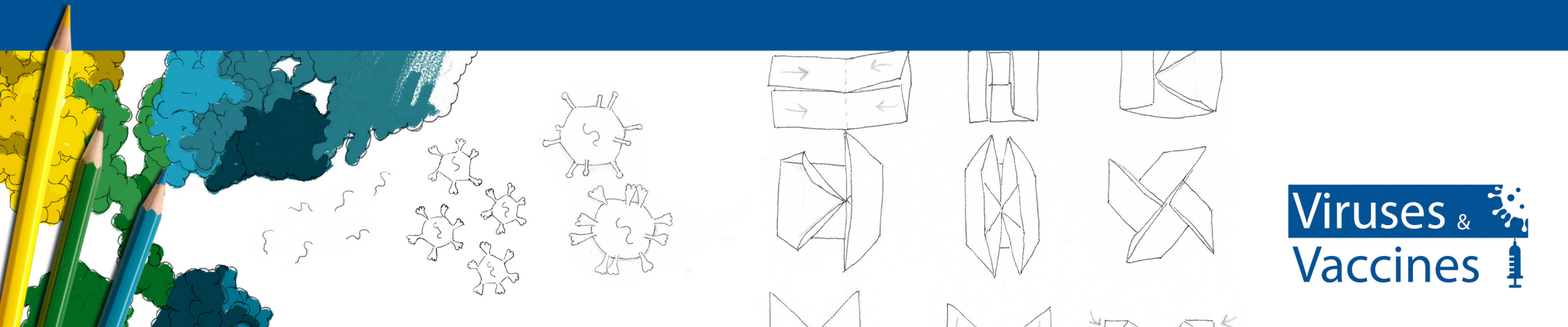
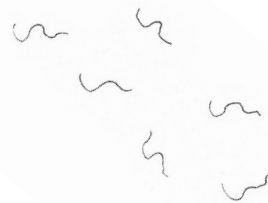
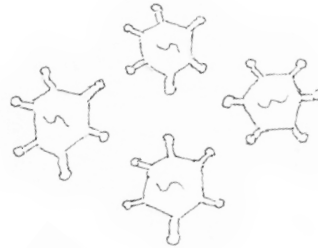
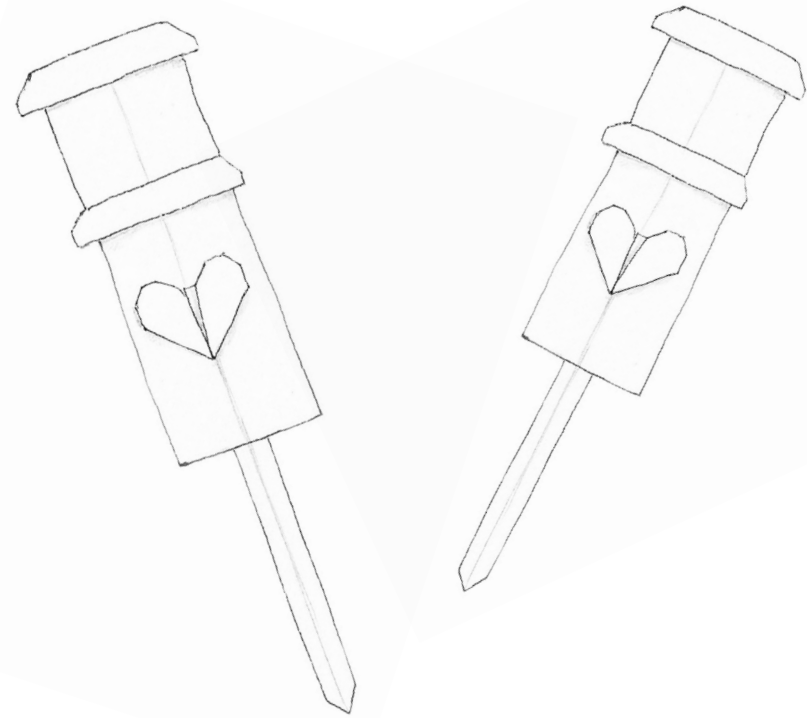


Origami syringe



Origami syringe

Vaccines encourage our body to make antibodies and immune memory cells (B and T cells) to protect us from diseases. By showing the body a tiny bit of protein spike from the coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2), we encourage our natural defences to be prepared if the same virus attacks us again. Scientists around the world have worked hard, collaborating to create vaccines to protect us against SARS-CoV-2 and COVID-19. To celebrate the hope this brings, either draw a syringe or cut out the Oxford/AstraZeneca vaccine on top, or the Pfizer/BioNTech on the bottom, follow along with me in an [online video](#) to fold the strips into origami syringes.

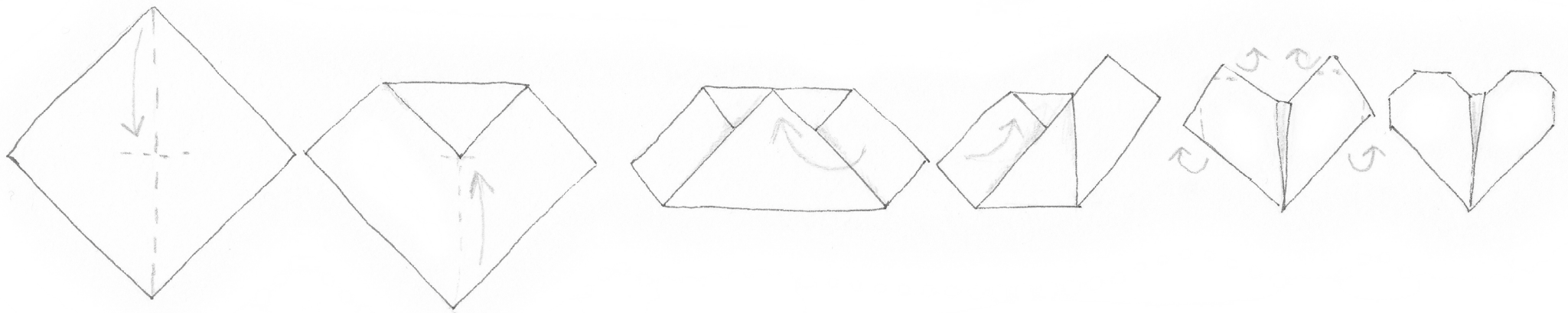
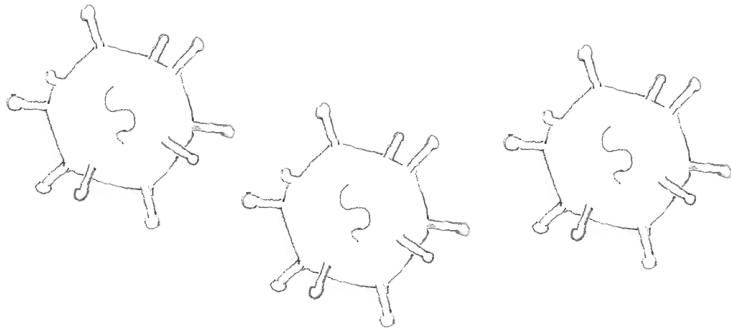


Oxford/AstraZeneca vaccine

Oxford University scientists have spent many years studying viruses and vaccines, so quickly got to work designing one to tackle SARS-CoV-2.

The vaccine is based on a weakened version of a common cold virus (adenovirus). It has been modified with instructions for cells to make coronavirus spikes, but can't cause illness.

The vaccine encourages the immune system to make antibodies, priming it to attack a SARS-CoV-2 infection. It can be kept in the fridge, so is suitable for use around the world.



Pfizer/BioNTech vaccine

Scientists in the United States developed a different type of vaccine. The genetic information (messenger RNA) can be given directly inside oily drops. Once cells take up the mRNA, they get instructions to make a little bit of the protein spike to safely encourage the production of antibodies.

