

Rising to the challenge

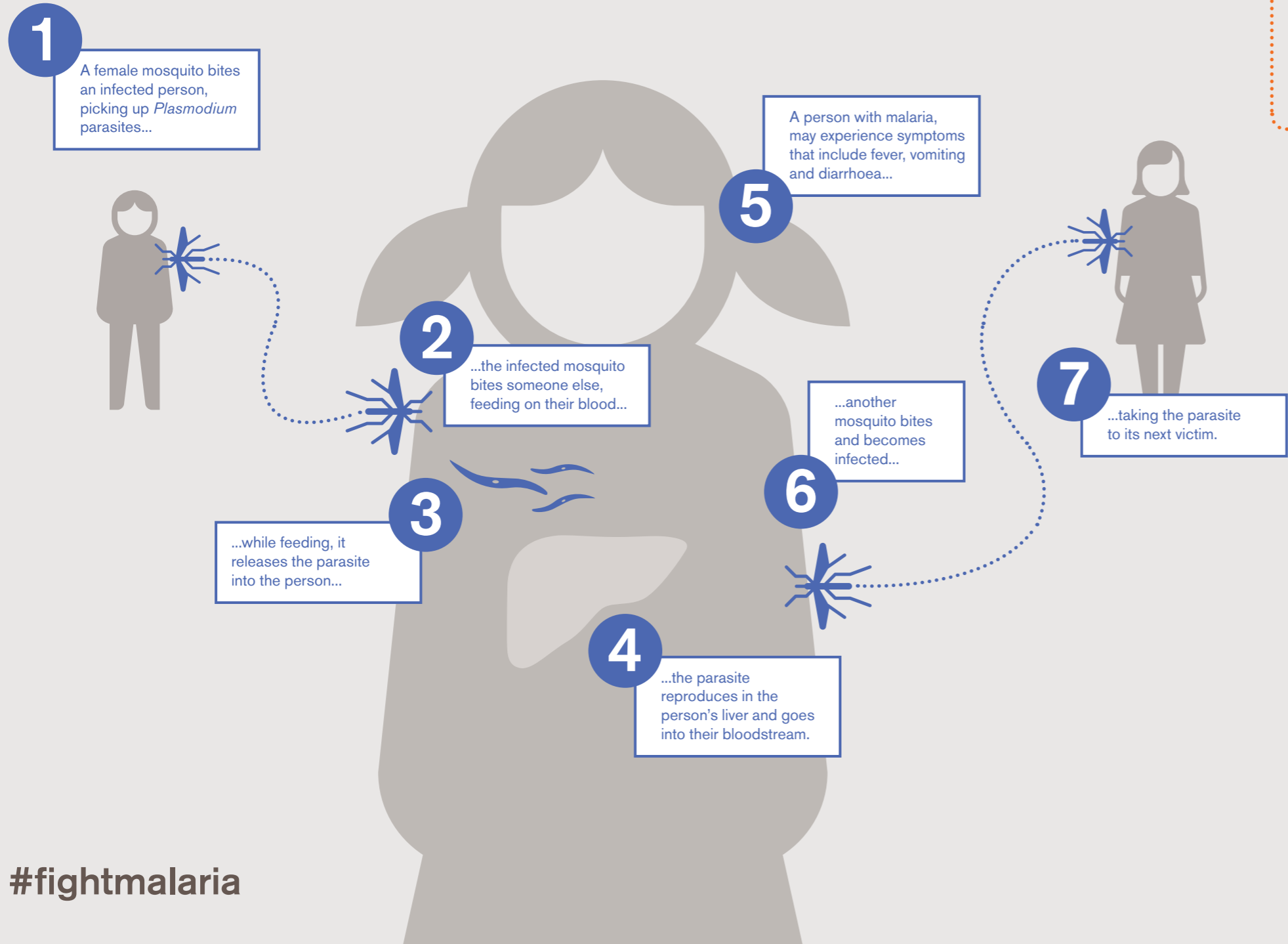
The world's first candidate vaccine for malaria



Malaria is a life-threatening disease caused by microscopic parasites that pass from person to person through the bites of infected mosquitoes.

How does infection spread?

Malaria is most common in countries with tropical or sub-tropical climates. It is most prevalent in sub-Saharan Africa.



How does the candidate vaccine work?

Our candidate vaccine is intended for use in children living in malaria-endemic countries in sub-Saharan Africa. It is designed to trigger the immune system to defend against the *Plasmodium falciparum* parasite as soon as it enters the human bloodstream.



The candidate vaccine is injected into muscle. It contains two main components:

- Antigen
- Adjuvant system

Causes the human immune system to produce antibodies against the malaria parasite to fight infection.

Enhances the human immune response to the vaccine antigen.

Specialised cells pick up the antigen and present it to the immune system to trigger an immune response.

The immune system stimulates cells in two ways to:

Develop antibodies which remain in the bloodstream to reduce future parasite invasions.

Attack infected cells in the liver and limit the parasite's ability to mature and reproduce.

