

# China Healthcare Sector

## The race for a COVID-19 vaccine

- **Vaccines could be the final solution for COVID-19 pandemic.** As of 16 May, cumulative COVID-19 cases surpassed 4.6mn in overseas countries while cumulative mortality rate has slightly declined to 6.7% over the past week. The outbreak in major developed countries in western Europe and North America have been gradually controlled. However, many developing countries are at early stage of the outbreak. We highlight that Brazil, Russia and India recorded surging infected cases and may become the next center of coronavirus pandemic.
- **Outbreak to last longer than expected.** Worryingly, for overseas countries that have passed the peak of the outbreak, new cases have been declining at a very slow speed. This implies that the outbreak will last longer than we have expected. It has been consensual that the virus will be with human for quite a long time. Hence, vaccines may be final solution to tackle the outbreak. Although several vaccines have started clinical trials in China and overseas, we may still need to wait for approximately at least six months for vaccines to become available for emergency use. According to WHO, there were at least 118 potential COVID-19 vaccines in the works around the world but only eight were in clinical trials. Only two vaccine candidates have entered into phase 2 trials, both were developed by Chinese companies, including Ad5-nCov developed by CanSino (6185 HK, NR) and another candidate developed by CNBG.
- **Limited data have been revealed on COVID-19 vaccine candidates.** On 18 May (EST), Moderna (MRNA US, NR) released Phase I interim data for its COVID-19 vaccine candidate, mRNA-1273. Based on the released data, all vaccinated subjects had immune response, and eight subjects have developed neutralizing antibodies. In addition, two other COVID-19 vaccine candidates also published preclinical animal data recently, including ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 from The Jenner Institute in the University of Oxford and PiCoVacc from Sinovac Biotech (SVA US, NR) based in China. Both ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 and PiCoVacc showed immunogenicity in rhesus macaques (恒河猴).
- **Major types of COVID-19 vaccine.** There are majorly five types of COVID-19 vaccines by classification of development technologies, including inactivated vaccine, recombinant protein vaccine, viral vector-based vaccine, RNA vaccine, and DNA vaccine (See Figure 1). Moderna's mRNA-1273 is an RNA vaccine. Cansino's Ad5-nCov and Oxford's ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 are viral vector-based vaccine while Sinovac's PiCoVacc is an inactivated vaccine.
- **Development of vaccines against COVID-19 is still in an early stage** at this point and limited data were disclosed. Some vaccine candidates in overseas countries were pushed into clinical phase even without supportive animal data. However, we think some leading candidates might benefit from significant first mover advantage in the future, including Ad5-nCov from Cansino (6185 HK, NR).

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#### China Healthcare Sector

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## Overview of recent vaccine data:

**For mRNA-1273**, Moderna revealed very limited information of the Phase I trial while the safety and efficacy (immunogenicity and neutralizing antibody) data remains to be monitored for a longer period. Moderna stated that all 45 subjects in Phase I (25mg/100mg/250mg cohorts) have developed binding antibodies, but only noticed eight subjects in 25mg and 100mg cohorts have developed neutralizing antibodies. We don't know whether the remaining 37 subjects would develop neutralizing antibodies or not. Moderna stated the levels of binding antibodies in 25mg and 100mg cohorts were similar to or greater than the level of the convalescents. However, how long the binding antibodies level could last remains a question mark. In addition, Moderna didn't disclose the exact concentration of binding antibodies in vaccinated subjects, given that the binding antibodies levels in convalescents could vary a lot. There is no doubt that mRNA-1273 is the most concerned RNA vaccine candidate. However, this technique is new for vaccine development. Given the limited data released by Moderna, it might be too early to judge the outlook of mRNA-1273 before complete safety and efficacy data are available.

**For PiCoVacc**, Sinovac published a paper in *Science* on 6 May, indicating PiCoVacc could induce neutralizing antibodies in mice, rats and rhesus macaques. Two different doses of PiCoVacc (3µg and 6µg) could provide partial or complete protection in rhesus macaques against SARS-CoV-2 challenge (See Figure 2). In this study, rhesus macaques were vaccinated three times before virus challenge. Viral loads decreased significantly in all vaccinated macaques and all four macaques that received the high dose (6µg) had no detectable viral loads in pharynx, crissum and lung at day 7 after infection. In the 3µg dose group, viral blip could be partially detected. Although no antibody-dependent enhancement (ADE) was observed in for the vaccinated macaques, further studies need to be carried out with a longer monitoring to assess whether there is manifestation of ADE after antibody titers wane.

**For ChAdOx1 nCoV-19**, Oxford released a preprint version of a submitted paper stating that ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 worked to protect rhesus macaques. Six macaques that received the ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 vaccine 28 days before being infected with SARS-CoV-2 were compared with three control macaques that did not receive the vaccine. The vaccinated animals showed no signs of virus replication in the lungs, significantly lower levels of respiratory disease and no lung damage compared to control animals. The most controversial data were that ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 showed no difference in the amount of viral RNA (both gRNA and sgRNA) detected from nasal secretions in the vaccinated monkeys as compared to the unvaccinated animals when exposed to SARS-CoV-2. Furthermore, although the lung viral load in vaccinated animals was prominently lower than unvaccinated ones, the genomic RNA (gRNA) in lung tissue was not low enough (dozens of gRNA/g were detected). However, this is preliminary and pre-clinical result of ChAdOx1 nCoV-19. Someone compare this result with PiCoVacc's pre-clinical study which we think is somehow unfair: in the PiCoVacc study, macaques were vaccinated three times before exposed to SARS-CoV-2, but in ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 study, macaques were only vaccinated one time. And it might take longer time for ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 to eliminate viral RNA than an inactivated vaccine.

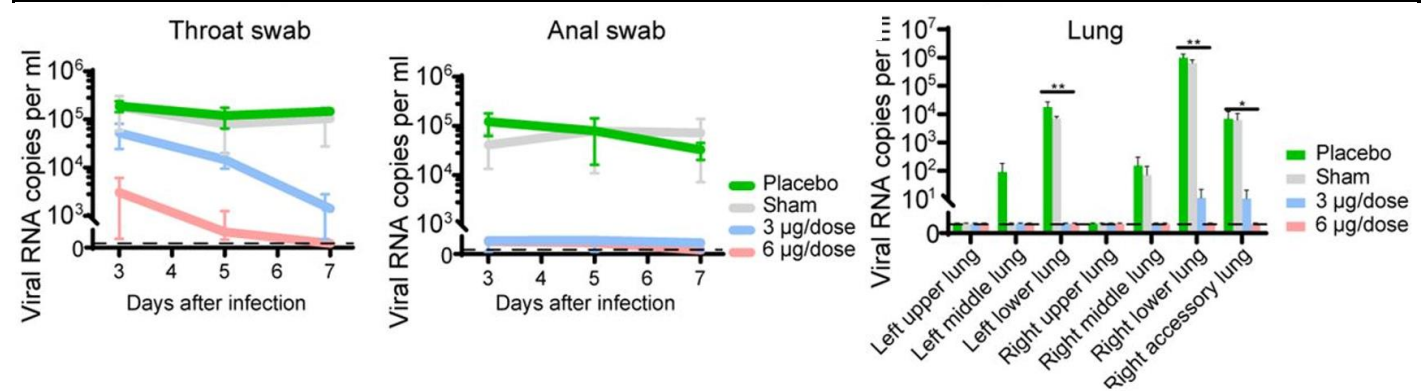
**To summarize**, the mRNA-1273 might be safe at 25mg and 100mg doses, but needs more data to prove its efficacy. PiCoVacc showed outstanding protection from SARS-CoV-2 infection in animal studies, especially for 6µg group, but more studies will be necessary to confirm if there is any risk of ADE. Single dose of ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 can provide partial protection from SARS-CoV-2 in macaques while the protection may not be enough. Dose and frequency of ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 vaccination might need to be optimized, in our view.

**Figure 1: Major progress of COVID-19 vaccine candidates in China and ex-China**

Vaccine classification	Company/Institute	Candidate	Pre-Clinical	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Expected milestones
Inactivated Vaccine	国药集团中国生物武汉所	PiCoVacc		Phase I/II started 12-Apr	PhII stage Started 24-Apr		
	科兴生物/中国医学科学院/浙江疾控			Phase I/II started 17-Apr	Plan to start in May/June	Plan to start by year end	
Recombinant protein Vaccine	Novavax/Emergent Biosolution	NVX-coV2373		Plan to start in May			Preliminary data expect to be available in July. Phase II data expect to be available by year end.
	Sanofi/GSK	Unnamed		Plan to start in 2H20			Expect to be granted EUA in 2H21.
	万泰生物/厦门大学/GSK						
	智飞科龙/中科院						
Viral vector-based Vaccine	Vaxart						
	Johnson & Johnson	Ad26 SARS-CoV-2		Plan to start in Sep			Preliminary data expect to be available in Dec. Expect to be granted EUA in 1Q21.
	University of Oxford/Vaccitech	ChAdOx1 nCoV-19		Started 23-Apr		Plan to start this fall	Expect to be granted EUA in Sep.
	华兰生物/香港大学/厦门大学						
	康希诺/军事医学科学院	Ad5-nCov		Started Mid-Mar	Started 12-Apr		Preliminary data expect to be available in May.
RNA Vaccine	珠海丽凡达						
	浙江特瑞斯/四川大学						
	冠昊生物						
	斯微生物						
	BioNTech/Pfizer	BNT162		Phase I/II started late Apr			Expect to be granted EUA in Oct.
	CureVac						
	Moderna/NIH	mRNA-1273		Started 16-Mar	plan to start in 2Q20	plan to start in Jul 2020	Phase I interim data published on 18-May. Preliminary data expect to be available in 2Q20. Expect to be granted EUA this fall.
DNA Vaccine	北京民海						
	Inovio/艾隶维欣/康泰生物	INO-4800		Started 6-Apr	Phase II/III plan to start this summer		Preliminary data expect to be available in end-Jun.

Source: Company website; Note: EUA=Emergency Use Authorization

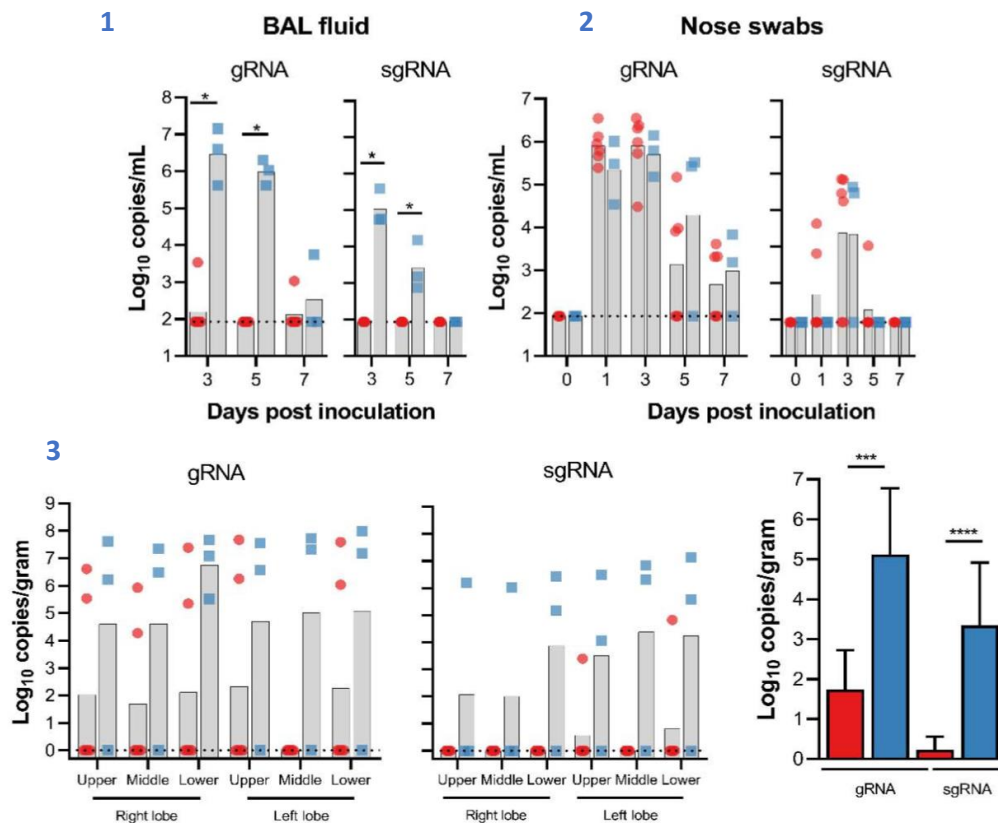
Figure 2: Viral loads of throat and anal swab specimens collected from the inoculated macaques



Note: Viral loads of throat and anal swab specimens collected from the inoculated macaques at day 3, 5 and 7 post-infection were monitored. Viral loads in various lobes of lung tissue from all the inoculated macaques at day 7 post-infection were measured.

Source: Q. Gao et al., Science. 10.1126/science.abc1932 (2020).

Figure 3: Clinical signs and viral load in rhesus macaques inoculated with SARS-CoV-2 after vaccination with ChAdOx1 nCoV-19



Note: 1. Viral load in BAL fluid obtained from rhesus macaques, bar at geometric mean. 2. Viral load in nose swabs obtained from rhesus macaques, bar at geometric mean. 3. Viral load in tissues at 7 days post inoculation. Pictured are individual values with geometric mean bars (left panels) and geometric mean of all lung lobes per group (right panel).

Source: N van Doremalen et al. bioRxiv 2020.05.13.093195; doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.05.13.093195>

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