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What is Normal?

"...social and economic life can function"

WHO SEARO, Local epidemiology should guide focused action in 'new normal' COVID-19 world, 15 May 2020

NEW NORMAL

"a new way of living and going about our lives, work and interactions with other people"

TheStar, Covid-19: What does the 'new normal' mean?, 21 May 2020

Previous new normals:

New normal after World War II (1945)

New normal after *Orde Lama* (1966)

New normal after the Asian economic crisis (1998)

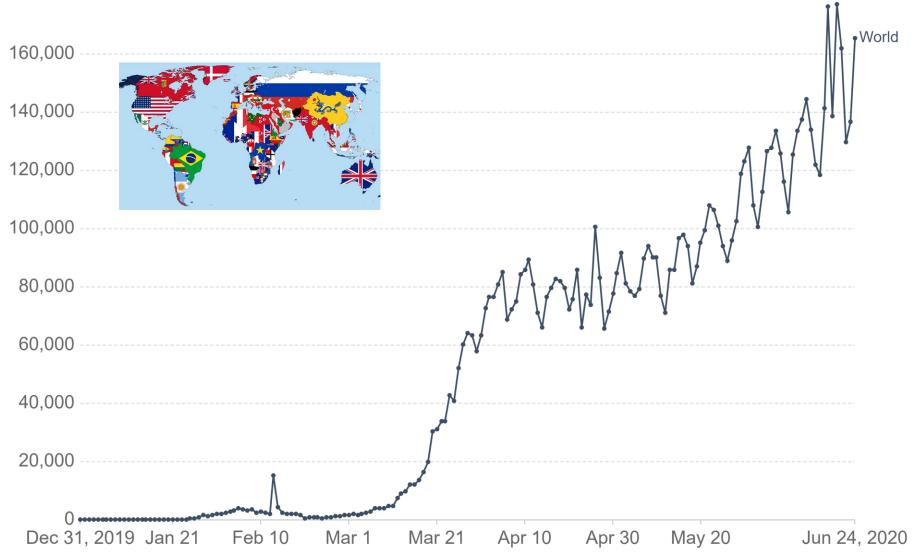
New normal after the global economic crisis (2008)

New normal after COVID-19 (2020)

Daily confirmed COVID-19 cases



The number of confirmed cases is lower than the number of total cases. The main reason for this is limited testing.



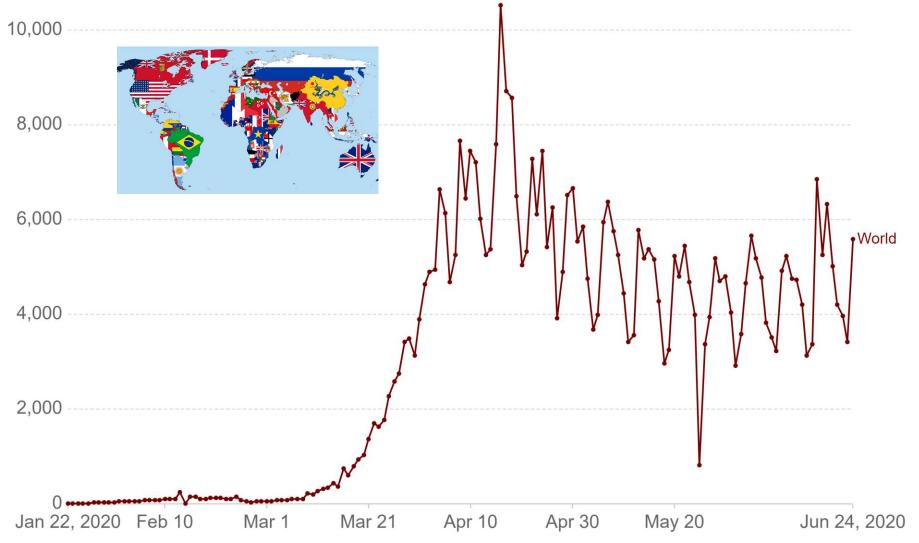
Source: European CDC – Situation Update Worldwide – Last updated 24th June, 11:00 (London time)

OurWorldInData.org/coronavirus • CC BY

Daily confirmed COVID-19 deaths



Limited testing and challenges in the attribution of the cause of death means that the number of confirmed deaths may not be an accurate count of the true number of deaths from COVID-19.



Source: European CDC – Situation Update Worldwide – Last updated 24th June, 11:00 (London time)

OurWorldInData.org/coronavirus • CC BY





COVID-19 mutations helping virus spread in humans: UK scientists



A police officer wears a thermal headgear to monitor the temperature of commuters in New Delhi.

Latest Updates

Coronavirus pandemic threatens Saudi progress on energy transition, says WEF



Pompeo lands in Israel for talks on West Bank annexations



RAK ruler grants expat boy's wish to be reuinited with mother after COVID-19 pandemic



Dubai allows reopening of hotel beaches, but only for guests



What We Are Reading







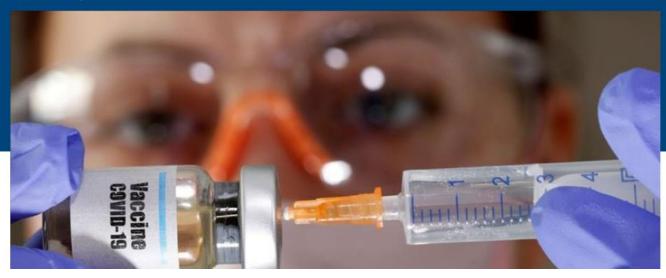


LATEST ON CORONAVIRUS OUTBREAK

COVID-19 mutations could risk vaccine: UK researchers

London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine say mutations could impact vaccine, drugs being developed against virus

Karim El-Bar | 11.05.2020

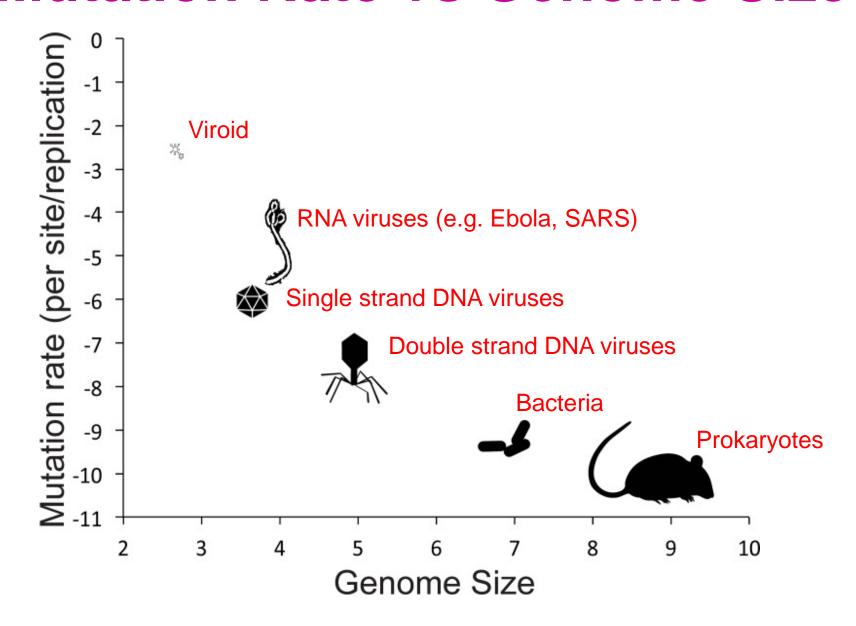




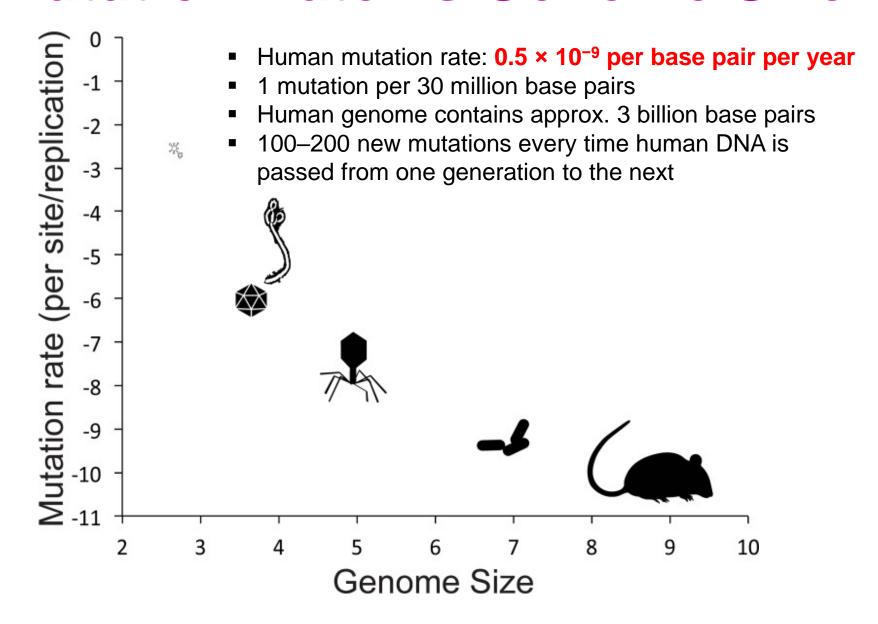
'9,647 Turkish citizens In virus quarantine'

SARS-CoV-2 Mutations

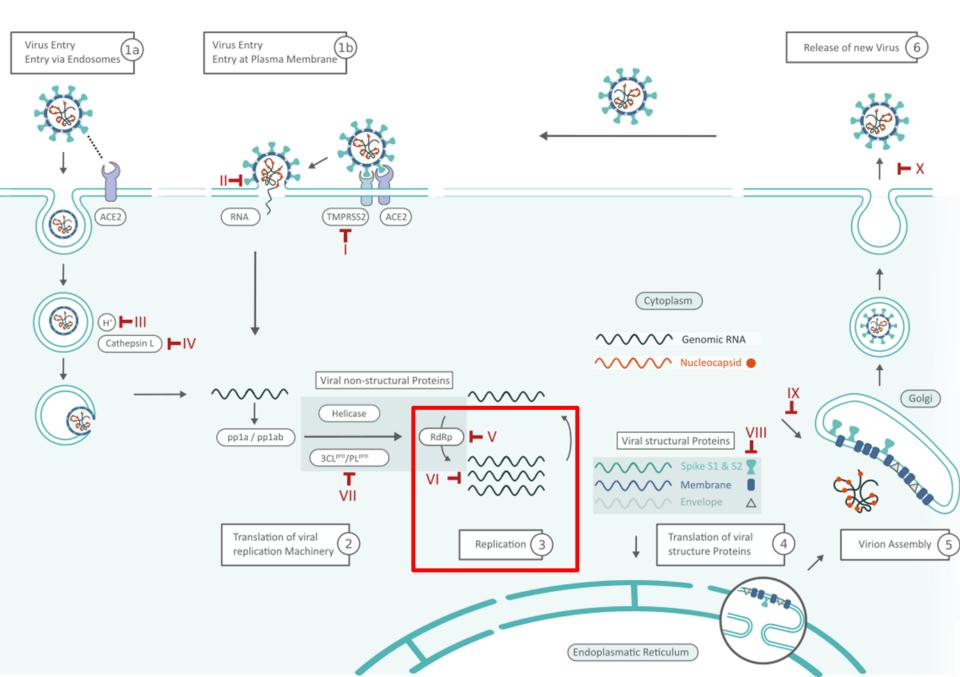
Mutation Rate vs Genome Size



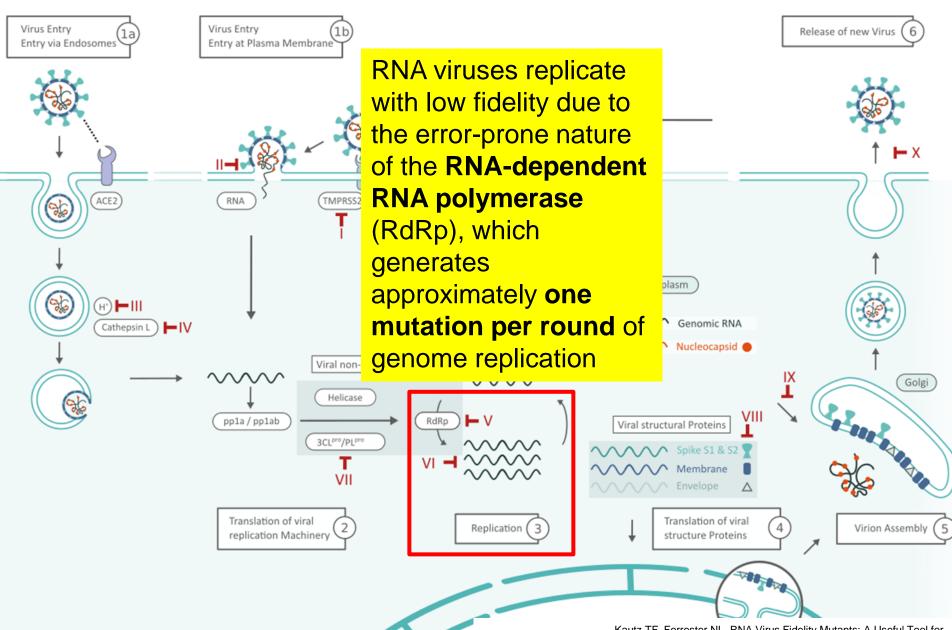
Mutation Rate vs Genome Size



Why are RNA virus mutation rates so damn high?



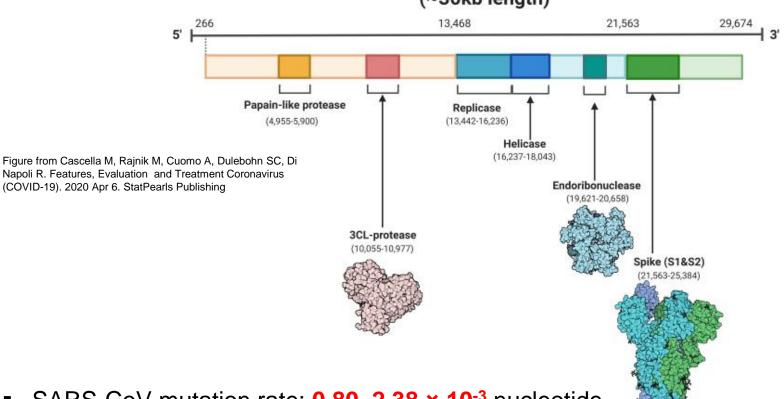
Why are RNA virus mutation rates so damn high?



Kautz TF, Forrester NL. RNA Virus Fidelity Mutants: A Useful Tool for Evolutionary Biology or a Complex Challenge? Viruses. 2018 Nov 1;10(11)

SARS-CoV Mutation Rate

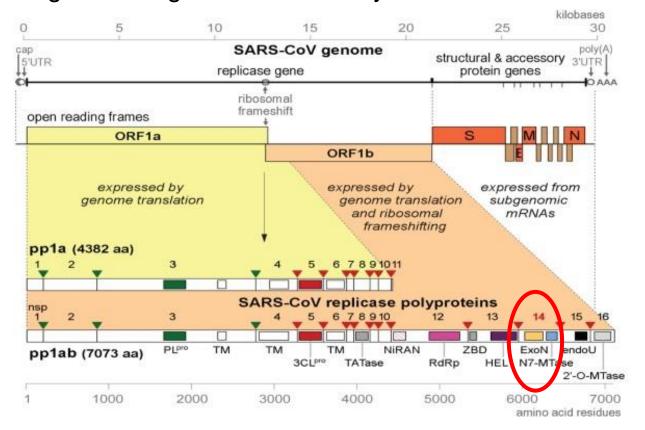
Single Stranded RNA genome of SARS CoV-2 (~30kb length)



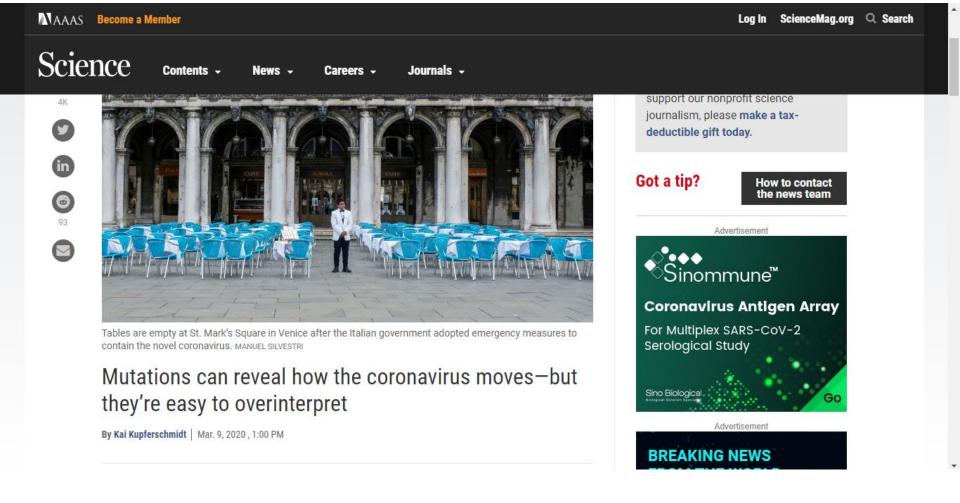
- SARS-CoV mutation rate: **0.80–2.38 × 10**⁻³ nucleotide substitution per site per year
- SARS-CoV contains approx. 30,000 nucleotides
- 24–71 new mutations/year (moderate)

SARS-CoV has a proofreading mechanism...

Among RNA viruses, coronaviruses stand out for including viruses with the largest RNA genomes currently known.



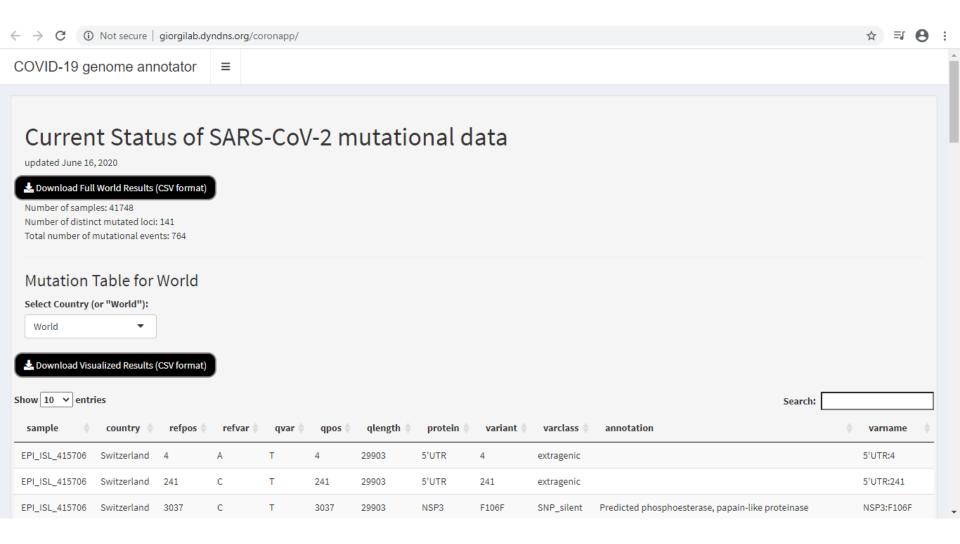
ExoN (exoribonuclease, nsp14) may enhance the fidelity of RNA synthesis by correcting nucleotide incorporation errors made by the RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (RdRp).



"...SARS-CoV-2 accumulates an average of about one to two mutations per month. It's about **two to four times slower than the flu**."

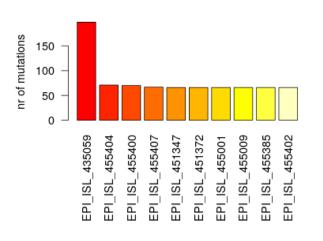
What is the bad and good news?

coronapp: A Web Application to Annotate and Monitor SARS-CoV-2 Mutations

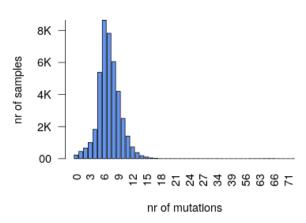


Mutational Overview for World

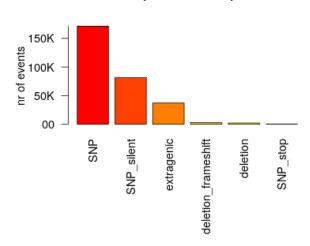




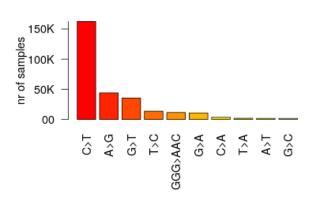
Overall mutations per sample



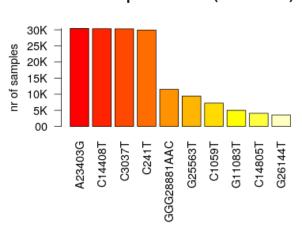
Most frequent events per class



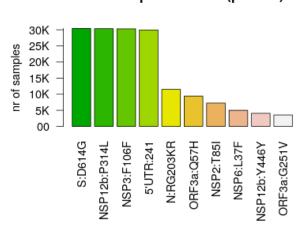
Most frequent events per type



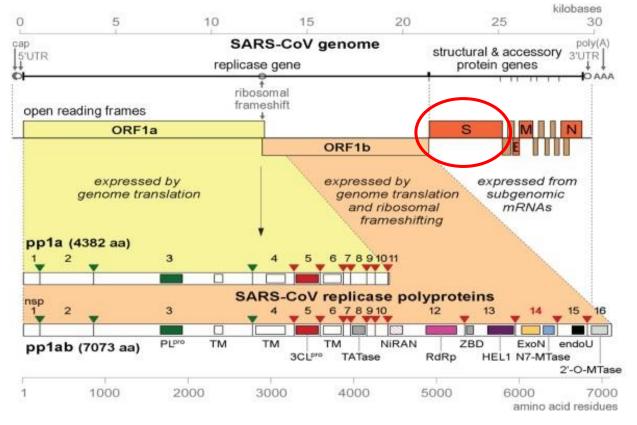
Most frequent events (nucleotide)

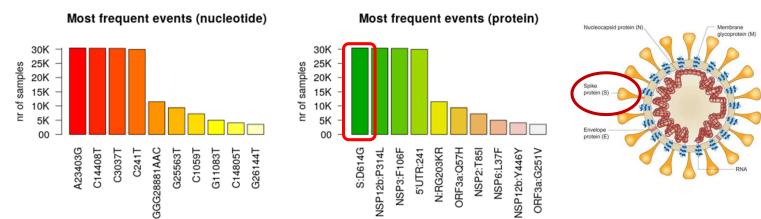


Most frequent events (protein)

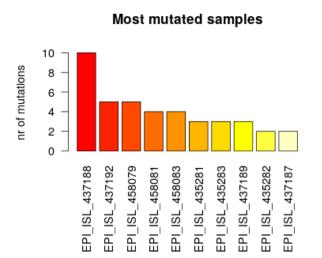


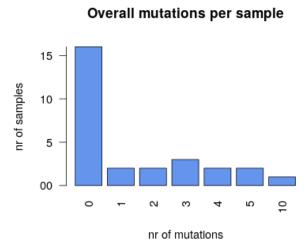
Mutational Overview for World

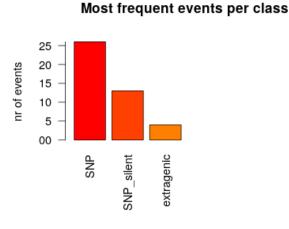


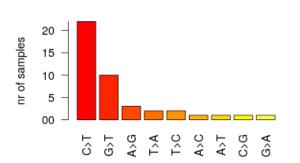


Mutational Overview for Indonesia

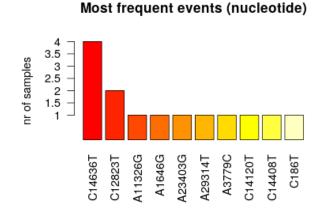


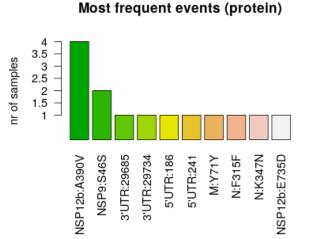




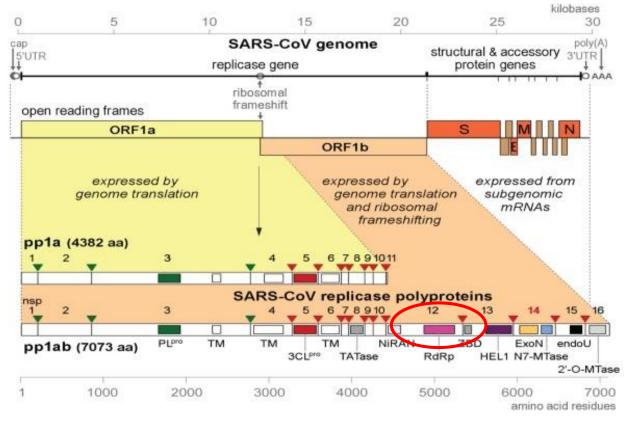


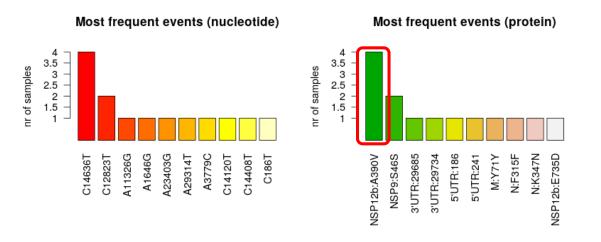
Most frequent events per type





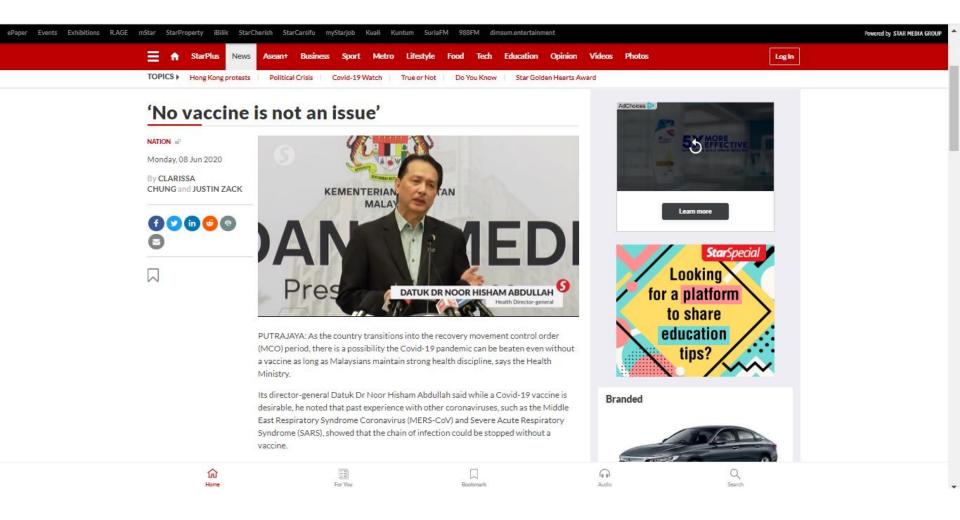
Mutational Overview for Indonesia



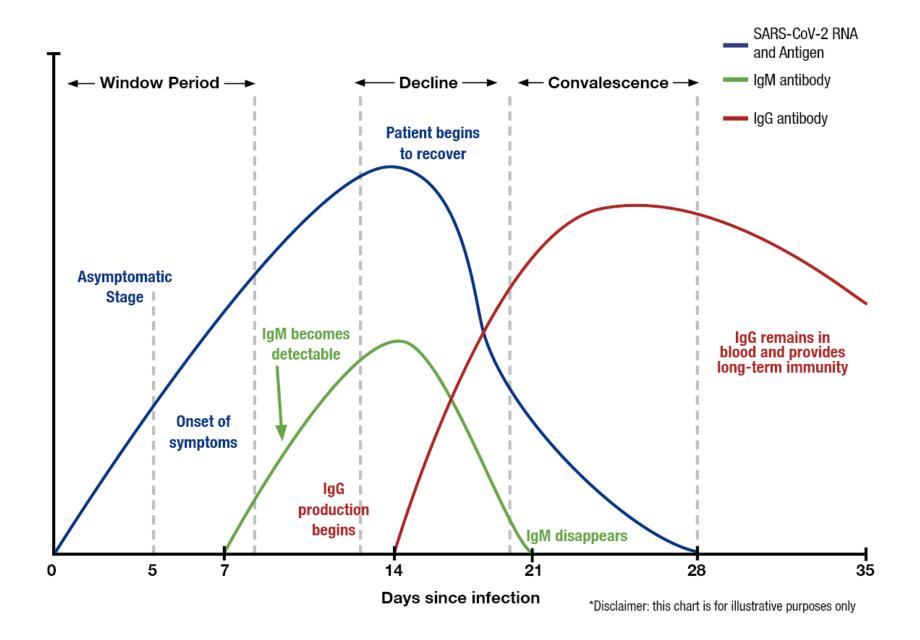


Coronaviruses have a slower mutation rate than the flu due to the enhanced fidelity of RNA replication. Therefore, coronaviruses may retain its pathogenicity and transmissibility longer.

Social distancing may be here to stay...



Reinfection?



REVIEW

Kellam and Barclay, Journal of General Virology DOI 10.1099/jgv.0.001439



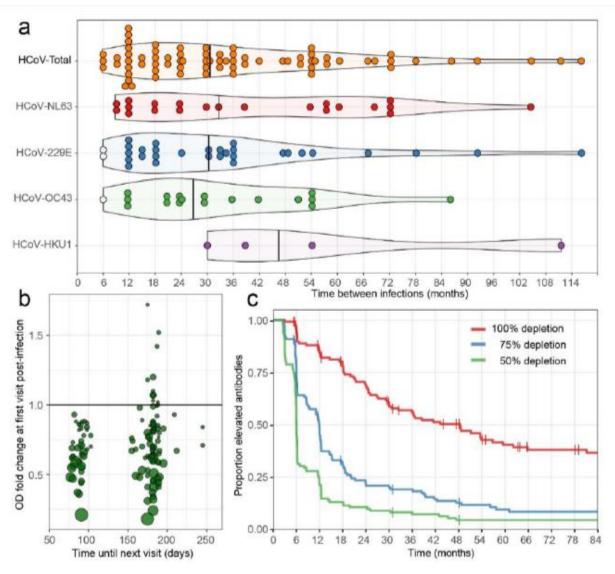


The dynamics of humoral immune responses following SARS-CoV-2 infection and the potential for reinfection

Paul Kellam^{1,2,*} and Wendy Barclay^{1,*}

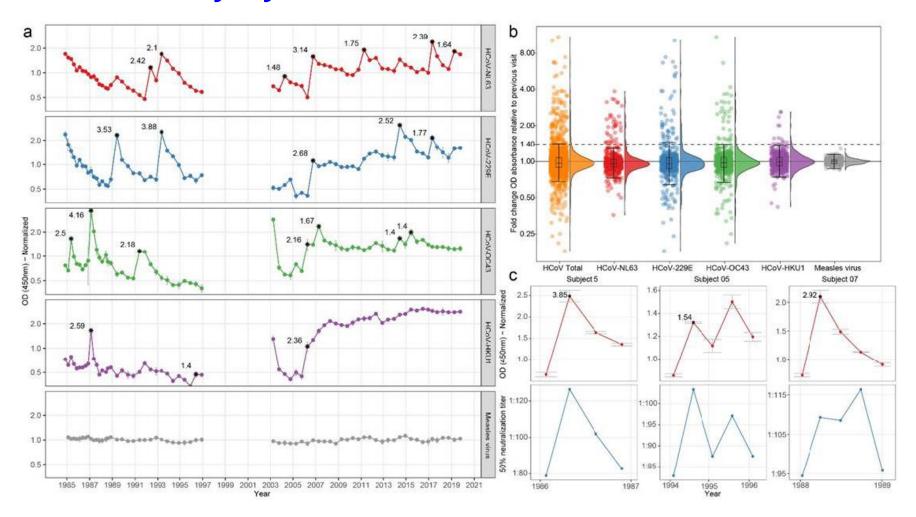
- Four species of seasonal coronaviruses: NL63 and 229E (alphacoronaviruses),
 HKU1 and OC43 (betacoronaviruses).
- Three species of severe coronaviruses: MERS-CoV, SARS-CoV-1 and SARS-CoV-2 (all betacoronaviruses).
- Everyone previously infected with SARS and MERS will have minimal detectable antibody response after <u>2-3 years</u>. Those suffering more severe disease have the highest antibody responses for longer.
- Antibody to NL63 can protect from infection by 229E (both alphacoronaviruses). Antibody to OC43 can protect from infection by HKU1 (both betacoronaviruses). However, <u>no reciprocal protection</u> (229E protects against NL63 and HKU1 against OC43).
- Immunity to OC43 and and HKU1 remains for 45 weeks. Immunity to 229E remains for 52 weeks.

Reinfection Characteristics for Seasonal Coronaviruses



- Reinfections occur frequently in a 12-month period. On average there were 13 infections.
- Patients experienced an antibody drop as early as 50 days postinfection.
- Patients loss 50% of the antibodies after 6 months, 75% after 1 year, and 100% antibody loss after 4 years.

Antibody Dynamics for Seasonal Coronaviruses



For subject #9, total 22 coronavirus infections during 1985–2019: NL63 (7), 229E (5), OC43 (7), HKU1





Clinical and immunological assessment of asymptomatic SARS-CoV-2 infections

Quan-Xin Long^{1,8}, Xiao-Jun Tang^{2,8}, Qiu-Lin Shi^{2,8}, Qin Li^{3,8}, Hai-Jun Deng^{1,8}, Jun Yuan¹, Jie-Li Hu¹, Wei Xu², Yong Zhang², Fa-Jin Lv⁴, Kun Su³, Fan Zhang⁵, Jiang Gong⁵, Bo Wu⁶, Xia-Mao Liu⁷, Jin-Jing Li⁷, Jing-Fu Qiu², Juan Chen¹ and Ai-Long Huang¹

- Asymptomatic COVID-19 patients have a longer duration of viral shedding (19 d) than the symptomatic patients (14 d).
- Asymptomatic group has a lower antibody level than the symptomatic group.
- Antibody levels of most recovered patients start to decrease within 2–3 months after infection.

Implications

- Annual vaccination is needed?
- Herd immunity is challenging to accomplish?
- Repeat testing is needed?
- The new normal becomes permanent normal?

Ultimately, it's the virus that sets the timeline!

Q & A