Clinical trials testing broadly neutralizing antibody against HIV demonstrate efficacy against sensitive strains

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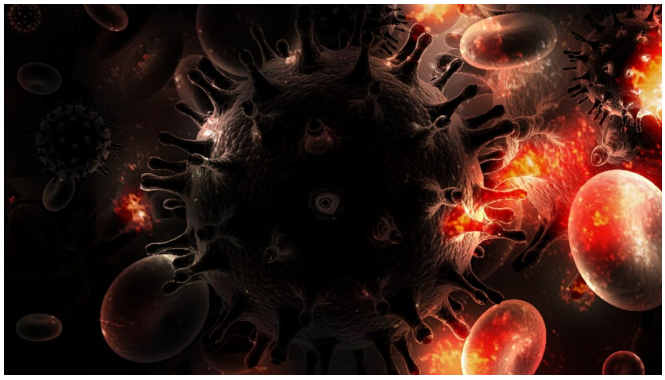

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The proof-of-concept AMP studies demonstrated that a broadly neutralizing antibody (bnAb) called VRC01 was effective at preventing the acquisition of HIV strains to the 30% of strains that were sensitive to the bnAb. This finding was seen both in Sub-Saharan Africa and the U.S. and South America. VRCO1 did not prevent the acquisition of HIV to strains that were resistant to the bNAb. As the resistant strains constituted nearly 70% of the circulating strains in these regions, there was no difference noted between the VRC01 arms and placebo arm in terms of overall prevention of HIV acquisition. The sensitivity to bNAbs was assessed by a laboratory test that measures a virus' susceptibility to neutralization by an antibody.

The two studies (HVTN 704/HPTN 085 and HVTN 703/HPTN 081) opened in 2016 and successfully enrolled 4,623 participants. The AMP studies are sponsored and funded by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID), part of the National Institutes of Health. The studies are conducted jointly by the HIV Vaccine Trials Network (HVTN) and HIV Prevention Trials Network (HPTN).

The NIAID Vaccine Research Center (VRC) isolated VRC01 in 2010 from the blood of a person living with HIV and subsequently manufactured the antibody for the AMP studies. Data from the AMP studies were first reported at a press conference hosted by the 4th International HIV Research for Prevention Conference (HIVR4P) on January 26, 2021. VRC01 was 75% effective at preventing acquisition of HIV strains that were susceptible to the bnAb (in vitro sensitivity to the antibody had an IC80 of