Review of: "Omicron Variant Could be an Antigenic Shift of SARS-CoV-2"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

This is an interesting review discussing the evolution of SARS-CoV-2 variants of concern, focusing in Omicron's mutations and efficacy of vaccination (e.g. antibody-resistant mutations and decline over time). Therapeutic targets and approaches are also discussed, including new approaches (such as nanobodies).

I enjoyed reading this review, I see that other comments have been posted, thus I will provide a more general comment… This seems to be an endless battle between SARS-CoV-2 mutations and antibody production/duration; in my opinion, innate immunity may play an important role in SARS-CoV-2 infections and COVID-19 outcomes, please discuss the importance of innate immunity (e.g interferon response) in this process. For instance, one vaccinated, the role of innate immunity in controlling future infections… is it relevant?

Some minor points:

Abstract: "…variants of concern (VOCs)…"

Introduction: "Mutants and recombinants of the virus are more transmissible and virulent…" I agree that "new" variants could be more transmissible, but hardly more virulent than "older" variants (e.g. Delta), probably the term "virulent" should be defined here.

Avoid using contractions on the text such as "didn't" or "don't", it is just a suggestion.