



Frédéric Tangy

**1 séquence d'ADN de 29746 nucléotides  
+ 157 séquences d'ADN et de protéines PRT  
insérées dans le génome de Sars-CoV**

**Sars-CoV**



**Sars-CoV1**

Prélevé à l'hôpital Français de Hanoi  
par l'Institut Pasteur, avant 2003  
(échantillon n° 031589)

**Brevet EP 1 694 829 B1  
Brevet US 012.8224 A1**

# First Patent US 2007/0128224 A1



US 20070128224A1

(19) **United States**

(12) **Patent Application Publication** (10) **Pub. No.: US 2007/0128224 A1**  
**Van Der Werf et al.** (43) **Pub. Date: Jun. 7, 2007**

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WASHINGTON, DC 20001-4413 (US)**

(21) Appl. No.: **10/581,356**

(22) PCT Filed: **Dec. 2, 2004**

(86) PCT No.: **PCT/FR04/03106**

§ 371(c)(1),  
(2), (4) Date: **Feb. 8, 2007**

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**C07K 14/165** (2006.01)  
**C07K 16/10** (2006.01)  
**C12N 5/06** (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** ..... **424/221.1; 435/5; 435/69.3; 435/326; 435/456; 530/350; 530/388.3; 536/23.72; 977/802**

(57) **ABSTRACT**

The invention relates to a novel strain of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)-associated coronavirus, resulting from a sample collected in Hanoi (Vietnam), reference number 031589, nucleic acid molecules originating from the genome of same, proteins and peptides coded by said nucleic acid molecules and, more specifically, protein N and the applications thereof, for example, as diagnostic reagents and/or as a vaccine.

# Patent US 2007/0128224 A1

## Claims 1

US 2007/0128224 A1

1

### **NOVEL STRAIN OF SARS-ASSOCIATED CORONAVIRUS AND APPLICATIONS THEREOF**

[0001] The present invention relates to a novel strain of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)-associated coronavirus derived from a sample recorded under No. 031589 and collected in Hanoi (Vietnam), to nucleic acid molecules derived from its genome, to the proteins and peptides encoded by said nucleic acid molecules and to their applications, in particular as diagnostic reagents and/or as vaccine.

[0002] Coronavirus is a virus containing single-stranded RNA, of positive polarity, of approximately 30 kilobases which replicates in the cytoplasm of the host cells; the 5' end of the genome has a capped structure and the 3' end contains a polyA tail. This virus is enveloped and comprises, at its surface, peplomeric structures called spicules.

# Patent US 2007/0128224 A1

## Claims 2

[0020] The subject of the present invention is therefore an isolated or purified strain of severe acute respiratory syndrome-associated human coronavirus, characterized in that its genome has, in the form of complementary DNA, a serine codon at position 23220-23222 of the gene for the S protein or a glycine codon at position 25298-25300 of the gene for ORF3, and an alanine codon at position 7918-7920 of ORF1a or a serine codon at position 26857-26859 of the gene for the M protein, said positions being indicated in terms of reference to the Genbank sequence AY274119.3.

[0021] According to an advantageous embodiment of said strain, the DNA equivalent of its genome has a sequence corresponding to the sequence SEQ ID No: 1; this coronavirus strain is derived from the sample collected from the bronchoalveolar washings from a patient suffering from SARS, recorded under the No. 031589 and collected at the Hanoi (Vietnam) French hospital.

[0022] In accordance with the invention, said sequence SEQ ID No: 1 is that of the deoxyribonucleic acid corresponding to the ribonucleic acid molecule of the genome of the isolated coronavirus strain as defined above.

Patent Application Publication Jun. 7, 2007 Sheet 14 of 116 US 2007/0128224 A1

```

                                     >< XhoII
                                     >< Sau3AI
                                     >< NdeII
>< ScrFI
>< MvaI      > < TthHB8I
>< EcoRII    > < TaqI      >< MflI
>< Ecl136I   >< Sau3AI   >< MboI
>< DsaV      >< NdeII    >< DpnII
>< BstOI     >< MboI>< MnlI>< DpnI
>< BstNI     >< DpnII    >< BstYI
>< BsiLI     >< DpnI     >< BspAI
>< BsaJI     >< BspAI    >< Bsp143I
>< ApyI      >< Bsp143I>< BglII
ATATTAGGTT TTTACCTACC CAGGAAAAGC CAACCAACCT CGATCTCTTG TAGATCTGTT CTCTAAACGA
      10          20          30          40          50          60          70

```

Patent Application Publication Jun. 7, 2007 Sheet 83 of 116 US 2007/0128224 A1

```

CGAGGGTACA GTGAATAATG CTAGGGAGAG CTGCCTATAT GGAAGAGCCC TAATGTGTAA AATTAATTTT
      29620      29630      29640      29650      29660      29670      29680

                                     >< Tru9I   >< DdeI
                                     >< MseI    >< BfrI
                                     >< NlaIII  > < AluI
AGTAGTGCTA TCCCCATGTG ATTTTAATAG CTTCTTAGGA GAATGACAAA AAAAAAAAAA AAAAAA
      29690      29700      29710      29720      29730      29740

```

**Listing of the 158 DNA and Protein sequences inserted, by Pasteur Institute people, into the Sars-CoV coronavirus, taken, in 2003, from a patient at the French hospital in Hanoi**

SEQUENCE LISTING

<160> NUMBER OF SEQ ID NOS: 158

<210> SEQ ID NO 1

<211> LENGTH: 29746

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: CORONAVIRUS

**Sars-CoV1: SEQUENCE 1  
DNA**

<400> SEQUENCE: 1

```

atattaggtt tttacctacc caggaaaagc caaccaacct cgatctcttg tagatctggt      60
ctctaaacga actttaaagt ctgtgtagct gtcgctcggc tgcattgcta gtgcacctac      120

atctcacata gcaatcttta atcaatgtgt aacattaggg aggacttgaa agagccacca      29580
cattttcacc gaggccacgc ggagtacgat cgagggtaca gtgaataatg ctaggagag      29640
ctgcctatat ggaagagccc taatgtgtaa aattaatttt agtagtgcta tccccatgtg      29700
attttaatag cttcttagga gaatgacaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaa                      29746
    
```

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: CORONAVIRUS

<220> FEATURE:

<221> NAME/KEY: CDS

<222> LOCATION: (89)..(3853)

<223> OTHER INFORMATION:

**Sars-CoV1: SEQUENCE 2  
DNA**

<400> SEQUENCE: 2

```

ttctcttctg gaaaaaggta ggcttatcat tagagaaaac aacagagttg tggtttcaag      60
tgatattctt gttaacaact aaacgaac atg ttt att ttc tta tta ttt ctt      112
                               Met Phe Ile Phe Leu Leu Phe Leu
                               1                               5

act ctc act agt ggt agt gac ctt gac cgg tgc acc act ttt gat gat      160
Thr Leu Thr Ser Gly Ser Asp Leu Asp Arg Cys Thr Thr Phe Asp Asp
10                               15                               20

ctc aag ggt gca tgc tct tgt ggt tct tgc tgc aag ttt gat gag      3808
Leu Lys Gly Ala Cys Ser Cys Gly Ser Cys Cys Lys Phe Asp Glu
1230                               1235                               1240

gat gac tct gag cca gtt ctc aag ggt gtc aaa tta cat tac aca      3853
Asp Asp Ser Glu Pro Val Leu Lys Gly Val Lys Leu His Tyr Thr
1245                               1250                               1255

taaacgaact tatggatttg tttatgagat tttttactct tggatcaatt actgcacagc      3913

cagtaaaaat tgacaatgct tctcctgcaa gt                                      3945
    
```

**Listing of the 158 DNA and Protein sequences inserted, by Pasteur Institute people,  
into the Sars-CoV coronavirus, taken, in 2003, from a patient at the French hospital in Hanoi  
Following up**

<210> SEQ ID NO 3  
 <211> LENGTH: 1255  
 <212> TYPE: PRT  
 <213> ORGANISM: CORONAVIRUS

**Sars-CoV1: SEQUENCE 3**

**PRT**

<400> SEQUENCE: 3

Met Phe Ile Phe Leu Leu Phe Leu Thr Leu Thr Ser Gly Ser Asp Leu  
 1 5 10 15

Asp Arg Cys Thr Thr Phe Asp Asp Val Gln Ala Pro Asn Tyr Thr Gln  
 20 25 30

Met Thr Ser Cys Cys Ser Cys Leu Lys Gly Ala Cys Ser Cys Gly  
 1220 1225 1230

Ser Cys Cys Lys Phe Asp Glu Asp Asp Ser Glu Pro Val Leu Lys  
 1235 1240 1245

Gly Val Lys Leu His Tyr Thr  
 1250 1255

<210> SEQ ID NO 16  
 <211> LENGTH: 708  
 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: CORONAVIRUS  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <221> NAME/KEY: CDS  
 <222> LOCATION: (41)..(703)  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION:

**Sars-CoV1: SEQUENCE 16**

**DNA**

<400> SEQUENCE: 16

tattattatt attctgtttg gaactttaac attgcttacc atg gca gac aac ggt 55  
 Met Ala Asp Asn Gly  
 1 5

act att acc gtt gag gag ctt aaa caa ctc ctg gaa caa tgg aac cta 103  
 Thr Ile Thr Val Glu Glu Leu Lys Gln Leu Leu Glu Gln Trp Asn Leu  
 10 15 20

<210> SEQ ID NO 28  
 <211> LENGTH: 39  
 <212> TYPE: PRT  
 <213> ORGANISM: CORONAVIRUS

**Sars-CoV1: SEQUENCE 28**

**PRT**

<400> SEQUENCE: 28

Met Lys Leu Leu Ile Val Leu Thr Cys Ile Ser Leu Cys Ser Cys Ile  
 1 5 10 15

Cys Thr Val Val Gln Arg Cys Ala Ser Asn Lys Pro His Val Leu Glu



**Listing of the 158 DNA and Protein sequences inserted, by Pasteur Institute people, into the Sars-CoV coronavirus, taken, in 2003, from a patient at the French hospital in Hanoi**  
**Following up**

**Sars-CoV1: SEQUENCE 31**  
**DNA**

<210> SEQ ID NO 31  
<211> LENGTH: 21221  
<212> TYPE: DNA  
<213> ORGANISM: CORONAVIRUS

<400> SEQUENCE: 31

atggagagcc ttgttcttgg tgtcaacgag aaaacacacg tccaactcag tttgcctgtc 60  
cttcaggta gagacgtgct agtgcggtggc ttcggggact ctgtggaaga ggccctatcg 120  
gaggcacgtg aacacctcaa aaatggcact tgtggtctag tagagctgga aaaaggcgta 180  
ctgccccagc ttgaacagcc ctatgtgttc attaaacggt ctgatgcctt aagcaccaat 240

ctaactacat tttctggagg aacacaaatc ctatccagtt gtcttctctat tcactctttg 21060  
acatgagcaa atttctcttt aaattaagag gaactgctgt aatgtctctt aaggagaatc 21120  
aaatcaatga tatgatttat tctcttctgg aaaaaggtag gcttatcatt agagaaaaca 21180  
acagagttgt ggtttcaagt gatattcttg ttaacaacta a 21221

**Sars-CoV1: SEQUENCE 46**  
**DNA**

<210> SEQ ID NO 46  
<211> LENGTH: 1995  
<212> TYPE: DNA  
<213> ORGANISM: CORONAVIRUS

<400> SEQUENCE: 46

tttgtgcact catactcgct tacagtaata aaactggttg cgagcttggt gatgtcagag 60  
aaactatgac ccactcttcta cagcatgcta atttggaaatc tgcaaagcga gttcttaatg 120

**Sars-CoV1: SEQUENCE 55**  
**DNA**

<210> SEQ ID NO 55  
<211> LENGTH: 32  
<212> TYPE: DNA  
<213> ORGANISM: artificial sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: N sens primer

<400> SEQUENCE: 55

cccatatgtc tgataatgga cccaatcaa ac

**Listing of the 158 DNA and Protein sequences inserted, by Pasteur Institute people, into the Sars-CoV coronavirus, taken, in 2003, from a patient at the French hospital in Hanoi**  
**Following up**

<210> SEQ ID NO 61  
<211> LENGTH: 16  
<212> TYPE: DNA  
<213> ORGANISM: Antisens set 2 (28774-28759) primer  
**Sars-CoV1: SEQUENCE 61**  
**DNA**

<400> SEQUENCE: 61

cagtttcacc acctcc

<210> SEQ ID NO 69  
<211> LENGTH: 13  
<212> TYPE: PRT  
<213> ORGANISM: artificial sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: M2-14 peptide  
**Sars-CoV1: SEQUENCE 69**  
**PRT**

<400> SEQUENCE: 69

Ala Asp Asn Gly Thr Ile Thr Val Glu Glu Leu Lys Gln  
1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 73  
<211> LENGTH: 410  
<212> TYPE: DNA  
<213> ORGANISM: CORONAVIRUS  
**Sars-CoV1: SEQUENCE 73**  
**DNA**

<400> SEQUENCE: 73

ttctccagac aacttcaaaa ttccatgagt ggagcttctg ctgattcaac tcaggcataa 60  
acactcatga tgaccacaca aggcagatgg gctatgtaaa cgttttcgca attccgttta 120  
cgatacatag tctactcttg tgcagaatga attctcgtaa ctaaacagca caagtaggtt 180

<210> SEQ ID NO 74  
<211> LENGTH: 4382  
<212> TYPE: PRT  
<213> ORGANISM: CORONAVIRUS  
**Sars-CoV1: SEQUENCE 74**  
**PRT**

<400> SEQUENCE: 74

Met Glu Ser Leu Val Leu Gly Val Asn Glu Lys Thr His Val Gln Leu  
1 5 10 15  
Ser Leu Pro Val Leu Gln Val Arg Asp Val Leu Val Arg Gly Phe Gly  
20 25 30

**Listing of the 158 DNA and Protein sequences inserted, by Pasteur Institute people, into the Sars-CoV coronavirus, taken, in 2003, from a patient at the French hospital in Hanoi**  
**Following up**

<210> SEQ ID NO 88 **Sars-CoV1: SEQUENCE 88**  
<211> LENGTH: 20  
<212> TYPE: DNA **DNA**  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: S/L6/-/10542 primer  
  
<400> SEQUENCE: 88

cctgtgcagt ttgtctgtca

<210> SEQ ID NO 89 **Sars-CoV1: SEQUENCE 89**  
<211> LENGTH: 20  
<212> TYPE: DNA **DNA**  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: S/L6+/10677 primer

<400> SEQUENCE: 89

ccttgtggca atgaagtaca

<210> SEQ ID NO 90 **Sars-CoV1: SEQUENCE 90**  
<211> LENGTH: 20  
<212> TYPE: DNA **DNA**  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: S/L6+/10106 primer

<400> SEQUENCE: 90

atgtcatttg cacagcagaa

<210> SEQ ID NO 91 **Sars-CoV1: SEQUENCE 91**  
<211> LENGTH: 20  
<212> TYPE: DNA **DNA**  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: S/L6+/9571 primer

<400> SEQUENCE: 91

cttcaatggt ttgccatggt

---

**Listing of the 158 DNA and Protein sequences inserted, by Pasteur Institute people, into the Sars-CoV coronavirus, taken, in 2003, from a patient at the French hospital in Hanoi**  
**Following up**

**Sars-CoV1: SEQUENCE 121**

<210> SEQ ID NO 121  
<211> LENGTH: 20  
<212> TYPE: DNA  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: S/L11/+ /19021 primer

<400> SEQUENCE: 121

acgatgctca gccatgtagt

DNA

**Sars-CoV1: SEQUENCE 122**

<210> SEQ ID NO 122  
<211> LENGTH: 20  
<212> TYPE: DNA  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: SARS/L1/F3/+ /800 primer

<400> SEQUENCE: 122

gaggtgcagt cactcgctat

DNA

**Sars-CoV1: SEQUENCE 123**

<210> SEQ ID NO 123  
<211> LENGTH: 20  
<212> TYPE: DNA  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: SARS/L1/F4/+ /1391 primer

<400> SEQUENCE: 123

cagagattgg acctgagcat

DNA

**Sars-CoV1: SEQUENCE 124**

<210> SEQ ID NO 124  
<211> LENGTH: 20  
<212> TYPE: DNA  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: SARS/L1/F5/+ /1925 primer

<400> SEQUENCE: 124

cagcaaacca ctcaattcct

DNA

**Listing of the 158 DNA and Protein sequences inserted, by Pasteur Institute people, into the Sars-CoV coronavirus, taken, in 2003, from a patient at the French hospital in Hanoi**  
**Following up**

**Sars-CoV1: SEQUENCE 140**  
<210> SEQ ID NO 140  
<211> LENGTH: 7788  
<212> TYPE: DNA **DNA**  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: synthetic S gene  
  
<400> SEQUENCE: 140

tcaatattgg ccattagcca tattattcat tggttatata gcataaatca atattggcta 60  
ttggccattg catacgttgt atctatatca taatatgtac atttatattg gctcatgtcc 120  
aatatgaccg ccatgttggc attgattatt gactagttat taatagtaat caattacggg 180  
gtcattagtt catagcccat atatggagtt ccgcgttaca taacttacgg taaatggccc 240

**Sars-CoV1: SEQUENCE 157**  
<210> SEQ ID NO 157  
<211> LENGTH: 20  
<212> TYPE: DNA **DNA**  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: PCR primer  
  
<400> SEQUENCE: 157

ccatttcaac aatttggccg

**Sars-CoV1: SEQUENCE 158**  
<210> SEQ ID NO 158  
<211> LENGTH: 45  
<212> TYPE: DNA **DNA**  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: PCR primer  
  
<400> SEQUENCE: 158

ataggatccg cgcgctcatt atttatcgtc gtcactctta taatc

De Sars-CoV1  
à  
Sars-CoV2

**En 2011**

# De Sars-CoV1 à Sars-CoV2

**Mais Sars-CoV2 est identique, en tous points, à Sars-CoV1**



Institut Pasteur



Frédéric Tangy

CONTINUATION DE  
Brevet EP 1 694 829 B1  
Brevet US 012.8224 A1

**Sars-CoV1**



**Sars-CoV2**

Fabriqué par insertion  
d'1 séquence d'ADN (29746 nucléotides),  
et 157 séquences d'ADN et de protéines PRT  
dans le génome à ARN du Sars-CoV

**Brevet US 8,243,718 B2**



US008343718B2

(12) **United States Patent**  
**Van Der Werf et al.**

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 8,343,718 B2**

(45) **Date of Patent:** **Jan. 1, 2013**

(54) **STRAIN OF SARS-ASSOCIATED CORONAVIRUS AND APPLICATIONS THEREOF**

(75) Inventors: **Sylvie Van Der Werf**, Gif-Sur-Yvette (FR); **Nicolas Escriou**, Paris (FR); **Bernadette Crescenzo-Chaigne**, Neuilly-Sur-Seine (FR); **Jean-Claude Manuguerra**, Paris (FR); **Frederik Kunst**, Paris (FR); **Benoît Callendret**, Nanterre (FR); **Jean-Michel Betton**, Paris (FR); **Valérie Lorin**, Montrouge (FR); **Sylvie Gerbaud**, Saint-Maur-Des-Fosses (FR); **Ana Maria Burguiere**, Clamart (FR); **Salih Azebi**, Vitry-Sur-Seine (FR); **Pierre Charneau**, Paris (FR); **Frédéric Tangy**, Les Lilas (FR); **Chantal Combredet**, Paris (FR); **Jean-François Delagneau**, La Celle Saint Cloud (FR); **Monique Martin**, Chatenay Malabry (FR)

(73) Assignees: **Institut Pasteur**, Paris (FR); **Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique**, Paris (FR); **Universite Paris 7**, Paris (FR)

(\* ) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **12/754,908**

(22) Filed: **Apr. 6, 2010**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

**US 2011/0065089 A1** Mar. 17, 2011

**Related U.S. Application Data**

(60) Division of application No. 10/581,356, filed on Feb. 8, 2007, now Pat. No. 7,736,850, which is a continuation of application No. PCT/FR2004/003106, filed on Dec. 2, 2004.

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

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 Dec. 2, 2003 (FR) ..... 03 14152

(51) **Int. Cl.**  
*C12Q 1/70* (2006.01)  
*G01N 33/53* (2006.01)  
*G01N 33/542* (2006.01)  
*G01N 33/00* (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** ..... **435/5; 435/7.1; 435/7.9; 435/7.92; 435/7.94; 435/7.95**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** ..... None  
 See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

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\* cited by examiner

*Primary Examiner* — Louise Humphrey

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner L.L.P.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

The invention relates to a novel strain of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)-associated coronavirus, resulting from a sample collected in Hanoi (Vietnam), reference number 031589, nucleic acid molecules originating from the genome of same, proteins and peptides coded by said nucleic acid molecules and, more specifically, protein N and the applications thereof, for example, as diagnostic reagents and/or as a vaccine.

**8 Claims, 116 Drawing Sheets**



De Sars-CoV2  
à  
Covid-19

# Le docteur Pierre Charneau a fabriqué le Sars nCoV-19 à partir de Sars-CoV2



## Docteur Pierre Charneau

Chef de l'Unité de Virologie Moléculaire et Vaccinologie (VMV) à l' Institut Pasteur  
Directeur scientifique et chef du Laboratoire commun entre l'Institut Pasteur et Theravectys

**Pierre Charneau** est un spécialiste reconnu du VIH, le virus du SIDA, des vecteurs de transfert de gènes lentiviraux et de leurs applications médicales. Il est titulaire d'un doctorat de recherche en biologie moléculaire et cellulaire. En 1995, il a fait sa thèse de doctorat au laboratoire d'oncologie virale de Luc Montagnier à l'Institut Pasteur sur *"La transcription inverse, l'importation nucléaire et l'intégration indépendante de la mitose du génome du VIH"*. C'est le docteur **Pierre Charneau, spécialiste de l'intégration du VIH dans l'ADN du génome humain, qui a été chargé de l'insertion des séquences d'ARN du virus du SIDA dans le génome du Sars-CoV2, entre 2011 et 2015 ; ce qui a donné naissance au coronavirus artificiel nCoV-19, responsable de l'épidémie de COVID-19, déclenché par l'Institut Pasteur en 2019.** Dans le vaccin **ChAdOx1 nCoV-19** le coronavirus nCoV-19 est porté par l'adénovirus vecteur **ChAdOx1**

- **Pierre Charneau est inventeur dans les 3 brevets du virus artificiel Sars-CoV1 de L'Institut Pasteur**

- **2003** : Inventeur, aux côtés de Frédéric Tangy, dans les Brevets EP 1694829 B1 et US 0 12.8224 A1

- **2011**: Inventeur, aux côtés de Frédéric Tangy, dans le brevet US 8,343,718 B2

- **Publications de Pierre Charneau concernant l'importation nucléaire du VIH dans les cellules humaines**

1- Véronique Zennou, Caroline Petit, Denise Guetard, Ulf Nerhbass, Luc Montagnier, and Pierre Charneau. *VIH-1 Genome Nuclear Import Is Mediated by a Central DNA Flap.* Cell, Vol. 101, 173–185, April 14, 2000

2- Aude Sirven, Françoise Pflumio, Véronique Zennou, Monique Titeux, William Vainchenker, Laure Coulombel, Anne Dubart-Kupperschmitt, Pierre Charneau. *The human immunodeficiency virus type-1 central DNA flap is a crucial determinant for lentiviral vector nuclear import and gene transduction of human hematopoietic stem cells.* BLOOD, 15 DECEMBER 2000, VOLUME 96, NUMBER 13

# De Sars-CoV2 à Covid-19

**De 2011 à 2015**



Pierre Charneau



Frédéric Tangy



**Insertion de 4 fragments du HIV1,  
correspondant aux segments courts d'acides  
aminés du gp 120 et du Gag du HIV1,  
dans le génome du Sars-CoV2**

**Sars-CoV2**

**identical to Sars-CoV1**



**Covid-19**

**Insertion réalisée à l'Institut Pasteur  
entre 2011 et 2015**

# Du Sars-CoV2 au Covid-19

Le coronavirus **Sars-CoV2**, décrit dans le brevet **US 8,343,718 B2**, est un virus à ARN dans le génome duquel **des séquences d'ADN, mais pas des séquences d'ARN**, ont été insérées.

Récemment, et simultanément, le **Professeur Luc Montagnier** et un **groupe de Scientifiques Indiens** ont **analysé et décrypté le génome complet du coronavirus Covid-19** responsable de la pandémie

Dans le génome du Covid-19 ils ont trouvé :

- des **séquences du VIH1, le virus du Sida** : 4 fragments d'ARN du VIH1 qui correspondent aux segments courts d'acides aminés trouvés dans le gp120 et le Gag du VIH1;
- et des **séquences d'ADN** sequences du germe de la Malaria

Ces résultats ont été confirmés par le **Professeur Peter Chumakov**, un éminent microbiologiste Russe, et par le **Professeur Tasuku Honjo**, Lauréat du Prix Nobel de médecine en 2018. **Etant donné qu'aucune séquence d'ARN n'a été insérée dans le génome du coronavirus Sars-CoV2** selon le brevet Américain **US 8,343,718 B2**, cette analyse prouve que le **Covid-19** est le résultat d'une **insertion du VIH1 dans le génome du Sars-CoV2** par les scientifiques français de l'Institut Pasteur (probablement le docteur Pierre Charneau)

Interview du professeur Luc Montagnier par le docteur Jean-François Lemoine  
Site santé : Fréquence Médicale et Pourquoi Docteur  
(Jeudi 16 avril 2020)

Pour lire cet interview, voir le [DOCUMENT 1](#)

## Pour lire l'article complet voir [DOCUMENT 2](#)

VIRAL IMMUNOLOGY, Volume 18, Number 2,  
2005 © Mary Ann Liebert, Inc.  
Pages 317-326

# Vaccin vivant atténué contre la rougeole en tant que vecteur de vaccination pédiatrique polyvalent potentiel

**FRÉDÉRIC TANGY<sup>1</sup> et HUSSEIN Y. NAIM<sup>2</sup>**

(1- Unité des Virus Lents, CNRS URA 1930, Institut Pasteur, Paris, France. 2- Berna Biotech LTD, Rehhagstrasse 79, 3018 Bern, Switzerland)

## Résumé

Les virus à ARN atténués vivants font des vaccins très efficaces. Parmi eux se trouve le vaccin vivant atténué contre le virus de la rougeole (MV) qui a été administré à un très grand nombre d'enfants et s'est révélé hautement efficace et sûr. Le vaccin MV induit une immunité à vie après une seule injection ou deux injections à faible dose. Il est facilement produit à grande échelle dans la plupart des pays et peut être distribué à faible coût. Le retour à la pathogénicité n'a jamais été observé avec ce vaccin. Pour toutes ces caractéristiques, le développement du vecteur du vaccin MV en tant que vaccin multivalent pour immuniser les enfants contre la rougeole et d'autres agents infectieux tels que le virus de l'immunodéficience humaine (VIH), les flavivirus ou le paludisme pourrait être très prometteur pour une utilisation mondiale. Le vaccin MV étant peu coûteux à produire, la production de vaccins recombinants peut rester abordable et attractive pour les pays en développement. Dans cet article, nous décrivons le développement du vecteur MV et présentons quelques données récentes montrant la capacité du vaccin MV recombinant à exprimer diverses protéines du VIH et du virus du Nil occidental. De plus, la capacité du MV recombinant à induire des réponses immunitaires spécifiques contre ces différents pathogènes est présentée et discutée.

Interview du docteur Frédéric Tangy  
Paris-Match article du 9-15 avril 2020

Pour lire cet interview voir [DOCUMENT 3](#)

## Elaboration du vaccin anti-Covid-19 selon le docteur Frédéric Tangy

La «recette» complète et détaillée d'un vaccin anti-Covid 19, nous a été donnée par le Dr Frédéric Tangy, responsable de l'innovation vaccinale à l'Institut Pasteur de Paris, dans une interview au journal Paris-Match, édition du 9-15 avril 2020 ([pour lire l'article original voir document 3](#))

Ainsi, comme nous l'explique parfaitement le Dr Frédéric Tangy, qui est décidément très bavard, la glycoprotéine de pointe de **Covid-19 (qui contient les 4 séquences d'ARN du VIH, ce qui ressort clairement de l'analyse du groupe de chercheurs Indiens, mais a été caché, comme les séquences d'ADN du génome de la malaria, par les scientifiques de l'Institut Pasteur) est destiné, dit-il, à induire une immunité dans le vaccin**, en servant d'antigène après insertion dans le génome du virus atténué de la rougeole. Mais, évidemment, cela ne nous dit pas que les acides nucléiques ARN, qui ont déjà été préalablement insérés dans le génome du coronavirus Sars-CoV2, sont ceux du VIH. Et, comme il n'a pas été inséré de séquence d'ARN dans le génome du coronavirus Sars-CoV-2, on se demande d'où elle vient ! Du VIH évidemment.

On notera que le Dr Frédéric Tangy a donné cette interview quelques jours avant celle du Pr Luc Montagnier.



**Du Covid-19  
aux**

**Vaccins anti-Covid19**

# Du Covid-19 au Vaccin ChAdOx1 n-CoV-19

## Covid-19

**Insertion du génome du Covid-19 dans le génome d'un virus vecteur**  
(ChAdOx1 Chimpanzee DNA adenovirus)

Jenner Institute



Adrian Hill  
Director of Jenner Institute

## Vaccin anti-Covid-19

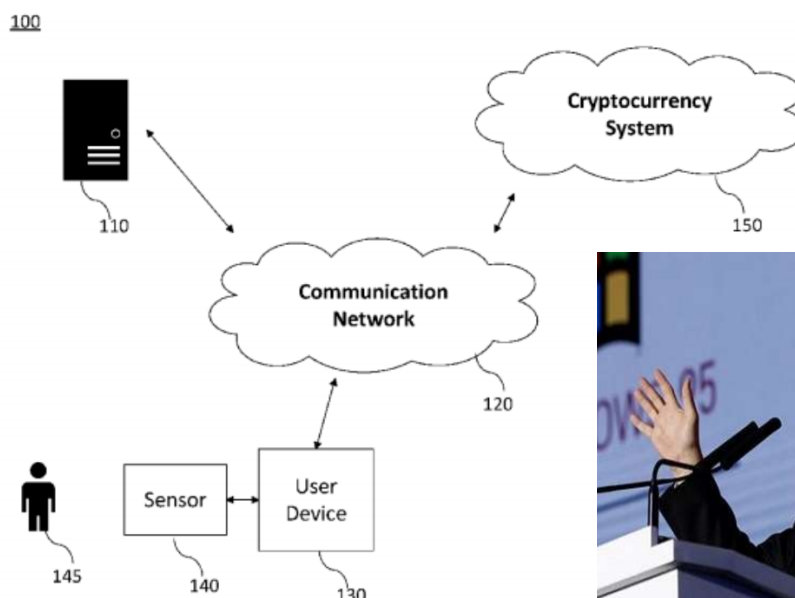
ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 (AstraZeneca, Sanofi)

**Introduction de nanoparticules dans le flacon du vaccin à injecter dans l'organisme en même temps que le vaccin**

US Patent WO 2020/060606 A1  
PCT/US20 19/038084 Microsoft

## Vaccin Final

NANOPARTICLES OF Covid-19 VACCINES  
CRYPTOCURRENCY SYSTEM USING BODY ACTIVITY DATA



Bill Gates

# Nanoparticules qu'ils veulent vous injecter dans le corps en même temps que le vaccin ChAdOx1 nCov-19

100

Satellites pour 5G

Serveur de tâches



110



Cryptocurrency System

150



Communication Network  
Relais 5G

120

Nanoparticules



injectées  
avec le vaccin



145



Sensor  
Nanoparticules

140



User Device  
téléphones  
mobiles

130



Bill Gates

Personne Vaccinée

# Nanoparticules et contrôle permanent des personnes vaccinées

**Les nanoparticules** décrites dans le brevet de Microsoft (US Patent WO 2020/060606 A1) sont des **capteurs qui doivent être injectés dans le corps des personnes vaccinées, afin de savoir si elles ont été vaccinées**

Introduites dans le flacon du vaccin, **elles sont injectées dans le corps, en même temps que le vaccin**, lors de la vaccination.

**Une fois dans le corps, on ne peut plus s'en débarrasser, contrairement à une micropuce de traçage numérique sous-cutanée.** Dès lors, **les personnes vaccinées seront détectables par tout téléphone portable situé à proximité.**

**Les téléphones mobiles sont connectés à Internet par 5G**

**Les relais 5G** permettent cette **communication** via les **satellites 5G.**

**Les personnes vaccinées  
auront définitivement perdu toute liberté dans leur existence**

# **160 vaccins anti-Covid19 sont-ils vraiment en développement ?**

**Selon les informations fournies par le NIH et l'OMS,  
160 vaccins contre Covid-19 seraient en cours de développement**

**La liste des 160 candidats vaccins anti-Covid19  
en développement a été compilée par le NIH**

**Sur ces 160 candidats vaccins  
seulement 21 protocoles d'études cliniques  
ont été écrits par le NIH**

**NIH** : Institut National de la Santé (organisme américain, dont le directeur général est Anthony Fauci)  
**OMS** : Organisation Mondiale de la Santé (dont le directeur général est Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus)

# Liste des candidats vaccins anti-Covid19 en développement

DRAFT landscape of COVID-19 candidate vaccines – 7 July 2020

## 21 candidats vaccins en évaluation clinique

Platform	Type of candidate vaccine	Developer	Coronavirus target	Current stage of clinical evaluation/regulatory status- Coronavirus candidate	Same platform for non-Coronavirus candidates
Inactivated	Inactivated + alum	Sinovac	SARS-CoV2	Phase 3 <a href="#">NCT04456595</a> Phase 1/2 <a href="#">NCT04383574</a> <a href="#">NCT04352608</a>	SARS
Non-Replicating Viral Vector	ChAdOx1-S	University of Oxford/AstraZeneca	SARS-CoV2	Phase 3 <a href="#">ISRCTN89951424</a> Phase 2b/3 <a href="#">2020-001228-32</a> Phase 1/2 <a href="#">PACTR202006922165132</a> <a href="#">2020-001072-15</a>	MERS, influenza, TB, Chikungunya, Zika, MenB, plague
Non-Replicating Viral Vector	Adenovirus Type 5 Vector	CanSino Biological Inc./Beijing Institute of Biotechnology	SARS-CoV2	Phase 2 <a href="#">ChiCTR2000031781</a> Phase 1 <a href="#">ChiCTR2000030906</a>	Ebola
RNA	LNP-encapsulated mRNA	Moderna/NIAID	SARS-CoV2	Phase 2 <a href="#">NCT04405076</a> Phase 1 <a href="#">NCT04283461</a>	multiple candidates
DNA	DNA plasmid vaccine with electroporation	Inovio Pharmaceuticals/ International Vaccine Institute	SARS-CoV2	Phase 1/2 <a href="#">NCT04447781</a> <a href="#">NCT04336410</a>	multiple candidates
DNA	DNA plasmid vaccine	Cadila Healthcare Limited	SARS-CoV2	Phase 1/2 <a href="#">CTRI/2020/07/026352</a> (not yet recruiting)	
Inactivated	Inactivated	Wuhan Institute of Biological Products/Sinopharm	SARS-CoV2	Phase 1/2 <a href="#">ChiCTR2000031809</a>	
Inactivated	Inactivated	Beijing Institute of Biological Products/Sinopharm	SARS-CoV2	Phase 1/2 <a href="#">ChiCTR2000032459</a>	
Protein Subunit	Full length recombinant SARS CoV-2 glycoprotein nanoparticle vaccine adjuvanted with Matrix M	Novavax	SARS-CoV2	Phase 1/2 <a href="#">NCT04368988</a>	RSV; CCHF, HPV, VZV, EBOV
RNA	3 LNP-mRNAs	BioNTech/Fosun Pharma/Pfizer	SARS-CoV2	Phase 1/2 <a href="#">2020-001038-36</a> <a href="#">NCT04368728</a>	
DNA	DNA Vaccine (GX-19)	Genexine Consortium	SARS-CoV2	Phase 1 <a href="#">NCT04445389</a>	
DNA	DNA plasmid vaccine + Adjuvant	Osaka University/ AnGes/ Takara Bio	SARS-CoV2	Phase 1 <a href="#">JapicCTI-205328</a>	

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## SUITE

Inactivated	Inactivated	Institute of Medical Biology , Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences	SARS-CoV2	Phase 1 <a href="#">NCT04412538</a>	
Non-Replicating Viral Vector	Adeno-based	Gamaleya Research Institute	SARS-CoV2	Phase 1 <a href="#">NCT04436471</a> <a href="#">NCT04437875</a>	
Protein Subunit	Native like Trimeric subunit Spike Protein vaccine	Clover Biopharmaceuticals Inc./GSK/Dynavax	SARS-CoV2	Phase 1 <a href="#">NCT04405908</a>	HIV, REV Influenza
Protein Subunit	Adjuvanted recombinant protein (RBD-Dimer)	Anhui Zhifei Longcom Biopharmaceutical/ Institute of Microbiology, Chinese Academy of Sciences	SARS-CoV2	Phase 1 <a href="#">NCT04445194</a>	MERS
Protein Subunit	Recombinant spike protein with Advax™ adjuvant	Vaxine Pty Ltd/Medytox	SARS-CoV2	Phase 1 <a href="#">NCT04453852</a>	
RNA	LNP-nCoVsaRNA	Imperial College London	SARS-CoV2	Phase 1 <a href="#">ISRCTN17072692</a>	EBOV; LASV, MARV, Inf (H7N9), RABV
RNA	mRNA	Curevac	SARS-CoV2	Phase 1 <a href="#">NCT04449276</a>	RABV, LASV, YFV; MERS, InfA, ZIKV, DENV, NIPV
RNA	mRNA	People's Liberation Army (PLA) Academy of Military Sciences/Walvax Biotech.	SARS-CoV2	Phase 1 <a href="#">ChiCTR2000034112</a>	
VLP	Plant-derived VLP	Medicago Inc./ Université Laval	SARS-CoV2	Phase 1 <a href="#">NCT04450004</a> (not yet recruiting)	Flu, Rotavirus, Norovirus, West Nile virus, Cancer

## SUITE

### 139 candidats vaccins en évaluation préclinique

Platform	Type of candidate vaccine	Developer	Coronavirus target	Current stage of clinical evaluation/regulatory status- Coronavirus candidate	Same platform for non-Coronavirus candidates
DNA	DNA vaccine	Ege University	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
DNA	DNA plasmid vaccine RBD&N	Scancell/University of Nottingham/ Nottingham Trent University	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
DNA	DNA plasmid vaccine S,S1,S2,RBD &N	National Research Centre, Egypt	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
DNA	DNA with electroporation	Karolinska Institute / Cobra Biologics (OPENCORONA Project)	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
DNA	DNA with electroporation	Chula Vaccine Research Center	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
DNA	DNA	Takis/Applied DNA Sciences/Evvivax	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
DNA	Plasmid DNA, Needle-Free Delivery	Immunomic Therapeutics, Inc./EpiVax, Inc./PharmaJet	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	SARS
DNA	DNA vaccine	BioNet Asia	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
DNA	msDNA vaccine	Mediphage Bioceuticals/University of Waterloo	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
DNA	DNA vaccine	Entos Pharmaceuticals	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
DNA	bacTRL-Spike	Symvivo	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Inactivated	Inactivated + alum	KM Biologics	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	JE, Zika
Inactivated	Inactivated	Selcuk University	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Inactivated	Inactivated whole virus	National Research Centre, Egypt	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Inactivated	Inactivated	Beijing Minhai Biotechnology Co., Ltd.	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	

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## SUITE

Inactivated	TBD	Osaka University/ BIKEN/ NIBIOHN	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Inactivated	Inactivated + CpG 1018	Sinovac/Dynavax	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Inactivated	Inactivated + CpG 1018	Valneva/Dynavax	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Inactivated	Inactivated	Research Institute for Biological Safety Problems, Rep of Kazakhstan	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Live Attenuated Virus	Codon deoptimized live attenuated vaccines	Mehmet Ali Aydinlar University / Acibadem Labmed Health Services A.S.	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Live Attenuated Virus	Codon deoptimized live attenuated vaccines	Codagenix/Serum Institute of India	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	HAV, InfA, ZIKV, FMD, SIV, RSV, DENV
Live Attenuated Virus	Codon deoptimized live attenuated vaccines	Indian Immunologicals Ltd/Griffith University	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Non-Replicating Viral Vector	Sendai virus vector	ID Pharma	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Non-Replicating Viral Vector	Adenovirus-based	Ankara University	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Non-Replicating Viral Vector	Adeno-associated virus vector (AAVCOVID)	Massachusetts Eye and Ear/Massachusetts General Hospital/AveXis	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Non-Replicating Viral Vector	MVA encoded VLP	GeoVax/BravoVax	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	LASV, EBOV, MARV, HIV
Non-Replicating Viral Vector	Ad26	Janssen Pharmaceutical Companies	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	Ebola, HIV, RSV
Non-Replicating Viral Vector	Replication defective Simian Adenovirus (GRAd) encoding SARS-CoV-2 S	ReiThera/LEUKOCARE/Univercells	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Non-replicating viral vector	MVA-S encoded	DZIF – German Center for Infection Research/IDT Biologika GmbH	SARS-CoV2	Pre-clinical	Many
Non-replicating viral vector	MVA-S	IDIBAPS-Hospital Clinic, Spain	SARS-CoV2	Pre-clinical	
Non-Replicating Viral Vector	adenovirus-based NasoVAX expressing SARS2-CoV spike protein	Altimune	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	influenza
Non-Replicating Viral Vector	[E1-, E2b-, E3-] hAd5-COVID19-Spike/Nucleocapsid	ImmunityBio, Inc. & NantKwest, Inc.	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	flu, Chik, Zika, EBOV, LASV, HIV/SIV, Cancer
Non-Replicating Viral Vector	Ad5 S (GREVAX™ platform)	Greffex	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	MERS
Non-Replicating Viral Vector	Oral Ad5 S	Stabilitech Biopharma Ltd	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	Zika, VZV, HSV-2 and Norovirus
Non-Replicating Viral Vector	adenovirus-based + HLA-matched peptides	Valo Therapeutics Ltd	Pan-Corona	Pre-Clinical	
Non-Replicating Viral Vector	Oral Vaccine platform	Vaxart	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	InfA, CHIKV, LASV, NORV; EBOV, RVF, HBV, VEE
Non-Replicating Viral Vector	MVA expressing structural proteins	Centro Nacional Biotecnología (CNB-CSIC), Spain	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	Multiple candidates
Non-Replicating Viral Vector	Dendritic cell-based vaccine	University of Manitoba	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	

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Non-Replicating Viral Vector	parainfluenza virus 5 (PIV5)-based vaccine expressing the spike protein	University of Georgia/University of Iowa	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	MERS
Non-Replicating Viral Vector	Recombinant deactivated rabies virus containing S1	Bharat Biotech/Thomas Jefferson University	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	HeV, NiV, EBOV, LASSA, CCHFV, MERS
Non-Replicating Viral Vector	Influenza A H1N1 vector	National Research Centre, Egypt	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Non-Replicating Viral Vector	Inactivated Flu-based SARS-CoV2 vaccine + Adjuvant	National Center for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (BIOTEC) /GPO, Thailand	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Protein Subunit	Recombinant S protein	Izmir Biomedicine and Genome Center	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Protein Subunit	Peptide + novel adjuvant	Bogazici University	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Protein Subunit	S subunit intranasal liposomal formulation with GLA/3M052 adjs.	University of Virginia	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Protein Subunit	Subunit	Helix Biogen Consult, Ogbomoso & Trinity Immono-efficient Laboratory, Ogbomoso, Oyo State, Nigeria.	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Protein Subunit	Protein Subunit S,N,M&S1 protein	National Research Centre, Egypt	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Protein Subunit	Protein Subunit	University of San Martin and CONICET, Argentina	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Protein Subunit	RBD protein fused with Fc of IgG + Adj.	Chulalongkorn University/GPO, Thailand	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Protein Subunit	Capsid-like Particle	AdaptVac (PREVENT-nCoV consortium)	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Protein Subunit	Drosophila S2 insect cell expression system VLPs	ExpreS2ion	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Protein Subunit	Peptide antigens formulated in LNP	IMV Inc	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Protein Subunit	S protein	WRAIR/USAMRIID	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Protein Subunit	S protein +Adjuvant	National Institute of Infectious Disease, Japan/Shionogi/UMN Pharma	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	Influenza
Protein Subunit	VLP-recombinant protein + Adjuvant	Osaka University/ BIKEN/ National Institutes of Biomedical Innovation, Japan	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Protein Subunit	microneedle arrays S1 subunit	Univ. of Pittsburgh	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	MERS
Protein Subunit	Peptide	Vaxil Bio	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Protein Subunit	Adjuvanted protein subunit (RBD)	Biological E Ltd	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Protein Subunit	Peptide	Flow Pharma Inc	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	Ebola, Marburg, HIV, Zika, Influenza, HPV therapeutic vaccine, BreastCA vaccine
Protein Subunit	S protein	AJ Vaccines	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Protein Subunit	li-Key peptide	Generex/EpiVax	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	Influenza, HIV, SARS-CoV
Protein Subunit	S protein	EpiVax/Univ. of Georgia	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	H7N9
Protein Subunit	Protein Subunit EPV-CoV-19	EpiVax	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Protein Subunit	S protein (baculovirus production)	Sanofi Pasteur/GSK	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	Influenza, SARS-CoV

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## SUITE

Protein Subunit	gp-96 backbone	Heat Biologics/Univ. Of Miami	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	NSCLC, HIV, malaria, Zika
Protein Subunit	Molecular clamp stabilized Spike protein	University of Queensland/GSK/Dynavax	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	Nipah, influenza, Ebola, Lassa
Protein Subunit	Peptide vaccine	FBRI SRC VB VECTOR, Rospotrebnadzor, Koltsovo	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	Ebola
Protein Subunit	Subunit vaccine	FBRI SRC VB VECTOR, Rospotrebnadzor, Koltsovo	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Protein Subunit	S1 or RBD protein	Baylor College of Medicine	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	SARS
Protein Subunit	Subunit protein, plant produced	iBio/CC-Pharming	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Protein Subunit	Recombinant protein, nanoparticles (based on S-protein and other epitopes)	Saint-Petersburg scientific research institute of vaccines and serums	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Protein Subunit	COVID-19 XWG-03 truncated S (spike) proteins	Innovax/Xiamen Univ./GSK	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	HPV
Protein Subunit	Adjuvanted microsphere peptide	VIDO-InterVac, University of Saskatchewan	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Protein Subunit	Synthetic Long Peptide Vaccine candidate for S and M proteins	OncoGen	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Protein Subunit	Oral E. coli-based protein expression system of S and N proteins	MIGAL Galilee Research Institute	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Protein Subunit	Nanoparticle vaccine	LakePharma, Inc.	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Protein Subunit	Plant-based subunit (RBD-Fc + Adjuvant)	Baiya Phytopharm/ Chula Vaccine Research Center	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Protein Subunit	OMV-based vaccine	Quadram Institute Biosciences	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	Flu A, plague
Protein Subunit	OMV-based vaccine	BiOMViS Srl/Univ. of Trento	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Protein subunit	structurally modified spherical particles of the tobacco mosaic virus (TMV)	Lomonosov Moscow State University	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	rubella, rotavirus
Protein Subunit	Spike-based	University of Alberta	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	Hepatitis C
Protein Subunit	Recombinant S1-Fc fusion protein	AnyGo Technology	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Protein Subunit	Recombinant protein	Yisheng Biopharma	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Protein Subunit	Recombinant S protein in IC-BEVS	Vabiotech	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Protein Subunit	Orally delivered, heat stable subunit	Applied Biotechnology Institute, Inc.	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Protein Subunit	S-2P protein + CpG 1018	Medigen Vaccine Biologics Corporation/NIAID/Dynavax	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Protein Subunit	Peptides derived from Spike protein	Axon Neuroscience SE	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Protein Subunit	Protein Subunit	MOGAM Institute for Biomedical Research, GC Pharma	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Protein Subunit	RBD-based	Neovii/Tel Aviv University	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Protein Subunit	RBD-based	Kentucky Bioprocessing, Inc	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Protein Subunit	Outer Membrane Vesicle (OMV)-subunit	Intravacc/Epivax	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Protein Subunit	Outer Membrane Vesicle(OMV)-peptide	Intravacc/Epivax	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	

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## SUITE

Protein Subunit	Spike-based (epitope screening)	ImmunoPrecise/LiteVax BV	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Replicating Viral Vector	YF17D Vector	KU Leuven	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Replicating Viral Vector	Measles Vector	Cadila Healthcare Limited	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Replicating Viral Vector	Measles Vector	Institute Pasteur/Themis/Univ. of Pittsburg Center for Vaccine Research/Merck	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	West Nile, Chik, Ebola, Lassa, Zika
Replicating Viral Vector	Measles Vector	FBRI SRC VB VECTOR, Rospotrebnadzor, Koltsovo	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Replicating Viral Vector	Measles Virus (S, N targets)	DZIF – German Center for Infection Research/CanVirex AG	SARS-CoV2	Pre-clinical	Zika, H7N9, CHIKV
Replicating Viral Vector	Horsepox vector expressing S protein	Tonix Pharma/Southern Research	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	Smallpox, monkeypox
Replicating Viral Vector	Live viral vectored vaccine based on attenuated influenza virus backbone (intranasal)	BiOCAD and IEM	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	Influenza
Replicating Viral Vector	Recombinant vaccine based on Influenza A virus, for the prevention of COVID-19 (intranasal)	FBRI SRC VB VECTOR, Rospotrebnadzor, Koltsovo	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	Influenza
Replicating Viral Vector	Attenuated Influenza expressing an antigenic portion of the Spike protein	Fundação Oswaldo Cruz and Instituto Buntantan	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	Influenza
Replicating Viral Vector	Influenza vector expressing RBD	University of Hong Kong	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Replicating Viral Vector	Replication-competent VSV chimeric virus technology (VSVΔG) delivering the SARS-CoV-2 Spike (S) glycoprotein.	IAVI/Merck	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	Ebola, Marburg, Lassa
Replicating Viral Vector	VSV-S	University of Western Ontario	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	HIV, MERS
Replicating Viral Vector	VSV vector	FBRI SRC VB VECTOR, Rospotrebnadzor, Koltsovo	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Replicating Viral Vector	VSV-S	Israel Institute for Biological Research/Weizmann Institute of Science	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Replicating Viral Vector	M2-deficient single replication (M2SR) influenza vector	UW–Madison/FluGen/Bharat Biotech	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	influenza
Replicating Viral Vector	Newcastle disease virus vector (NDV-SARS-CoV-2/Spike)	Intravacc/ Wageningen Bioveterinary Research/Utrecht Univ.	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Replicating Viral Vector	Avian paramyxovirus vector (APMV)	The Lancaster University, UK	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
RNA	mRNA	Selcuk University	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
RNA	LNP-mRNA	Translate Bio/Sanofi Pasteur	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
RNA	LNP-mRNA	CanSino Biologics/Precision NanoSystems	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
RNA	LNP-encapsulated mRNA cocktail encoding VLP	Fudan University/ Shanghai JiaoTong University/RNACure Biopharma	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
RNA	LNP-encapsulated mRNA encoding RBD	Fudan University/ Shanghai JiaoTong University/RNACure Biopharma	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
RNA	Replicating Defective SARS-CoV-2 derived RNAs	Centro Nacional Biotecnología (CNB-CSIC), Spain	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
RNA	LNP-encapsulated mRNA	University of Tokyo/ Daiichi-Sankyo	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	MERS

### DISCLAIMER:

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## SUITE

RNA	Liposome-encapsulated mRNA	BIOCAD	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
RNA	Several mRNA candidates	RNAimmune, Inc.	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
RNA	mRNA	FBRI SRC VB VECTOR, Rospotrebnadzor, Koltsovo	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
RNA	mRNA	China CDC/Tongji University/Stermina	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
RNA	mRNA	Arcturus/Duke-NUS	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	multiple candidates
RNA	LNP-mRNA	Chula Vaccine Research Center/University of Pennsylvania	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
RNA	mRNA in an intranasal delivery system	eTheRNA	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
RNA	mRNA	Greenlight Biosciences	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
RNA	mRNA	IDIBAPS-Hospital Clinic, Spain	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
VLP	VLP	Middle East Technical University	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
VLP	Enveloped Virus-Like Particle (eVLP)	VBI Vaccines Inc.	SARS-CoV-2, SARS-CoV, & MERS-CoV	Pre-Clinical	CMV, GBM, Zika
VLP	S protein integrated in HIV VLPs	IrsiCaixa AIDS Research/IRTA-CReSA/Barcelona Supercomputing Centre/Grifols	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
VLP	VLP + Adjuvant	Mahidol University/ The Government Pharmaceutical Organization (GPO)/Siriraj Hospital	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
VLP	Virus-like particles, lentivirus and baculovirus vehicles	Navarrabiomed, Oncoimmunology group	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
VLP	Virus-like particle, based on RBD displayed on virus-like particles	Saiba GmbH	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
VLP	ADDomer™ multiepitope display	Imophoron Ltd and Bristol University's Max Planck Centre	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
VLP	Unknown	Doherty Institute	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
VLP	VLP	OSIVAX	SARS-CoV1 SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
VLP	eVLP	ARTES Biotechnology	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	malaria
VLP	VLPs peptides/whole virus	Univ. of Sao Paulo	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	
Unknown	Unknown	Tulane University	SARS-CoV2	Pre-Clinical	

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# Le temps nécessaire pour développer un nouveau vaccin depuis la découverte d'un nouveau virus jusqu'à l'Autorisation de Mise sur le Marché (AMM)

## **Au moins 15 ans**

- **Identification du virus** responsable de l'épidémie: **1 an**
- **Développement d'un vaccin: 8 ans** (selon Frédéric Tangy, Paris-Match, 14-20 Mai 2020, voir [Document](#) )
- **Etudes précliniques chez l'animal** : analytiques, galéniques, toxicologiques : **1 an**
- **Etudes cliniques chez l'homme** :
  - **Phase I**: chez **24 à 100 sujets** volontaires sains après **avis favorable d'un Comité de Protection et consentement libre et éclairé** de tous les sujets : **1 an**
  - **Phase II**: chez **100 à 1000 sujets** après **avis favorable d'un Comité de Protection et consentement libre et éclairé** de tous les sujets : **1 à 2 ans**
  - **Phase III** : chez **10 000 à 100 000 sujets** après **avis favorable d'un Comité de Protection et consentement libre et éclairé** de tous les sujets : **2 ans**

**Pendant le développement on ne peut pas passer d'une phase à la suivante sans avoir tous les résultats de la phase précédente**

# Protocoles d'études cliniques de 2 vaccins anti Covid-19

## Vaccins ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 et mRNA-1273

(Rédigés par le NIH)

### 1- Protocole de l'Université d'Oxford / Astra Zeneca. Etude de Phase I avec le vaccin ChAdOx1 nCoV-19

- **Promoteur** de l'étude: Research Services, University Offices Wellington Square, Oxford, 1200, Royaume Uni
- **Pays** de l'étude: **South Africa**
- **Résumé de l'étude:** Essai de phase I/II, en double aveugle, contrôlé par placebo et randomisé individuellement pour évaluer l'innocuité, l'immunogénicité et l'efficacité du vaccin candidat, contre la maladie à coronavirus (COVID-19), ChAdOx1 nCoV-19, chez des adultes âgés de 18 à 65 ans vivant avec et sans VIH en Afrique du Sud. Le vaccin, ou le placebo, sera administré par injection intramusculaire dans le muscle deltoïde du bras non dominant. Au total, 2000 participants seront inscrits à l'essai; 1950 non infectés par le VIH et 50 personnes vivant avec le VIH. Il y aura 4 groupes d'essais, groupe 1 (n=50; cohorte intensive de sécurité et d'immunogénicité, séronégatif pour le VIH), groupe 2a (n=250; sécurité, immunogénicité et efficacité intenses), groupe 2b (n=1650; sécurité, immunogénicité et efficacité du vaccin) et groupe 3 (n=50, cohorte intensive de sécurité et d'immunogénicité, séropositif pour le VIH). Les participants seront suivis pendant 12 mois après l'inscription.
- **Comité d'éthique:** approbation donnée le 21 mai 2020 par University of the Witwatersrand Human Research Ethics Committee Medical, 31 Princess of Wales Terrace, Parktown, Johannesburg, 2193, Afrique du Sud
- **2000 sujets volontaires sains** d'âge compris entre 18 et 65 ans
- **Début** de l'étude : **24 Juin 2020**
- **Fin** de l'étude : **31 Décembre 2021**

# Protocoles d'études cliniques de 2 vaccins anti Covid-19

## Vaccins ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 et mRNA-1273

(Rédigés par le NIH)

### 2- Protocole de l'Université d'Oxford / Astra Zeneca. Etude de Phase II / III avec le vaccin ChAdOx1 nCoV-19

- **Titre de l'étude** : une étude de phase 2/3 pour déterminer l'efficacité, la sécurité et l'immunogénicité du candidat Vaccin ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 contre la maladie (COVID-19)
- **Pays de l'étude** : United-Kingdom
- **Promoteur de l'étude**: Research Services, University Offices Wellington Square, Oxford, 1200, Royaume-Uni
- **Résumé de l'étude**: Evaluer l'efficacité du candidat ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 chez l'adulte âgé de **18 ans et plus**. Evaluer l'innocuité du candidat vaccin ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 chez l'adulte et l'enfant. Evaluer le profil de sécurité, de tolérabilité et de réactogénicité du candidat ChAdOx1 nCoV-19
- **Avis favorable** de l'Autorité compétente : **5 avril 2020**
- **Avis favorable** du Comité d'éthique : **8 avril 2020**
- **12 390 volontaires** sains répartis en 4 tranches d'âge: **60 de moins de 18 ans. 60 enfants de 2 à 11 ans. 12030 adultes âgés de 18 à 64 ans. 240 sujets de plus de 65 ans**
- **Début** de l'étude : **Mai 2020**
- **Fin** de l'étude : **Mai 2021**

# Protocoles d'études cliniques de 2 vaccins Covid-19

## Vaccins ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 et mRNA-1273

(Rédigés par le NIH)

### 3- Protocole d'étude de phase III Université d'Oxford / Astra Zeneca avec le vaccin ChAdOx1 nCoV-19

- **Titre de l'étude** : Un essai contrôlé randomisé de phase III pour déterminer l'innocuité, l'efficacité et l'immunogénicité du vaccin **ChAdOx1 nCoV-19**
- **Pays de l'étude** : **Brésil**
- **Comités d'éthiques** : approbation en cours:
  1. Commission nationale d'éthique de la recherche (Comissão Nacional de Ética em Pesquisa, (CONEP) - Brésil
  2. Comité d'éthique de la recherche tropicale d'Oxford (OxTREC) - Royaume-Uni
- **2000 volontaires** sains âgés de 18 à 55 ans
- **Début de l'étude** : **1er mai 2020**
- **Fin de l'étude** : **31 juillet 2021**



# Protocoles d'études cliniques de 2 vaccins Covid-19

## Vaccins ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 et mRNA-1273

(Rédigés par le NIH)

### 4- Protocole pour l'étude de phase I de Moderna avec leur nouveau vaccin mRNA-1273

- **Titre de l'étude:** Étude de sécurité et d'immunogénicité du vaccin 2019-nCoV (ARNm-1273) pour la prophylaxie de l'infection par le SRAS-CoV2 COVID-19. Il s'agit d'un essai clinique de phase I, en ouvert, à dose variable chez les hommes et les femmes, à partir de 18 ans
- **Promoteur de l'étude :** National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID)
- **Pays de l'étude :** États-Unis d'Amérique (Géorgie, Maryland, Washington)
- **Résumé de l'étude :** Il s'agit d'un essai clinique de phase I, ouvert, à dose variable, chez des hommes et des femmes non enceintes, à partir de 18 ans inclus, en bonne santé et répondant à tous les critères d'éligibilité. Cet essai clinique vise à évaluer la sécurité, réactogénicité et immunogénicité de l'ARNm-1273 fabriqué par ModernaTX, Inc. L'ARNm-1273 est un nouveau vaccin à base d'ARNm encapsulé dans des nanoparticules lipidiques (LNP) qui code pour une protéine de pointe (S) stabilisée par préfusion de longueur complète du SARS-CoV-2. L'inscription aura lieu dans jusqu'à 3 sites de recherche clinique nationaux. Cent cinquante-cinq sujets seront inscrits dans l'une des treize cohortes (10 microgrammes [mcg], 25 mcg, 50 mcg, 100 mcg et 250 mcg). Les sujets recevront une injection intramusculaire (IM) (0,5 millilitres [mL]) d'ARNm-1273 aux jours 1 et 29 dans le muscle deltoïde et seront suivis pendant 12 mois après la deuxième vaccination (jour 394). Des visites de suivi auront lieu 1, 2 et 4 semaines après chaque vaccination (jours 8, 15, 29, 36, 43 et 57), ainsi que 3, 6 et 12 mois après la deuxième vaccination (jours 119, 209 et 394).
- **Approbation du Comté d'éthique :** ????????
- **155 volontaires sains âgés de 18 à 99 ans**
- **Début de l'étude:** 16 mars 2020
- **Fin de l'étude:** 22 novembre 2021

# **Protocoles d'études cliniques de 2 vaccins Covid-19**

## **Vaccins ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 et mRNA-1273**

(Rédigés par le NIH)

### **5- Protocole pour l'étude de phase II de Moderna avec le vaccin mRNA-1273**

- **Titre de l'étude:** Étude de phase 2a, randomisée, en aveugle, contrôlée par placebo, avec confirmation de dose pour évaluer l'innocuité, la réactigénocité et l'immunogénocité du vaccin mRNA-1273 contre le SRAS-COV-2 chez les adultes âgés de 18 ans et plus
- **Promoteur de l'étude :** Moderna TX, Inc.
- **Collaborateurs :** Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority
- **Pays de l'étude :** United States of America .
- **Lieux de l'étude:** Georgia, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah.
- **Approbation d'éthiques :** Études d'un produit pharmaceutique réglementé par la FDA aux États Unis ????
- **600 sujets volontaires sains âgés de 18 à 55 et plus**
- **Début de l'étude :** 20 mai 2020
- **Fin de l'étude :** August, 2021

# **Le vaccin anti-COVID-19 : ChAdOx1 nCoV-19**

Selon les informations du NIH, dirigé par le Dr Anthony Fauci, et de l'OMS, dirigé par le Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, 160 vaccins anti Covid-19 seraient en développement. Mais, après avoir examiné les protocoles de phases 1, 2, et 3, rédigés par le NIH, des rares études cliniques en cours, et leur avancement, on arrive à la conclusion suivante :

**Le seul vaccin qui a été développé,  
réellement fabriqué depuis plus d'un an,  
et déjà livré, est le vaccin ChAdOx1 nCoV-19**

**Tous les 159 autres vaccins sont des "leurres"**

**ChAdOx1 nCoV-19** est le fruit d'une collaboration entre l'Institut Pasteur (Sanofi), fabriquant du virus Covid-19, et l'Institut Jenner (Astra Zeneca), qui a fourni le virus vecteur ChAdOx1

Dans ChAdOx1 nCoV-19, le génome du Coronavirus Covid-19 est porté par le génome de l'adénovirus du Chimpanzée ChAdOx1, qui sert de virus vecteur

# **COVID-19 Vaccine: ChAdOx1 nCoV-19**

According to information provided by the NIH and WHO, 160 vaccines against Covid-19 are under development. But, after reviewing Phase 1, 2 and 3 clinical studies, the protocols of which were all written by the NIH, and their advancement, we came to the following conclusion:

**The only vaccine that has been developed  
and already manufactured for several months  
is the ChAdOx1 nCoV-19**

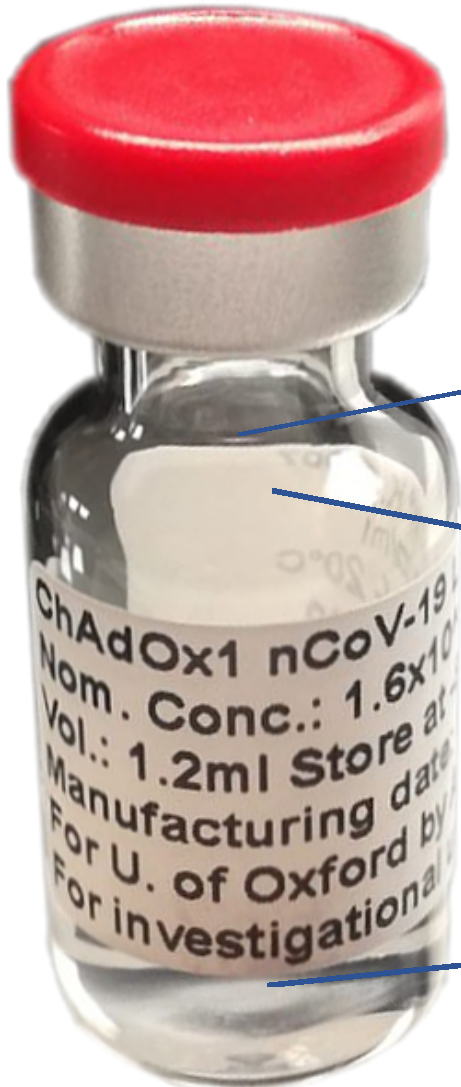
**All other 159 vaccines are "decoys"**

ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 is the result of a collaboration between the Institut Pasteur (Sanofi) and the Jenner Institute (AstraZeneca).

In ChAdOx1 nCoV-19, the genome of Covid-19 coronavirus is carried by the Chimpanzee adenovirus ChAdOx1, which serves as a viral vector

# COVID-19 Vaccine: ChAdOx1 n-CoV-19

In the only vaccine developed and put into production, the genome of the Covid-19 coronavirus is carried by the Chimpanzee adenovirus ChAdOx1, which serves as a viral vector



**ChAdOx1 nCoV-19:** Covid-19 coronavirus carried by the vector virus **ChAdOx1**

**Nanoparticles** described in Microsoft Patent PCT/US2019/038084, which will control you thanks to 5G

**Disinfectants:** either **Thimerosal** or **Formaldehyde** and antibiotics

Pour lire les publications : voir [DOCUMENTS 10 et 11](#)

# TRAITEMENT DES PATIENTS INFECTES PAR LE COVID-19 PAR L'HYDROXYCHLOROQUINE

Justification de l'utilisation de :

- Hydroxychloroquine
- Hydroxychloroquine et Azithromycine (ou un antibiotique des familles des macrolides ou des tétracyclines):

Pourquoi Agnès BUZYN et Olivier VERAN  
ont interdit la prescription de l'Hydroxychloroquine  
aux patients infectés par le Covid-19 ?

Agnès BUZYN et Yves LEVY savent que des séquences d'ADN  
du germe de la Malaria sont insérées dans le génome du Covid-19

Dans ces conditions l'administration d'hydroxychloroquine  
détruit le génome du Covid-19 et stoppe l'infection.

**Des publications complémentaires sont communiquées ci-après:**

**Les versions complètes des publications sont accessibles sur le site [www.verite-covid19.fr](http://www.verite-covid19.fr)  
et désignées par des Documents numérotés**



Pour lire cet article voir [Document 10](#)

*Therapeutic Drug Monitoring*  
13:496-501 © 1991 Raven Press, Ltd., New York

## Pharmacokinetics of Quinine and Doxycycline in Patients with Acute Falciparum Malaria: A Study in Africa

\*†‡§<sup>||</sup>William Couet, †Roland Laroche, ‡Jean-Jacques Floch, \*Bertrand Istin,  
\*Jean-Bernard Fourtillan, and §Jean-Frédéric Saunier

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**Summary:** The pharmacokinetics of quinine was investigated in patients with acute falciparum malaria treated with quinine alone or in the presence of doxycycline. Twenty-six patients divided into two groups of equal number were enrolled in the study. In the absence of doxycycline, the volume of distribution of quinine (mean  $\pm$  SD) was estimated to be  $1.32 \pm 0.32$  L/kg, and its clearance was  $0.125 \pm 0.47$  L/h/kg, which was only in partial agreement with previously published data. No effect of doxycycline on the pharmacokinetics of quinine was observed. **Key Words:** Acute falciparum malaria—Quinine—Doxycycline—Pharmacokinetics.

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## Pour lire cet article voir Document 11

Gaillard et al. *Malar J* (2015) 14:445  
DOI 10.1186/s12936-015-0980-0

# Tetracyclines in malaria

Tiphaine Gaillard<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Marylin Madamet<sup>2,4,5</sup> and Bruno Pradines<sup>1,2,5,6\*</sup>

## Abstract

Malaria, a parasite vector-borne disease, is one of the greatest health threats in tropical regions, despite the availability of malaria chemoprophylaxis. The emergence and rapid extension of *Plasmodium falciparum* resistance to various anti-malarial drugs has gradually limited the number of potential malaria therapeutics available to clinicians. In this context, doxycycline, a synthetically derived tetracycline, constitutes an interesting alternative for malaria treatment and prophylaxis. Doxycycline is a slow-acting blood schizontocidal agent that is highly effective at preventing malaria. In areas with chloroquine and multidrug-resistant *P. falciparum* parasites, doxycycline has already been successfully used in combination with quinine to treat malaria, and it has been proven to be effective and well-tolerated. Although not recommended for pregnant women and children younger than 8 years of age, severe adverse effects are rarely reported. In addition, resistance to doxycycline is rarely described. Prophylactic and clinical failures of doxycycline have been associated with both inadequate doses and poor patient compliance. The effects of tetracyclines on parasites are not completely understood. A better comprehension of the mechanisms underlying drug resistance would facilitate the identification of molecular markers of resistance to predict and survey the emergence of resistance.

**Keywords:** Malaria, *Plasmodium falciparum*, Anti-malarial drug, Resistance, Tetracycline, Doxycycline, Prophylaxis, Treatment

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## Pour lire cet article voir [Document 5](#)

# ChAdOx1 and MVA based vaccine candidates against MERS-CoV elicit neutralising antibodies and cellular immune responses in mice



Naif Khalaf Alharbi<sup>a,b,\*</sup>, Eriko Padron-Regalado<sup>a</sup>, Craig P. Thompson<sup>a,c</sup>, Alexandra Kupke<sup>d,e</sup>, Daniel Wells<sup>a</sup>, Megan A. Sloan<sup>a</sup>, Keith Grehan<sup>f</sup>, Nigel Temperton<sup>f</sup>, Teresa Lambe<sup>a</sup>, George Warimwe<sup>a</sup>, Stephan Becker<sup>d,e</sup>, Adrian V.S. Hill<sup>a</sup>, Sarah C. Gilbert<sup>a</sup>

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## ABSTRACT

The Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV) has infected more than 1900 humans, since 2012. The syndrome ranges from asymptomatic and mild cases to severe pneumonia and death. The virus is believed to be circulating in dromedary camels without notable symptoms since the 1980s. Therefore, dromedary camels are considered the only animal source of infection. Neither antiviral drugs nor vaccines are approved for veterinary or medical use despite active research on this area. Here, we developed four vaccine candidates against MERS-CoV based on ChAdOx1 and MVA viral vectors, two candidates per vector. All vaccines contained the full-length spike gene of MERS-CoV; ChAdOx1 MERS vaccines were produced with or without the leader sequence of the human tissue plasminogen activator gene (tPA) where MVA MERS vaccines were produced with tPA, but either the mH5 or F11 promoter driving expression of the spike gene. All vaccine candidates were evaluated in a mouse model in prime only or prime-boost regimens. ChAdOx1 MERS with tPA induced higher neutralising antibodies than ChAdOx1 MERS without tPA. A single dose of ChAdOx1 MERS with tPA elicited cellular immune responses as well as neutralising antibodies that were boosted to a significantly higher level by MVA MERS. The humoral immunogenicity of a single dose of ChAdOx1 MERS with tPA was equivalent to two doses of MVA MERS (also with tPA). MVA MERS with mH5 or F11 promoter induced similar antibody levels; however, F11 promoter enhanced the cellular immunogenicity of MVA MERS to significantly higher magnitudes. In conclusion, our study showed that MERS-CoV vaccine candidates could be optimized by utilising different viral vectors, various genetic designs of the vectors, or different regimens to increase immunogenicity. ChAdOx1 and MVA vectored vaccines have been safely evaluated in camels and humans and these MERS vaccine candidates should now be tested in camels and in clinical trials.

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# Correlation Between Relative Nasopharyngeal Virus RNA Load and Lymphocyte Count Disease Severity in Patients with COVID-19

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## Abstract

The aim of this study was to analyze the correlation between dynamic changes in the nasopharyngeal viral load of patients infected with the new coronavirus causing pneumonia and lymphocyte count disease severity. Cases newly diagnosed with COVID-19 at the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanchang University from January 2020 to February 2020 were analyzed retrospectively. Quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction was used to determine severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) from throat swab sample  $\Delta$ CT values; lymphocyte and lymphocyte subset counts, coagulation system factor levels, myocardial injury indexes, and laboratory biochemical indicators were compared between the mild group and the severe group. The correlation between the relative load of nasopharyngeal SARS-CoV-2 RNA and severe disease symptoms was analyzed. Of the 76 patients, 49 were male and 27 were female. The lymphocyte, CD4<sup>+</sup> T lymphocyte, and CD8<sup>+</sup> T lymphocyte counts all differed significantly between the two groups ( $p < 0.001$ ), as did differences in interleukin (IL)-2R, IL-6, and IL-8 levels ( $p = 0.022$ ,  $0.026$ , and  $0.012$ , respectively). Moreover, there were significant differences in prothrombin time, D-dimer, and fibrinogen levels between the mild group and the severe group ( $p = 0.029$ ,  $0.006$ , and  $< 0.001$ , respectively), and in lactate dehydrogenase and troponin ( $p < 0.001$  and  $p = 0.007$ , respectively). SARS-CoV-2 RNA load and lymphocyte count, CD4<sup>+</sup> T lymphocyte count, and CD8<sup>+</sup> T lymphocyte count were linearly negatively correlated ( $p < 0.001$ ). SARS-CoV-2 RNA load was positively correlated with IL-2R, prothrombin time, lactate dehydrogenase, and hypersensitive troponin T ( $p = 0.002$ ,  $p = 0.009$ , and  $p < 0.001$ , respectively). In addition, the time that it took for the nucleic acid test to turn negative was significantly shorter for patients in the mild group than for those in the severe group ( $Z = -6.713$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ). In conclusion, relative SARS-CoV-2 RNA load in the nasopharynx is closely related to COVID-19 severity. If the relative RNA load was higher, the lymphocyte count was lower, organ damage was greater, and the time it took for the nucleic acid test to turn negative was longer.

**Keywords:** nasopharyngeal virus RNA load, COVID-19, lymphocyte count, organ damage

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# Tetracyclines in malaria

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## Abstract

Malaria, a parasite vector-borne disease, is one of the greatest health threats in tropical regions, despite the availability of malaria chemoprophylaxis. The emergence and rapid extension of *Plasmodium falciparum* resistance to various anti-malarial drugs has gradually limited the number of potential malaria therapeutics available to clinicians. In this context, doxycycline, a synthetically derived tetracycline, constitutes an interesting alternative for malaria treatment and prophylaxis. Doxycycline is a slow-acting blood schizontocidal agent that is highly effective at preventing malaria.

In areas with chloroquine and multidrug-resistant *P. falciparum* parasites, doxycycline has already been successfully used in combination with quinine to treat malaria, and it has been proven to be effective and well-tolerated. Although not recommended for pregnant women and children younger than 8 years of age, severe adverse effects are rarely reported. In addition, resistance to doxycycline is rarely described. Prophylactic and clinical failures of doxycycline have been associated with both inadequate doses and poor patient compliance. The effects of tetracyclines on parasites are not completely understood. A better comprehension of the mechanisms underlying drug resistance would facilitate the identification of molecular markers of resistance to predict and survey the emergence of resistance.

**Keywords:** Malaria, *Plasmodium falciparum*, Anti-malarial drug, Resistance, Tetracycline, Doxycycline, Prophylaxis, Treatment

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