

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)]
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One of four peptides that stimulates in PBLs from HIV-1+ donors both CD4+ T-helper cell proliferation and CTL to autologous targets incubated with peptide</li> </ul>			
Rev(16–35)	Rev(16–35 LAI)	VRLIKFLYQSNPPPNEGTR	Nef, Rev and Tat DNA immunization	murine(H-2 <sup>d</sup> )	[Hinkula (1997)]
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stronger, broader responses were observed in animals vaccinated with DNA epidermally rather than with intramuscular protein</li> <li>• Some proliferative response to vaccination was observed to peptides throughout Nef and Tat, less for Rev</li> </ul>			
Rev(25–39)	Rev(25–39 HXB2)	SNPPPNEGTRQARR	HIV-1 infection	human( )	[Blazevic (1995)]
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One of four peptides that stimulates in PBLs from HIV-1+ donors both CD4+ T-helper cell proliferation and CTL to autologous targets incubated with peptide</li> </ul>			
Rev(31–50)	Rev(31–50 LAI)	PEGTRQARRNRRRRWRERQR	Nef, Rev and Tat DNA immunization	murine(H-2 <sup>d</sup> )	[Hinkula (1997)]
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stronger, broader responses were observed in animals vaccinated with DNA epidermally rather than with intramuscular protein</li> <li>• Some proliferative response to vaccination was observed to peptides throughout Nef and Tat, less for Rev</li> </ul>			
Rev(33–48)	Rev(33–48 HXB2)	GTRQARRNRRRRWRER	HIV-1 infection	human( )	[Blazevic (1995)]
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One of four peptides that stimulates in PBLs from HIV-1+ donors both CD4+ T-helper cell proliferation and CTL to autologous targets incubated with peptide</li> </ul>			
Rev(41–56)	Rev(41–56 HXB2)	RRRRWRERQRQIHSIS	HIV-1 infection	human( )	[Blazevic (1995)]
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One of four peptides that stimulates in PBLs from HIV-1+ donors both CD4+ T-helper cell proliferation and CTL to autologous targets incubated with peptide</li> </ul>			
Rev(76–95)	Rev(76–95 LAI)	PPLERLTLDCNEDCGTSGTQ	Nef, Rev and Tat DNA immunization	murine(H-2 <sup>b</sup> )	[Hinkula (1997)]
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stronger, broader responses were observed in animals vaccinated with DNA epidermally rather than with intramuscular protein</li> <li>• Some proliferative response to vaccination was observed to peptides throughout Nef and Tat, less for Rev</li> </ul>			

## 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 <sup>d</sup> )	[Hinkula (1997)]
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stronger, broader responses were observed in animals vaccinated with DNA epidermally rather than with intramuscular protein</li> <li>• Some proliferative response to vaccination was observed to peptides throughout Nef and Tat, less for Rev</li> </ul>
Rev( )	Rev( )		Rev M10	human( )	[Chan (1998)]
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rev M10 is a construct that was introduced into mice through a genetic vaccination</li> <li>• Rev was used to test for downregulation 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</li> </ul>

Table 12: **Vpu**

HXB2 Location	Author Location	Sequence	Immunogen	Species(HLA)	References
Vpu(19–34)	Vpu(19–34)	AIVVWSIVLIEYRKIL	HIV-1 infection	human( )	[Ranki (1997)]
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• T-cell response to this epitope persisted after seroreversion</li> </ul>