Table 2: **p24**

HXB2 Location	Author Location	Sequence	Immunogen	Species(HLA)	References	
p24(1–11)	were mapped for two inOut of five truncated veNine naturally occuring	PIVQNLQGQMV individuals were screened for prolifer adividuals, one in p24 and one in p17 ersions of peptide PIVQNLQGQMVH g variants of this epitope were found w ate the CD4+ T-cell line that recognize	QAISPRTL, only p24-1/ vithin the individual who	(11 elicited a proliferation made this response –	tive response. all bound to HLA-DR1,	
p24(1–15)	•	PIVQNIQGQMVHQAI	HIV infection es – 62% of 90 HIV+ peo	human() ople had a T-cell respo	[Wahren (1989b), Wahren (1989a)] onse to this peptide	
p24(1-22)	 p24(133–154 SF2) PIVQNIQGQMVHQAISPRTLNA HIV-1 infection human() [Rosenberg (1997)] While anti-HIV CD4 T helper responses are characteristically undetectable in chronic infections, strong p24-specific proliferative responses were inversely correlated with low viral load in 10 chronically infected people The dominant proliferative response in one of two long term survivors was to this peptide 					
p24(11–26)		VHQAISPRTLNAWVKC imary proliferative response in PBMC idues for HLA DR: VHQAISPRT	Peptide stimulation in vitro C from uninfected donors	human()	[Bedford (1997)]	
p24(21–36)	p24(153–167) • This epitope elicits a pr	NAWVKVVEEKAFSPEC	Peptide stimulation in vitro from uninfected donors	human()	[Bedford (1997)]	
p24(31–46)	 p24(163–177) AFSPEVIPMFSALSEC Peptide stimulation human(A*0201) [Bedford (1997)] This epitope elicits a primary proliferative response in PBMC from uninfected donors This peptide contains a CTL epitope identified in HIV-positive patients Peptide binds to HLA A*0201 and causes regulation of class I expression on T2 cells Matches 3/3 anchor residues for HLA DR: VIPMFSALS 					
p24(31–52)	p24(163–184 SF2) • Low viral load correlate	AFSPEVIPMFSALSEGATPQDL ed with strong HIV-1-specific prolifera e to this epitope was detected in two lo	ative response	human()	[Rosenberg (1997)]	

HIV Helper-T Cell Epitopes

HXB2 Location	Author Location	Sequence	Immunogen	Species(HLA)	References		
p24(41-56)	p24(173–187)	SALSEGATPQDLNTMC	Peptide stimulation <i>in vitro</i>	human()	[Bedford (1997)]		
	• This epitope elicits a primary proliferative response in PBMC from uninfected donors						
p24(48–62)	Homology to an SIVT-cells from 8 of 19	TPQDLNTMLNTVGGH genic Gag peptides used in study of pr epitope recognized by macaque T-cel HIV+ individuals responded to this ep em (increase in culture time to 8 days	ls itope	human() tures) gave increased	[Adams (1997)] detection of proliferative		
p24(51–66)	p24(183–197)	DLNTMLNTYGGHQAAC	Peptide stimulation in vitro	human()	[Bedford (1997)]		
	1 1	primary proliferative response in PBM					
p24(71-86)	p24(203–217)	ETINEEAAEWDRVHPC	Peptide stimulation in vitro	human()	[Bedford (1997)]		
	• This epitope elicits a	primary proliferative response in PBM	AC from uninfected donors				
p24(76–85)	 p24(208–217) EAAEWDRVHP HIV-1 infection human() [Adams (1997)] One of four immunogenic Gag peptides used in study of the proliferative response to p24 T-cells from 11 of 24 HIV+ individuals responded to this epitope Improved assay system (increase in culture time to 8 days and addition of IL-2 to cultures) gave increased detection of proliferative response 						
p24(76–90)		10) EAAEWDRVHPVHAGP cell sites were identified that could co	HIV infection mmonly evoke T-cell respo	human() nses	[Wahren (1989b), Wahren (1989a)]		
p24(81–95)	p24(215-229 SF2)DRVHPVHAGPIAPGQSF2 p24:Ty-VLPmacaque()[Mills (1990)]• Responses to 3 T-cell and multiple linear B-cell epitopes were found in vaccinated macaques[Mills (1990)]						
p24(81–102)	p24(213–234 SF2)	DRVHPVHAGPIAPGQMR- EPRGS	HIV-1 infection	human()	[Rosenberg (1997)]		
	 While anti-HIV CD4 T helper responses are characteristically undetectable in chronic infections, strong p24-specific proliferative responses were inversely correlated with low viral load in 10 chronically infected people The dominant proliferative response in one of two long term survivors was to this peptide 						
p24(87–101)	p24(219–233 BRU) • Peptide G2: could p	HAGPIAPGQMREPRG rime for <i>in vitro</i> immunoproliferative r	peptide esponses and for subsequer	murine(H- 2^b)	[Vaslin (1994)]		

HIV Helper-T Cell Epitopes

HXB2 Location	Author Location	Sequence	Immunogen	Species(HLA)	References		
p24(96–103)	p24(228–235 LAI) • Stimulates T-cell prolife	MREPRGSD ration in HIV-infected donors	HIV infection	human()	[Schrier (1989)]		
p24(96–110)	p24(228–242 IIIB B10)	MREPRGSKIAGTTST	HIV infection	human()	[Wahren (1989b), Wahren (1989a)]		
	• 12 gag and 18 env T-cell sites were identified that could commonly evoke T-cell responses						
p24(101-115)	p24(235–249 SF2)Responses to 3 T-cell and	GSDIAGTTSTLQEQI ad multiple linear B-cell epitopes were	SF2 p24:Ty-VLP found in vaccinated ma	macaque() caques – defined by T-c	[Mills (1990)] ell clone		
p24(101–116)	p24()	GSDIAGTTSTLQEQIC	Peptide stimulation <i>in vitro</i>	human()	[Bedford (1997)]		
	• This epitope elicits a primary proliferative response in PBMC from uninfected donors						
p24(111–132)		LQEQIGWMTNNPPIPVGEIYKR d with strong HIV-1-specific proliferat to this epitope was detected in two lor	ive response	human()	[Rosenberg (1997)]		
p24(121–136)	p24(253–267)	NPPIPVGEIYKRWIIC	Peptide stimulation <i>in vitro</i>	human()	[Bedford (1997)]		
	• This epitope elicits a primary proliferative response in PBMC from uninfected donors						
p24(131–145)	p24(265–279 SF2) • Responses to 3 T-cell an	KRWIILGLNKIVRMY d multiple linear B-cell epitopes were	SF2 p24:Ty-VLP found in vaccinated ma	macaque() caques – defined by T-c	[Mills (1990)] ell clone		
p24(131–152)		KRWIILGLNKIVRMYSPTSILD d with strong HIV-1-specific proliferat to this epitope was detected in two lor	-	human()	[Rosenberg (1997)]		
p24(135–154)	• 8 of 24 HIV+ individual	ILGLNKIVRMYSPTSILDIR ic Gag peptides used in study of the pr is responded to this epitope (increase in culture time to 8 days and			[Adams (1997)] tection of proliferative		

HIV Helper-T Cell Epitopes

HXB2 Location	Author Location	Sequence	Immunogen	Species(HLA)	References		
p24(141–156)	p24(273–287)	IVRMYSPTSILDIRQC	Peptide stimulation <i>in vitro</i>	human()	[Bedford (1997)]		
		mary proliferative response in PBMC lues for HLA DR: IVRMYSPTS	from uninfected donors				
p24(146–160)	p24(278–292 IIIB B10)	SPTSILDIRQGPKEP	HIV infection	human()	[Wahren (1989b), Wahren (1989a)]		
	• 12 gag and 18 env T-cell	sites were identified that could comm	only evoke T-cell respo	onses			
p24(150–169)	p24(282–301) • Stimulates T-cell prolifer	ILDIRQGPKEPFRDYVDRFY ration in HIV-infected donors	HIV-1 infection	human()	[Schrier (1989)]		
p24(151–166)	p24(283–297)	LDIRQGPKEPFRDYVC	Peptide stimulation <i>in vitro</i>	human()	[Bedford (1997)]		
	• This epitope elicits a prin	mary proliferative response in PBMC	from uninfected donors				
p24(155–177)	p24(287–309)	QGPKEPFRDYVDRFYKT- LRAEQA	Peptide immunization	murine()	[Nakamura (1997)]		
	 Mice immunized with this peptide generated proliferative responses, CTLs as well as antibodies This immunogenic domain is from a highly conserved region of p24 						
p24(156–170)	p24(288-302 IIIB B10)	GPKEPFRDYVDRFYK	HIV infection	human()	[Wahren (1989b), Wahren (1989a)]		
	• 12 gag and 18 env T-cell sites were identified that could commonly evoke T-cell responses						
p24(156–174)		QPKEPFRDYVDRFYKTLRA ic Gag peptides used in study of the p /+ individuals responded to this epitop		human() p24	[Adams (1997)]		
	 Inproved assay system (increase in culture time to 8 days and addition of IL-2 to cultures) gave increased detection of proliferative response 						
p24(181–198)	p24(313–327)	VKNWMTETLLVQNANC	Peptide stimulation <i>in vitro</i>	human()	[Bedford (1997)]		
	 This epitope elicits a primary proliferative response in PBMC from uninfected donors Matches 3/3 anchor residues for HLA DR: VKNWMTETL 						