

# IS mRNA THE FUTURE OF VACCINE TECHNOLOGY?

The mRNA COVID-19 vaccine took only a year to develop – beating the previous fastest traditional vaccine development, held by the 1967 mumps vaccine, of four years. How does mRNA vaccine technology differ from traditional vaccine technology?

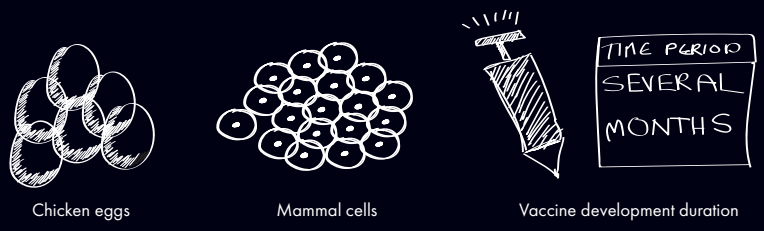
## VACCINE PRODUCTION PROCESSES COMPARED

### TRADITIONAL VACCINES

### mRNA VACCINES

#### PRODUCTION TIME

Vaccines are produced from viruses grown in chicken eggs or mammal cells. The process can take months, slowing down development.



#### PRODUCTION TIME

The RNA in mRNA is made from a DNA template of a virus. The DNA is synthesized from an electronic sequence, and can be distributed electronically. The process takes around a week.



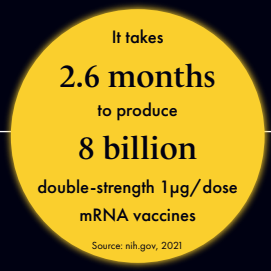
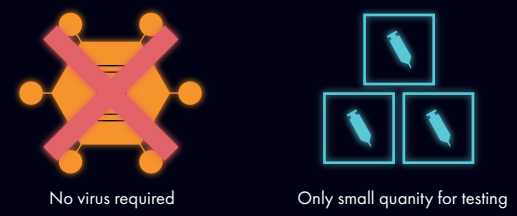
#### BIOSAFETY

Large quantity of virus is needed to make each batch of vaccine, which can create potential hazards.



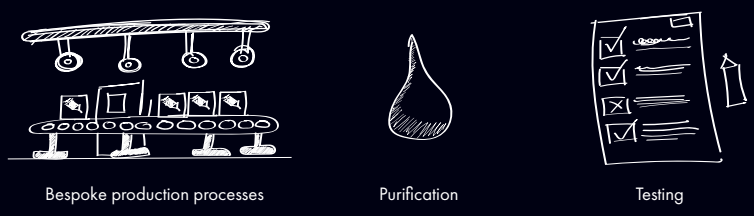
#### BIOSAFETY

No virus is needed to make batches of mRNA vaccines, only a small quantity for vaccine testing.



#### FLEXIBILITY

A bespoke production process is needed for each new vaccine, including its purification and testing.

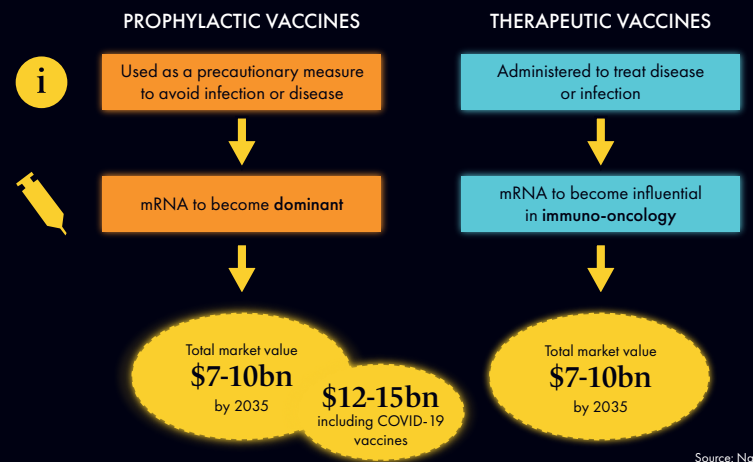


#### FLEXIBILITY

In future, the process may be scaled, enabling the replacement of target proteins with minimal changes to production, so the target virus can be easily changed.

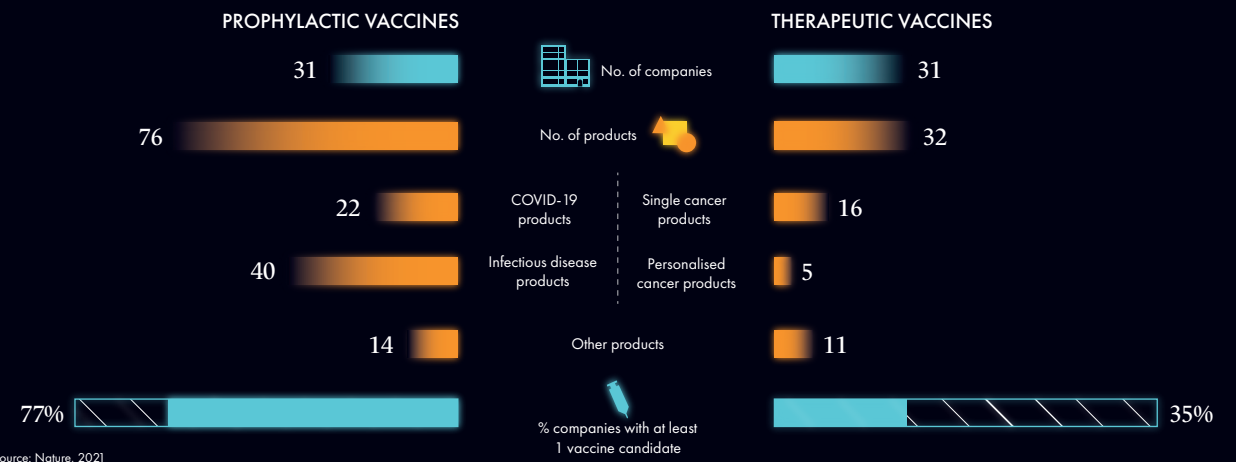


### FUTURE OF mRNA VACCINES



Source: Nature, 2021

### mRNA VACCINES IN DEVELOPMENT



Source: Nature, 2021