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Selected Publications on SARS-CoV-2 by EVBC Members

Vaccine effectiveness for double-vaccinated people was estimated at between 50%-60% during early summer 2021 in England. (Science: [10.1126/science.abl9551](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.abl9551))

International experts in intensive care, infectious diseases, and infection control developed consensus statements on infection control for SARS-CoV-2 in an ICU. (Lancet Infect Dis: [10.1016/S1473-3099\(21\)00626-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099(21)00626-5))

Identification of amiloride-based small molecules that potently inhibit SARS-CoV-2 replication through targeting of conserved structured elements within the viral 5'-end. (Sci Adv: [10.1126/sciadv.abl6096](https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.abl6096))

Immunocompromised patients could be a source for the emergence of potentially harmful SARS-CoV-2 variants. (Nat Commun: [10.1038/s41467-021-26602-3](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-021-26602-3))

HCoV immunity may impact disease severity, as patients with high HCoV reactivity are less likely to require hospitalization. (Nat Commun: [10.1038/s41467-021-27040-x](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-021-27040-x))

Pathogenesis, intra-host evolution, and organ-specific genome diversity of replication-competent SARS-CoV-2. (Nat Commun: [10.1038/s41467-021-26884-7](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-021-26884-7))

Insights into SARS-CoV-2 transmission between mink farms: importance of combining genetic information with epidemiological information when investigating outbreaks at the animal-human interface. (Nat Commun: [10.1038/s41467-021-27096-9](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-021-27096-9))

Capacity of SARS-CoV-2 to infect and propagate in human placenta requires further investigation of SARS-CoV-2 biology at the

maternal-fetal interface. (Cell Rep Med: [10.1016/j.xcrm.2021.100456](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.xcrm.2021.100456))

Characterizing the antibody response after SARS-CoV-2 infection is relevant for the early clinical management of patients as soon as they are diagnosed and for implementing the current vaccination strategies. (Front Immunol: [10.3389/fimmu.2021.772239](https://doi.org/10.3389/fimmu.2021.772239))

Fluorescence microscopy-based approach to investigate the molecular features of SARS-CoV-2 interactions with cells. (Comput Struct Biotechnol J: [10.1016/j.csbj.2021.10.038](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.csbj.2021.10.038))

1.6-fold reduction in neutralising titres following Comirnaty vaccination for SARS-CoV-2 Lambda variant compared with the wild type virus. (Euro Surveill: [10.2807/1560-7917.ES.2021.26.45.2100974](https://doi.org/10.2807/1560-7917.ES.2021.26.45.2100974))

Preprints

Allele-specific probe PCR can differentiate SARS-COV-2 lineages with high accuracy and is well-suited to augment but not replace NGS. (medRxiv: [10.1101/2021.11.01.21265384](https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.11.01.21265384))

Longitudinal, hospital-based, multicentre study in Germany revealed that the majority of children do not have detectable SARS-CoV-2 immunoglobulin G. (SSRN: [10.2139/ssrn.3965378](https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3965378))

Identification of specific patterns of recombination that are conserved between multiple coronavirus subgenera and likely factors that underlie these conserved patterns. (bioRxiv: [10.1101/2021.11.21.469423](https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.11.21.469423))

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