HIV Vaccines: Marry HIV efficacy studies to science, but take shots on goal

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Four concepts, six trials, 30 years....

Table 1. Clinical HIV-1 Vaccine Efficacy Trials HIV Incidence per Study Vaccines Phase Risk Group 100 Person-Years Location Result Vax003 AIDSVAX B/E Ш injecting drug users no vaccine efficacy 3.40% Thailand gp120 in alum Vax004 AIDSVAX B/B Ш no vaccine efficacy high-risk women 2.60% United States. gp120 in alum and MSM Europe **HVTN 502** MRKAd5 HIV-1 3.00% United States IIb high-risk women halted at interim analysis for futility; early transient gag/pol/nef B and MSM Step increased infection in vaccinees **HVTN 503** MRKAd5 HIV-1 3.70% no vaccine efficacy; IIb high-risk heterosexual South Africa men and women late increased HIV infection gag/pol/nef B Phambili in unblinded male vaccinees **RV144** ALVAC-HIV vCP1521. Ш community risk 0.28% Thailand 31.2% efficacy at 42 months as primary endpoint; AIDSVAX B/E heterosexual men 60% efficacy at 12 months rgp120 in alum and women **HVTN 505** DNA, rAd5 (A, B, C) circumcised MSM 1.80% United States halted at interim IIb without pre-existing analysis for futility Ad5 antibodies

MSM, men who have sex with men; Ad5, adenovirus serotype 5.

First Sign of Efficacy: RV144

The Thai HIV Vaccine Study

- First HIV vaccine to show efficacy
 - Major international collaboration with 16,000 Thai volunteers
 - Showed a preventive vaccine IS possible
- Efficacy of ~60% at 1 year 1; demonstrated 31.2% efficacy at end of study (3.5 years)



Vaccination with ALVAC and AIDSVAX to Prevent HIV-1 Infection in Thailand

ad this for HPV inflation, were manifold for the constituent and nation, HPV

-0.5.3 to 51,5; P=0.36; in the modified intention-to-extent analysis involving 31,505 soltjoets (with the melssion of 7 soltjoets who were found to have had HET-6 inflo-tion at benefited, the varsine efficacy was 51,2% (10%-C), 1,1 to 52,1; P=0.04; Vac ration did not affect the degree of viscosia or the CDA: Total cause in sult has 1474 infection was subsequently diagramed.

in a community-based population with logally honomercual risk. Nucrinarion did not al-few the steel lead and links, count in addition with NVI intention. Although the results above

RV144: Follow up

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812

APRIL 5, 2012

OL. 366 NO. 14

Immune-Correlates Analysis of an HIV-1 Vaccine Efficacy Trial

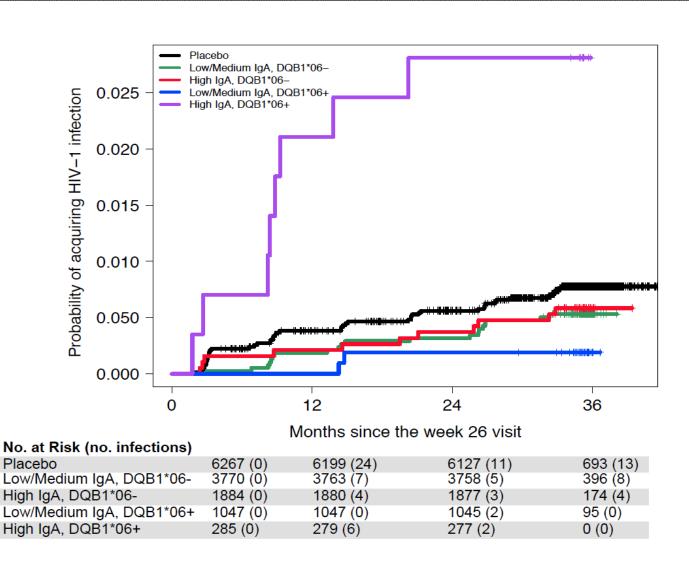
Intensive Laboratory Studies

- Provides clues as to why vaccine protected some volunteers
 - Target on the HIV envelope (V2)
- International collaboration with more than 120 scientists
- Several subsequent studies and papers in Lancet, Nature and Cell confirm V2 as an important potential target

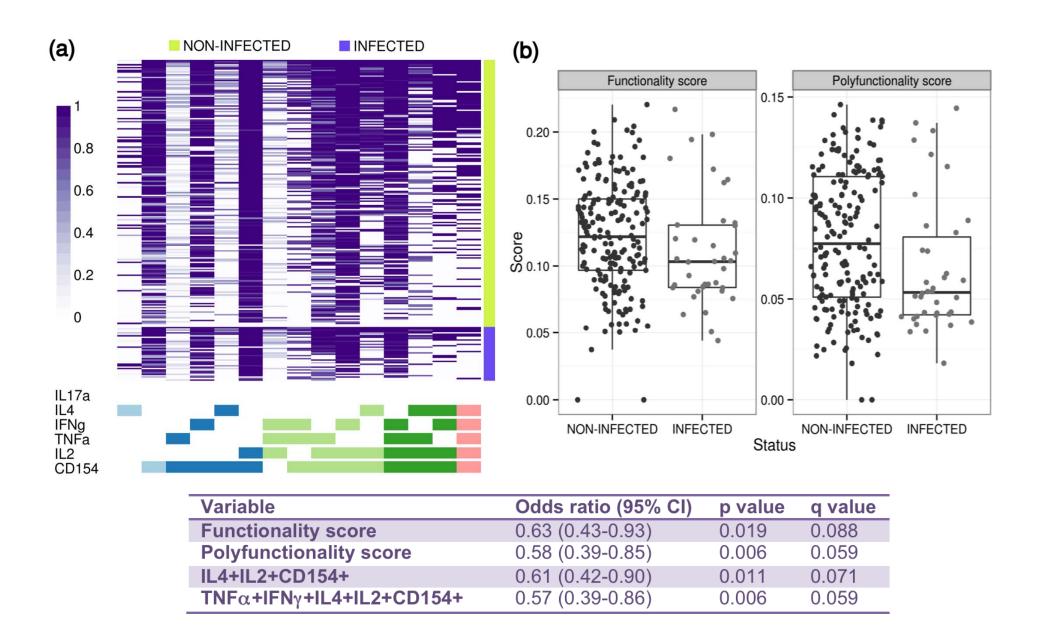


RV144 continues to inform vaccine development and impact clinical trial design

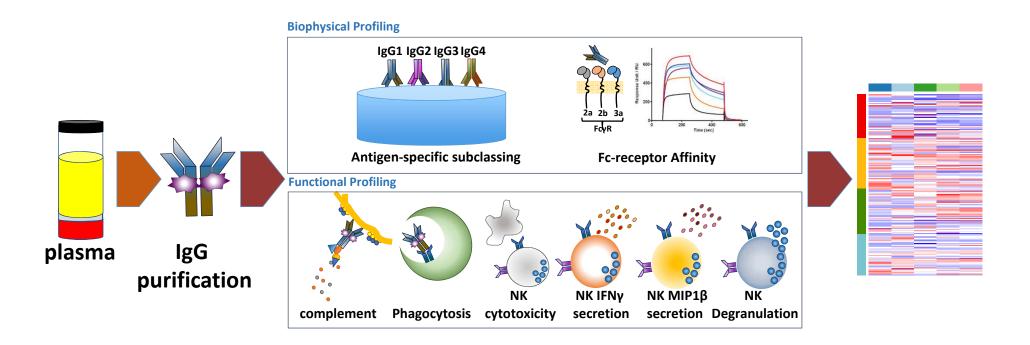
High IgA associates with accelerated time to HIV-1 acquisition in the presence of HLA-DQB1*06



Computational analysis of CD4 ICS reveals association with infection in RV 144 (Gottardo Nat. Biotech 2015)



Systems Serology: A computational method to assess FcR Ig structure and function: IgG3/ADCP = IgG1/ADCP?



Galit Alter, Margie Ackerman et al. 2015. Cell 163:988.

Barouch, Michael. 2014. *Cell* 159(5):969.

Leading Edge
Commentary

Cell

Accelerating HIV-1 Vaccine Efficacy Trials

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Despite major advances in HIV-1 therapeutics and prevention strategies, the development of a safe and effective prophylactic HIV-1 vaccine will likely be critical for ending the global HIV-1 epidemic. Yet only four HIV-1 vaccine concepts have been tested for clinical efficacy over the past 30 years. In this Commentary, we describe key hurdles facing the HIV-1 vaccine development field and outline strategies to accelerate efficacy evaluation of novel HIV-1 vaccine candidates.

- Engage industry in public-private partnerships
- Share risk to advance products to efficacy testing
- Coordinate pre-clinical and clinical testing for cross-validation

P₅ Overview

- Who We Are: The Pox-Protein Public-Private Partnership (P5) is a diverse group of organizations committed to building on the success of RV144, the only HIV vaccine clinical trial to date to show efficacy.
- Our Goal: The P5 aims to produce an HIV vaccine that can have significant public health impact in Southern Africa and to deepen our understanding of immune responses associated with HIV prevention.



















An HIV Vaccine for Southern Africa

- A series of early-stage trials that started in 2015
 - Aims to prolong and improve the level of protection
- The trials in Southern Africa use a vaccine regimen adapted to subtype C
 - The main circulating HIV subtype in the region.
- The P5 aims to produce a licensable HIV vaccine that can have a significant public health benefit in Southern Africa



African HVTN clinical trials sites: Cape Town, Durban (2), Harare, Klerksdorp, Kwa Zulu Natal, Lilongwe, Lusaka, Maputo, Mbeya, Soshanguye and Soweto (2)

MOSAIC HIV Prophylactic Vaccine

JnJ/Janssen—Overview Development Program



MHRP

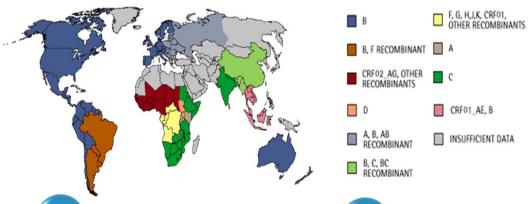
IAVI

Ragon

NIAID/HVTN

An HIV vaccine designed for protection against all HIV subtypes

Different HIV-1 clades dominate in different geographic regions



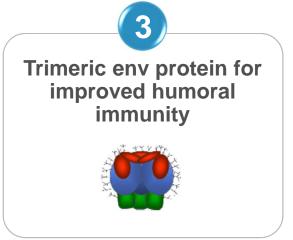
Adolescents (11-17 years) /Adults (18-65 years) in endemic countries and populations at risk in Western world

Vectors that elicit optimal immune responses

Low seroprevalent Ad26 Ad26.HIV-Gag-Pol Ad26.HIV-Env

(MVA.HIV-Gag-Pol-Env)





Protective Efficacy of a Global HIV-1 Mosaic Vaccine against Heterologous SHIV Challenges in Rhesus Monkeys Dan H Barouch et al. 2013

medicine

Mosaic HIV-1 vaccines expand the breadth and depth of cellular immune responses in rhesus monkeys

Dan H Barouch et al., 2010