

FACT SHEET (ARCHIVED) Comparing SARS-CoV-2 Variants of Concern (VOCs)* as of May 31, 2021

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This table compares characteristics of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) Variants of Concern (VOCs). This table is current as of May 31, 2021 and will be updated as more information becomes available.

	B.1.1.7	B.1.351	B.1.617 ⁺	P.1
Public Health England name	VOC-20DEC-01	VOC-20DEC-02	VOC-21APR-02	VOC-21JAN-02
Nextstrain clade	20I/S:501Y.V1	20H/S:501Y.V2	21A/S:154K (for B.1.617.1) 21A/S:478K (for B.1.617.2)	20J/S:501Y.V3
World Health Organization label	Alpha	Beta	Delta (for B.1.617.2)	Gamma
Location first detected	United Kingdom (Kent)	South Africa (Eastern Cape)	India	Brazil (Manaus)
Detected in multiple countries?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

	B.1.1.7	B.1.351	B.1.617 ⁺	P.1
Detected in Ontario?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Increased transmissibility?	Yes +55% [‡]	Yes +58% [‡]	Yes	Yes +58% [‡]
Increased disease severity?	Yes	Unknown§	Unknown [§]	Unknown [§]
Impact on molecular tests?	Yes¶	No	No	No
Impact on antigen tests?	No	No	Unknown [§] (but unlikely)	No
Impact on serological tests?	Unknown [§]	Unknown [§]	Unknown [§]	Unknown [§]
Immune escape?	No	Yes	Potential [#]	Yes
Impact on vaccine effectiveness?	No	Yes ^{**,††}	Potential impact ⁺⁺	Potential impact ⁺⁺
Notable mutations (key mutations in bold) ^{‡‡}	Δ69-70[¶], N501Y^{§§} D614G, P681H/R	L18F, K417N, E484K, N501Y, D614G, A701V	L452R, D614G, G142D P681R, E484Q	L18F, K417T, E484K, N501Y, D614G

Abbreviations: Δ , deletion; VOC, variant of concern

For additional information on VOCs and interpreting this table, please refer to PHO's <u>Companion Guide to Variants</u> of <u>Concern (VOCs)</u>¹

* VOCs are classified according to the <u>national definitions</u> for Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) variants established by the Canadian SARS-CoV-2 Variant Surveillance Group.²

- ⁺ B.1.617 contains three sub-lineages (B.1.617.1; B.1.617.2; B.1.617.3) which differ by few potentially relevant mutations in the spike protein and their global prevalence of detection.³ Designation of the sublineages in Canada may change as evidence on their attributes are being reviewed by the Canadian SARS-CoV-2 Variant Surveillance Group.²
- Based on the odds ratio of secondary household transmission using a household study of VOC transmission in Ontario (forthcoming). For methods, see (<u>https://doi.org/10.1093/cid/ciab186</u>).⁴
- [§] Unknown indicates that it is under investigation or there is currently no data for assessment.
- Spike (S) gene target failure (SGTF) is observed for variants with the Δ69-70 mutation using some SARS-CoV-2 molecular assays that target this region of the S gene. These are multiple gene target assays that will still detect SARS-CoV-2 via the additional targets.
- [#] Laboratory evidence suggests resistance to certain therapeutic monoclonal antibodies and/or slightly reduced neutralization by convalescent sera.
- ** Reduced effectiveness to AstraZeneca and Johnson & Johnson.
- ⁺⁺ Laboratory evidence to suggest reduced effectiveness by AstraZeneca, Moderna mRNA-1273, and Pfizer-BioNTech vaccines.
- ^{‡‡} Mutations in other genes are not represented in this table.
- ^{§§} A small subset of B.1.1.7 variants have been found to have the E484K mutation.

References

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