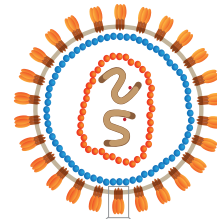


# HIV-Specific Neutralizing Antibodies by Target

This graphic depicts HIV's spike protein—or envelope (Env) protein—and broadly neutralizing antibodies that target key regions that play a role in infection of human (host) cells. Antibodies listed in color are those that have been through any phase of clinical testing.



**gp120-41 interface**

Where gp120 and gp41 meet; involved in structural changes to the Env protein during entry into the host cell.

35022	LN02	SANC 195
8ANC195	PGT151	

**gp41 MPER**

Helps disrupt viral membrane during fusion of HIV with host cell.  
*MPER: Membrane-proximal external region*

2F5	4E10	10E8VLS	10E8.4
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**Fusion peptide**

Inserts into and disrupts host cell membrane, allowing HIV to release genetic material into the cell.

ACS202	VRC34.01
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**gp120 Silent face**

A region of the Env protein that is heavily sugar-coated and has little functional role in virus entry.

SF12	VRC-PG05
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**V3-glycan**

Involved in the initial interaction and resulting fusion between the Env protein and a coreceptor in the host cell membrane.

10-1074	DH270	PGT121.414.LS
10-1074LS	PGT121	PGT128
10-1074LSJ	PGT121LS	PGT135

**CD4 binding site**

Binds to the CD4 receptor on the surface of the host cell, causing structural changes that allow the gp120 protein to bind to the host cell membrane.

3BNC117	12A12	CH235.12	N6LS	VRC01	VRC07-523LS
3BNC117LS	BANC131	CH31	NIH 45i	VRC01LS	VRC13
3BNC117LSJ	CH103	N49P7	PG04	VRC07	

**V1/V2-glycan**

Involved in a structural change to the Env protein enabling HIV to fuse and infect the host cell.

CAP256V2LS	PG9	PGDM1400	PGT141-145
CH01-04	PG16	PGDM1400LS	

