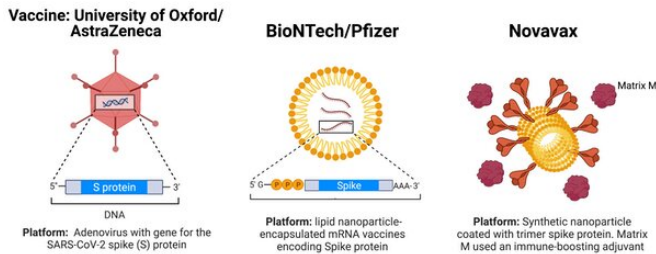


What is Novavax, Australia's third COVID vaccine option? And when will we get it?

13 April 2021, by Jamie Triccas



protection against severe disease and 96.4% effective against mild and moderate illness. The health minister says third quarter of this year.

— Sabra Lane (@SabraLane) [April 8, 2021](#)

Comparing Australia's three COVID-19 vaccine options. Credit: Jamie Triccas, made with BioRender, [CC BY-ND](#)

As AstraZeneca is no longer the preferred vaccine for Australian adults under 50, attention is turning to what other COVID-19 vaccine options are in our arsenal.

The federal government has ordered [40 million doses](#) of the Pfizer [vaccine](#), which will become the mainstay of the rollout, while AstraZeneca will continue to be administered for people over 50 in the current phase 1B.

The [federal government](#) also this week [ruled out](#) using Johnson & Johnson's one-shot vaccine.

But Australia does have a deal for a third vaccine, by US biotech company Novavax. The government has ordered [51 million doses of this vaccine](#), though it's yet to be approved by Australia's drug regulator, the Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA), which is expected to make a decision in the [third quarter of the year](#).

At this stage, Novavax would be made offshore and imported, although Melbourne-based biotech CSL can make the vaccine [if requested by the federal government](#).

Novavax is still quite a way off. It is still in a phase 3 trial: early results good 100%

How does the Novavax vaccine work?

The Novavax vaccine is given as two doses, similar to the Pfizer and AstraZeneca shots already being used in Australia.

It can be stored for [up to three months](#) at fridge temperature, which differs from the Pfizer mRNA vaccine which needs to be kept at ultra-low temperatures. In saying that, the TGA [said last week](#) the Pfizer vaccine can be stored at normal freezer temperatures for two weeks during transport, and at fridge temperatures for five days—though must still be kept ultra-cold after transport and in the long-term.

The vaccine also uses a different technology to the Pfizer and AstraZeneca vaccines. It's a "[protein subunit](#)" vaccine; these are vaccines that introduce a part of the virus to the immune system, but don't contain any live components of the virus.

The protein part of the vaccine is the coronavirus' "spike protein." This is part of the other COVID-19 vaccines in use but in a different form.

The Novavax vaccine uses a version of the spike protein made in the lab. The spike proteins are assembled into tiny particles called "nanoparticles" which aim to resemble the structure of the coronavirus, however they cannot replicate once injected and the vaccine cannot cause you to get COVID-19.

In order for these subunit vaccines to generate strong protective responses, they need to include molecules that boost your immune system, called "adjuvants." The goal of these adjuvants is to mimic the way the real virus would activate the immune system, to generate maximum protective immunity.

Novavax includes an adjuvant [based on a natural product known as saponin](#), an extract from the bark of the Chilean soapbark tree.

How effective is the vaccine compared to those already in use in Australia?

The interim data from phase 3 testing, released in March, was very encouraging. When tested in the UK in a clinical trial including more than 15,000 people, the vaccine was [96% effective at preventing COVID-19 disease](#) for those infected with the original strain of the [coronavirus](#).

This compares well to the Pfizer vaccine, with an efficacy of 95%, and [recent data](#) from AstraZeneca demonstrating 76% efficacy against COVID-19.

The Novavax vaccine is also safe. In [early clinical testing](#) the vaccine caused mainly mild adverse events such as pain and tenderness at the injection site, and no serious adverse reactions were recorded. In the larger trials, adverse events [occurred at low levels](#) and were similar between the vaccine and placebo groups.

What about protection against variants?

In the UK trial, the vaccine maintained strong protection against disease in people infected with the B.1.1.7 "UK variant," demonstrating [86% efficacy](#).

This is good news because the B.1.1.7 variant is [now dominant in many European countries](#), is [more transmissible and deadly](#) than the original SARS-CoV-2 virus, and is responsible for most of the cases that have [arisen recently in Australia](#).

Less encouraging is protection against the B.1.351 variant first identified in South Africa, which can [evade immunity](#) that developed in response to earlier versions of the virus. The efficacy of

Novavax's shot [dropped to 55%](#) in protecting against COVID-19 symptoms from this variant. Protection against severe disease however was 100%, indicating the vaccine will still be important in reducing hospitalization and death due to this variant.

Novavax, along with the other major vaccine companies, are developing booster vaccines to target the B.1.351 variant. Novavax are [planning to test](#) a "bivalent" vaccine, which targets two different strains, using the spike protein from both the original Wuhan strain and the B.1.351 variant.

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