

HIV Helper-T Cell Epitopes

Table 7: **Pol**

HXB2 Location	Author Location	Sequence	Immunogen	Species(HLA)	References
Pol()	RT(248–256 HXB2)		p66 <i>in vitro</i>	human(DR5)	[Manca (1995c)]
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CD4+ T-cell lines from uninfected individuals by stimulation with p66-pulsed APC • TcR Vβ Dβ Jβ sequences were obtained from p66-specific T-cell clones • There were multiple responses to peptides throughout p66, but because of uncertain locations, we are not mapping them – a response to peptide 248-256 was associated with DR5
Pol()	RT(gag/pol)()		DNA gag/pol, vif, or CMN160 vaccine	murine()	[Kim (1997a)]
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A gag/pol DNA vaccine, when delivered in conjunction with the plasmid encoding the co-stimulatory molecules B7 and IL-12 gives a dramatic increase in both the cytotoxic and proliferative responses in mice
Pol()	RT(gag/pol)()		DNA gag/pol, or env vaccine	murine()	[Kim (1997b)]
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A gag/pol DNA vaccine, when delivered in conjunction with the plasmid encoding the co-stimulatory molecule CD86 gives an increase in proliferative responses to Pr55 in mice
Pol()	Gag/Pol()		DNA vaccine + CD80 and CD86 expression cassettes	chimpanzee()	[Kim (1998)]
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The study explores the use of co-stimulatory molecules co-expressed with an HIV-1 immunogen in a DNA vaccine to enhance the immune response – co-expression of CD86, but not CD80, dramatically increased both HIV Env and Gag/Pol specific CTL and Th proliferative responses