Table 11: **Rev**

HXB2 Location	Author Location	Sequence	Immunogen	Species(HLA)	References
Rev(9–23)	Rev(9–23 HXB2)	DEELIRTVRLIKLLY	HIV-1 infection	human( )	[Blazevic (1995)]
	• One of four peptides that stimulates in PBLs from HIV-1+ donors, both CD4+ Th cell proliferation and CTL to autologous targets incubated with peptide were stimulated				
Rev(16–35)	Rev(16–35 LAI)	VRLIKFLYQSNPPPNPEGTR	Nef, Rev and Tat DNA immunization	murine(H-2^d)	[Hinkula (1997)]
	• Stronger, broader responses were observed in animals vaccinated with DNA epidermally rather than with intramuscular protein • Some proliferative response to vaccination was observed to peptides throughout Nef and Tat, less for Rev				
Rev(25–39)	Rev(25–39 HXB2)	SNPPPNPEGTRQARR	HIV-1 infection	human( )	[Blazevic (1995)]
	• One of four peptides that stimulates in PBLs from HIV-1+ donors both CD4+ Th cell proliferation and CTL to autologous targets incubated with peptide were stimulated				
Rev(31–50)	Rev(31–50 LAI)	PEGTRQARRNRRRRWRERQR	Nef, Rev and Tat DNA immunization	murine(H-2^d)	[Hinkula (1997)]
	• Stronger, broader responses were observed in animals vaccinated with DNA epidermally rather than with intramuscular protein • Some proliferative response to vaccination was observed to peptides throughout Nef and Tat, less for Rev				
Rev(33–48)	Rev(33–48 HXB2)	GTRQARRNRRRRWRER	HIV-1 infection	human( )	[Blazevic (1995)]
	• One of four peptides that stimulates in PBLs from HIV-1+ donors both CD4+ Th cell proliferation and CTL to autologous targets incubated with peptide were stimulated				
Rev(41–56)	Rev(41–56 HXB2)	RRRRWRERQRQIHSIS	HIV-1 infection	human( )	[Blazevic (1995)]
	• One of four peptides that stimulates in PBLs from HIV-1+ donors both CD4+ Th cell proliferation and CTL to autologous targets incubated with peptide were stimulated				
Rev(76–95)	Rev(76–95 LAI)	PPLERLTLDCNEDCGTSGTQ	Nef, Rev and Tat DNA immunization	murine(H-2^b)	[Hinkula (1997)]
	• Stronger, broader responses were observed in animals vaccinated with DNA epidermally rather than with intramuscular protein • Some proliferative response to vaccination was observed to peptides throughout Nef and Tat, less for Rev				

HIV Helper-T Cell Epitopes

HXB2 Location	Author Location	Sequence	Immunogen	Species(HLA)	References
Rev(96–116)	Rev(96–116 LAI)	GVGSPQILVESPTVLESGTKE	Nef, Rev and Tat DNA immunization	murine(H-2^d)	[Hinkula (1997)]
	• Stronger, broader responses were observed in animals vaccinated with DNA epidermally rather than with intramuscular protein • Some proliferative response to vaccination was observed to peptides throughout Nef and Tat, less for Rev				
Rev( )	Rev( )		Rev M10	murine( )	[Chan (1998)]
	• Rev M10 is a construct that was introduced into mice through a genetic vaccination • Rev was used to test for down-regulation of HIV-1 in infected cells as a method for gene therapy – in the course of this study, Rev-specific IL-2 producing Th cells developed in the mice				
Rev( )	Rev( )		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				