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Original Antigenic Sin is a Real and Very Serious Reason to Stop Vaccinating Everyone

Two papers discover that cross-reacting antibodies from common coronavirus infections can hinder effective antibody response to SARS-CoV-2.



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In September, a small study conducted by researchers at the Erasmus Medical Centre in Rotterdam looked at the antibody response of 20 severely ill Corona patients admitted to the ICU, comparing their cases to 12 mild infections and 6 negative controls. They found that the immune response of the severely ill, unlike that of the mild patients, was dominated by IgG antibodies against ordinary seasonal coronaviruses. In other words, the most severely ill patients had fewer naive B cells imprinting on SARS-CoV-2, and more memory B cells producing antibodies against the somewhat similar common coronaviruses these patients had recovered from in the past. As the authors note, this is the phenomenon of Original Antigenic Sin. The immune systems of these severely ill patients were trained, by many years of exposure to the mild alpha- and betacoronaviruses that routinely infect humans, to send these same common coronavirus antibodies against SARS-2. These antibodies were ineffective against the new virus, and they inhibited a robust naive B-cell response.

We now have a second, higher-quality study from researchers at St. Jude Children's Research Hospital in Memphis, Tennessee, confirming and expanding upon these results. They recruited a cohort of 1,202 hospital staff, who provided an initial blood sample to establish their baseline antibodies to common coronaviruses. They were then given regular PCR tests for SARS-2 every week, regardless of symptoms. By the end of the study, 121 participants had tested positive for SARS-2, and their antibody response was compared to their prior common coronavirus antibody levels, to see what correlations could be found.

A comparison of infected participants to the 1,081 participants who remained uninfected showed that levels of common betacoronavirus antibodies did not predict the likelihood of

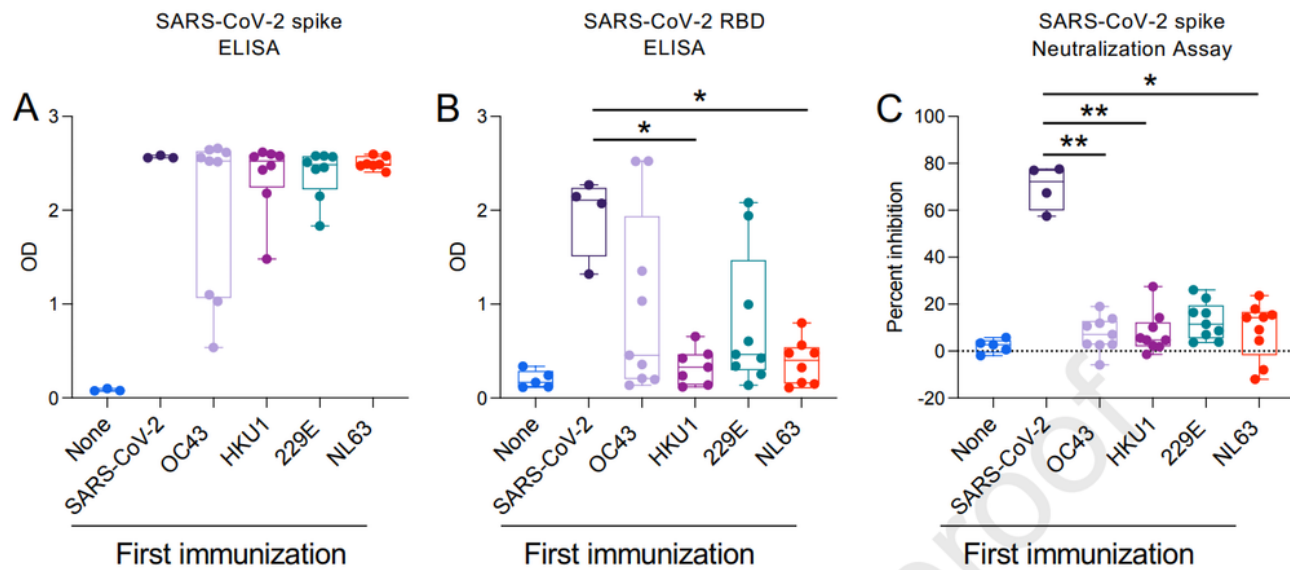
SARS-2 infection. The numbers are small, but still – it looks like cross-immunity (at the level of antibodies, anyway) won't protect you against infection.

Study participants were generally younger, and almost none of them suffered severe disease. To see how the severity of infection might nevertheless correlate with prior common coronavirus antibody levels, the authors decided to use the antibody response to SARS-2 as a proxy for severity of infection. They assumed (reasonably: *or not: see UPDATE*) that the more antibodies your body produces in response to SARS-2, the greater your exposure to the replicating virus, and the more severe your infection. They found that higher levels of IgG antibodies to the common betacoronavirus HCoV OC43 corresponded to increased post-infection IgG antibodies against SARS-2. The more OC43 antibodies you have in your blood before SARS-2 gets you, in other words, the more freely SARS-2 can replicate in your body. We see again that the memory response to OC43 interferes with the ability of naive B cells to imprint upon and develop a more specific and effective antibody response to Corona.

The study authors then went a step further, and immunised a bunch of mice, first, with one of the four common coronavirus spike proteins, or with SARS-2 spike; and then again with the SARS-2 spike. Then they measured their antibody response. They found that “Prior immunization with” common coronavirus “spike proteins did not significantly impact antibody levels to SARS-CoV-2 full length spike...

However, RBD IgG was significantly decreased in mice that received a prior immunization with HKU1 and NL63 spike proteins compared to mice only immunized with SARS-CoV-2 spike protein. Importantly, prior immunization with any of the hCCCoV spike proteins inhibited neutralizing antibodies following SARS-CoV-2 spike immunization as detected by a pseudo-neutralization assay.

The point is a little complicated, but important, so it's worth having a look at Figure 7, which illustrates these results.



Three things: 1) OD stands for “optical density.” The higher the OD, the higher the antibody levels. 2) The blue “none” dots represent control mice that did not receive either the first or the second immunisations. 3) OC43 and HKU1 are betacoronaviruses and most closely related to SARS-2; 229E and NL63 are alphacoronaviruses and more distantly related to SARS-2.

In A, you see that all mice produced plenty of antibodies to the full-length spike protein of SARS-2, regardless of prior exposure to common coronavirus spike proteins. In B, you see that antibodies to the crucial receptor binding domain (RBD) of SARS-2 are significantly inhibited by prior exposure to common human coronaviruses, especially by prior exposure to HKU1 and NL63. In C, we are dealing with neutralisation assays, and the y-axis is “percent inhibition” – how much the anti-spike antibodies are actually interfering with the spike protein. Here we see that whatever antibodies are produced by the common coronavirus-immunised mice in response to SARS-2 spike exposure, these do a very poor job of neutralising the SARS-2 spike protein.

The severity of Corona infection varies wildly across the population. Children have generally mild or asymptomatic infections, while adults have a wide range of responses. Everyone always assumed that cross-immunity was part of the answer to this conundrum. The problem is that – at least as far as antibodies go – it is shaping up to be a not very reassuring part of

that answer. The innate and non-specific immune response of children looks more and more like a big part of the reason they are spared severe infection. Adults with immune systems tightly calibrated to the common human coronaviruses, meanwhile, often have more severe symptoms. They suffer from Original Antigenic Sin.

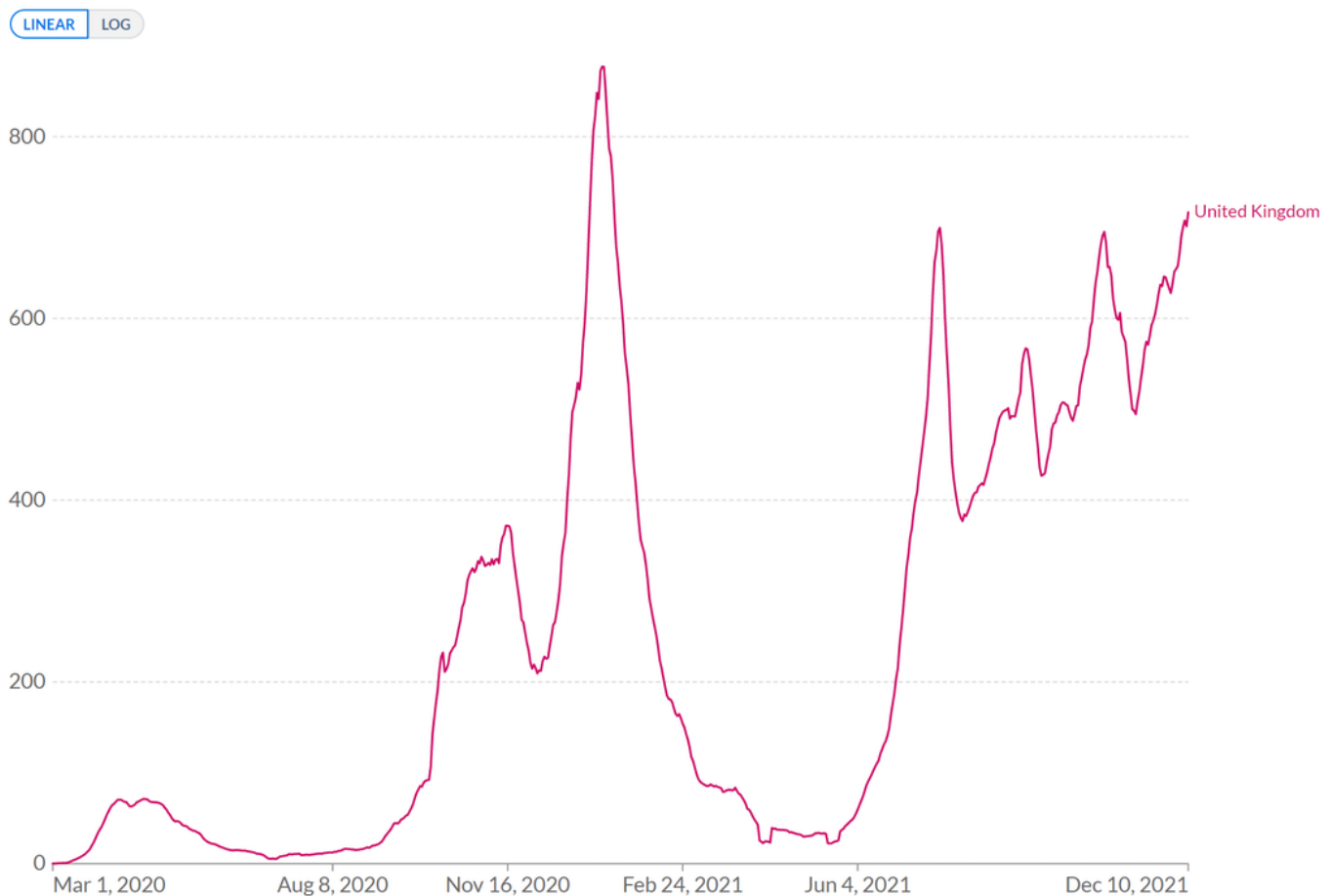
Over 4.2 billion people across the earth have received at least one dose of vaccine against SARS-2. The majority of these vaccines have elicited antibodies only against an early form of the spike protein that is no longer in circulation.

This would seem to be one reason why many western countries with high vaccination rates appear to have locked themselves into an indefinite phase of heightened SARS-2 transmission. In the United Kingdom, 96% of adults have antibodies to the spike protein – most of these first acquired by vaccination. Shortly after they concluded their vaccination campaign, cases skyrocketed, and they have remained high ever since.

Daily new confirmed COVID-19 cases per million people

7-day rolling average. Due to limited testing, the number of confirmed cases is lower than the true number of infections.

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Original Antigenic Sin is a real phenomenon. It seems not only to permanently influence the immune response to the spike protein itself, but also to inhibit the development of antibodies

to other SARS-2 proteins. A worst case scenario, would be a future spike mutation that entirely escapes the anti-spike antibodies elicited by our vaccines. In this case, it seems possible that many vaccinated people will be stuck with permanently suboptimal immune responses. If Omicron is indeed circulating primarily among the vaccinated, as some data suggests, this would seem to be one possibly reason why. These concerns are particularly acute in the case of children, who may well be exposed to the risk of very serious illness in the future, if vaccination permanently misdirects their immune system.

UPDATE: Commenter Jon and the irascible Brian Mowrey (who writes Unglossed) object, not without reason, to this method of determining a finer, stratified infection severity among many non-severe outcomes, as likely circular. The results of the Rotterdam study, of the mice vaccinations, and other evidence for Original Antigenic Sin all stand.

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Brena M. Dec 11

This is exactly why we have never successfully developed a vaccine for a coronavirus. To choose mass vaccination for this virus, hoping that this time, original antigenic sin would magically not happen, was the most arrogant mistake- or evil choice. We had data in animal studies to confidently assume this outcome, yet we proceeded anyway. Perhaps this is why nations 'seem' to be overreacting about Omicron...

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88 replies



D Merrow Dec 11 Liked by eugyppius

Timely and fantastic work as always eugyppius. The folks with whom I shared your earlier posts on this topic still went ahead and jabbed their young children. One would think that the prospect of maiming ones child for life would at least elicit a subconscious revulsion to this but apparently the fear of social exclusion or being called an antivaxxer trumps all biological imperatives.

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