How COVID-19 mRNA Vaccines Work



COVID-19 has spike proteins on its surface. If we can generate antibodies to the spike proteins, we can get some immunity. But, to do that, we don't want to use the entire virus.



Of all the virus genetic material, called RNA, only a tiny portion has instructions on how to make the spike proteins. These instructions are transcribed onto a strand of messenger RNA (mRNA).



For the vaccine, this genetic material (mRNA) is put in a protective lipid (oil) shell. It needs to be protected because it's very fragile. The lipid shell looks like the surrounding of your cells.



Once injected, the vaccine cells fuse to human cells and release the spike protein building instructions (mRNA). The mRNA goes to the place in the cell where proteins are made (ribosomes).



Antibody

The ribosomes in your cell read the mRNA code and use it to piece together a string of amino acids, making a protein. The protein leaks out of the cell, creating spikes.

When the immune

system recognizes

develops antibodies.

We may experience

this reaction as side

the spike proteins

it responds and

effects.



The mRNA is broken down by the body and does not become part of the vaccine recipient's genes.



The antibodies store a "memory" of the reaction for future virus exposure. This memory provides some immunity from a COVID-19 infection.

www.skagitcounty.net/Departments/ HealthDiseases/coronavirusvaccine.htm





You may experience side-effects after getting the vaccine, including fever, chills, tiredness, headache, or soreness/ swelling at the injection site. This vaccine can pack a punch – but that means it's working to get your body ready to defend against COVID-19.