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NOTE: Medline: 96392164 A panel of anti-gp41 human Fab fragments were generated by panning phage display antibody libraries prepared from HIV-1 positive donors with rgp41. Fabs tended to be directed against three epitopes, designated clusters I-III. None were neutralizing. A common CDR3 motif was found in several of the heavy chain sequences.

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NOTE: (Medline: 96275629) Because N-linked glycans on viral glycoproteins can protect otherwise accessible neutralization epitopes of the viral envelope from neutralizing antibodies, the aim of this study was to explore the possibility of achieving a more broadly neutralizing immune response with a gp160 depleted of three N-linked glycans in the CD4-binding domain. Mutant and wild type gp160 were formulated into immunostimulating complexes (iscoms), and guinea pigs were vaccinated. Both preparations induced high serum antibody response to native gp120 and V3 peptides. The sera from animals immunized with the mutated glycoprotein lacking CD4 glycosylation sites did not neutralize nonrelated HIV strains better than did sera from animals immunized with wild type glycoprotein, but animals immunized with mutant gp160 neutralized mutant virus better than wild type virus, and vice versa.

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[Boudet et al.(1995)] F. Boudet, H. Keller, M. P. Kieny, & J. Theze. Single peptide and anti-idiotype based immunizations can broaden the antibody response against the variable V3 domain of HIV-1 in mice. *Mol Immunol* **32**:449–457, 1995.

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NOTE: MEDLINE: 94322004 BALB/c mice were immunized with baculovirus expressed gp160 or gp120, and 15 MAbs were generated. No MAbs generated in this study neutralized reference strains, using a tetrazolium-based cytotoxicity assay to test for neutralization. Ten of the Mabs were mapped by peptide ELISA, and seven reacted with the C1 region, one with V2, one with V4, and one with the C-terminal end.

[Broder et al.(1994)] C. Broder, P. Earl, D. Long, S. Abedon, B. Moss, & R. Doms. Antigenic implications of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 envelope quaternary structure: Oligomer-specific and -sensitive monoclonal antibodies. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* **91**:11699–11703, 1994.

NOTE: MEDLINE: 95062336 35 anti-gp41 and 27 anti-gp120 murine MAbs generated by immunization with oligomeric HIV-1 IIIB envelope were studied. These MAbs tended to react with conformational epitopes. 21 of the anti-gp41 MAbs reacted preferentially with oligomeric env, while only 1 of the anti-gp120 MAbs reacted more strongly with the oligomer, and 14 of the anti-gp120 preferentially recognized monomeric env.

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NOTE: MEDLINE: 93103824 The anti-gp120 V3 MAb 447-D and the anti-gp120 CD4 BS MAb 588-D showed synergistic neutralization.

[Bugge et al.(1990)] T. H. Bugge, B. O. Lindhardt, L. L. Hansen, P. Kusk, E. Hulgaard, K. Holmback, P. J. Klasse, J. Zeuthen, & K. Ulrich. Analysis of a highly immunodominant epitope in the human immunodeficiency virus type 1 transmembrane glycoprotein, gp41, defined by a human monoclonal antibody. *J Virol* **64**:4123–4129, 1990.

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NOTE: MEDLINE: 96071531 This paper studies the anti-HIV-1 antibodies raised in response to a multicomponent peptide vaccine, given orally. It consisted of: V3 loop peptides based on sequences from cyclized B consensus sequence; a PND common in Japan; IIIB PND; Thai B strains PND; a CD4 binding site peptide; and a Gag peptide, HPG30. BALB/c mice were immunized. Serum IgA and IgG and fecal IgA were detected. IgA from fecal samples was capable of neutralizing lab strains.

[Buratti et al.(1997)] E. Buratti, S. G. Tisminetzky, P. D'Agaro, & F. E. Baralle. A neutralizing monoclonal antibody previously mapped exclusively on human immunodeficiency virus type 1 gp41 recognizes an epitope in p17 sharing the core sequence. *J Virol* **71**:2457–62, 1997.

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NOTE: MEDLINE: 92052225 A panel of human monoclonal antibody Fab fragments was generated against the surface of the gp120 glycoprotein of HIV-1 by antigen selection from a random combinatorial library prepared from 5 ml of bone marrow from an asymptomatic individual who had been HIV-positive for 6 years. These Fab variable regions were sequenced and were found to be diverse. Binding constants were measured and the Fabs generally bound gp120 with high affinity. The methods used to obtain this panel could be used to obtain antibodies to test passive immunization as a therapy for AIDS.

[Burton & Montefiori(1997)] D. R. Burton & D. C. Montefiori. The antibody response in HIV-1 infection. *AIDS* **11 Suppl A**:S87–S98, 1997.

NOTE: (Medline: 98112351) An excellent review of Ab epitopes and the implications for Envelope structure, neutralization of HIV, the distinction between primary and TCLA strains, ADCC and its role in clearance, and the Ab response during the course of infection.

[Burton et al.(1994)] D. R. Burton, J. Pyati, R. Koduri, G. B. Thornton, L. S. W. Sawyer, R. M. Hendry, N. Dunlop, P. L. Nara, M. Lamacchia, E. Garratty, E. R. Stiehm, Y. J. Bryson, J. P. Moore, D. D. Ho, & C. F. Barbas III. Efficient neutralization of primary isolates of HIV-1 by a recombinant human monoclonal antibody. *Science* **266**:1024–1027, 1994.

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NOTE: (Medline: 98037702) An HIV-1 mutant lacking the V1-V2 loops can replicate in Jurkat cells and revertants that replicate with wild-type efficiency rapidly evolve in culture. These viruses exhibited increased neutralization susceptibility to V3 loop or CD4i MAbs, but not to sCD4 or anti-CD4BS MAbs. Thus the gp120 V1 and V2 loops protect HIV-1 from some subsets of neutralizing antibodies. .

[Cavacini et al.(1993a)] L. A. Cavacini, C. L. Emes, J. Power, A. Buchbinder, S. Zolla-Pazner, & M. R. Posner. Human monoclonal antibodies to the V3

loop of HIV-1 gp120 mediate variable and distinct effects on binding and viral neutralization by a human monoclonal antibody to the CD4 binding site. *J AIDS* **6**:353–358, 1993a.

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[Cavacini et al.(1995)] L. A. Cavacini, C. L. Emes, J. Power, F. D. Desharnais, M. Duval, D. Montefiori, & M. R. Posner. Influence of heavy chain constant regions on antigen binding and HIV-1 neutralization by a human monoclonal antibody. *J Immunol* **155**:3638–3644, 1995.

NOTE: MEDLINE: 96016013 By changing the IgG1 constant region of MAb F105 from $IgG_{1\kappa}$ to $IgG_{3\kappa}$, dramatic strain specific increases in neutralization efficiency were obtained.

[Cavacini et al.(1994a)] L. A. Cavacini, C. L. Emes, J. Power, M. Duval, & M. R. Posner. Effect of antibody valency on interaction with cell-surface expressed HIV-1 and viral neutralization. *J Immunol* **152**:2538–2545, 1994a.

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[Cavacini et al.(1993b)] L. A. Cavacini, C. L. Emes, J. Power, J. Underdalh, R. Goldstein, K. Mayer, & M. R. Posner. Loss of serum antibodies to a conformational epitope of HIV-1/gp120 identified by a human monoclonal antibody is associated with disease progression. *J AIDS* **6**:1093–1102, 1993b.

NOTE: MEDLINE: 94015913 Serum from 100% of asymptomatic HIV-positive people blocked F105 binding, while serum samples from 27% of ARC/AIDS patients blocked F105 binding.

[Cavacini et al.(1994b)] L. A. Cavacini, J. Power, C. L. Emes, K. Mace, G. Treacy, & M. R. Posner. Plasma pharmacokinetics and biological activity of a human immunodeficiency virus type 1 neutralizing human monoclonal antibody, F105, in cynomolgus monkeys. *Tumor Immunol* **15**:251–256, 1994b.

NOTE: MEDLINE: 94340180 MAb F105 was administered intravenously to four cynomolgus monkeys. At 15 days post-dose, total serum F105 was 230 +/- 79 μg/ml and F105 was immunoreactive with cells infected with the MN and IIIB strains of HIV-1 as determined by flow cytometry.

[Cavacini et al.(1998)] L. A. Cavacini, M. H. Samore, J. Gambertoglio, B. Jackson, M. Duval, A. Wisnewski, S. Hammer, C. Koziel, C. Trapnell, & M. R. Posner. Phase I study of a human monoclonal antibody directed against the CD4-. *AIDS Res Hum Retroviruses* **14**:545–50, 1998.

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with human T, B and monocyte cell lines. *Immunol Letters* **39**:219–222, 1994b.

NOTE: MEDLINE: 94307758 The MAb 3D6 binds to HIV gp41, and to a 43 kd protein found in human T, B and monocyte cell lines. The authors suggest the possibility of molecular mimicry.

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NOTE: Medline: 96386562 The MAb 2F5 was infused into two chimpanzees which were then given an intravenous challenge with a primary HIV-1 isolate – both became infected, but with delayed detection and prolonged decrease in viral load relative to controls, indicating that preexisting, neutralizing antibodies (passively administered or actively elicited) affect the course of acute-phase virus replication and can be influential after the Ab can longer be detected in the peripheral circulation.

[Conley et al.(1994b)] A. J. Conley, J. A. Kessler II, L. J. Boots, J.-S. Tung, B. A. Arnold, P. M. Keller, A. R. Shaw, & E. A. Emini. Neutralization of divergent human immunodeficiency virus type 1 variants and primary isolates by IAM-41-2F5, and anti-gp41 human monoclonal antibody. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* **91**:3348–3352, 1994b.

NOTE: MEDLINE: 94211861 2F5 is capable of neutralizing a broad range of primary isolates and lab strains. Susceptibility to neutralization was dependent on presence of a conserved antibody binding site. Kinetic studies were done, and 2F5 has a very long $t_{1/2}$ of dissociation, 156 minutes for gp41. The authors point out that LDKW core is present in highly diverged international isolates.

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virus type 1 while participating in trials of recombinant gp120 subunit vaccines. *J Virol* **72**:1552–76, 1998.

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NOTE: MEDLINE: 94240806 Antibodies against GalCer can block infection of CD4-negative cells from the brain and colon that are susceptible to HIV infection. This paper explores the ability of a panel to MAbs to inhibit binding of gp120 to GalCer, and also of the binding of GalCer to inhibit MAb-gp120 interaction. MAbs to the V3 loop and GalCer showed mutual inhibition of binding to gp120, and anti-CD4 binding site MAbs showed reduced inhibition. N- and C-terminal MAbs didn't influence GalCer binding.

[Cordell et al.(1991)] J. Cordell, J. P. Moore, C. J. Dean, P. J. Klasse, R. A. Weiss, & J. A. McKeating. Rat monoclonal antibodies to nonoverlapping epitopes of human immunodeficiency virus type I gp120 block CD4 binding in vitro. *Virology* **185**:72–79, 1991.

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NOTE: (Medline: 97232374) A technique was developed to lipidate antibodies and allow intracellular delivery; lipidated anti-Tat inhibited viral replication of several HIV-1 isolates by approximately 85% as shown by increased viability of infected cells and decreased reverse transcriptase activity.

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NOTE: (Medline: 96392163) Mice were injected with the gp120 in different configurations: free, complexed with CD4, and as an immunocomplex bound to a V3 loop MAb (M77) of the protein. Polyclonal sera, as well as of monoclonal antibodies produced in each case, were analyzed. The free gp120 and gp120-CD4 complex immunogens stimulated a responses were directed mainly toward conformational epitopes, but gp120 immunocomplexed with MAb M77 also produced numerous and varied MAbs directed toward linear epitopes that were presumably inaccessible on the gp120, gp120-CD4 proteins.

[Denisova et al.(1995)] G. Denisova, J. Zwickel, & J. M. Gershoni. Binding of HIV-1 gp120 to an anti-V3 loop antibody reveals novel antigen-induced epitopes. *FASEB J* **9**:127–132, 1995.

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[DeSantis et al.(1994)] C. DeSantis, L. Lopalco, P. Robbioni, R. Longhi, G. Rappocciolo, A. G. Siccardi, & A. Beretta. Human antibodies to immunodominant C5 region of HIV-1 gp120 cross-react with HLA class I on activated cells. *AIDS Res Hum Retroviruses* **10**:157–162, 1994.

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NOTE: MEDLINE: 95373192 To explore the immunogenicity of regions of gp120 that are exposed due to conformational changes in gp120 upon CD4 binding, CD4 was covalently linked to gp120 and this complex was used as an immunogen for BALB/c mice. Two MAbs were produced, both of which bind preferentially to the gp120-CD4 complex, and are conformational. Competition assays indicate these MAbs bind to epitopes that are recognized by sera from HIV-1 infected humans.

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NOTE: (Medline: 86122937) This study identified the 66 and 51 kilodaltons bands in western blots as RT. Enzymatic activity was shown, and the protein was defined by Edmund N-terminal degredation and comparison to HIV-1 pol nucleotide translation. A mouse hypridoma was generated that inhibited enzyme activity.

[di Marzo Veronese et al.(1992)] F. di Marzo Veronese, R. Rahman, R. Pal, C. Boyer, J. Romano, V. S. Kalyanaraman, B. C. Nair, R. C. Gallo, & M. G. Sarngadharan. Delineation of immunoreactive, conserved regions in the external envelope glycoprotein of the human immunodeficiency virus type 1. *AIDS Res Hum Retroviruses* **8**:1125–1132, 1992.

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NOTE: MEDLINE: 94064668. The MAb M77 cannot neutralize a virus isolated from a IIIB infected lab-worker that has a single point mutation in the defined linear epitope. M77 cannot bind to the mutant native gp120, but can bind to a peptide that carries the substitution.

[di Marzo Veronese et al.(1985)] F. di Marzo Veronese, M. G. Sarngadharan, R. Rahman, P. D. Markham, M. Popovic, A. J. Bodner, & R. C. Gallo. Monoclonal antibodies specific for p24, the major core protein of human T-cell leukemia virus type III. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* **82**:5199–5202, 1985.

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[Ditzel et al.(1995)] H. J. Ditzel, J. M. Binley, J. P. Moore, J. Sodroski, N. Sullivan, L. S. W. Sawyer, R. M. Hendry, W.-P. Yang, C. F. Barbas III, & D. R. Burton. Neutralizing recombinant human antibodies to a conformational V2- and CD4-binding site-sensitive epitope of HIV-1 gp120 isolated by using an epitope-masking procedure. *J Immunol* **154**:893–906, 1995.

NOTE: MEDLINE: 95114416 A panel of Fabs was obtained from a library prepared from the bone marrow of a long-term asymptomatic HIV-1 seropositive male donor. Four Fabs recognize the CD4BS. An additional four Fabs

were retrieved after epitope masking gp120 with the CD4BS Fabs at the screening stage. 3/4 of these Fabs bind to a V2 dependent conformational epitope.

[Ditzel et al.(1997)] H. J. Ditzel, P. W. Parren, J. M. Binley, J. Sodroski, J. P. Moore, C. F. B. 3rd, & D. R. Burton. Mapping the protein surface of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 gp120 using human monoclonal antibodies from phage display libraries. *J Mol Biol* **267**:684–95, 1997.

NOTE: (Medline: 97272001), (Genbank: U82767 U82768 U82769 U82770 U82771 U82772 U82942 U82943 U82944 U82945 U82946 U82947 U82948 U82949 U82950 U82951 U82952 U82961 U82962) Recombinant monoclonal antibodies from phage display libraries provide a method for Env surface epitope mapping. Diverse epitopes are accessed by presenting gp120 to the library in different forms, such as sequential masking of epitopes with existing MAbs or sCD4 prior to selection or by selection on peptides. Fabs identified by these methods have specificities associated with epitopes presented poorly on native multimeric envelope.

[Dowbenko et al.(1988)] D. Dowbenko, G. Nakamura, C. Fennie, C. Shimasaki, L. Riddle, R. Harris, T. Gregory, & L. Lasky. Epitope mapping of the immunodeficiency virus type 1 gp120 with monoclonal antibodies. *J Virol* **62**:4703–4711, 1988.

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[D'Souza et al.(1997)] P. D'Souza, D. Livnat, J. A. Bradac, S. H. Bridges, & the AIDS Clinical Trials Group Antibody Selection Working Group and Collaborating Investigators. Evaluation of monoclonal antibodies to human immunodeficiency virus type 1 primary isolates by neutralization assays: performance criteria for selecting candidate antibodies for clinical trials. *J Infect Dis* **175**:1056–1062, 1997.

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[Duarte et al.(1994)] C. A. Duarte, M. Montero, A. Seralena, R. Valdes, V. Jimenez, J. Benitez, E. Narciandi, J. Madrazo, G. Padron, G. Sanchez, G. Gilljam, K. Persson, S. Ojeda, A. Caballero, A. Miranda, M. C. Dominguez, B. Wahren, & A. Menendez. Multiepitope polypeptide of the HIV-1 envelope induces neutralizing monoclonal antibodies against V3 loop. *AIDS Res Hum Retroviruses* **10**:235–243, 1994.

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[Earl et al.(1994)] P. L. Earl, C. C. Broder, D. Long, S. A. Lee, J. Peterson, S. Chakrabarti, R. W. Doms, & B. Moss. Native oligomeric human immunodeficiency virus type 1 Envelope glycoprotein elicits diverse monoclonal antibody reactivities. *J Virol* **68**:3015–3026, 1994.

NOTE: Medline: In a study of the repertoire of response to oligomeric versus monomeric Env protein, 138 murine MAbs were generated in response to an immunogen that was a gp120/bp41 oligomeric molecule that was not cleaved due to a mutation in the cleavage site. The oligomeric molecule was found to elicit a response that was very different than the monomer. Most MAbs were conformational, many were to gp41 or if in gp120, to the CD4 BS. Few MAbs to linear V3 epitopes were produced in response to oligomeric protein, though this was a common specificity in response to immunization with gp120 monomeric protein.

[Eaton et al.(1994)] A. M. Eaton, K. E. Ugen, D. B. Weiner, T. Wildes, & J. A. Levy. An anti-gp41 human monoclonal antibody that enhances HIV-1 infection in the absence of complement. *AIDS Res Hum Retroviruses* **10**:13–18, 1994.

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NOTE: MEDLINE: 94107594 In this paper, three anti-HIV-1 gp41 specific MAbs were found to react with astrocytes: 98-6, 167-7 and 15G1. Reactive astrocytes in the hippocampus were most prominently involved, and the antibodies stained no other cell type in the brain, kidney or liver. All three mapped to a conformationally dependent epitope between aa 644-663.

[Ehrhard et al.(1996)] B. Ehrhard, R. Misselwitz, K. Welfle, G. Hausdorf, R. W. Glaser, J. Schneider-Mergener, & H. Welfle. Chemical modification of recombinant HIV-1 capsid protein p24 leads to the release of a hidden epitope prior to changes of the overall folding of the protein. *Biochemistry* **35**:9097–9105, 1996.

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[Ferns et al.(1991)] R. B. Ferns, J. C. Partridge, M. Tisdale, N. Hunt, & R. S. Tedder. Monoclonal antibodies define linear and conformational epitopes of HIV-1 pol gene products. *AIDS Res Hum Retroviruses* **7**:307–313, 1991.

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[Ferns et al.(1987)] R. B. Ferns, R. S. Tedder, & R. A. Weiss. Characterization of monoclonal antibodies against the human immunodeficiency virus gag products and their use in monitoring HIV isolate variation. *J Gen Virol* **68**:1543–1551, 1987.

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This protection was not conferred by CGP 47 439, a BAT123 chimera that has a human IgG_1 Fc domain, substituted in place of a murine IgG_1 Fc domain, suggesting that the protection is mediated by complement. Further evidence was that the protective ability of BAT123 is lost when mice were treated with cobra venom factor, which inactivates serum complement. IgG_1 does not fix complement efficiently, so an IgG_2 MAb might perform better. Therefore, in spite of the potential for enhancement in some circumstances, in this circumstance complement activation provided a protective advantage.

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NOTE: MEDLINE: 96296964 The reactivity pattern of 45 overlapping synthetic pentadecapeptides, spanning amino acids 133 to 363 (p24) of HIV-1 p55 gag precursor, using sera from 20 HIV-1 positive and 8 HIV negative individuals was determined by ELISA. A peptide covering aa 178-192 was recognized by 40%, and a peptide covering 288-302 of p55 by 45%, of HIV-1 positive people. A peptide covering aa 272-322 of p55 was recognized by most human sera. A conformational epitope involving sequences from aa 183-186 and 289-292 was proposed, based by analogy to the structure of the Mengovirus VP2 protein.

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NOTE: MEDLINE: 94335102. Most of the MAbs generated in this study were conformational, but there were four that bound a V3 loop peptide. These four could neutralize lab strains with different efficiencies. These MAbs were very sensitive to substitutions in the V3 loop, but also to substitutions in the base of the V1/V2 loop structure (120/121 VK/LE), indicating an underlying conformational character. Additionally, many anti-CD4 binding site MAbs were described, that shared a sensitivity to substitutions at residues 368 and 370. Another class of MAbs were found that appeared to be conformationally sensitive, and shared a reduction in binding with the amino acid substitution 88 N/P in the C1 domain.

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NOTE: MEDLINE: 92368727. A single linear MAb was generated, to the immunodominant domain in the C-terminal portion of gp120. This antibody did not inhibit rCD4-rgp120 binding or neutralize IIIB or MN. Three conformational epitope binding MAbs were also described in this paper that could neutralize IIIB and MN.

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NOTE: (Medline: 97281567) Anti-CD4 binding domain antibodies generally do not neutralize primary HIV-1 isolates, with the exception of IgG1b12. Many primary isolates were shown to be neutralized by IgG1b12, including

several non-B clade international isolates. Neutralization of a primary isolate with MAb IgG1b12 did not require continuous exposure to the antibody. A complete IgG1 molecule of a selected b12 FAb mutant with a > 400-fold increase in affinity was assembled and evaluated in the infectivity reduction assay in comparative studies with the parent IgG1b12 antibody. The mutant did not retain the level of primary isolate neutralization potency of IgG1b12, despite the increase in affinity for gp120.

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NOTE: (Medline: 97456478) HIVIG derived from the plasma of HIV-1-infected donors, and MAbs 2F5 and 2G12 were tested against a panel of 15 clade B HIV-1 isolates, using a single concentration that is achievable in vivo (HIVIG, 2,500 microg/ml; MAbs, 25 microg/ml). While the three antibody reagents neutralized many of the viruses tested, potency varied. The virus neutralization achieved by double or triple combinations was generally equal to or greater than that predicted by the effect of individual antibodies. and the triple combination was shown to be synergistic and to have the greatest breadth and potency. Passive immunotherapy for treatment or prophylaxis of HIV-1 should consider mixtures of these potent neutralizing antibody reagents.

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[McKeating et al.(1992a)] J. A. McKeating, J. Cordell, C. J. Dean, & P. Balfe. Synergistic interaction between ligands binding to the CD4 binding site and V3 domain of human immunodeficiency virus type I gp120. *Virology* **191**:732–742, 1992a.

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[McKeating et al.(1992b)] J. A. McKeating, J. P. Moore, M. Ferguson, H. S. Marsden, S. Graham, J. W. Almond, D. J. Evans, & R. A. Weiss. Monoclonal antibodies to the C4 region of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 gp120: use in topological analysis of a CD4 binding site. *AIDS Res Hum Retroviruses* **8**:451–459, 1992b.

NOTE: MEDLINE: 92287630 Antibodies were generated using an antigen poliovirus chimera, expressing aa430-446 of gp120. Results suggest that WQEVGKAMYA may be exposed on the surface of rec gp120.

[McKeating et al.(1996)] J. A. McKeating, Y. J. Z. nad C. Arnold, R. Frederiksson, E. M. Fenyo, & P. Balfe. Chimeric viruses expressing primary envelope glycoproteins of human immunodeficiency virus type i show increased sensitivity to neutralization by human sera. *Virology* **220**:450–460, 1996.

NOTE: (Medline: 8661395) Chimeric viruses for HXB2 with primary isolate gp120 gave identical patterns of cell tropism and cytopathicity with the original primary viruses. Sera that were unable to neutralize the primary isolates were iin some cases able to neutralize chimeric viruses, indicating that some of the neutralizing epitopes were in gp41.

[McKeating et al.(1993b)] J. A. McKeating, C. Shotton, J. Cordell, S. Graham, P. Balfe, N. Sullivan, M. Charles, M. Page, A. Bolmstedt, S. Olofsson, S. C. Kayman, Z. Wu, A. Pinter, C. Dean, J. Sodroski, & R. A. Weiss. Characterization of neutralizing monoclonal antibodies to linear and conformation-dependent epitopes within the first and second variable domains of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 gp120. *J Virol* **67**:4932–4944, 1993b.

NOTE: MEDLINE: 93323237 Substitutions in the V2 loop can result in complete dissociation of gp120 and gp41, suggesting alterations in V2 can affect subunit assembly. Other substitutions allowed gp120-gp41 association and expression, but inhibited viral entry or syncytia. Binding of some neutralizing MAbs was altered by V2 substitutions. For MAb CRA-4, changes at residues 191/192/193 (YSL/GSS), and for 11/68b, changes at residues 183/184 (PI/SG), within V2, and for both MAbs a position 435 (Y/H) change in C4, abrogate binding. These MAbs can bind to V1 and V2 domains in the absence of C4 domain, so the C4 substitution probably results in conformational change.

[McKeating et al.(1992)] J. A. McKeating, M. Thali, C. Furman, S. Karwowska, M. K. Gorny, J. Cordell, S. Zolla-Pazner, J. Sodroski, & R. A.

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NOTE: (Medline: 95246747) Anti-Tat intrabodies with specific for the N-terminal activation domain of Tat, block Tat-mediated transactivation of the HIV-1 LTR and intracellular trafficking of Tat in mammalian cells. Thus single chain intrabodies and can effectively target molecules in the cytoplasm and nuclear compartments of eukaryotic cells and anti-Tat intrabodies may be useful for gene therapy of HIV-1 infection and AIDS.

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NOTE: Medline: A JRCSF resistant variant was selected by culturing in the presence of IgG1b12. The resistant virus remained sensitive to 2G12 and 2F5 and to CD4-IgG, encouraging for the possibility of combination therapy.

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[Montefiori et al.(1991)] D. C. Montefiori, I. Y. Zhou, B. Barnes, D. Lake, E. M. Hersh, Y. Masuho, & L. B. Lefkowitz Jr. Homotypic antibody responses to fresh clinical isolates of human immunodeficiency virus. *Virology* **182**:635–643, 1991.

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[Moore et al.(1994a)] J. P. Moore, Y. Cao, D. D. Ho, & R. A. Koup. Development of the anti-gp120 antibody response during seroconversion to human immunodeficiency virus type 1. *J Virol* **68**:5142–5155, 1994a.

NOTE: MEDLINE: 94309181 Three seroconverting individuals were studied. The earliest detectable anti-gp120 antibodies were both conformational and anti-V3 loop, and could be detected only after the peak viremia has passed. No uniform pattern of autologous neutralizing anti-CD4BS or anti-V3 MAbs was observed.

[Moore et al.(1995a)] J. P. Moore, Y. Cao, L. Qing, Q. J. Sattentau, J. Pyati, R. Koduri, J. Robinson, C. F. Barbas III, D. R. Burton, & D. D. Ho. Primary isolates of human immunodeficiency virus type I are relatively resistant to neutralization by monoclonal antibodies to gp120, and their neutralization is not predicted by studies with monomeric gp120. *J Virol* **69**:101–109, 1995a.

NOTE: MEDLINE: 95074853 A panel of anti-gp120 MAbs and sera from HIV-1 infected individuals was tested for its ability to neutralize primary isolates. Most MAbs bound with high affinity to gp120 monomers from the various isolates, but were not effective at neutralizing. The MAb IgG1b12, which binds to a discontinuous anti-CD4 binding site epitope, was able to neutralize most of the primary isolates.

[Moore & Ho(1993)] J. P. Moore & D. D. Ho. Antibodies to discontinuous or conformationally sensitive epitopes on the gp120 glycoprotein of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 are highly prevalent in sera of infected humans. *J Virol* **67**:863–875, 1993.

NOTE: MEDLINE: 93124581 CD4BS antibodies are prevalent in HIV-1-positive sera, while neutralizing MAbs to C4, V2, and V3 and MAbs to linear epitopes are less common. Most linear epitope MAbs in human sera are directed against the V3 region, and cross-reactive MAbs tend to be directed against discontinuous epitopes.

[Moore & Ho(1995)] J. P. Moore & D. D. Ho. HIV-1 neutralization: the consequences of adaptation to growth on transformed T-cells. *AIDS* **9 suppl A**:S117–S136, 1995. This review considers the relative importance of a neutralizing antibody response for the development of an vaccine, and for disease progression during the chronic phase of HIV-1 infection. It suggests that T-cell immunity may be more important. The distinction between MAbs that can neutralize primary isolates, and those that are effective at neutralizing only laboratory adapted strains is discussed in detail. Alternative conformations of envelope and non-contiguous interacting domains in gp120 are discussed. The suggestion that soluble monomeric gp120 may serve as a viral decoy that diverts the humoral immune response *in vivo* is put forth.

[Moore et al.(1994b)] J. P. Moore, F. E. McCutchan, S.-W. Poon, J. Mascola, J. Liu, Y. Cao, & D. D. Ho. Exploration of antigenic variation in gp120 from clades A through F of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 by using monoclonal antibodies. *J Virol* **68**:8350–8364, 1994b.

NOTE: MEDLINE: 95056067 Four of five anti-V3 MAbs were slightly cross-reactive within clade B, but not very reactive outside clade B. Two discontinuous CD4 binding site Mabs appear to be pan-reactive. Anti-V2 MAbs were only sporadically reactive inside and outside of clade B.

[Moore et al.(1990)] J. P. Moore, J. A. McKeating, R. A. Weiss, & Q. J. Sattentau. Dissociation of gp120 from HIV-1 virions induced by soluble CD4. *Science* **250**:1139–1142, 1990.

NOTE: AIDSLINE: 91068008.

[Moore et al.(1994c)] J. P. Moore, Q. J. Sattentau, R. Wyatt, & J. Sodroski. Probing the structure of the human immunodeficiency virus surface glycoprotein gp120 with a panel of monoclonal antibodies. *J Virol* **68**:469–484, 1994c.

NOTE: MEDLINE: 94076440. This study compared a large number of MAbs that bind to linear epitopes of gp120, and compared binding affinities for: i) native and SDS-DDT denatured gp120, (clone BH10 of the LAI isolate expressed in CHO cells); ii) recombinant gp120 lacking the V1, V2, V3 loops; iii) a panel of 20 mer peptides; iv) a panel of gp120 mutants; and v) oligomeric versus monomeric gp120. The binding ratio of native versus denatured monomeric gp120 is included in the table in this database. These numbers should be considered with the following points in mind: a continuous epitope may be partially exposed on the surface; and a preparation of rgp120 is not homogeneous and contains fully folded, partly denatured,

and some completely unfolded species, so the conformation of what is considered to be a native protein will not only reflect fully folded gp120. The authors suggest that a fivefold increase in the affinity for a MAb binding to denatured versus native gp120 indicates that the epitope is inaccessible in the native form. We also have included here information extracted from Moore et al's list of the gp120 mutations that reduced the binding of a particular MAb. In mapping of exposed regions of gp120, C2, C3, and C5 domain epitopes were found to bind preferentially to denatured gp120. V1, V2 and V3, part of C4, and the extreme carboxy terminus of C5 were exposed on the native monomer. In the oligomeric form of the molecule, only V2, V3 and part of C4 are well exposed as continuous epitopes.

[Moore et al.(1993a)] J. P. Moore, Q. J. Sattentau, H. Yoshiyama, M. Thali, M. Charles, N. Sullivan, S.-W. Poon, M. S. Fung, F. Traincard, M. Pinkus, G. Robey, J. E. Robinson, D. D. Ho, & J. Sodroski. Probing the structure of the V2 domain of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 surface glycoprotein gp120 with a panel of eight monoclonal antibodies: human immune response to the V1 and V2 domains. *J Virol* **67**:6136–6151, 1993a.

NOTE: MEDLINE: 93381817.

[Moore & Sodroski(1996)] J. P. Moore & J. Sodroski. Antibody cross-competition analysis of the human immunodeficiency virus type 1 gp120 exterior envelope glycoprotein. *J Virol* **70**:1863–1872, 1996.

NOTE: AIDSLINE: 96190589 46 anti-gp120 monomer MAbs were used to create a competition matrix, and MAb competition groups were defined. The data suggests that there are two faces of the gp120 glycoprotein: a face occupied by the CD4BS, which is presumably also exposed on the oligomeric envelope glycoprotein complex, and a second face which is presumably inaccessible on the oligomer and interacts with a number of nonneutralizing antibodies.

[Moore et al.(1993b)] J. P. Moore, M. Thali, B. A. Jameson, F. Vignaux, G. K. Lewis, S.-W. Poon, M. S. Fung, P. J. Durda, L. Akerblom, B. Wahren, D. D. Ho, Q. J. Sattentau, & J. Sodroski. Immunochemical analysis of the gp120 surface glycoprotein of human immunodeficiency virus type 1: Probing the structure of the C4 and V4 domains and the interaction of the C4 domain with the V3 loop. *J Virol* **73**:4785–4796, 1993b.

NOTE: MEDLINE: 93323221. General observations: C4 and V3 MAbs are sensitive to the way the epitopes are presented, and this sensitivity cannot be correlated to peptide binding. Some V3-C4 domain interaction was indicated based on mutation and interference studies.

[Moore et al.(1995b)] J. P. Moore, A. Trkola, B. Korber, L. J. Boots, J. A. Kessler II, F. E. McCutchan, J. Mascola, D. D. Ho, J. Robinson, & A. J. Conley. A human monoclonal antibody to a complex epitope in the V3 region of gp120 of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 has broad reactivity within and outside clade B. *J Virol* **69**:122–130, 1995b.

NOTE: MEDLINE: 95074855 The epitope was defined as including amino acids on both sides of the loop of the V3 loop: -I—-G–FY-T, where the G is the second G of the GPGR tip of the loop. This antibody bound well to gp120 molecules from clades A,B,C,E, and F, when the critical amino acids were present. Binding did not parallel neutralization however; 19b could produce a 50-fold reduction of infectivity in some primary B isolates, and in C clade isolates at low virus input concentrations, but not in isolates from all clades where binding could occur (A,E, and F).

[Moore et al.(1994d)] J. P. Moore, R. L. Willey, G. K. Lewis, J. Robinson, & J. Sodroski. Immunological evidence for interactions between the first, second and fifth conserved domains of the gp120 surface glycoprotein of human immunodeficiency virus type 1. *J Virol* **68**:6836–6847, 1994d.

NOTE: MEDLINE: 95018590 Mutation 267N/Q in C2 region results in exposing the carboxy-terminal end gp120.

[Moore et al.(1993c)] J. P. Moore, H. Yoshiyama, D. D. Ho, J. E. Robinson, & J. Sodroski. Antigenic variation in gp120s from molecular clones of HIV-1 LAI. *AIDS Res Hum Retroviruses* **9**:1185–1193, 1993c.

NOTE: AIDSLINE: 94190623 The binding MAbs to four molecular clones of HIV-1 LAI: HxB2, HxB3, Hx10, and NL4-3, was measured. Despite the close relationship between these clones, there is considerable variation in their antigenic structure, judged by MAb reactivities to the V2, V3, and C4 domains and to discontinuous epitopes. Small variations in sequence can profoundly affect recognition of gp120 by all five groups of defined anti-gp120 neutralizing antibodies.

[Moran et al.(1993)] M. J. Moran, J. S. Andris, Y. Matsumato, J. D. Capra, & E. M. Hersh. Variable region genes of anti-HIV human monoclonal antibodies: Non-restricted use of the V gene repertoire and extensive somatic mutation. *Mol Immunol* **30**:1543–1551, 1993.

NOTE: MEDLINE: 94049845 Sequenced variable regions from four human anti-HIV-1 MAbs: anti-gp120 13, S1-1 and HBW4; and anti-gp41 No.86. Extensive somatic mutation was observed and under-representation of V_H III usage.

[Muller et al.(1991)] S. Muller, H.-T. Wang, S.-V. Kaveri, S. Chattopadhyay, & H. Kohler. Generation and specificity of monoclonal anti-idiotypic antibodies against human HIV-specific antibodies. *J Immunol* **147**:933–941, 1991.

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NOTE: MEDLINE: 96013760.

[Muster et al.(1994)] T. Muster, R. Guinea, A. Trkola, M. Purtscher, A. Klima, F. Steindl, P. Palese, & H. Katinger. Cross-neutralization activity against divergent human immunodeficiency virus type 1 isolates induced by the gp41 sequence ELDKWAS. *J Virol* **68**:4031–4034, 1994.

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[Muster et al.(1993)] T. Muster, F. Steindl, M. Purtscher, A. Trkola, A. Klima, G. Himmler, F. Ruker, & H. Katinger. A conserved neutralizing epitope on gp41 of human immunodeficiency virus type 1. *J Virol* **67**:6642–6647, 1993.

NOTE: MEDLINE: 94016848 Peptides containing the amino acid sequence LDKWAS or DKWASL showed reduced reactivity. The peptides LELDKW and KWASLW showed no significant reaction. These data suggest that the epitope of the MAb 2F5 comprises the amino acid sequence ELDKWA, with DKWA being the core sequence.

[Myers et al.(1993)] R. Myers, T. Meiller, W. Falkler Jr., J. Patel, & J. Joseph. A human monoclonal antibody to a cryptic gp41 epitope on HIV-1 infected cells. *Abstr Gen Meet Am Soc Microbiol* **93**:444, 1993.

NOTE: Aidsline: 93291838 Abstract T70.

[Nakamura et al.(1992)] G. R. Nakamura, R. Byrn, K. Rosenthal, J. P. Porter, M. R. Hobbs, L. Riddle, D. J. Eastman, D. Dowbenko, T. Gregory, B. M. Fendly, & P. W. Berman. Monoclonal antibodies to the extracellular domain of HIV-1 IIIB gp160 that neutralize infectivity, block binding to CD4, and react with diverse isolates. *AIDS Res Hum Retroviruses* **8**:1875–1885, 1992.

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NOTE: MEDLINE: 93381821 Multiple CD4 binding domain antibodies are described; only one has a linear peptide reactivity (13H8). A V3 loop binding antibody is also described (1026).

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[Niedrig et al.(1992b)] M. Niedrig, H.-P. Harthus, M. Broker, H. Bickhard, G. Pauli, H. R. Gelderblom, & B. Wahren. Inhibition of viral replication by monoclonal antibodies directed against human immunodeficiency virus gp120. *J Gen Virol* **73**:2451–2455, 1992b.

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NOTE: MEDLINE: 91303716 Multiple anti-HIV p24 MAbs were generated using HIV-1 IIIB p24 or HIV-2 ROD p26 as immunogens. The epitopes for these MAbs were mapped, and the cross-reactivity between HIV-1 IIIB, HIV-2 ROD and SIV MAC antigens were compared using multiple antibody binding assays. While some of the antibodies raised were cross-reactive by some or all of the assays, (ELISA, WB, immunofluorescence, immunoprecipitation and alkaline phosphatase anti-alkaline phosphatase assay), the different assays often gave different results. Only the antibodies raised to HIV-1 IIIB p24 are included in this database.

[Niedrig et al.(1989)] M. Niedrig, J. Hinkula, W. Weigelt, J. L'Age-Stehr, G. Pauli, J. Rosen, & B. Wahren. Epitope mapping of monoclonal antibodies against human immunodeficiency virus type 1 structural proteins by using peptides. *J Virol* **63**:3525–3528, 1989.

NOTE: MEDLINE: 89311648 Multiple linear MAb epitopes were described in p24 and p17. Several MAbs were able to react with HIV-2 ROD and SIV MAC in an immunoblot assay, as well as with HIV-1.

[Niedrig et al.(1988)] M. Niedrig, J.-P. Rabanus, J. L. Stehr, H. R. Gelderblom, & G. Pauli. Monoclonal antibodies directed against human immunodeficiency virus gag proteins with specificity for conserved epitopes in HIV-1, HIV-2 and simian immunodeficiency virus. *J Gen Virol* **69**:2109–2114, 1988.

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NOTE: MEDLINE: 96190555 In this study, 17 anti-integrase murine Mabs were generated and epitopes were mapped by deletion mutations and peptide scanning. The ability of MAb binding to inhibit (or stimulate) end-processing, DNA joining, reintegration, and disintegration enzyme functions *in vitro* was determined.

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transmembrane protein: peptide conformation analysis using monoclonal antibodies and proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy. *J Virol* **65**:1727–1734, 1991.

NOTE: Medline: 91162718 Disulfide bond between cysteines and type I reverse turn about the residues SGKL are structural features of the immunodominant domain of gp41: CSGKLIC.

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[Otake et al.(1994)] K. Otake, Y. Fujii, Y. Nishino, Q. Zhong, K. Fujinaga, M. Kameoka, K. Ohki, & K. Ikuta. The carboxyl-terminal region of HIV-1 nef protein is a cell surface domain that can interact with CD4+ T cells. *J Immunol* **153**:5826–5837, 1994.

NOTE: MEDLINE: 95081631 This study shows that the C-terminal end of Nef is accessible to Abs. This domain could bind in a soluble form to CD4+, uninfected cells, and this interaction is inhibited in the presence of the C-terminal specific antibodies. Syncytium formation was reduced by these Abs or peptides. Abs could stain IIIB/M10, but not MN/M10, infected cells, in a membrane immunofluorescence assay.

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NOTE: (Medline: 98216707) The authors propose that the occupancy of binding sites on HIV-1 virions is the major factor in determining neutralization, irrespective of epitope specificity. Neutralization was assayed T-cell-line-adapted HIV-1 isolates. Binding of Fabs to monomeric rgp120 was not correlated with binding to functional oligomeric gp120 or neutralization, while binding to functional oligomeric gp120 was highly correlated with neutralization. The ratios of oligomer binding/neutralization were similar for antibodies to different neutralization epitopes, with a few exceptions.

[Parren & Burton(1997)] P. W. H. I. Parren & D. Burton. *Antibodies Against HIV-1 from Phage Display Libraryi: Mapping of an Immune Response and Progress toward Antiviral Immunotherapy*, volume 65. Karger, Basel, 1997.

NOTE: (Medline: 97171699) Editor, J. D. Capra. An excellent review of the potential for antiviral immune therapy using anti-HIV human monoclonal antibodies, emphasizing phage display library technology, and application to HIV. Fabs to gp120 and gp41 are summarized. The methodology of selection for enhanced affinity is discussed, and affinity shown to be related to neutralization. Fabs expressed in phage display libraries were generally converted to IgG molecules only if they show neutralization potential in vitro, and this conversion to an IgG enhances neutralizing potential for immunotherapeutics. The use of phage display libraries to assess vaccines is discussed. gp120, gp160 and gp140-oligomeric vaccines were compared as antigen for selection from phage display libraries. Despite the fact that CD4BS, V3 loop, and CD4BS-V2 loop directed Abs were obtained in vaccinees, none of these vaccines efficiently selected neutralizing Abs from long-term asymptomatic donor in phage display libraries. The protein with the best potential using this method was found to be native oligomeric HIV-1 Envelope expressed on infected cells. The possibility of using 2G12, IgG1 b12 and 2F5 in combination for immunotherapy is discussed.

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[Pincus et al.(1991)] S. H. Pincus, R. L. Cole, E. M. Hersh, D. Lake, Y. Masuho, P. J. Durda, & J. McClure. In vitro efficacy of anti-HIV immunotoxins targeted by various antibodies to the envelope protein. *J Immunol* **146**:4315–4324, 1991.

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[Pincus et al.(1998)] S. H. Pincus, R. L. Cole, R. Watson-McKown, A. Pinter, W. Honnen, B. Cole, & K. S. Wise. Immunologic cross-reaction between HIV type 1 p17 and Mycoplasma hyorhinis variable lipoprotein. *AIDS Res Hum Retroviruses* **14**:419–25, 1998.

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NOTE: (Medline: 96424759) A panel of anti-gp160 MAbs to was used to construct anti-HIV immunotoxins by coupling antibodies to ricin A chain (RAC). The ability of the immunotoxins to kill HIV-1-infected cells was tested in tissue culture. Immunotoxins that bind epitopes on the cell surface killed infected cells, although killing was not directly proportional to binding. The activity of anti-gp41 immunotoxins was markedly enhanced in the presence of sCD4.

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[Poignard et al.(1996a)] P. Poignard, T. Fouts, D. Naniche, J. P. Moore, & Q. J. Sattentau. Neutralizing antibodies to human immunodeficiency virus type-1 gp120 induce envelope glycoprotein subunit dissociation. *J Exp Med* **183**:473–484, 1996a.

NOTE: AIDSLINE: 96195201 Binding of Anti-V3 and the CD4I neutralizing MAbs induces shedding of gp120 on cells infected with the T-cell line-adapted HIV-1 molecular clone Hx10. This was shown by significant increases of gp120 in the supernatant, and exposure of a gp41 epitope that is masked in the oligomer. MAbs binding either to the V2 loop or to CD4BS discontinuous epitopes do not induce gp120 dissociation. This suggests HIV neutralization probably is caused by several mechanisms, and one of the mechanisms may involve gp120 dissociation.

[Poignard et al.(1996b)] P. Poignard, P. J. Klasse, & Q. J. Sattentau. Antibody neutralization of HIV-1. *Immunology Today* **17**:239–246, 1996b. Comprehensive review of HIV envelope gp120 and gp41 antibody binding domains, and different cross-reactivity groups of MAbs ability to neutralize primary isolates. The distinction between neutralization of laboratory strains and primary isolates is discussed. The only three epitopes that have confirmed broad neutralization against a spectrum of isolates are gp120 epitopes for IgG1b12 and 2G12, and the gp41 epitope of 2F5.

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NOTE: AIDSLINE: 95920546 Abstract: Eight HIV-positive asymptomatic individuals were given F105 by intravenous infusion. There were no clinical side effects or changes in biochemical tests among the eight volunteers. The plasma half life of F105 had a range of 8.7-18.6 days.

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[Rizzuto et al.(1998)] C. D. Rizzuto, R. Wyatt, N. Hernandez-Ramos, Y. Sun, P. D. Kwong, W. A. Hendrickson, & J. Sodroski. A conserved HIV gp120

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NOTE: MEDLINE: 90222194 Three gp41 MAbs out of 16 Env and Gag MAbs tested enhanced HIV-1 IIIB infection of MT-2 cells. The enhancing antibodies were competitive with the immunodominant epitopes of gp41 recognized by sera from HIV-1 infected subjects.

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NOTE: MEDLINE: 91311300 sCD4 binding to gp120 induces conformational changes within envelope oligomers. This was measured on HIV-1-infected cells by the increased binding of gp120/V3 loop specific MAbs, and on the surface of virions by increased cleavage of the V3 loop by an exogenous proteinase.

[Sattentau & Moore(1995)] Q. J. Sattentau & J. P. Moore. Human immunodeficiency virus type 1 neutralization is determined by epitope exposure on the gp120 oligomer. *J Exp Med* **182**:185–196, 1995.

NOTE: MEDLINE: 95310850 This study suggests that antibodies specific for one of five different binding regions on gp120 are associated with viral neutralization: V2, V3, C4, the CD4 binding site, and a complex discontinuous epitope that does not interfere with CD4 binding. Kinetic binding properties of a set of MAbs that bind to these regions are studied, analyzing binding to both functional oligomeric LAI gp120, soluble monomeric LAI BH10 gp120, and neutralization ID_{50}s were also evaluated. It was found that the neutralization ID_{50}s was related to the ability to bind oligomeric, not monomeric, gp120, and concluded that with the exception of the V3 loop, regions of gp120 that are immunogenic will be poorly presented on cell-line-adapted virions. Further, the association rate, estimated as the $t_{1/2}$ to reach equilibrium binding to multimeric, virion associated, gp120, appears to be a major factor relating to affinity and potency of the neutralization response to cell-line-adapted virus.

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NOTE: MEDLINE: 95133216 Most gp41 epitopes are masked when associated with gp120 on the cell surface. Weak binding of anti-gp41 MAbs can be enhanced by treatment with sCD4. MAb 2F5 binds to a membrane proximal epitope binds in the presence of gp120 without sCD4.

[Schneider et al.(1991)] T. Schneider, H. Harthus, P. Heldebrandt, M. Niedrig, M. Broker, W. Weigelt, A. Beck, & G. Pauli. Epitopes of the HIV-1-negative factor reactive with murine monoclonal antibodies and human HIV-1-positive sera. *AIDS Res Hum Retroviruses* **7**:37–43, 1991.

NOTE: MEDLINE: 91197564. Epitopes for 9 murine MAbs were mapped, and found to be located in 4 immunogenic regions. 7/10 sera from HIV-1 positive individuals reacted to the four nef immunogenic regions.

[Schutten et al.(1995a)] M. Schutten, A. C. Andeweg, M. L. Bosch, & A. D. Osterhaus. Enhancement of infectivity of a non-syncytium inducing HIV-1 by sCD4 and by human antibodies that neutralize syncytium inducing HIV-1. *Scand J Immunol* **41**:18–22, 1995a.

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[Schutten et al.(1997)] M. Schutten, A. C. Andeweg, G. F. Rimmelzwaan, & A. D. Osterhaus. Modulation of primary human immunodeficiency virus type 1 envelope glycoprotein-mediated entry by human antibodies. *J Gen Virol* **78**:999–1006, 1997.

NOTE: Medline: 97275172 A series of HIV-1 envelope glycoproteins from related primary virus isolates of different SI phenotypes, together with chimeras of these proteins, were tested in an envelope trans-complementation assay for their sensitivity to either antibody mediated inhibition or enhancement of HIV-1 entry. In contrast to the inhibition of HIV-1 entry, antibody mediated enhancement was not temperature dependent and could not be mediated by F(ab) fragments, implicating cross-linking as an important step. Enhancement or inhibition seemed to by determined by virus isolate rather than by the specificity of the antiserum used. 2F5 was the only MAb that inhibited the entry of all viruses.

[Schutten et al.(1995b)] M. Schutten, J. P. Langedijk, A. C. Andeweg, R. C. Huisman, R. H. Meloen, & A. D. Osterhaus. Characterization of a V3 domain-specific neutralizing human monoclonal antibody that preferentially recognizes non-syncytium-inducing human immunodeficiency virus type 1 strains. *J Gen Virol* **76**:1665–1673, 1995b.

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[Schutten et al.(1993)] M. Schutten, A. McKnight, R. C. Huisman, M. Thali, J. A. McKeating, J. Sodroski, J. Goudsmit, & A. D. Osterhaus. Further characterization of an antigenic site of HIV-1 gp120 recognized by virus neutralizing human monoclonal antibodies. *AIDS* **7**:919–923, 1993.

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NOTE: (MEDLINE: 91333022) Six MAbs with linear epitopes were mapped. These Abs could only bind to HIV-infected cells that had been permeablized with acetone. Only G11g1 and G11h3, two antibodies that did not bind to peptides, but only to intact p17, could react with live HIV-1 infected cells. These antibodies were not neutralizing.

[Shiver et al.(1997)] J. W. Shiver, M. E. Davies, Y. Yasutomi, H. C. Perry, D. C. Freed, N. L. Letvin, & M. A. Liu. Anti-HIV env immunities elicited by nucleic acid vaccines. *Vaccine* **15**:884–7, 1997.

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[Skinner et al.(1988a)] M. A. Skinner, A. J. Langlois, C. B. McDanal, J. S. McDougal, D. P. Bolognesi, & T. J. Matthews. Neutralizing antibodies to an immunodominant envelope sequence do not prevent gp120 binding to CD4. *J Virol* **62**:4195–4200, 1988a.

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NOTE: (Medline: 98080459) The tip of the MN V3 loop, IGPGRAFYTTKN, was inserted into cold-causing human rhinovirus 14 (HRV14) and chimeras were immunoselected using MAbs 447-52-D, 694/98-D, NM-01, and 59.1, for good presentation of the V3 antigenic region. The selected chimeric viruses were neutralized by anti-V3 loop MAbs. The chimeric viruses elicited potent NAbs against ALA-1 and MN in guinea pigs.

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NOTE: AIDSLINE: 94133079 Pseudotypes were formed with HIV and HTLV-I. MAb 9284, directed at the V3 loop of gp120, failed to inhibit the infection of CD-4 negative cells with pseudotypes, but anti-HTLV serum did inhibit infection. HIV and HTLV-I appear to induce common carbohydrate neutralizing epitopes.

[Spear et al.(1994)] G. T. Spear, D. M. Takefman, S. Sharpe, M. Ghassemi, & S. Zolla-Pazner. Antibodies to the HIV-1 V3 loop in serum from infected persons contribute a major proportion of immune effector functions including complement activation, antibody binding, and neutralization. *Virology* **204**:609–15, 1994.

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NOTE: MEDLINE: 93100837 This study looked at the ability of 16 human MAbs to activate complement. MAbs directed against the V3 region could induce C3 deposition on infected cells and virolysis of free virus, but antibodies to the CD4BS and C-terminal region and two regions in gp41 could induce no complement mediated effects. Pre-treatment with sCD4 could increased complement-mediated effects of anti-gp41 MAbs, but decreased the complement-mediated effects of V3 MAbs. Anti-gp41 MAbs were able to affect IIIB but not MN virolysis, suggesting spontaneous shedding of gp120 on IIIB virions exposes gp41 epitopes. IgG isotype did not appear to have an effect on virolysis or C3 deposition.

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NOTE: (Medline: 96136775) HIV and HIV-infected cells are not subject to efficient complement-mediated lysis, even in the presence of HIV-specific antibodies. HIV is intrinsically resistant to human complement. Decay accelerating factor (DAF) and human complement factor H (CFH), a humoral negative regulator of complement which binds to gp41 are critical for this resistance. MAb 2F5 can inhibit CHF binding and facilitate complement mediated lysis.

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[Sullivan et al.(1995)] N. Sullivan, Y. Sun, J. Li, W. Hofmann, & J. Sodroski. Replicative function and neutralization sensitivity of envelope glycoproteins from primary and T-cell line-passaged human immunodeficiency virus type 1 isolates. *J Virol* **69**:4413–4422, 1995.

NOTE: AIDSLINE: 95287498 Three gp120 molecules derived from primary isolates were compared to T-cell adapted lines HXBc2 and MN. Complementation experiments showed viral entry into peripheral blood mononuclear cell targets was five-fold less efficient for primary isolates. Anti-CD4 binding site neutralizing MAbs were far less potent against primary isolates, and the single anti-V3 MAb tested was 3-fold less potent. The differences in neutralization efficiency could not be attributed to differences in affinity for monomeric gp120, but were related to binding to the oligomeric complex. Enhanced infectivity of primary isolates was observed using sCD4 and MAb F105, which can neutralize T-cell adapted strains.

[Sullivan et al.(1998)] N. Sullivan, Y. Sun, Q. Sattentau, M. Thali, D. Wu, G. Denisova, J. Gershoni, J. Robinson, J. Moore, & J. Sodroski. CD4-Induced conformational changes in the human immunodeficiency virus type 1 gp120 glycoprotein: consequences for virus entry and neutralization. *J Virol* **72**:4694–703, 1998.

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[Sullivan et al.(1993)] N. Sullivan, M. Thali, C. Furman, D. Ho, & J. Sodroski. Effect of amino acid changes in the V2 region of the human immunodeficiency virus type 1 gp120 glycoprotein on subunit association, syncytium

formation, and recognition by a neutralizing antibody. *J Virol* **67**:3674–3679, 1993.

NOTE: MEDLINE: 93267832 Recognition of neutralizing MAb G3-4 was altered by substitutions in 176 to 184 in the V2 loop. Some changes in the V2 loop can affect subunit assembly; other changes allow expression and CD4 binding but inhibit syncytium formation and viral entry, suggesting that V1/V2 may be involved in post receptor binding events.

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[Takefman et al.(1998)] D. M. Takefman, B. L. Sullivan, B. E. Sha, & G. T. Spear. Mechanisms of resistance of HIV-1 primary isolates to complement-mediated lysis. *Virology* **246**:370–8, 1998.

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[Thali et al.(1992b)] M. Thali, C. Furman, B. Wahren, M. Posner, D. Ho, J. Robinson, & J. Sodroski. Cooperativity of neutralizing antibodies directed against the V3 and CD4 binding regions of the HIV-1 gp120 envelope glycoprotein. *J Acq Immune Def Synd* **5**:591–599, 1992b.

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[Thali et al.(1993)] M. Thali, J. P. Moore, C. Furman, M. Charles, D. D. Ho, J. Robinson, & J. Sodroski. Characterization of conserved human immunodeficiency virus type 1 gp120 neutralization epitopes exposed upon gp120-CD4 binding. *J Virol* **67**:3978–3988, 1993.

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NOTE: Medline: 97064177 CCR-5 is a co-factor for fusion of HIV-1 strains of the non-syncytium-inducing (NSI) phenotype with CD4+ T-cells. CD4 binding greatly increases the efficiency of gp120-CCR-5 interaction. Neutralizing MAbs against the V3 loop and CD4-induced epitopes on gp120 inhibited the interaction of gp120 with CCR-5, without affecting gp120-CD4 binding.

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NOTE: MEDLINE: 96013752 Three MAbs, IgG1b12, 2G12, and 2F5 tetrameric CD4-IgG2 were tested for their ability to neutralize primary isolates from clades A-F. 2F5 and CD4-IgG2 were able to neutralize within and outside clade B with a high potency. IgG1b12 and 2G12 could potently neutralize isolates from within clade B, but showed a reduction in efficacy outside of clade B. 2F5 neutralization was dependent on the presence of the sequence: LDKW.

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NOTE: MEDLINE: 94118447 MAb G3-4 binds a conformationally sensitive epitope in the V2 loop of HIV-1 RF. RF was cultured in the presence of G3-4 to select for neutralization resistance. Three independent experiments yielded escape mutants, and sequencing revealed two V2 mutations to be

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