

TBVAC2020, EMI TB and StriTuVaD join forces in dissemination of R&D results

Three EU Horizon2020 projects - the TBVAC2020 consortium (project to diversify the current TB vaccine and biomarker pipeline), EMI-TB (Eliciting Mucosal Immunity in Tuberculosis) and STRiTuVaD (In Silico Trial for Tuberculosis Vaccine Development) - have recently started exploring joint dissemination efforts for the 3 projects, supported by the European Commission's Common Dissemination Booster programme. The projects anticipate that in reinforcing dissemination between the projects will increase the impact of the projects' results in the field and in society.

The projects TBVAC2020, EMI-TB and STRiTuVaD represent an international network of researchers and developers working jointly on Tuberculosis (TB) vaccine R&D and aiming to diversify the global TB vaccine pipeline. Together, they contribute to TB vaccine research with a portfolio of results spanning novel technologies contributing to TB vaccine R&D, novel TB vaccine approaches, and novel TB vaccine candidates.

TBVAC2020

The main objective of the TBVAC2020 project is to innovate and diversify the current TB vaccine (and biomarker) pipeline, while at the same time applying portfolio management using entry, gating and priority setting criteria to select as early as possible the most promising TB vaccine candidates and accelerate their development.

40 partners from academia, research institutes and industry build a collaborative R&D support organization that provides focus, prioritization and an enabling environment (beside open sharing of results and knowledge) to reach the goals of TBVAC2020.

EMI TB [www.emi-tb.org/]

EMI TB aims to design a vaccine that will induce a broad-ranging immune response to Mycobacterium tuberculosis (MTB) both systemically and in the mucosa of the lungs, and provide the currently missing links in protective immunity to this pathogen.

StriTuVad

StriTuVad is aiming to deliver a computational modelling framework able to simulate and predict the outcome of vaccination strategies against Mycobacterium tuberculosis infected patients in a personalized fashion.

The three independent projects are sharing the same global health objectives each from their own perspective and at the same time complementary to each other to accelerate the research and development of safe and affordable TB vaccines that prevent TB infection, disease, recurrence or complement treatment regimens would be an important component to end TB.

An example of increased impact of the project results is shown by the way that data resulting from studies conducted in the TBVAC2020 and EMI-TB projects is used to build the in silico model of STRiTuVaD project. The expanded scope of this collaboration will further refine the STRiTuVaD model and could lead to a complementary in silico model for TB vaccine animal studies.

The projects will jointly publish updates as they arise.