# 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

#### PRODUCTION TIME

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

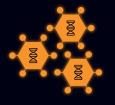








Vaccine development duration



Virus DNA





Vaccine development duration

#### PRODUCTION TIME

**mRNA VACCINES** 

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.



Vaccine batches



Potential hazards



Large virus quanitities



No virus required

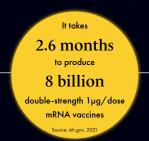


Only small quanity for testing

1 vaccine candidate

#### **BIOSAFETY**

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



**FLEXIBILITY** 

#### **FLEXIBILITY**

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





Bespoke production processes



Purification



Testing

Source: Nature, 2021



ng Target virus easily changed

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.

## mRNA VACCINES IN DEVELOPMENT

#### **FUTURE OF mRNA VACCINES** PROPHYLACTIC VACCINES THERAPEUTIC VACCINES Administered to treat disease Used as a precautionary measure to avoid infection or disease or infection mRNA to become influential mRNA to become dominant in immuno-oncology Total market value Total market value \$7-10bn \$7-10bn \$12-15bn by 2035 by 2035 including COVID-19 Source: Nature, 2021

