

Yapay Zeka & Aşılama



Özlem Güler

Kocaeli Üniversitesi
Enfeksiyon Hastalıkları ve
Klinik Mikrobiyoloji

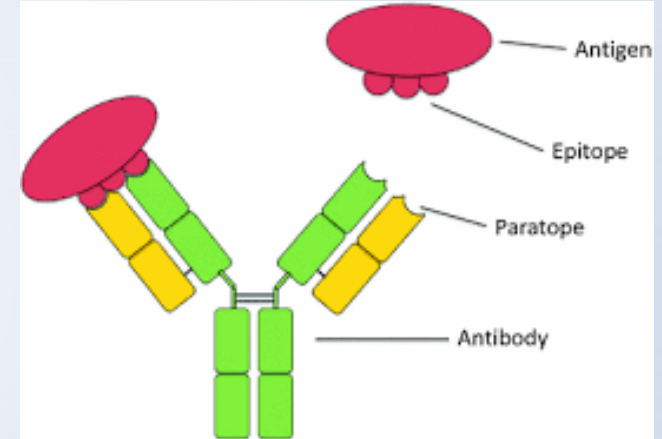




Aşı Geliştirme Süreci



- Hedef patojen ve Antijen analizi
 - Genom ve protein yapısı
- Bağışıklığın tanımlayabileceği
 - Antijenlerin belirlenmesi
 - Epitop belirleme ve seçimi
- Aday aşı tasarımı





Aşı Geliştirme Süreci



- Preklinik hayvan çalışmaları
- Klinik çalışmalar faz I-III
- Ruhsatlandırma ve onay
- Faz IV ve izlem

A. Cunningham et al. "Vaccine development: From concept to early clinical testing.." *Vaccine*, 34 52 (2016):

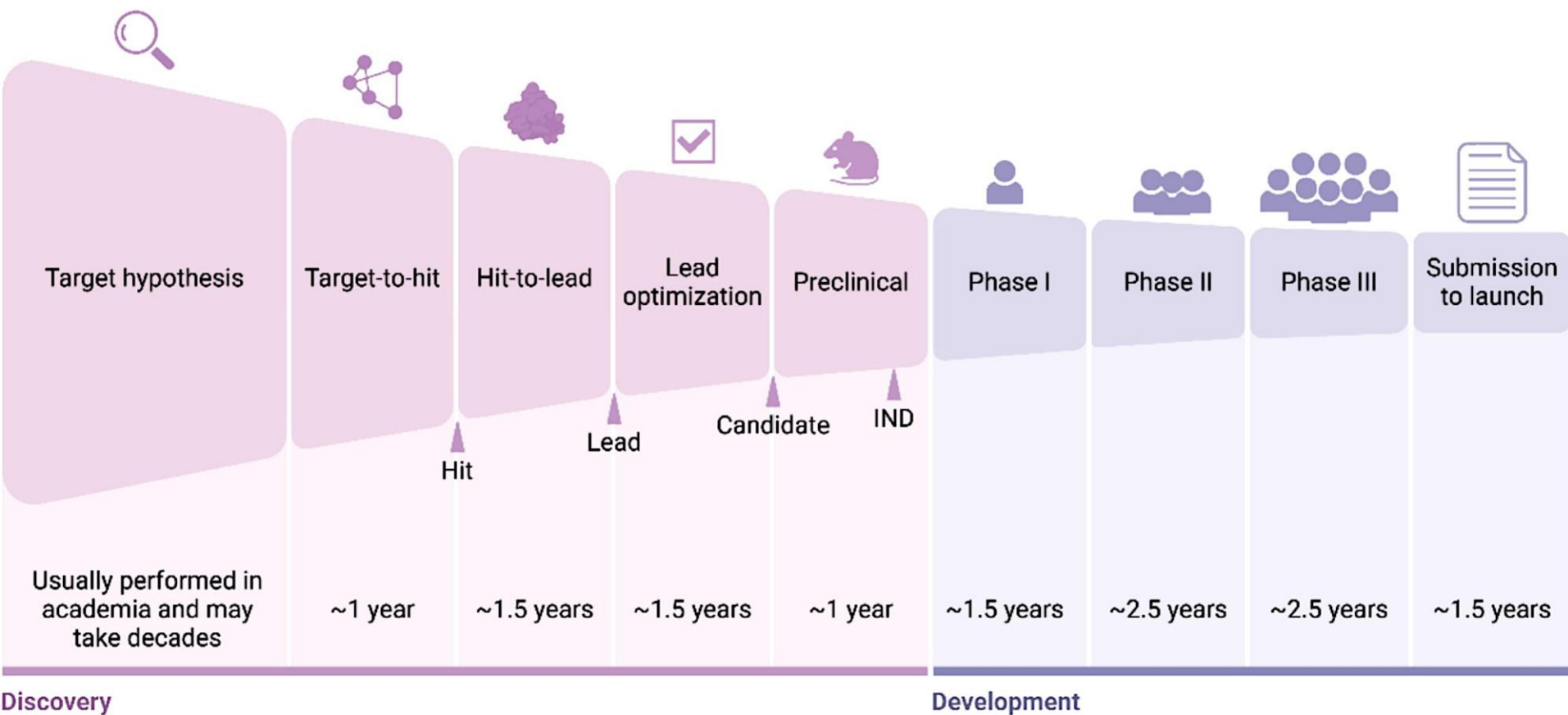


Aşı Sürecinde Zorluklar

- Zaman alır
- Maliyeti fazla
- Antijenin tanımlanması karmaşık bir süreç
 - Kompleks patojenlerin çok antijeni var (tüberküloz)
- Aşı üretim ve erişimdeki zorluklar

Olawade et al. 2024. "Leveraging Artificial Intelligence in Vaccine Development: A Narrative Review." *Journal of Microbiological Methods* 224 (September): 106998.

Phases of Preclinical & Clinical Drug Discovery



Yapay Zeka ve Aşılama



Antijenin tanımlanması



Aşı dozlarının kararı



Epitop tahmini



Tedarik zinciri



Adjuvan, koruyucu, taşıyıcı



İfoepidemioloji



Proteomik ve genomik analiz ile antijen tahmini (Vaxijen)



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ddg-pharmfac.net

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Viral Database

VaxiJen ViralDB is a database of viral immunogens acting as protective antigens in humans. VaxiJen ViralDB includes 1782 viral antigens from 31 viruses. The database provides information on the strains, serotypes, and isolates for each virus, as well as the viral antigen sequences and proteins. VaxiJen ViralDB also provides links to the available data for known T-cell and B-cell epitopes, and clinical trials for the respective viral antigen.

Chose a virus species:

- Ebola virus
- Chikungunya virus
- Dengue virus
- Enterovirus A71
- Epstein-Barr virus

Submit

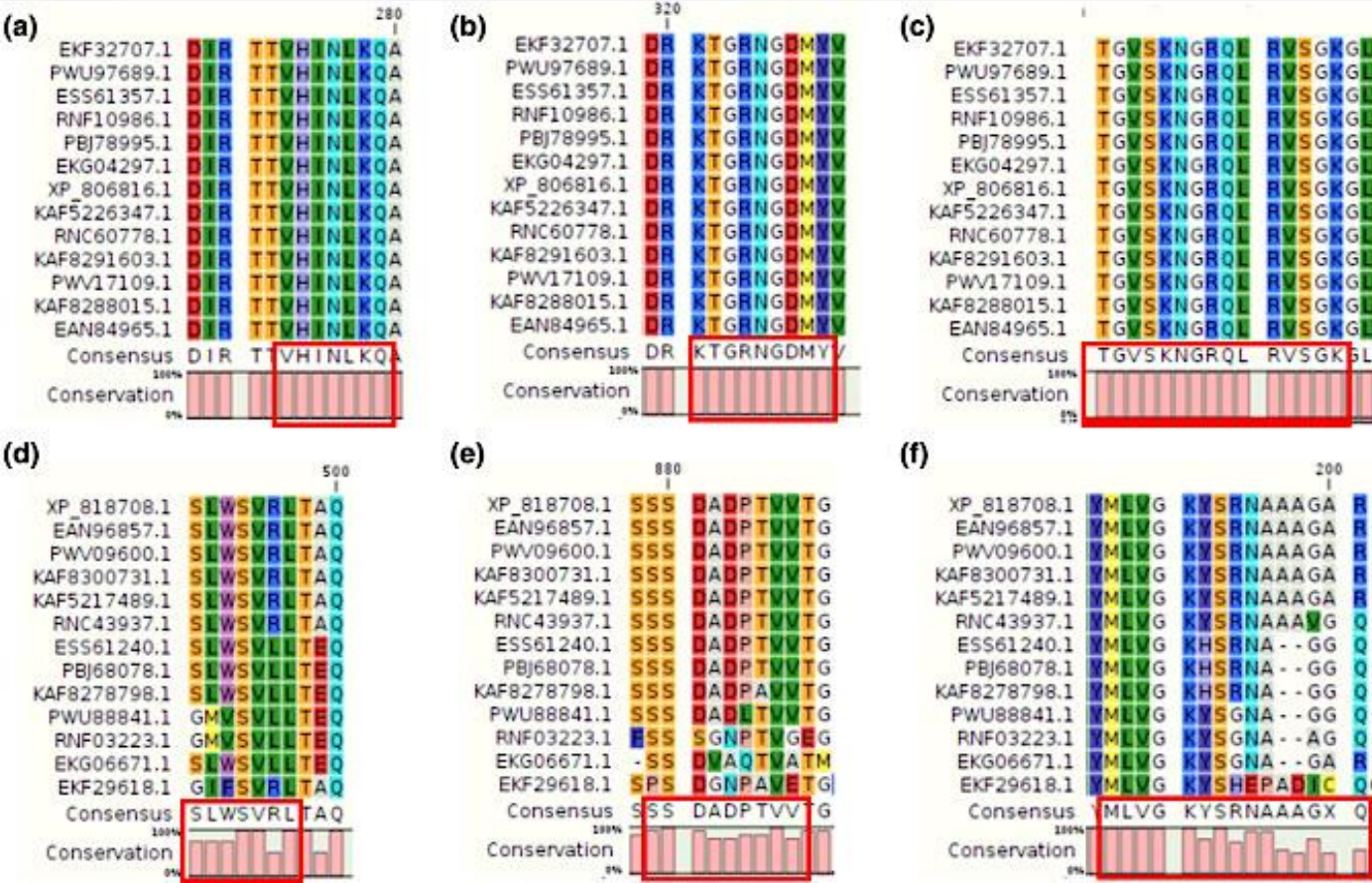
Drug Design and Bioinformatics Lab

Cite

Contact Us



Proteomik ve genomik analiz ile antijen tahmini



Farklı *T.cruzi* suşlarının epitoplari

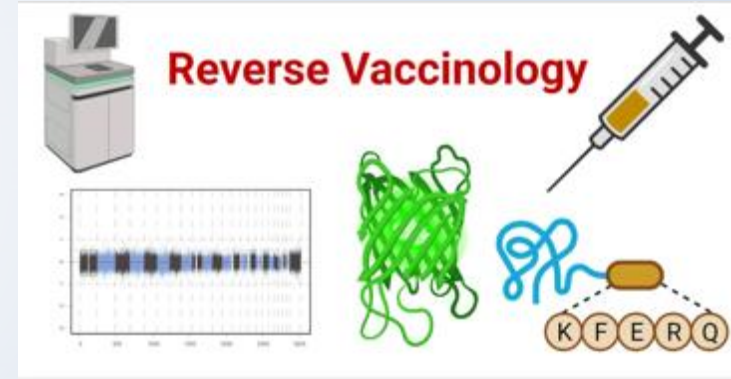
Rawal. et al. 2021. "Identification of Vaccine Targets in Pathogens and Design of a Vaccine Using Computational Approaches." *Scientific Reports* 11 (1): 17626..



Reverse vaksinoloji (RV)



- Genom dizisinden başlayarak olası antijenleri arar
- Kültür ve lab adımlarını atlar
- Deneysel olarak antijenleri dener (in silico-bilgisayar destekli)
- İlk büyük başarısı **Bexsero/4CMenB**



Kaushik et al., 2023. "Artificial Intelligence in Accelerating Vaccine Development - Current and Future Perspectives." *Frontiers in Bacteriology* 2 (October): 1258159.



Epitop Haritalama

- Epitoplar, antijenlerin B ve T hücreleri tarafından özgül olarak tanınan bölgelerdir.
- Epitop haritalaması, antijen üzerindeki bölgelerin belirlenmesi
- Epitop bazlı aşılar, daha az yan etkiyle koruyuculuk sağlar

Yurina et al., 2022. "Predicting Epitopes for Vaccine Development Using Bioinformatics Tools." *Therapeutic Advances in Vaccines and Immunotherapy* 10 (January): 25151355221100218.



Experimental data

Sequences

Organisms

Antigens

MHC alleles

Epitopes

Other data

IEDB

Epitope
Database

Analysis
Resource

Epitope
prediction
tools

Epitope
Analysis
tools

Known epitopes

Predicted epitopes

Analysis of epitopes

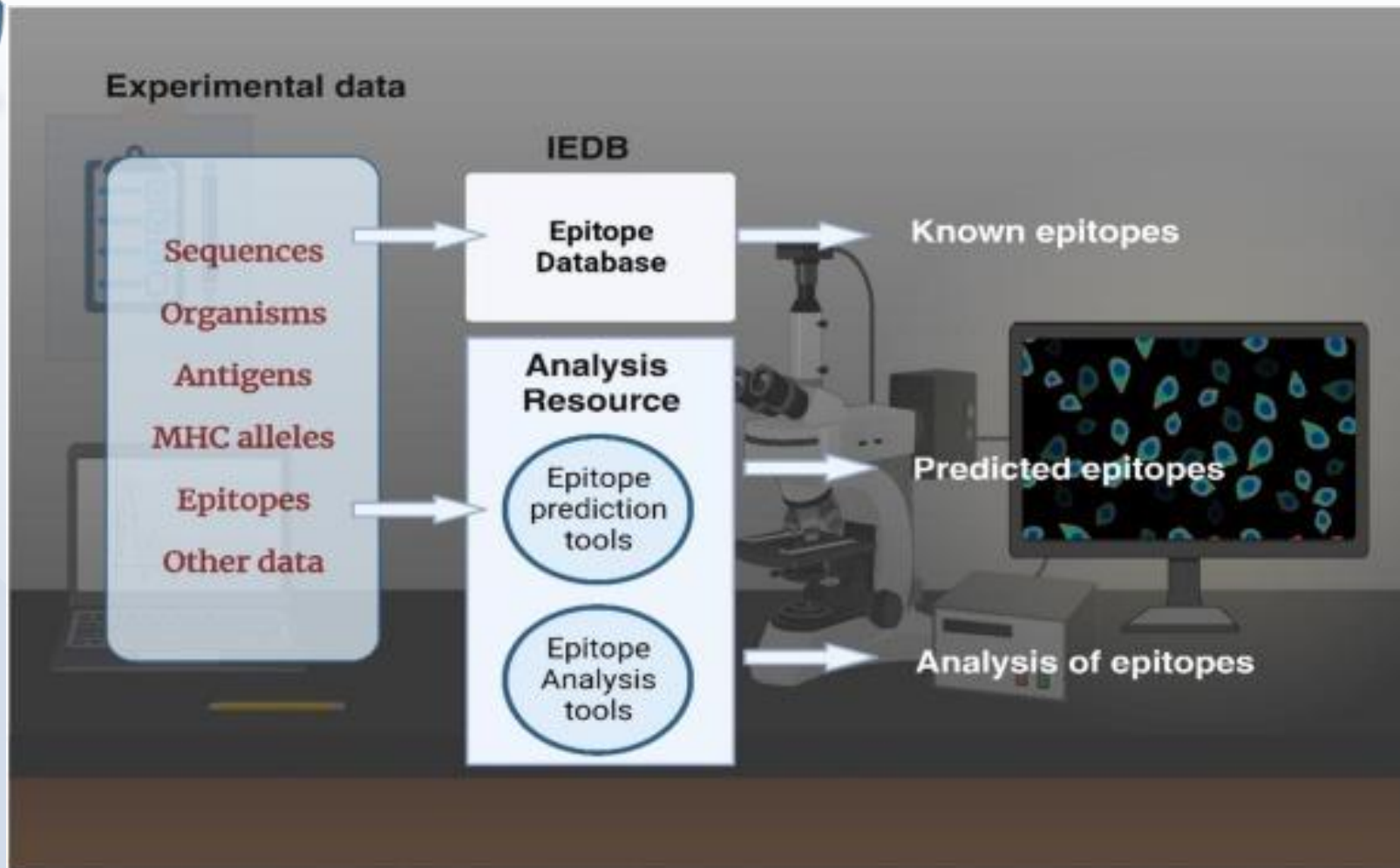




Table 2. T-cell epitope prediction tools.

Tool	Description	URL
EpiMatrix	Based on protein binding efficiency with MHC class I and II	http://www.epivax.com/
FRAGPREDICT	Based on proteasome cleavage site binding score	http://www.mpiib-berlin.mpg.de/MAPPP/cleavage.html
Immune Epitope Database and Analysis Resource (IEDB)	Prediction based on analysis of proteasomal processing, TAP transport, and MHC class I and II binding	http://www.immuneepitope.org/
MHCPred	Based on the binding value of MHC/peptide or TAP/peptideIC50	http://www.jenner.ac.uk/
MMBPred	Determination of high-affinity MHC binding peptide that undergoes mutations	http://www.imtech.res.in/raghava/mmbpred/
NetChop	Based on the immunoproteasome cleavage site	http://www.cbs.dtu.dk/services/NetChop/
NetCTL	Based on the combination of MHC subtype binding values, Tap transport and proteasome	http://www.cbs.dtu.dk/services/NetCTL/
NetMHC	Based on the binding propensity of peptides to different HLA alleles using ANN	http://www.cbs.dtu.dk/
ProPred-1	Based on peptide binding efficiency with MHC I	http://www.imtech.res.in/raghava/propred1
SYFPEITHI	Based on motif binding to MHC class I and II	http://www.syfpeithi.com/
TAPPred	Based on binding affinity with TAP protein	http://www.imtech.res.in/raghava/tappred/
RANKPEP	Predicts peptide binders to MHC I and MHC II molecules using position specific scoring matrices (PSSMs)	http://imed.med.ucm.es/Tools/rankpep.html
EpiJen	Based on the immunoproteasome cleavage site and TAP binding affinity	http://www.ddg-pharmfac.net/epijen/EpiJen/EpiJen.htm
nHLAPred	Based on the hybrid approach of artificial neural networks (ANNs) and quantitative matrices (QMs)	http://crdd.osdd.net/raghava/nhlaped/

Welcome

The Immune Epitope Database (IEDB) is a freely available resource funded by NIAID. It catalogs experimental data on antibody and T cell epitopes studied in humans and other animal species in the context of infectious disease, allergy, autoimmunity and transplantation. The IEDB also hosts epitope prediction and analysis tools, and has a companion site, CEDAR (funded by NCI), which houses cancer epitopes.

[Learn More](#)

Upcoming Events & News

Virtual User Workshop * recordings here	Nov 5-7, 2024
AACR 2025	Apr 25-30, 2025
Immunology 2025	May 3-7, 2025

Summary Metrics

Peptidic Epitopes	1,628,339
Non-Peptidic Epitopes	3,327
T Cell Assays	560,544
B Cell Assays	1,426,869
MHC Ligand Assays	4,892,378
Epitope Source Organisms	4,695
Restricting MHC Alleles	1,016
References	26,317

START YOUR SEARCH HERE

Epitope ?

- ☐ Any
☒ Linear peptide

Exact N Ex: SIINFEKL

- ☐ Discontinuous
☐ Non-peptidic

Epitope Source ?

Organism

Ex: influenza, peanut

Antigen

Ex: core, capsid, myo

Host ?

- ☒ Any
☐ Human
☐ Mouse
☐ Non-human primate
☐ Ex: dog, camel

Assay ?

- ☒ T Cell
☒ B Cell
☒ MHC Ligand

Ex: neutralization

Outcome: ☒ Positive ☐ Negative

MHC Restriction ?

- ☒ Any
☐ Class I
☐ Class II
☐ Non-classical
☐ Ex: HLA-A*02:01

Disease ?

- ☒ Any
☐ Infectious
☐ Allergic
☐ Autoimmune
☐ Ex: asthma

[Reset](#)
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Epitope Analysis Resource

T Cell Epitope Prediction ?

Scan an antigen sequence for amino acid patterns indicative of:

[MHC Class I Tools Suite](#)
 (Immunogenicity, Processing, Binding/Elution)
[MHC Class II Tools Suite](#)
 (Immunogenicity, Binding/Elution)

B Cell Epitope Prediction ?

Predict linear B cell epitopes using:

[Antigen Sequence Properties](#)

Predict discontinuous B cell epitopes using antigen structure via:

[Discotope](#)
[ElliPro](#)

Epitope Analysis Tools ?

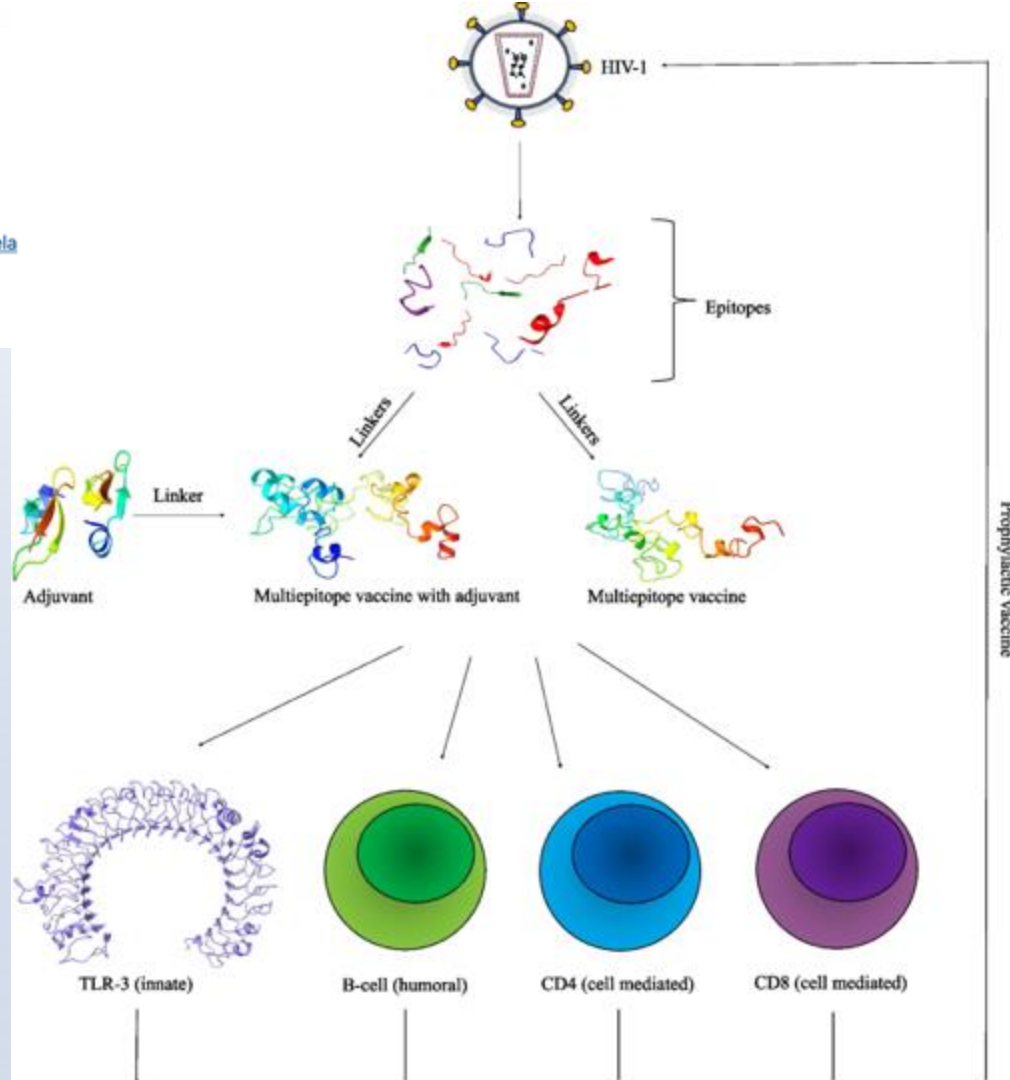
Analyze epitope sets of:

[Population Coverage](#)
[Conservation Across Antigens](#)
[Epitope Cluster Tool](#)

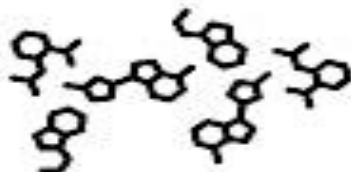
Employing computational tools to design a multi-epitope vaccine targeting human immunodeficiency virus-1 (HIV-1)

[Hamza Sher](#), [Hafsa Sharif](#), [Tahreem Zaheer](#), [Sarmad Ahmad Khan](#), [Amjad Ali](#), [Hasnain Javed](#) & [Aneela Javed](#) 

[BMC Genomics](#) 24, Article number: 276 (2023) | [Cite this article](#)



Traditional Trial and Error Methods



Molecules picked by
traditional methods for
clinical trials



Yüksek zayıt

Predictive AI Machine Learning Model



Molecules picked by
predictive AI model for
clinical trials



Düşük zayıt

AI-Driven Components of Vaccine Design and Development

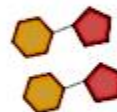


Antigen Identification

AI-driven sequence analysis and structural prediction tools identify and validate viral or bacterial antigens that elicit strong immune responses. Techniques like machine learning-based epitope mapping are employed to prioritize candidates for vaccine formulation..

Stabilizers

Predictive algorithms assess the stability profiles of potential stabilizers under various storage conditions. AI aids in selecting compounds that maintain vaccine integrity over time, crucial for global distribution.

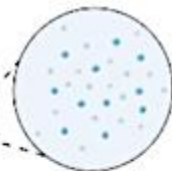


Adjuvants

Advanced machine learning models analyze immunogenicity data to optimize adjuvant selection, enhancing the potency and efficacy of vaccines. AI tools evaluate chemical structures and predict their synergistic effects with antigens.

Preservatives

AI models simulate the interaction between preservatives and vaccine components, ensuring long-term safety and efficacy. The selection process is guided by AI to minimize the risk of contamination while preserving immunogenicity.

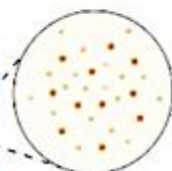


Antibiotics

AI models assess antibiotic effectiveness to prevent contamination during vaccine production, optimizing selection based on resistance patterns and minimal impact on final vaccine formulation.

Trace components

AI systems scrutinize trace elements for potential interactions that might compromise vaccine safety. This includes predictive modeling to ensure these components remain below thresholds that could affect efficacy or safety.



Asediya, et al. 2024. "Vaccine Development Using Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning: A Review." *International Journal of Biological Macromolecules*





Adjuvan Geliştirme ve Yapay Zeka



- Veri kaynaklarını analiz ederek, potansiyel adayları saptayabilir
 - Moleküler yapıları
 - İmmünolojik aktivite
 - Toksisite analizi
- Sıfırdan da dizayn edebilir



Aşının Optimizasyonu-mRNA



5'UTR

NANO design
Polyview-3D
RNAfold

ORF

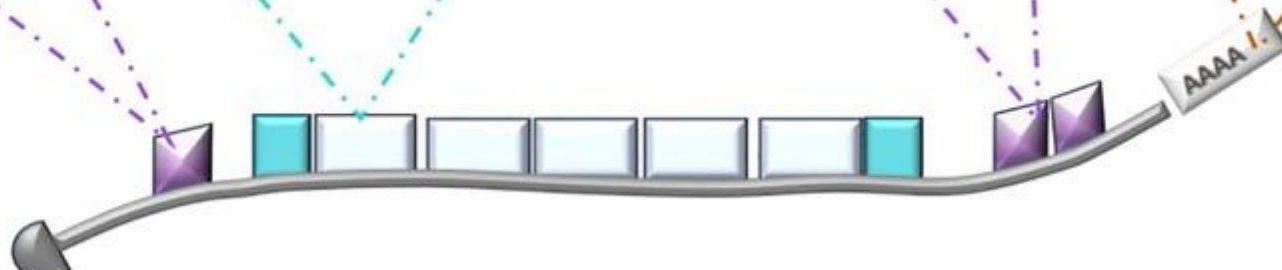
Oxford nanopore, Illumina, PacBio
VAX-seq, Visium SGE, IEDB-AR
SYFPEITH, NetMHC

3'UTR

COMSOL
RNAfold

Poly (A)

RNA Composer
RNAstructure
ViennaRNA Package
mFold, OligoAnalyzer





Aşı Optimizasyonu



- **5'UTR (5' Untranslated Region)** Tasarımı; ribozom bağlanması, mRNA stabilitesi için kritik olan 5'UTR bölgesinin optimizasyonu
- **ORF / CDS (Open Reading Frame veya Coding Sequence);** antijen kodlayan dizinin optimize edilmesi.
- **3'UTR (3' Untranslated Region);** mRNA sitoplazmada yıkımı geciktiren 3'UTR'nin optimize edilmesi.
- **Poly(A) Kuyruğu ;**mRNA stabilitesini artırmak ve translasyon verimini yükseltmek için poly(A) kuyruğunun uzunluğunu ve düzenini tasarlamak.



Tedarik Zinciri Ve Dağıtımda Yapay Zeka

Aşı tedarik zinciri

- Üretim
- Nakliye
- Tahsis

Güçlükler

- Arz ve talepte belirsizlik
- Maliyet
- Soğuk zincire uyumsuzluk

SOME VACCINE COSTS ARE HIDDEN BELOW THE SURFACE

Certains coûts liés aux vaccins sont cachés

AVERAGE LOGISTICS COST PER DOSE

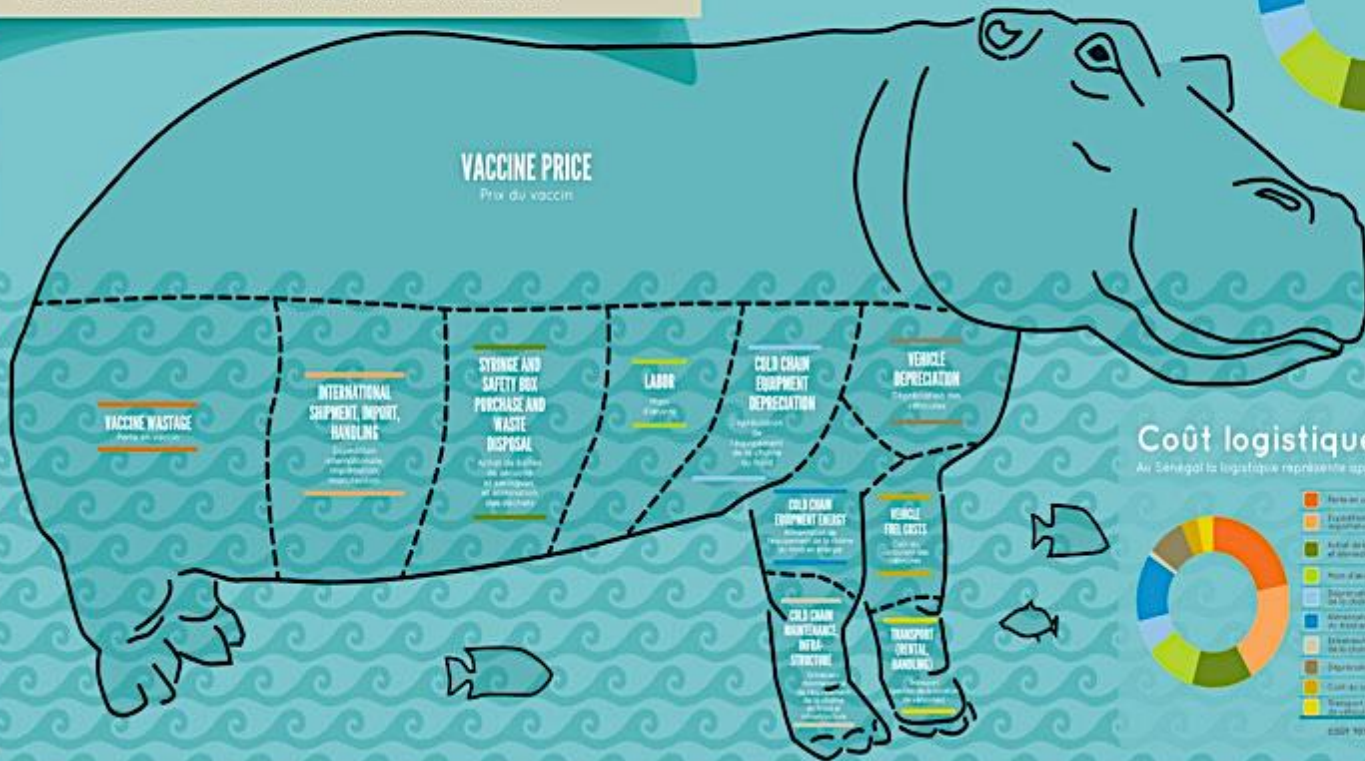
In Senegal, logistics comprise approximately 50% of the total average cost per dose delivered.



Vaccine wastage	0.200	22.1%
International shipment, import, handling	0.189	18.9%
Springe and safety box purchase and waste disposal	0.120	13.2%
Labor	0.106	11.6%
Cold chain equipment depreciation	0.049	5.4%
Cold chain equipment energy	0.115	12.7%
Cold chain maintenance, infrastructure	0.083	8.4%
Vehicle depreciation	0.070	7.7%
Vehicle fuel, insurance, and maintenance	0.032	3.6%
Other	0.011	1.3%
TOTAL LOGISTICS COST PER DOSE	0.906	100.0%

VACCINE PRICE

Prix du vaccin



VACCINES CURRENTLY USED IN SENEGAL

VACCIN	POURCENTAGE	POURCENTAGE	POURCENTAGE
Bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG)	50%	Oral polio	10%
Porte vaccins (Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, hepatitis B, Haemophilus influenzae type b)	1%	Measles	25%
		Tetanus toxoid	10%
		Yellow fever	25%

Coût logistique moyen par dose

Au Sénégal la logistique représente approximativement 50% du coût total par dose livrée.



Partie des vaccins	0.200	22.1%
Expédition internationale, importation, réimportation	0.189	18.9%
Actual de la boîte de sécurité et stockage et destruction des déchets	0.120	13.2%
Point d'arrivée	0.106	11.6%
Dépréciation de l'équipement de la chaîne de froid	0.049	5.4%
Entretien et maintenance de l'équipement de la chaîne de froid	0.115	12.7%
Entretien et maintenance de l'équipement de la chaîne de froid et infrastructure	0.083	9.4%
Dépréciation des véhicules	0.070	7.7%
Coût du carburant des véhicules	0.032	3.6%
Transport (garantie de la livraison, assurance)	0.011	1.3%
COST TOTAL DU SYSTÈME PAR DOSE	0.906	100.0%

Vaccins actuellement utilisés au Sénégal

Vaccin	Pourcentage
Bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG)	50%
Porte-vaccins (diphthérie, coqueluche, tétanos, hépatite B, Haemophilus influenzae de type b)	1%
Polio orale	10%
Rougeole	25%
Antidouleur Tétracycline	10%
Polio injectable	25%



Tedarik Zinciri Ve Dağıtımda Yapay Zeka

- Dünya Sağlık Örgütü,
- Ulaşım, tesis ve depolama maliyetlerini azaltan
- “WHO-EPI (Essential Programme on Immunization) vaccine distribution network”
- Yapay zeka modelini hâlihazırda kullanmaktadır

Effective Vaccine Management (EVM) ▾

Guidance

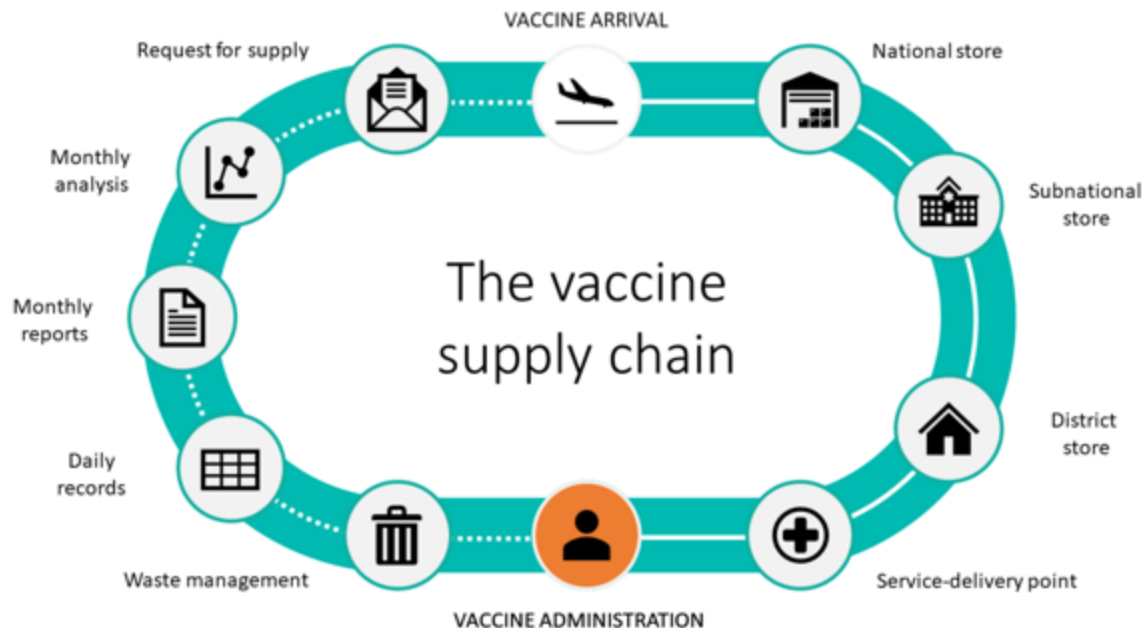
Tools

Controlled temperature chain (CTC) ▾

TechNet-21

Project Optimize

Use the side menu to access key WHO tools, resources and guidance on immunization supply chains.



Supply chain and logistics and IA2030



Effective Vaccine Management (EVM) Global Data Analysis

2009-2020



Update: WHO EVM1 database, July 2021

EVM – *setting a standard for the vaccine supply chain*



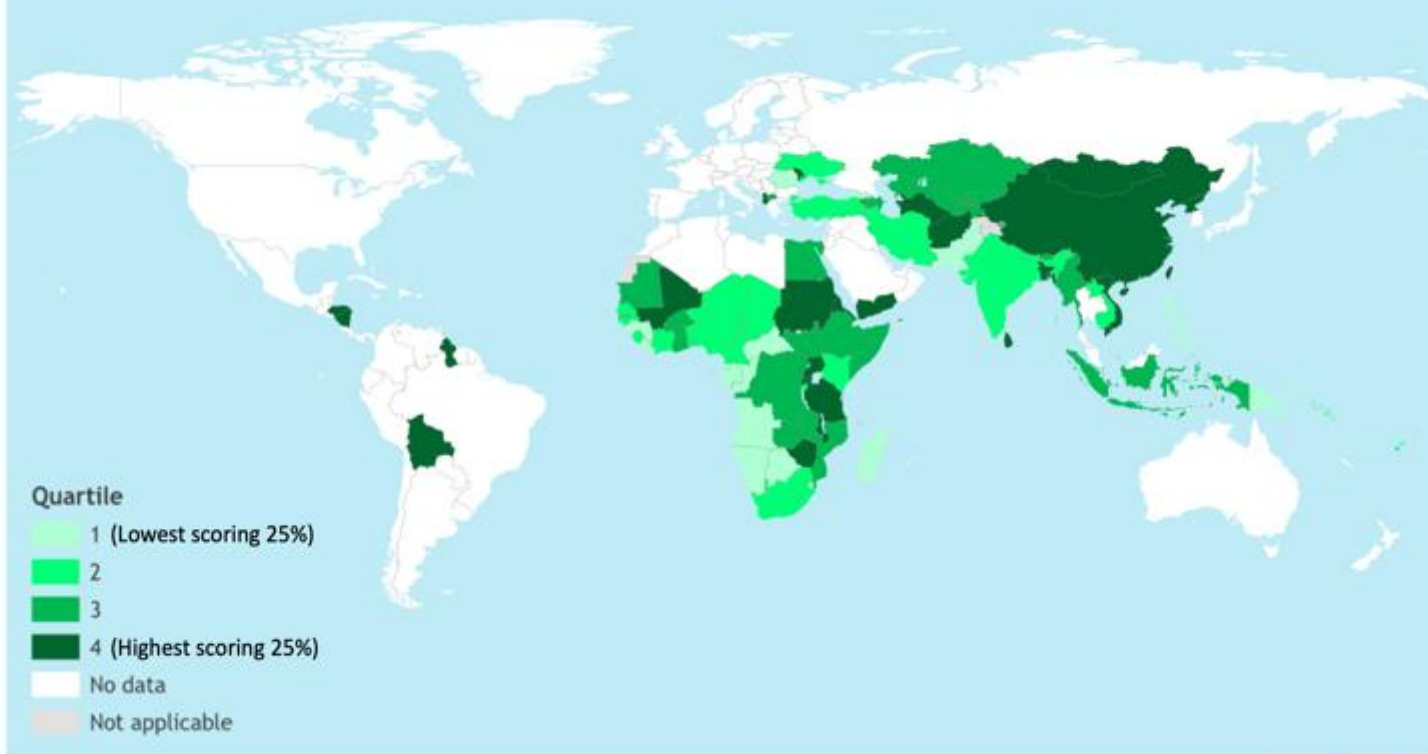
World Health
Organization



unicef



A country's composite score is the geometric mean of the 33 criterion scores of its most recent assessment.



The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WHO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

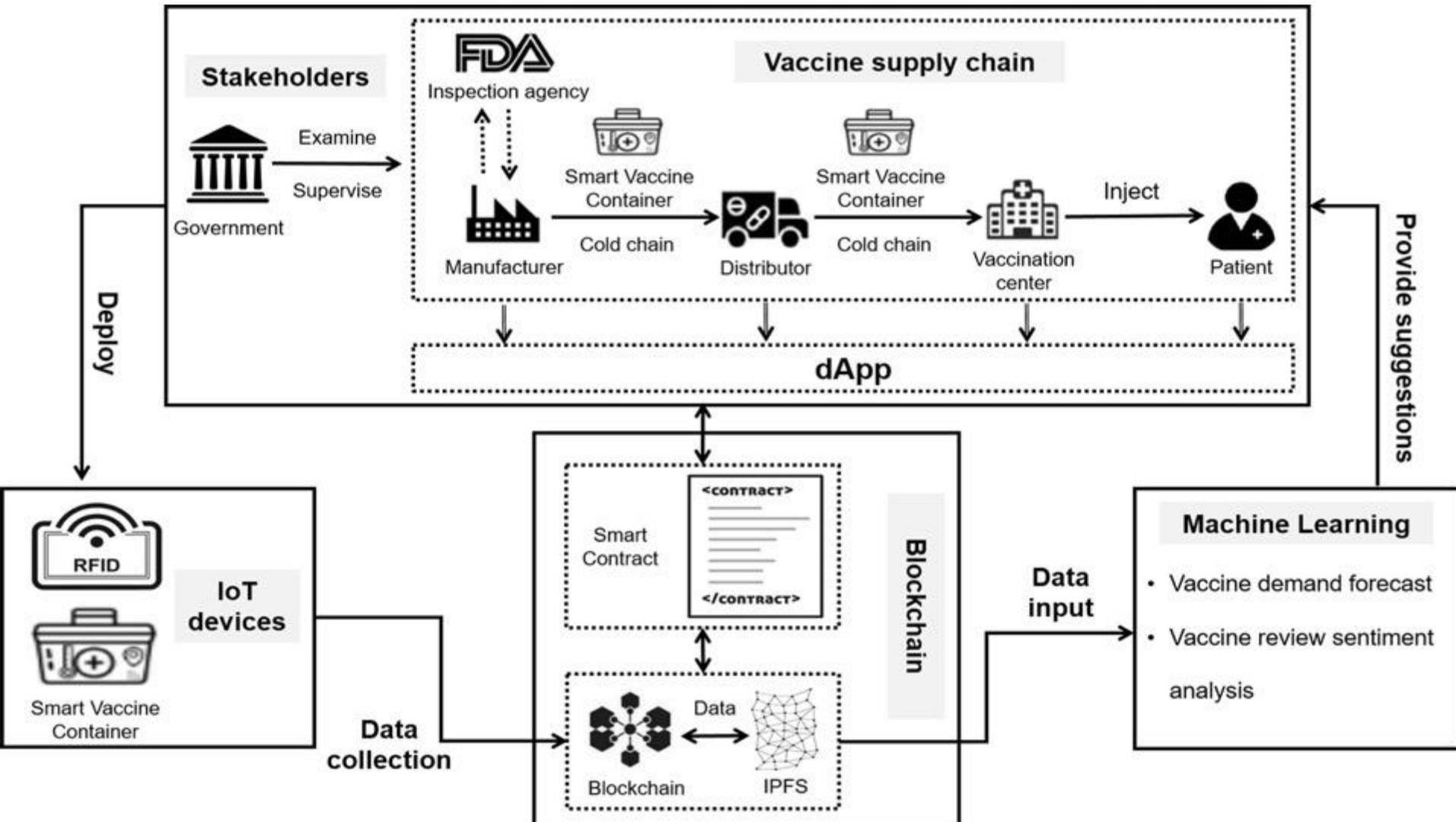
Data Source: EVM Assessments 2009-2020
Map Production: WHO GIS Centre
for Health, DNA/DDI



Tedarik Zinciri Ve Dağıtımda Yapay Zeka



- **“Blockchain”** merkezi olmayan, değiştirilemez ve şeffaf yapı tedarik zincirinde güven ve izlenebilirliği artırır.
- **Nesnelerin interneti (IoT)** sensörler gibi cihazlarla ürünlerin konum, sıcaklık ve durumunu gerçek zamanlı izler.
- **Makine öğrenmesi**, belirsizlik koşullarında talep tahmini, üretim, dağıtım optimizasyonu ve risk yönetiminde kararlar sunar.





İnfoepidemioloji

Sohbet botları ve Yapayzeka



vaccines



Article

A Theory and Evidence-Based Artificial Intelligence-Driven Motivational Digital Assistant to Decrease Vaccine Hesitancy: Intervention Development and Validation

Yan Li ¹, Kit-Ching Lee ¹, Daniel Bressington ², Qiuyan Liao ³, Mengting He ¹, Ka-Kit Law ¹, Angela Y. M. Leung ^{1,4}, Alex Molassiotis ⁵ and Mengqi Li ^{1,*}



İnfoepidemioloji Sohbet botları ve Yapayzeka



vaccines



Article

Artificial Intelligence and Public Health: Evaluating ChatGPT Responses to Vaccination Myths and Misconceptions

Giovanna Deiana ^{1,2}, Marco Dettori ^{2,3,4,*}, Antonella Arghittu ³, Antonio Azara ^{2,3}, Giovanni Gabutti ⁵
and Paolo Castiglia ^{2,3,5}



İnfoepidemioloji

Sohbet botları ve Yapayzeka

- Sosyal medyadaki aşı karşıtı bilgileri tespit edip yayılımı azaltabilir
- Zaman içinde daha kişiselleştirilmiş bir etkileşim sağlar
- Destekleyen bir insan varmış hissi yaratıyor
- Yanlış yanıt verebilir ama aşı karşıtlığını azaltabilir



Yapay Zeka Kullanımının Zorlukları ve Etik Sorunlar

- Yapay zeka, genom dizileri, klinik denemeler, elektronik sağlık kayıtları, sosyal medya gibi platformlardan kişisel veri kullanır
- Dataların şifrelenmesi ve anonim olması gerekir
- Data eksik, dengesiz, taraflı olabilir, adil olmayan kararlar, hatalı tahminler üretebilir
- Algoritmalar karmaşık ve şeffaf değil

Olawade, et al. 2024. "Leveraging Artificial Intelligence in Vaccine Development: A Narrative Review." *Journal of Microbiological Methods* 224 (September): 106998.

Challenges

Heterogeneous and fragmented data limits AI model performance



Opaque AI models pose challenges for understanding predictions



Existing regulatory frameworks may not fully accommodate AI-driven vaccines

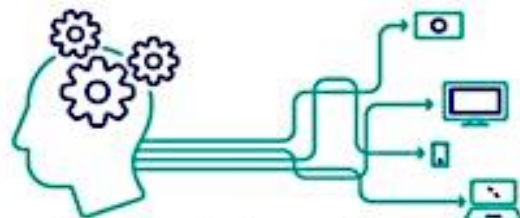


Solutions

Standardized data formats and collaborative data sharing



Develop interpretability techniques to enhance model transparency



Collaborate to create robust guidelines and transparent reporting



SONUÇ

Yapay zeka

Denetimli kullanılmalı-**data ne kullanıyor**

Maliyet ve zamansal avantaj sağlayabilir



A close-up photograph of a young child with dark skin and curly hair, smiling warmly at the camera. The child is holding a blue plastic box, which is a UNICEF vaccine box, as evidenced by the visible UNICEF logo and text on it. The background is slightly blurred, showing what appears to be an outdoor setting with some structures.

Thank

You

Update: WHO EVM1 database, July 2021

EVM – *setting a standard for the vaccine supply chain*



World Health
Organization

unicef 