

Table 7: **Gag/Pol**

HXB2 Location	Author Location	Sequence	Immunogen	Species(HLA)	References
Gag/Pol()	Gag/Pol()		rec fowlpoxvirus (rFPV) expressing HIV-1 Gag/Pol and IFN-gamma	Macaca nemestrina()	[Kent (2000)]
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaccination with FPV Gag/Pol-IFN-gamma increased HIV-1 specific CTL and T cell proliferative responses to Gag/Pol antigens, respectively, in infected Macaca nemestrina • HIV-1 viral loads remained low and unchanged following vaccinations 		
Gag/Pol()	RT()		DNA Gag/Pol, and Env vaccine	murine()	[Kim (1997c)]
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Gag/Pol or Env DNA vaccine, when delivered in conjunction with the plasmid encoding the co-stimulatory molecules CD86, gave a dramatic increase in both the cytotoxic and proliferative responses in mice • When CD86 was present, CTL response could be detected even without <i>in vitro</i> stimulation 		
Gag/Pol()	RT()		HIV-1 infection	human()	[Gamberg (1999)]
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13/13 subjects with advanced HIV infections showed CD8 T cell proliferation and differentiation of CTL <i>in vitro</i>, and six individuals showed HIV-specific responses to Gag, Pol, Env or Nef antigens • Data suggests that the functional and genetic integrity of the CD8 T cell repertoire (TCR Vβ gene intrafamily genetic diversity) remains intact through advanced HIV infection, although HIV-specific CTL activity decreases 		

CTL