

Degree	Type	Year
Biochemistry	OP	4

Contact

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Teachers

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Teaching groups languages

You can view this information at the [end](#) of this document.

Prerequisites

There are no official prerequisites but knowledge of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Genetics, Microbiology, Cell Biology, Recombinant DNA Methods, Genomics and Proteomics, and Bioinformatics are assumed.

Objectives and Contextualisation

The first biotechnological drugs were simply "substitution molecules". These drugs were substances from human or animal organisms (hormones, etc.), which were available in very limited quantities, and that the recombinant DNA techniques allowed to obtain in large amounts. The current paradigm of the application of biotechnology to the design of vaccines and drugs is based on the prior identification of vaccine targets (genes / proteins related to pathogenicity, virulence or immunogenicity) and pharmacological targets (enzymes, receptors, whole metabolic pathways related to pathology, etc.) and then obtain the corresponding vaccine or drug by a rational design. The different "omics" (genomics, transcriptomics, proteomics, interactions, metabolomics, systems biology ...) represent key methodologies to identify the targets. In fact, these methods have allowed the emergence of so-called "reverse vaccination" (where a "silico" genome can be obtained by obtaining a vaccine) and the rational design of drugs from the three-dimensional structure of proteins. "Omics" have also generated new concepts in drug design such as "druggable genome / proteome / targetome" or "diseasome".

This course is aimed to describe the main procedures to identify vaccine and therapeutic targets. Methods and strategies to develop vaccines and to design organic molecules to modulate the biological activity of a therapeutic target will also be presented.

Learning Outcomes

1. CM39 (Competence) Explain alterations in the pre- and postimplantation development of embryos, procedures for identifying vaccine and pharmacological targets, and the mechanisms of various types of drugs.
2. KM40 (Knowledge) Identify the mechanisms of drugs.
3. SM42 (Skill) Use digital resources in identifying therapeutic, vaccine and diagnostic targets, and also to evaluate drugs.
4. SM43 (Skill) Apply technologies for embryo manipulation, gene therapy and the production of transgenic drugs, vaccines and animals.
5. SM44 (Skill) Analyse the ethical and legal aspects of cell therapy in humans, embryo manipulation, and the requirements for R+D, clinical and preclinical trials, and applications for patents and licences.

Content

Topic 1. Introduction to vaccines. Definition. History and generations of vaccines. General characteristics, advantages and problems. Economic and social interest.

Topic 2. Infectious diseases. Zoonosis. R0 index. Pathogens. Pathogenicity and virulence factors. Mechanisms of genetic diversity and virulence.

Topic 3. Identification and characterization of vaccine antigens. Types of antigens. Pathogenomics and applications of "omics": transcriptomics, proteomics, surfomics, immunomics, protectomics, antigenomics. Functional analysis of the activation of virulence genes. Reverse and structural vaccinology. Vaccines and immune response. Techniques for the analysis of the immune response.

Topic 4. Adjuvants. Definition. History. Properties and main classes. modes of action. New adjuvants. Nanovaccines. Other components and administration routes of vaccines.

Topic 5. Vaccine types. Classic vaccines: inactivated; auto-vaccines; attenuated. Modern vaccines: subunits and conjugated; peptide; recombinant live; DNA and RNA vaccines; anti-idiotypic vaccines; structural vaccines; therapeutic vaccines; carbohydrate-based vaccines. VIOLIN database (The Vaccine Investigation and Online Information Network).

Topic 6. Vaccine development. Concepts of Safety, Immunogenicity, Efficacy and Effectiveness. Side effects. Development phases (Phase 0, I, II, III and IV). Vaccine production. Quality control. GLP and GMP regulations.

Topic 7. Drugs and Biopharmaceuticals. Concept and history of biopharmaceuticals. Different generations of biotechnological drugs. New paradigms for drug development. Pharmacoeconomics. Analysis and validation of the purity of biopharmaceuticals. Key concepts of pharmacological analysis: Pharmacokinetics, Pharmacodynamics and ADME. Key parameters in pharmacology. Biotransformation. Toxicity. Phases of the development of a drug: preclinical and clinical stages.

Topic 8. Drug discovery. Therapeutic targets. Estimates on therapeutic targets from genomics and proteomics. Classification of therapeutic targets. Systems biology and network pharmacology. Concept of pharmacophore. Strategies for the identification of new therapeutic targets. Drugs and novelty.

Topic 9. Drug development. Methods and rationale to validate pharmacological targets. Validation of hits and leads. Lipinsky rules. Methods for obtaining and improving leads: combinatorial chemistry, fragment analysis and click chemistry. Techniques to identify interactions between hits and targets: SPR-Biacore, NMR, mass spectrometry, double and triple hybrid, protein complementation assay. Structure-Function relationships. SAR and QSAR: descriptors and equations. Rational design of new drugs and structure-based drug design. Some examples of rational design. Design of anti-interaction drugs. Tools for attenuation of HERG polypharmacology.

Topic 10. Discovery and development of antimicrobial drugs. Specificities and problems when developing new antimicrobial drugs. Pharmacoeconomics of antimicrobials. Main pharmaceutical targets. Strategies for the development of antimicrobials: specialized libraries, rational design, "iChips", silent operons, polyketides, antimicrobial peptides synthesized by ribosomal and non-ribosomal pathways, virulence factors and quorum sensing. New strategies for phage based therapies.

Topic 11. Biopharmaceuticals of first and second generation. Biopharmaceuticals against a pharmacological target: monoclonal antibodies, peptides and antisense and interference RNAs. Biopharmaceuticals in replacement therapies: hormones, growth factors, cytokines and interleukins, regulatory microRNAs. Humanization, industrial production and stabilization of monoclonal antibodies. Drug-Antibody conjugates. Main monoclonal antibodies used in therapy. Design and modifications of interference RNAs.

Activities and Methodology

Title	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Type: Directed			
Laboratory practices	12	0.48	CM39, KM40, SM42, SM43, SM44, CM39
Theoretical lectures	40	1.6	CM39, KM40, SM42, SM43, SM44, CM39
Type: Autonomous			
Study, recommended readings	94	3.76	CM39, KM40, SM42, SM43, SM44, CM39

The course consists of theoretical lectures and laboratory practices.

Theoretical lectures:

The teacher will develop the contents of each topic with the support of powerpoint presentations that will be posted on Virtual Campus (Moodle classroom). These presentations constitute the most important piece of the study material and it is strongly recommended that students attend lectures with a printed form of them. The use of specialized bibliography is also encouraged.

Laboratory practices:

Three sessions (4 hours each), in which some basic proteomic techniques, applied to the design of vaccines and drugs, are illustrated and performed. The assistance to the practical sessions is required.

Annotation: Within the schedule set by the centre or degree programme, 15 minutes of one class will be reserved for students to evaluate their lecturers and their courses or modules through questionnaires.

Assessment

Continous Assessment Activities

Title	Weighting	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Laboratory practices exam	20%	2	0.08	CM39, KM40, SM42, SM43, SM44

Partial Exam 1 (part: Vaccines)	40%	1	0.04	CM39, KM40, SM42, SM43, SM44
Partial Exam 2 (part: Drugs)	40%	1	0.04	CM39, KM40, SM42, SM43, SM44

The theoretical contents will be assessed continuously through two partial exams (multiple choice test) corresponding to the Vaccine and Drugs parts of the course, respectively. The weight of each exam on the global score is a 40%. A score equal or greater than 4.0 in the partial exam allows to pass the corresponding part of the subject.

Given that the evaluation of the subject does not include the submission of any written assignment, the student is free to use applications based on artificial intelligence as an additional source for the study and follow-up of the subject.

Laboratory practices will be evaluated by means of an individual exam consisting of two or three questions related to the work carried out in the lab (weight 15%), plus the student's attitude and performance during the practical sessions (weight 5%). As described for theory exams, a score equal or greater than 4.0 allows to pass this part of the subject.

Those students who have not passed either theory and practices exams as a result of the continuous evaluation must attend a final exam in order to reassess any of the parts previously scored below 4.0. Moreover, the access to the final exam will only be allowed to the students who have previously been evaluated in a set of activities whose weight equals to a minimum of two thirds of the total grade of the subject.

On the other hand, those students who have passed the subject per course as a result of the continuous evaluation can also go to the final exam to improve their grades in any of the previous exams. In this case, the score obtained in the former exam will not be kept.

The students will obtain the qualification of "Not Evaluable" if the number of their assessment activities is less than 67% of the programmed ones for the subject.

To pass the course a global score equal or greater than 5.0 must be attained.

Single assessment

The students who choose the single assessment will do Partial exam 1 (Vaccines) on the date of Partial exam 2 (Drugs) and the Practice exam. The single theory test (Partial exam 1+2) will have the same format as for the continuous assessment and the grade obtained will account for the 80% of the final grade for the course. For the single assessment option, final grade reassessment, review system, and scoring criteria to pass the course will be the same as for the continuous assessment.

Bibliography

- "Plotkin's Vaccines". 7th Ed. S. A. Plotkin, W. A. Orenstein, P. A. Offit, K. M. Edwards. Elsevier, 2018.
- "Vaccine delivery technology: Methods and Protocols" (Methods in Molecular Biology, vol. 2183). B. A. Pfeifer & A. Hill editors. Humana Press, 2021.
- "Vaccine Design". F. Bagnoli & R. Rappuoli eds. Caister Academic Press, 2015.
- "Basic Principles of Drug Discovery and Development". 2nd Ed. B. E. Blass. Academic Press, 2021.
- "Textbook of Drug Design and Discovery". 5th Ed. K. Stromgaard, P. Krosgaard-Larsen, U Madsen editors. CRC Press, 2018.
- "Drugs: From Discovery to Approval". 3rd Ed. N. G. Rick. Wiley Blackwell, 2015.
- "A Practical Guide to Rational Drug Design". 1st Ed. S. Hongmao. Woodhead Publishing, 2015.

Software

No specific software is used in the subject's teaching.

Groups and Languages

Please note that this information is provisional until 30 November 2025. You can check it through this [link](#). To consult the language you will need to enter the CODE of the subject.

Name	Group	Language	Semester	Turn
(PLAB) Practical laboratories	442	Catalan	first semester	afternoon
(PLAB) Practical laboratories	443	Catalan	first semester	afternoon
(PLAB) Practical laboratories	445	Catalan	first semester	afternoon
(TE) Theory	44	Catalan	first semester	morning-mixed