

HIV Vaccine and Antibody Efficacy Trials to Date

Over 20 years and 12 trials, only two positive signals have been observed.

Year End	2003	2003	2007	2007	2009	2013	2020	2021	2021	2023	2024
Trial, Product/Clade	VAX004, AIDSVAX B/B	VAX003, AIDSVAX, B/E	STEP, MRK-Ad5, B	Phambili, MRK-Ad5, B	Thai Prime-Boost/RV 144 , ALVAC-AIDSVAX, B/E	HVTN 505, DNA+Ad5, A/B/C	Uhambo/HVTN 702, ALVAC/gp120 MF59 boost	Imbokodo/HVTN705, Ad26 Mosaic/gp140 clade C boost	AMP Studies , VRC01 monoclonal antibody	Mosaico/HVTN706, Ad26 Mosaic/gp140 mosaic boost	PrEPVacc, DNA-HIV-PT123 (clade C) with AIDSVAX, B/E or with MVA A/E, CN54gp140
Location	Canada, Netherlands, Puerto Rico, US	Thailand	Australia, Brazil, Canada, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, Peru, Puerto Rico, US	South Africa	Thailand	US	South Africa	Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe	Botswana, Brazil, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Peru, South Africa, Switzerland, Tanzania, US, Zimbabwe	Argentina, Brazil, Italy, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Puerto Rico, Spain, United States	South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda
Number of Trial Participants	5,417	2,546	3,000	801	16,402	2,500	5,400	2,600	1,924 2,699	3,900	1,512
Result		No effect	Stopped early for futility; potential increased HIV risk among Ad5-seropositive, uncircumcised men	Immunizations halted based on STEP result	Modest effect (31.2%)	Stopped early for futility; vaccine regimen did not prevent HIV infection nor reduce viral load	Stopped early for futility	No efficacy	Did not reduce risk overall, but VRC01 did reduce risk of acquisition in small subset of HIV strains classified as “highly sensitive” to VRC01	No efficacy	Stopped early for futility