



Microbicide Research & Development: What's in the Pipeline?

How does a microbicide work?

This question has several possible answers depending on which microbicide you are talking about. The term “microbicides” really refers to a broad range of products designed to prevent infection by HIV and other sexually transmitted pathogens when applied in the vagina or rectum. However, there are **five basic mechanisms of action** by which various candidate microbicides may work.

HIV and STD pathogens can attack the body in multiple ways, and an effective microbicide will help prevent infection by stopping this attack at one or more stages in the process. The microbicides currently under development act in one or more of the following ways:

1. **Killing or inactivating pathogens.** Some microbicides work by breaking down the surface or envelope of the virus or pathogen.
2. **Creating physical barriers.** Microbicides could provide a physical barrier between pathogens and vulnerable cells in the epithelium (cell wall) of the vagina or rectum.
3. **Strengthening the body's normal defences.** The body has several naturally occurring defence mechanisms that a microbicide may be able to supplement or enhance. Lactobacillus, for example, is a naturally occurring, “good” bacteria that helps protect the vagina by maintaining its acidic environment. This natural acidity helps foster an inhospitable environment for many pathogens, including HIV. Thus, the idea of developing a microbicide that supports the lactobacilli in performing this function is one potential mechanism of action being explored
4. **Inhibiting viral entry.** Some microbicides bind to viruses and bacteria to prevent them from binding to and infecting healthy cells.
5. **Inhibiting viral replication.** Some candidate microbicides are being developed from the anti-retroviral drugs that HIV positive people use to lower the amount of virus in their bodies. Formulated as gels or creams, these drugs may be able to suppress replication of any HIV that enters the vagina or rectum during sex. If so, they could substantially lower the odds that the microbicide user will become infected or re-infected (if already HIV positive).

Eventually, microbicide products will probably combine one or more of these approaches.

Cervical Barriers and Microbicides

New research suggests that covering the cervix (with a diaphragm or cervical cap) may offer dual protection: preventing pregnancy while simultaneously protecting against HIV/STIs.¹ The diaphragm is currently being tested for its ability to reduce transmission of HIV/STIs. The Methods for Improving Reproductive Health in Africa (MIRA) trial is a randomized, controlled trial in South Africa and Zimbabwe that aims to measure effectiveness of the diaphragm used with Replens® lubricant gel for HIV prevention among women.

In recent years, new cervical barrier methods have become available, and others are currently under development including the FemCap™, Lea's Shield, the SILCS diaphragm, and the BufferGel Duet. As interest grows and as research results on efficacy for HIV/STI prevention become available, more methods may emerge to provide women with increased options for dual protection. It is possible that cervical barriers may be used along with microbicides for added protection. More information and research updates are available at the Cervical Barrier Advancement Society's website - www.cervicalbarriers.org

Microbicides Clinical Trials

As with any new health technology or drug, candidate microbicides pass through a series of rigorous tests before to determine their safety and efficacy. These tests start in the laboratory, where researchers determine whether a compound fights HIV and STD pathogens, first in test tubes, and then in animals. If the data from these trials show that the product is 1) potentially effective against pathogens and 2) relatively safe (non-irritating) in animals, then clinical (human) trials can begin.

There are three phases of clinical trials:

Phase One trials determine the safety of the product when used by a small number of healthy, low-risk women over a few weeks.

Phase Two trials also test the safety of the product, this time in a larger number of women, some of whom may have higher risk factors, over a longer period of time. Some preliminary data about efficacy and acceptability of the product may be collected.

Phase Three clinical trials enrol thousands of people in several sites, and measure whether or not the microbicide actually works to prevent HIV and STDs. Some Phase Two trials of microbicides can “roll into” Phase Three trials as long as the data show good results.

There are 16 products with various targets and mechanisms of action currently in clinical trials in the US and globally. It is crucial that several products with different mechanisms of action be tested simultaneously in order to increase the probability and speed of finding a successful microbicide. The differences between and among various product leads determine how they might be used and by whom. Some product concepts are based exclusively on the ecology of the vagina, for example, while others could potentially offer protection from rectal transmission as well.

MICROBICIDE CLINICAL TRIALS (April 2005)

PHASE	TRIALS
1	Acidform™/Amphora™
	Carraguard®
	Cellulose acetate 1,2-benzenedicarboxylate (cellacetate/CAP)
	Cellulose sulfate/CS
	Lactin-V capsule
	Lime juice
	UC-781
	TMC-120
	VivaGel/SPL7013™
1/2	Invisible Condom™
2	Lactin-V capsule
	Tenofovir and PRO2000
	Protected lactobacillus in combination with BZK
	1% Tenofovir gel (HPTN 059)
2/2B	BufferGel™ and PRO 2000 (0.5%) (HPTN 035)
3	Carraguard®
	Cellulose sulfate/CS
	PRO 2000 (0.5% and 2%)
	Savvy™/C-31G

Waiting in the wings behind these candidate microbicides are over two dozen additional products that are still in pre-clinical testing. Making the leap from pre-clinical to clinical trials depends not only on the success of the product, but also the availability of resources to conduct clinical trials. Virtually all microbicide research is currently being conducted by small biotech companies, non-profit organizations and academic institutions --- all of whom rely on governmental and/or philanthropic grants to pursue their research. Without significantly enhanced public investment, the microbicides research and development pipeline is slowed and inefficient--- thus delaying the day when women and men can protect themselves from HIV and STDs with a safe, effective microbicide.

Five Candidates in Late-Stage Clinical Trials

The following are descriptions of the five candidate microbicides entering advanced trials. For more information on these and other candidate products, please visit the Alliance for Microbicide Development's website www.microbicide.org or check out the Global Campaign's Trials Watch , Factsheet #13, at www.global-campaign.org/download.htm:

BufferGel is a vaginal defence buffer that keeps the vagina acidic even in the presence of semen and creates a physical barrier that stops or slows down the passage of pathogens into the vaginal and cervical walls. It is expected to be contraceptive and may protect against HPV, HSV, chlamydia and gonorrhoea. Carbopol 974, the major nonaqueous component of BufferGel, is commonly used as a gelling or tableting agent.

Carraguard is an adsorption inhibitor that provides a physical barrier between pathogens and vulnerable cells in the cell wall (epithelium) of the vagina or rectum. It is not expected to be contraceptive, but may protect against HSV, HPV, and gonorrhoea. The active pharmaceutical ingredient in Carraguard is carrageenan, a substance derived from seaweed. Carrageenan is already being used as a thickener in foods and as an emulsifier in topical creams and lotions.

Cellulose sulfate is also an adsorption inhibitor that provides a physical barrier between pathogens and vulnerable cells. It is expected to be contraceptive and may provide protection against chlamydia and gonorrhoea. Cellulose sulfate is a sulfated polymer with large negatively charged molecules that form a protected coating.

PRO 2000 (polynaphthalene sulphonate) is an entry and fusion inhibitor that binds to viruses and bacteria to prevent them from binding to and infecting healthy cells. Its contraceptive efficacy is expected to be dose dependent. It may protect against gonorrhoea and HSV.

Savvy (C-31 G) is a surfactant that breaks down the surface membrane or envelope of the virus or pathogen. It is expected to be contraceptive and may protect against chlamydia and HSV. Savvy consists of a range of synthetic organic molecules (betaines and amine oxides). The molecules are amphoteric, possessing both positive and negative charge.

ⁱ Moench TR, Chipato T, Padian NS. Preventing disease by protecting the cervix: the unexplored promise of internal vaginal barrier devices. AIDS 2001;15:1595-1602

The Global Campaign for Microbicides is a broad based, international coalition of organizations working to accelerate access to new HIV prevention options. Visit our website: www.global-campaign.org or contact us:

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