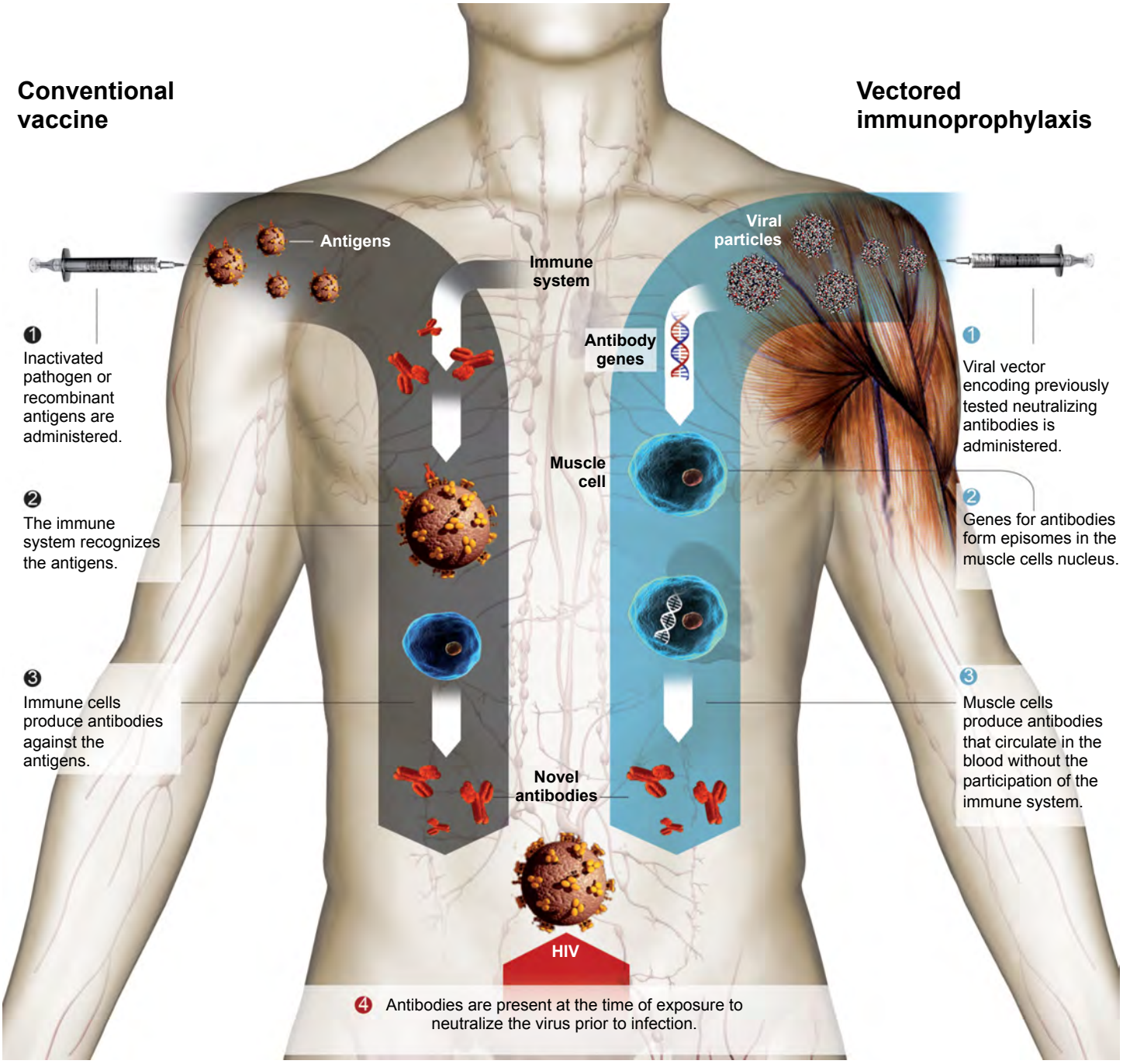
Conventional vaccine
Vectored immunoprophylaxis
Antigens
Immune system
Viral particles
Antibody genes
Muscle cell
Novel antibodies
HIV
1 Inactivated pathogen or recombinant antigens are administered.
2 The immune system recognizes the antigens.
3 Immune cells produce antibodies against the antigens.
1 Viral vector encoding previously tested neutralizing antibodies is administered.
2 Genes for antibodies form episomes in the muscle cells nucleus.
3 Muscle cells produce antibodies that circulate in the blood without the participation of the immune system.
4 Antibodies are present at the time of exposure to neutralize the virus prior to infection.