Status of HIV Vaccine Research & Development



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HIV continues to devastate....

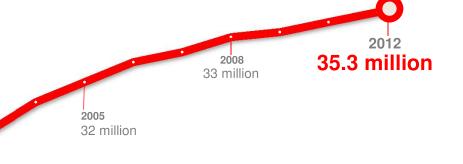
- 35.3 million people living with HIV worldwide
- 2.3 million new infections in 2012;
 6,300 new HIV infections daily
- 36 million AIDS-related deaths to date
- Women bear the brunt of the epidemic, representing almost 60% of HIV-infected adults in Africa and half of adults worldwide
- Since the beginning >70,000,000 HIV Infections



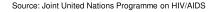
Remarkable scale up of treatment; however, doesn't solve problem. Lifetime treatment required and for every (1) person put on treatment, (2) are newly infected.

28.5 million

THE WORLD NEEDS AN HIV VACCINE





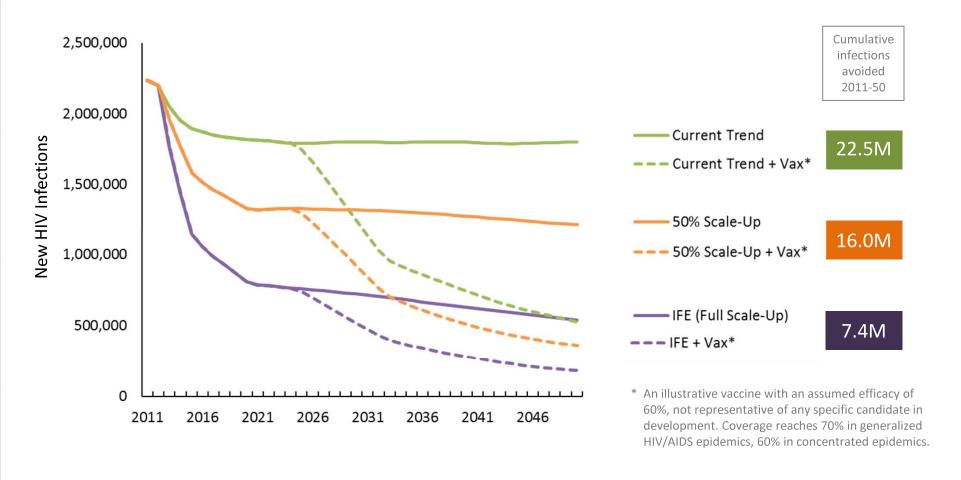


1990 7.5 million people living

with HIV



Public Health Impact: A Vaccine Is Needed to "Get Close to Zero"

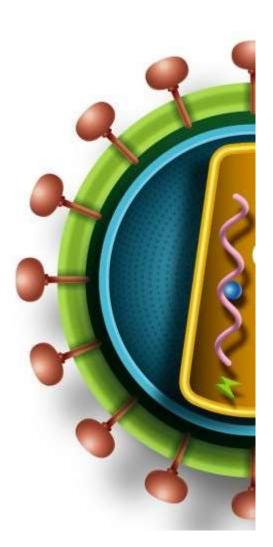


Potential impact of an AIDS vaccine as part of the UNAIDS Enhanced Investment Framework, IFE Modeling project – UNAIDS, Futures Institute, IAVI, AVAC [funded by USAID]



AIDS vaccine development: Scientific Challenges

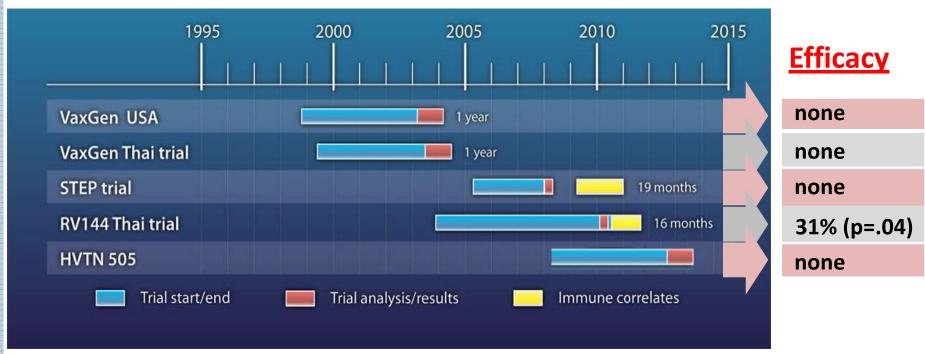
- 1. HIV variability
- 2. Lack of an ideal animal model
- 3. Natural immunity fails to clear HIV
- 4. HIV is a retrovirus- integrates into the host genome- short window of opportunity to control
- 5. Sexual transmission- need to block infection at mucosal surfaces
- 6. HIV targets cells of the immune system
- 7. HIV Env evasion mechanisms for induction of broadly neutralizing antibodies





Current status of HIV/AIDS vaccine development

Timeline of HIV Vaccine Efficacy Trials



Corey L et al. Sci Transl Med 2011;3:79ps13-79ps13

Vaxgen: HIV gp120 protein

Merck/NIAID Step Trial: Adenovirus type 5

Sanofi/MHRP/NIAID/Thai Ministry of Health: RV-144 Trial: Canarypox + gp120

HVTN 505: NIAID-VRC DNA + Adenovirus type 5



The Global HIV Vaccine Landscape

Basic research Applied research

Preclinical development

Phase 1 / II

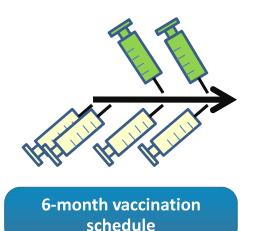
Large-scale Efficacy trials AIDS Vaccine for the world

Pox-Protein Public-Private Partnership (P5)

Improving RV-144

- Adjuvant
- Boosters
- Prime

ALVAC + gp120 Licensure Trial(s) (2016)



Test of Concept Adaptive Trials DNA, NYVAC, gp120 (2016)



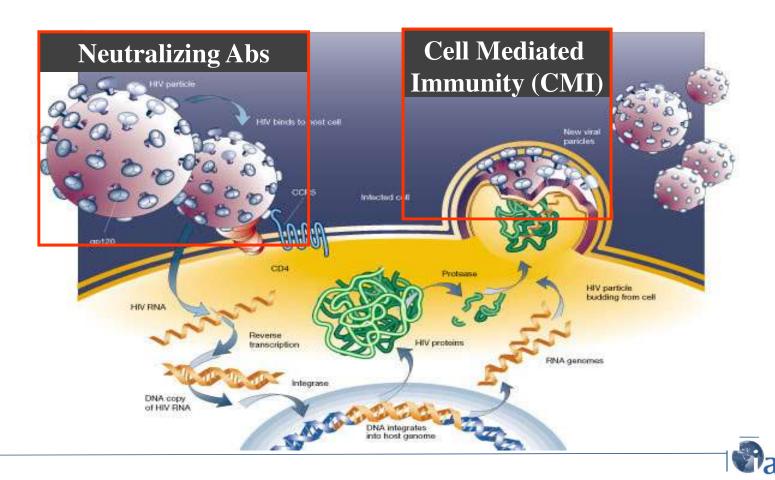
ALVAC®-HIV weeks 0, 4, 12, 24



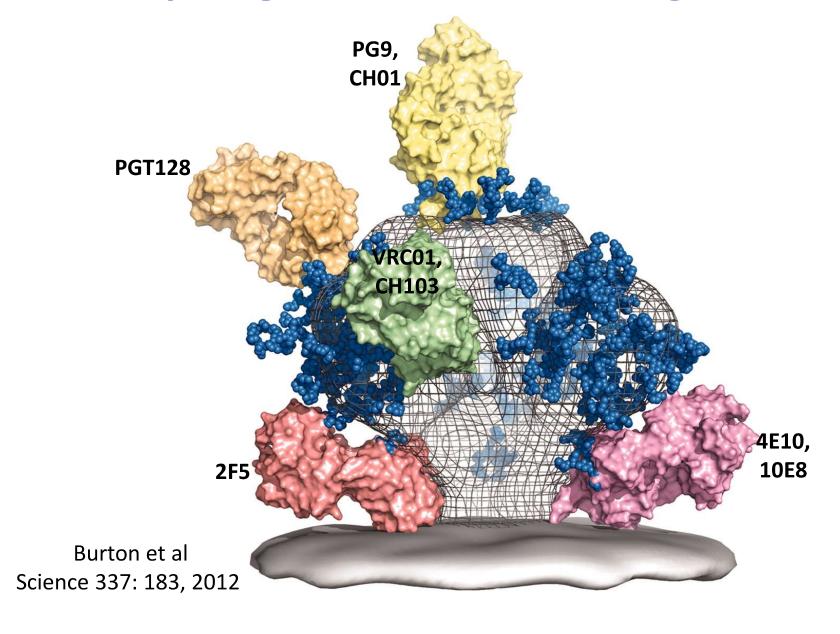
Gp120 at weeks 12, 24

Future Directions in HIV Vaccine Development

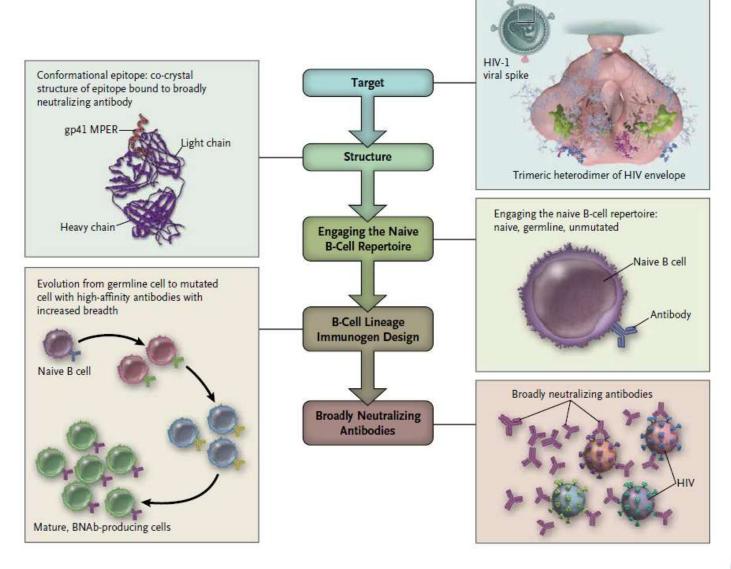
Next generation HIV vaccines will aim to **prevent HIV infection** via induction of **broadly neutralizing antibodies**, and **control HIV infection** via induction of **broadly reactive cell mediated immune** responses.



Broadly Neutralizing Antibodies to HIV Identify Targets for Vaccine Design



The B-Cell Pathway to an HIV Vaccine





HIV Vaccines to Elicit Broadly Reactive Cellular Immune Responses

Replicating Viral Vectors

- Mimic live attenuated vaccines to provide durable protective immunity
- Status- Phase I: Sendai, Measles, VSV, Tiantan Pox, Ad4
- Preclinical: CMV- controls SIV infection in Monkeys (L. Picker)

Conserved Antigens

- Focus immune responses on conserved regions of HIV genome required for viral fitness
- Status: Phase I (Hanke-Oxford University)

Mosaic Antigens

- Provide optimal coverage of HIV epitopes (Korber)
- Status: Phase I (Haynes-Duke; Barouch/Crucell/J&J- 2014)



The Global HIV Vaccine Landscape: March 2014

AIDS Vaccine for the world

Basic research

Applied research

Preclinical development

Phase I / II

Large-scale Efficacy trials

Improving RV-144: CMI + non-neutralizing Ab

- epDNA + IL12+ VSV + Single Chain
- DNA + MVA
- DNA + Tiantan-VV

ALVAC + gp120/MF59 Licensure RSA (planned 2016)

DNA + NYVAC + gp120 Test of Concept Trial NYVAC + gp120 (planned 2016)

Prime Boost Candidates- improve the breadth of vaccine

• Mosaic Antigens: Ad26, MVA, gp140 (J&J)

• Conserved Antigens: DNA, chAd, MVA

Replicating Vectors- for durable responses to mimic live attenuated

- CMV
- CDV
- VSV
- Pox: NYVAC
- Adeno 26
- RepliVax (Flavi)
- Measles virus
- Attenuated VSV
- · Vaccinia virus Tiantan
- Sendai
- Adeno 4

Candidates to Elicit bnAbs

- HIV ENV trimers
- Designed Immunogens
- AAV -bnAb delivery



Summary & Future Directions

HIV vaccine is feasible

Current strategies

- Build on modest efficacy seen in RV-144 trial
- Vectors with conserved/mosaic antigens for broad, durable
 CMI responses to control HIV infection
- Subunit proteins/adjuvants of HIV Env trimer and vulnerable sites on HIV Env for induction of bnAbs

Progress will be accelerated in the future by additional investments in:

- Innovation and technology development
- Enabling rapid, small, hypothesis driven clinical research studies: Analytics, process development; manufacturing
- Greater integration with vaccine development efforts against other diseases



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