Scientists are exploring many types of vaccines to try to elicit immune responses that would protect from HIV. These vaccines can be organized, imperfectly, under three buckets: vaccines designed to elicit broadly neutralizing antibodies, non-neutralizing antibodies or T-cell responses. Some vaccines are trying to elicit a combination of these responses. We don’t yet know which of these immune responses will protect against HIV. To learn more about immune responses and the vaccine regimens below, check out: www.avac.org/hvad

Responses

- **T-cell mediated response:** stimulate branch of immune system (mainly T-cells) that recognizes and destroys cells infected with HIV so it cannot multiply and spread to other.
- **Neutralizing antibody response:** stimulate antibodies that block HIV in the blood, preventing HIV from infecting the body’s cells.
- **Non-neutralizing antibody response:** stimulate antibodies that recognize HIV and recruit other immune cells to help destroy the virus.
- **Combination responses:** stimulate multiple parts of the adaptive immune system to recognize and defend the body against HIV.

Advocate checklist

- **Follow preclinical studies!**
  - Ensure the criteria for selecting which candidates to continue testing and developing in human trials are explicit and used.
  - Engage scientists and donors to ensure the research agenda is balanced and diversified.
- **Sustain support!**
  - Many promising technologies are being developed; many trials are planned! Advocate for vaccine research to continue to be an essential part of agendas to end HIV!
- **Watch efficacy trials!**
  - Engage trialists to ensure all participants are treated ethically, including having access to available prevention options.
  - Watch progress and interrogate how efficacy results will impact the future pipeline.