



Ad26 & MVA Vaccines in Acutely Treated HIV: Safety, Immunogenicity and Viral Rebound



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Other relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• none

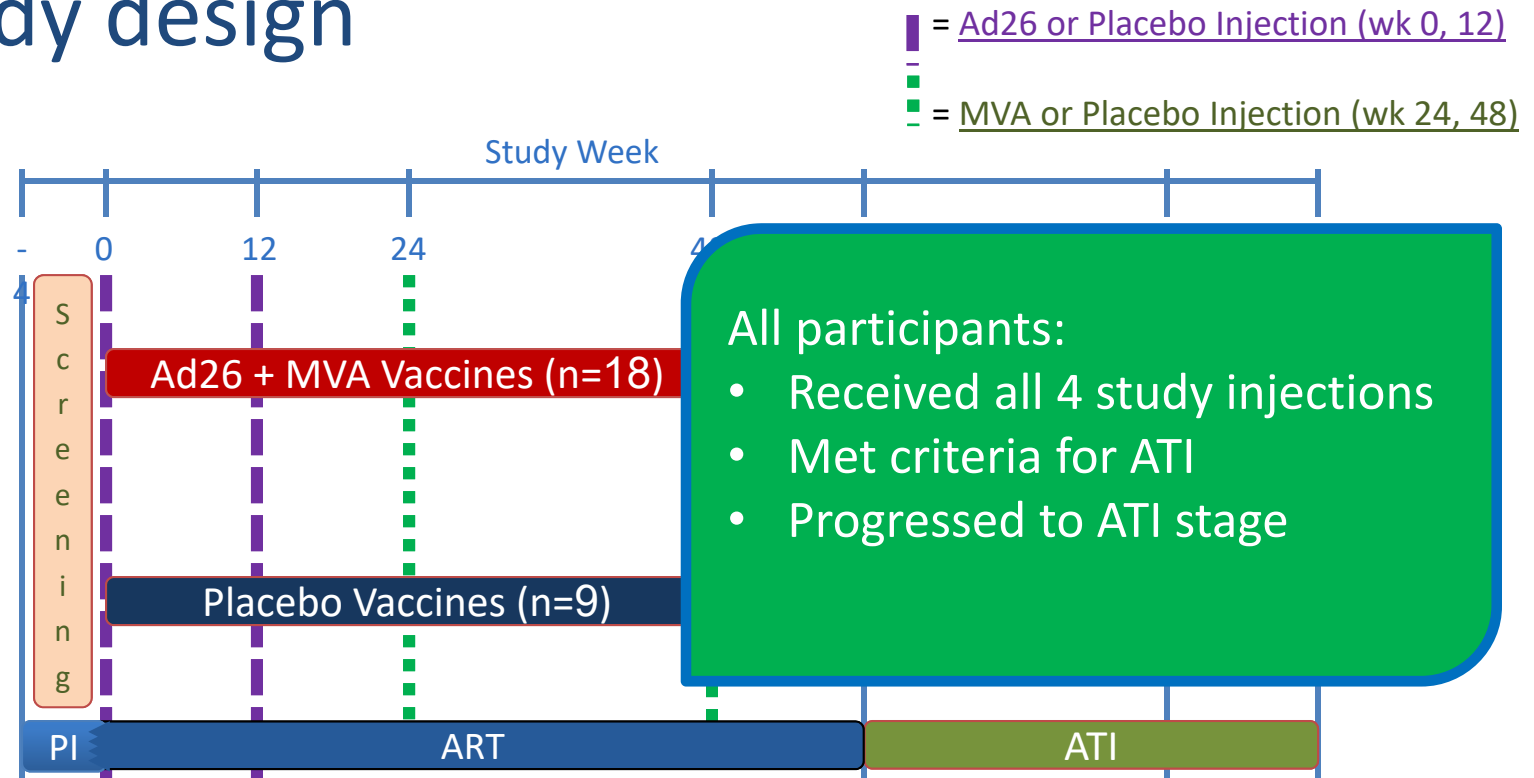


Background



- ART-free viremic control requires effective and persistent immune surveillance
 - Therapeutic HIV vaccines have failed to control viremia likely due to viral escape and immune dysfunction
 - Early treated people may be ideal candidates for HIV vaccines
 - Low HIV burden
 - Less viral diversity
 - Preserved quality of immune responses
 - Higher proportion of post-treatment controllers

Study design



RV254 participants at

Thai Red Cross, Bangkok

- 18-50 years old
- Started on ART during AHI (FI-FIV)
- HIV-1 RNA <50 copies/mL for \geq 48 weeks
- CD4 >400 cells/mm³

ATI Criteria:

- RNA <50 c/mL x 52 wks
- CD4 >400 cells/mm³
- No clinical HIV disease

ART resumption criteria

- **Confirmed VL > 1000 c/ml at least 7 days apart**
- Confirmed CD4 < 350 cells/mm³
- Acute retroviral syndrome
- Pregnancy
- Participant's request



Characteristics at enrollment

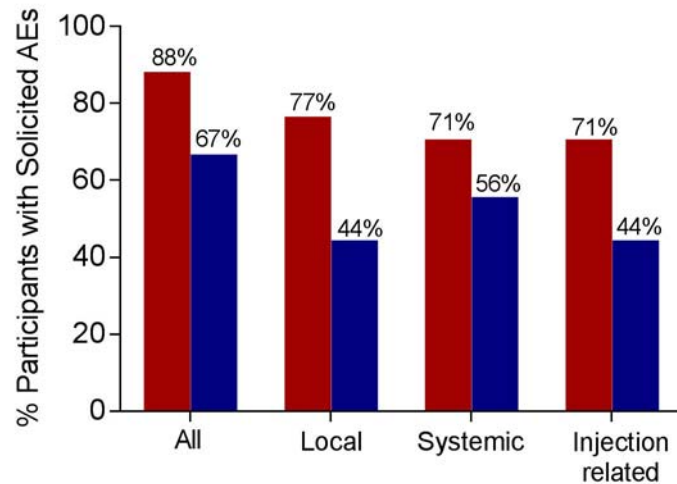


	Ad26MVA (n=17)*	Placebo (n=9)
Median age, yrs	24	25
N (%) Fiebig Stage at ART initiation		
I	0	1
II	6	4
III	6	4
IV	5	0
HIV subtype		
CRF01_AE	12	9
CRF01_AE/B	3	0
Nontypeable	2	0
Median pre-ART VL, log ₁₀ c/ml	5.9	6.4
Median duration of ART, months	26	26
N (%) ART Regimens		
NNRTI (EFV)	15	9
Others	2	0
Mean CD4 count, cells/mm ³	633	586

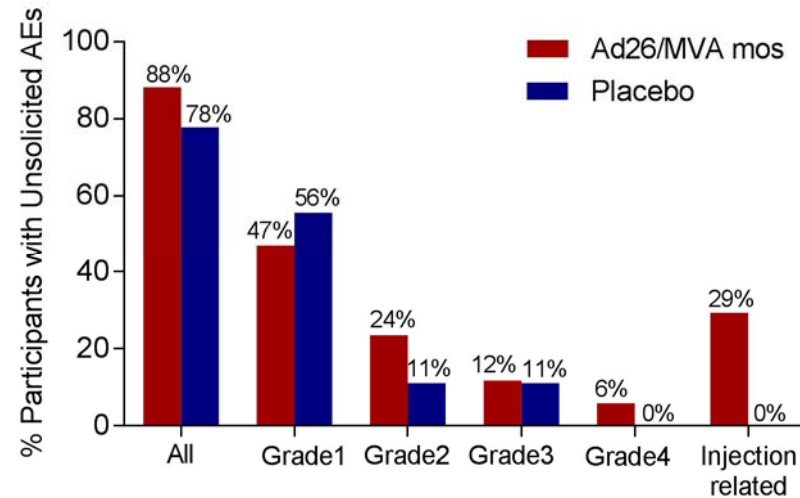
- All were Asian male
- 1 participant in the vaccine arm was excluded from analyses at request of the Thai MoPH IRB due to a repeat screening test



Safety: Vaccinations were well-tolerated with no safety concerns



- All solicited AEs were grades 1 and 2
- Most frequent local AEs: pain/tenderness, warmth, erythema
- Most frequent systemic AEs: fatigue, headache, myalgia



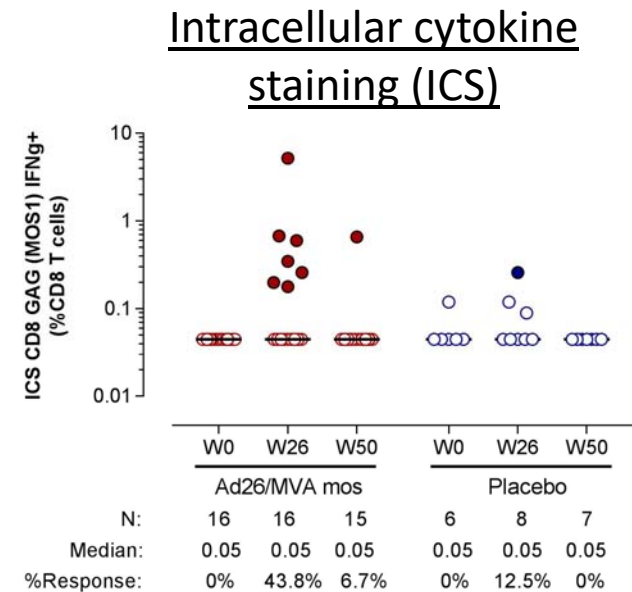
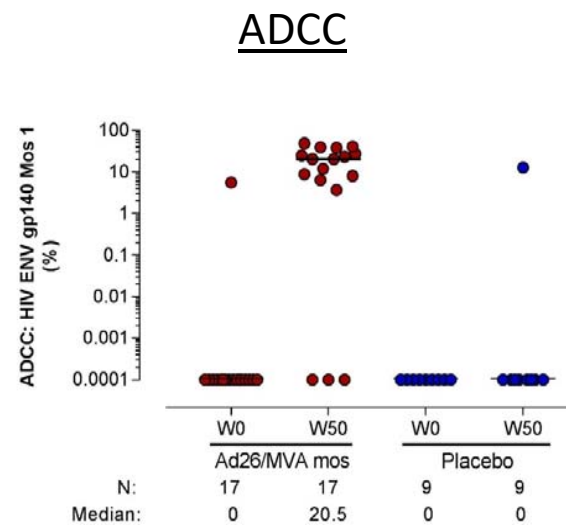
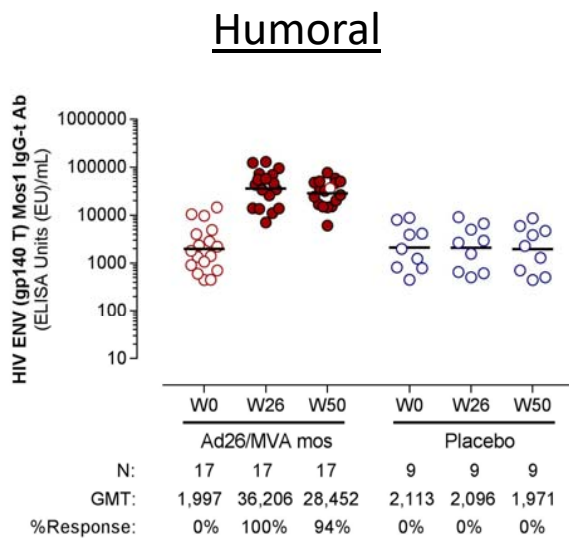
- Unsolicited AEs
 - Most common were infections
- All AEs of grade 3 (4 cases) and grade 4 (2 cases) were unrelated to study vaccination



Immunogenicity



Week 26: post-two Ad26 and one MVA
 Week 50: post-two Ad26 and two MVA



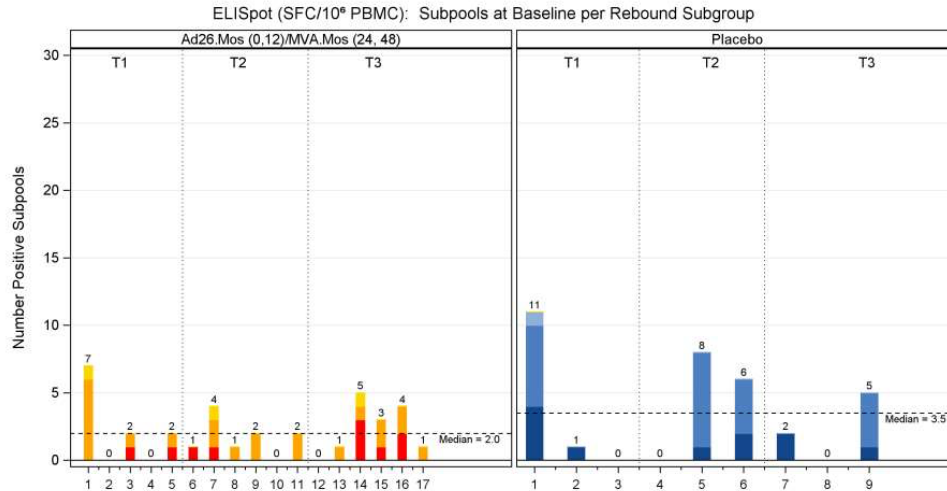
- Higher gp140 Mos1 IgG titers in the vaccine arm
- Higher ADCC to HIV ENV gp140.Mos 1 in the vaccine arm
- Vaccine arm had higher CD8 and CD4 IFNg responses to vaccine inserts (ENV, GAG and POL)

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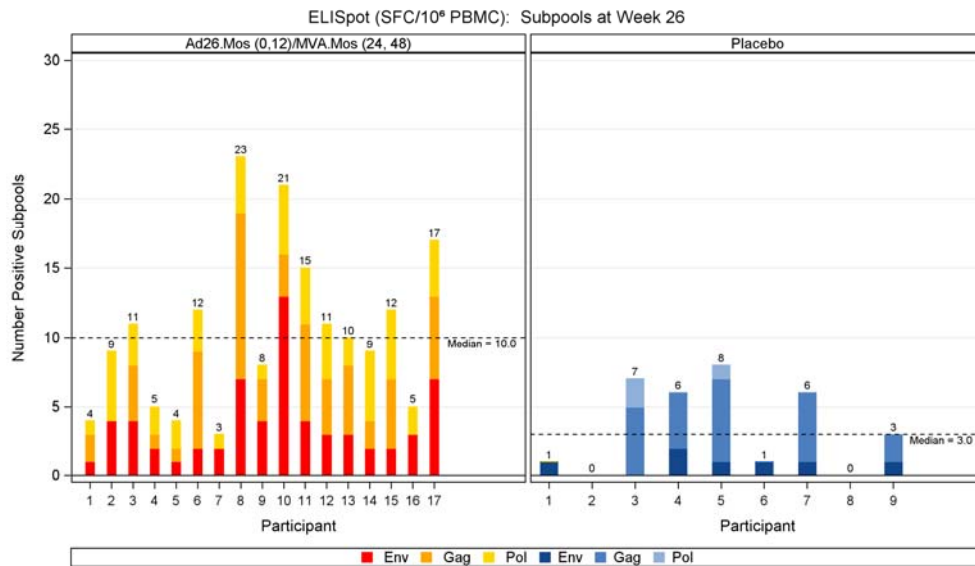
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Immunogenicity: T-cell response: IFN-g ELISPOT



- Subpools of 10 peptides spanning GAG, POL and ENV
- Total breadth = Number of GAG+POL+ENV positive subpools



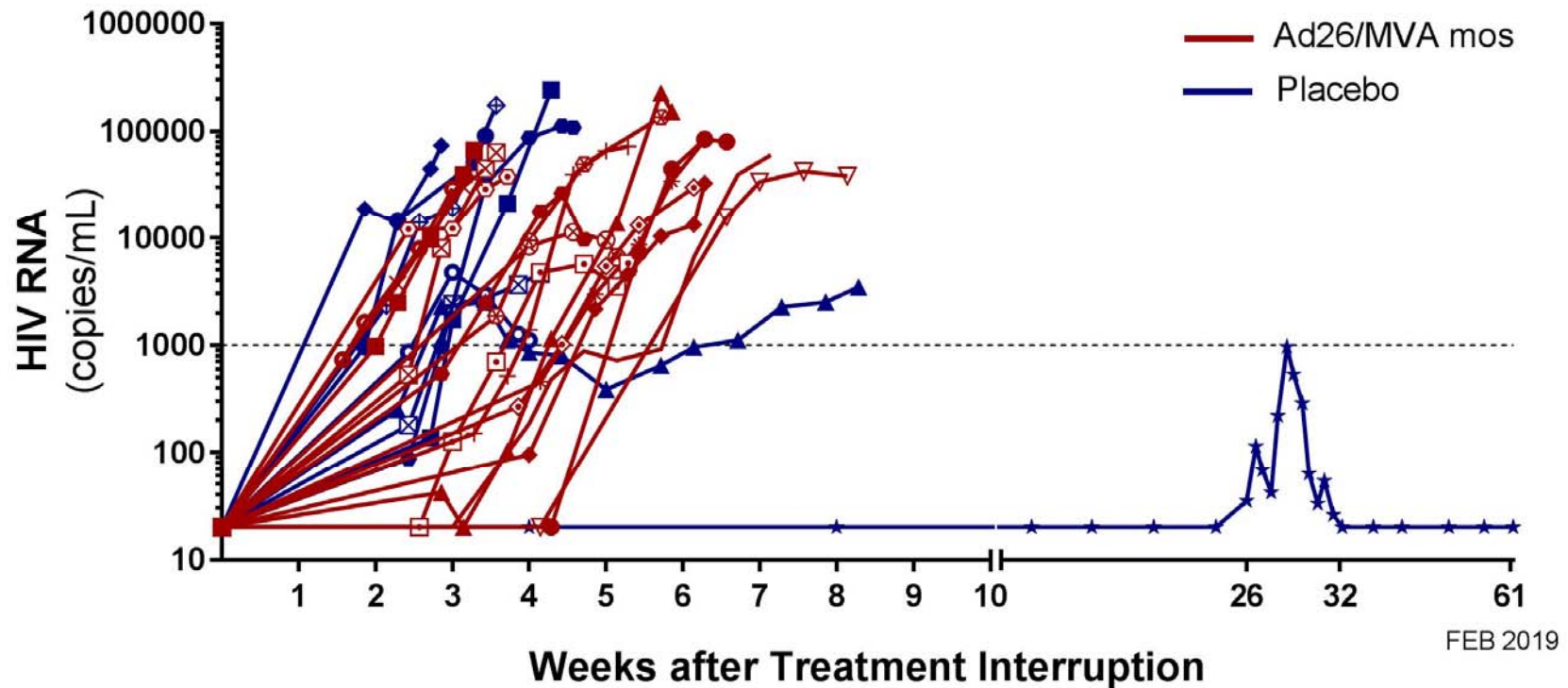
- Higher median numbers of positive subpools by IFN-g ELISPOT in the vaccine arm at weeks 26 and 50



Viral load rebound post-ATI



Median (IQR) time to VL > 20 copies/ml for all participants: 20 (11-182) days



- Post-treatment controller was HLA B5701+¹
- No acute retroviral syndrome or new resistance mutations
- 25 of 26 participants resumed ART and had VL suppression by median of 28 (IQR 19-33) days

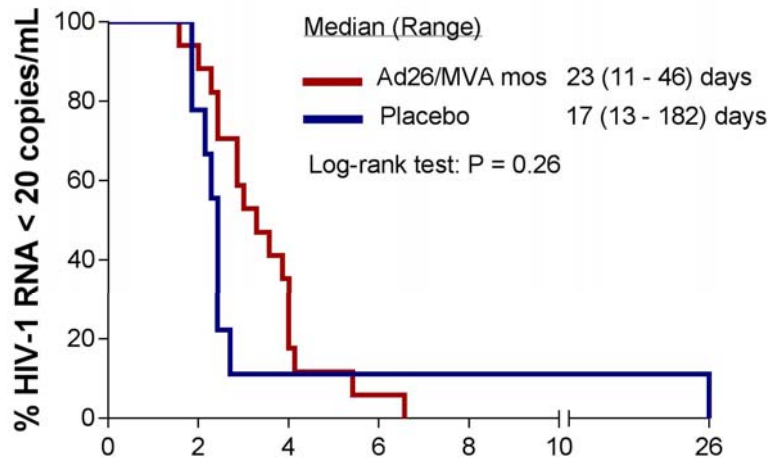
¹Data from R. Thomas (MHRP)



Proportion of participants who maintained viremic control post-ATI

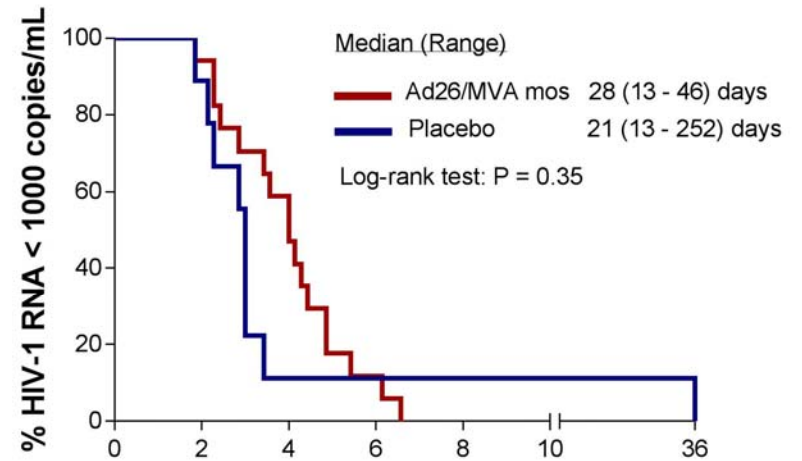


Viral load 20 copies/ml



No at risk	Weeks after Treatment Interruption					
	0	1	2	3	4	5
Ad26/MVA mos:	17	15	3	1	0	0
Placebo:	9	7	1	1	1	1

Viral load 1000 copies/ml



No at risk	Weeks after Treatment Interruption					
	0	1	2	3	4	5
Ad26/MVA mos:	17	16	8	2	0	0
Placebo:	9	8	1	1	1	1



Conclusion: AD26 & MVA vaccines in acutely treated HIV



- Ad26.Mos prime with MVA-Mosaic boost in early treated people
 - Safe and immunogenic
 - But did not lead to ART-free viremic control
 - One post-treatment controller in the placebo arm
 - Analysis for biomarkers of viral load rebound is ongoing
- Additional therapy is needed
 - TLR7 agonist +Ad26.MVA
 - Potentially longer ATI to examine post peak viral load set point



Thai Red Cross
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