

Table 13: Tat

| HXB2 Location | Author Location | Sequence | Immunogen | Species(HLA) | References |
|---------------|-----------------|--|---------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Tat(2-11) | () | EPVDPRLEPW | | (B53) | [Brander & Goulder(2001), Addo (2001)] |
| Tat(49-57) | Tat(49-57) | NOT AN EPITOPE RKKRQRQRR when conjugated to a protein can cause that protein to be taken up by APCs and presented to CTL | protein-peptide conjugate | murine() | [Kim (1997a)] |
| | | • The Tat peptide RKKRQRQRR was demonstrated by vaccinating mice with an OVA-Tat peptide conjugate and immunizing H-2 K ^b mice | | | |
| | | • The CTL response to the H-2 K ^b specific OVA peptide SHINFEKL was stimulated | | | |
| Tat() | Tat() | DNA constructs encoding HIV-1 genes Nef, Rev or Tat | human() | [Calarota (1999)] | |
| | | • 9/9 HIV-1+ subjects were given one of three DNA vaccinations for Nef, Rev or Tat, and novel proliferative and CTL responses were generated | | | |
| | | • The Nef DNA immunization induced the highest and most consistent CTLp activity, IFN-γ production, and IL-6 and IgG responses | | | |
| | | • Highly active antiretroviral treatment (HAART) did not induce new HIV-specific CTL responses but reduced viral load, while DNA vaccination induced new immune responses but did not reduce viral load – thus this is a potentially complementary and promising combination | | | |
| Tat() | Tat() | HIV-1 infection | human() | [Froebel (1997)] | |
| | | • Two HIV-1 infected children with contrasting disease courses were followed longitudinally – one died of AIDS, the other is a long-term non-progressor | | | |
| | | • Reactivity against Gag, Pol, Env and Tat proteins was tested by PBMC bulk cultured cells reacting with protein expressed in vaccinia constructs in autologous EBV transformed B cells | | | |
| | | • The child who progressed consistently had CTL against Pol and Tat | | | |
| | | • The long-term non-progressing child had no detectable CTL, but was heterozygous for a mutation in the CCR5 receptor and for HLA-B49, which has been shown to be associated with slower progression | | | |