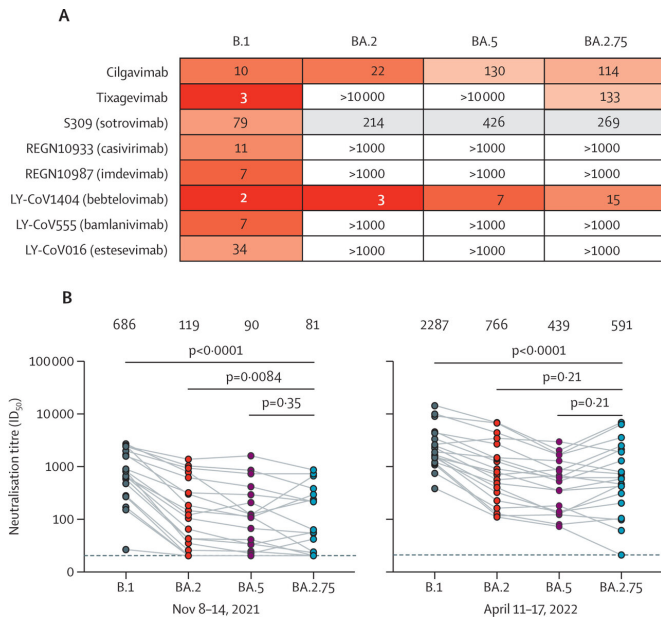


Recent findings suggest new omicron BA.2.75 is as susceptible to antibodies as the currently dominant variant

2 September 2022



Evasion of neutralizing antibodies by BA.2.75 (A) Neutralizing 50% inhibitory concentration (IC_{50}) titres ($ng/?l$) for monoclonal antibodies against ancestral B.1 (D614G) and omicron sublineages BA.2, BA.5, and BA.2.75 in a pseudovirus neutralization assay. (B) Neutralization of BA.2.75 relative to BA.2, BA.5, and B.1 by serum ($n=20$) from blood donated Nov 8–14, 2021, in Stockholm, Sweden, before a wave of infections dominated by BA.1 and BA.2 (left-hand chart). Neutralization by serum ($n=20$) donated April 11–17, 2022, after the infection wave (right-hand chart). Values shown above the charts in (B) are the geometric mean ID_{50} titres. Serum with an ID_{50} less than the lowest dilution tested (20, dotted line) is plotted as 20. ID_{50} =50% inhibitory dilution. Credit: *The Lancet Infectious Diseases* (2022). DOI: 10.1016/S1473-3099(22)00524-2

In a recent study, researchers from Karolinska Institutet and others have characterized the new omicron variant BA.2.75, comparing its ability to

evade antibodies against current and previous variants. The study, published in the journal *The Lancet Infectious Diseases*, suggests that BA.2.75 is not more resistant to antibodies than the currently dominating BA.5, which is positive news.

In May 2022, a new variant of omicron, BA.2.75, was detected, which is driving a wave of infections in India, and has spread internationally. In the last few weeks, BA.2.75 has also been detected in Sweden.

"Identifying how vulnerable the population is, right now, to emerging variants is crucial," says Daniel Sheward, researcher at the Department of Microbiology, Tumor and Cell Biology, Karolinska Institutet, and the study's first author. "By producing a pseudovirus for BA.2.75, we were able to test its sensitivity to antibodies present in [blood donors](#)."

Same level of resistance

Tests were carried out using 40 random blood samples taken in Stockholm, both before and after the first omicron wave.

"Our study shows that omicron BA.2.75 has approximately the same level of resistance to antibodies as the dominant variant BA.5, which is reassuring news if we were to suffer a BA.2.75 wave in Sweden," says Ben Murrell, assistant professor at the Department of Microbiology, Tumor and Cell Biology, Karolinska Institutet, and the study's senior author.

The researchers from Karolinska Institutet, University of Cape Town, South Africa, ETH Zürich, Switzerland, Karolinska University Hospital, and Imperial College London, Great Britain, have also investigated whether antiviral monoclonal [antibodies](#), which are used clinically to treat already

infected patients, lose their effect against omicron BA.2.75, compared to BA.5. Here, too, the researchers found no alarming differences.

Ben Murrell's lab will continue to monitor new mutations that are arising in omicron sublineages that may undermine vaccines.

More information: Daniel J Sheward et al, Evasion of neutralising antibodies by omicron sublineage BA.2.75, *The Lancet Infectious Diseases* (2022). DOI: [10.1016/S1473-3099\(22\)00524-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099(22)00524-2)

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