THERAPEUTIC ANTIBODIES to viruses:
Targeting the relevant virus family to be treated

Protective efficacy varies according to **virus family**, as indicated by:
- therapeutic transfer in experimental animal or man
- maternal transfer of IgG to foetus
- observations in people with immune deficiency

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**No Protection at any stage of infection**
- **Herpesviruses**
- **Lentiviruses**

**Efficient prevention, but no control of ongoing infection**
- Hepatitis B (HBV)
- Hepatitis C (HCV) ?

**Protection before (prevention) and during (recovery) infection**
- Enteroviruses (Poliovirus, hepatitis A, echoviruses, …)
- Myxoviruses (Influenza) and paramyxoviruses (Measles, …)
- Lyssaviruses (rabies)
Influenza virus particles: Accessibility to antibodies of external and internal protein antigens

Externally exposed **HA and NA** (accessible to antibodies)

Internal antigens (NP, M1)
**Not** accessible to antibodies

Only antibodies to **strain-specific, HA determinants** are protective (mice)

Thus new variants (within a subtype) can escape protection from Aby to previous variants

*From: Virelizier J-L, J. Immunol., 1975*