Table 5: **RT**

Location	WEAU	Sequence	Immunogen	Species(HLA)	References
RT(36–52 BRU)	RT(191–207)	EICTEMEKEGKISKIGP	HIV infection	human	[De Groot et al.(1991)]
	NOTES: • 9 out of 17 humans can make strong IL2 responses to this epitope				
RT(38–52 BRU)	RT(193–207)	CTEMEKEGKISKIGP	RT	murine(H-2^k)	[De Groot et al.(1991)]
	NOTES: • T-cells from RT immunized mice have enhanced proliferative response with peptide				
RT(194–208)	RT(194–208)	TEMEKEGKISKIGPE	Protein priming *in vitro*	human	[Manca et al.(1995a)]
	NOTES: • Protein priming induced T-cells that recognize peptide, 4 clones from a single donor recognized this peptide				
RT(48–62 BRU)	RT(203–217)	SKIGPENPYNTPVFA	RT	murine(H-2^k)	[De Groot et al.(1991)]
	NOTES: • T-cells from RT immunized mice have enhanced proliferative response with peptide				
RT(62–77 BRU)	RT(217–232)	AIKKKDSTKWRKLVDF	RT	murine(H-2^k)	[De Groot et al.(1991)]
	NOTES: • T-cells from RT immunized mice have enhanced proliferative response with peptide				
RT(88–102 BRU)	RT(243–257)	WEVQLGIPHPAGLKK	RT	murine(H-2^{t4})	[De Groot et al.(1991)]
	NOTES: • T-cells from RT immunized mice have enhanced proliferative response with peptide				
RT(133–147 BRU)	RT(288–302)	PSINNETPGIRYQYN	RT	murine(H-$2^{k,i5}$)	[De Groot et al.(1991)]
	NOTES: • T-cells from RT immunized mice have enhanced proliferative response with peptide				

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Location	WEAU	Sequence	Immunogen	Species(HLA)	References
RT(144–158 BRU)	RT(299–313)	YQYNVLPQGWKGSPA	RT	murine(H-2^{t4})	[De Groot et al.(1991)]
	NOTES: • T-cells from RT immunized mice have enhanced proliferative response with peptide				
RT(p66 IIIB)	RT(350–364)	IGQHRTKIEELRQHL	Protein priming *in vitro*	human	[Manca et al.(1995b)]
	NOTES: • Protein priming induced T-cells that recognize peptide				
RT(351–370)	RT(351–370)	GQHRTKIEELRQHLLRWGLT	Protein priming *in vitro*	human	[Manca et al.(1995a)]
	NOTES: • Protein priming induced T-cells that recognize peptide, 4 clones from a single donor recognized this peptide				
RT(p66 IIIB)	RT(404–418)	KDSWTWNDIQKLVGK	Peptide priming *in vitro*	human	[Manca et al.(1995b)]
	NOTES: • Peptide stimulation of PBMC from non-infected individuals *in vitro* • Peptide priming did not induce T-cells that recognize whole protein				
RT(p66 250–260)	RT(406–416)	SSTVNDIQKLV	p66-APC protein priming *in vitro*	human (DR5(11.01))	[Manca et al.(1996)]
	NOTES: • This peptide was the minimal stimulatory sequence • One Th line was stimulated by p66, one by a Glutathione-S-transferase (GST)-peptide fusion protein • Constructs linking GST to the KDSSTVNDIQKLVGK peptide at the N-term end of GST stimulated Th cells, constructs linking at the C-term end did not • The C and N termini of GST are not intrinsically permissive or non-permissive, presentation is epitope specific (see FAILKCNNK for contrast)				

Location	WEAU	Sequence	Immunogen	Species(HLA)	References
RT(248–256 HXB2)			p66 *in vitro*	human(DR5)	[Manca et al.(1995b)]
	NOTES: • 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 • 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				
RT(p66 IIIB)	RT(413–427)	QKLWGKLNWASQIYP	Peptide priming *in vitro*	human	[Manca et al.(1995b)]
	NOTES: • Peptide stimulation of PBMC from non-infected individuals *in vitro* • Peptide priming did not induce T-cells that recognize whole protein				
RT(p66 IIIB)	RT(431–445)	WRQLCKLLRGTKALT	Protein priming *in vitro*	human	[Manca et al.(1995b)]
	NOTES: • Protein priming induced T-cells that recognize peptide				
RT(p66 IIIB)	RT(440–454)	GTKALTEVIPLTEEA	Protein priming *in vitro*	human	[Manca et al.(1995b)]
	NOTES: • Protein priming induced T-cells that recognize peptide				
RT(p66 IIIB)	RT(449–463)	PLTEEAELELAENRE	Protein priming *in vitro*	human	[Manca et al.(1995b)]
	NOTES: • Protein priming induced T-cells that recognize peptide				
RT(p66 IIIB)	RT(458–472)	LAENREILKEPVHGV	Protein priming *in vitro*	human	[Manca et al.(1995b)]
	NOTES: • Protein priming induced T-cells that recognize peptide				
RT(p66 IIIB)	RT(539–553)	GKTPKFKLPIQKETW	Protein priming *in vitro*	human	[Manca et al.(1995b)]
	NOTES: • Protein priming induced T-cells that recognize peptide				

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Location	WEAU	Sequence	Immunogen	Species(HLA)	References
RT(p66 IIIB)	RT(584–598)	LEKEPIVGAETFYVD	Protein priming *in vitro*	human	[Manca et al.(1995b)]
	NOTES: • Protein priming induced T-cells that recognize peptide				
RT(528–543 BRU)	RT(683–698)	KEKVYLAWVPAHKGIG	peptide	murine(H-$2^{f,k,d}$)	[Haas et al.(1991)]
	NOTES: • T-cells from peptide-primed mice could be restimulated by native RT				
RT(720–730 LAI)	RT(708–718)	SAGIRKVLFLD?	HIV infection	human	[Schrier et al.(1989)]
	NOTES: • Stimulates T-cell proliferation in HIV-infected donors				
RT(899–913 LAI)	RT(887–901)	LKTAVQMAVFIHNFK?	HIV infection	human	[Schrier et al.(1989)]
	NOTES: • Stimulates T-cell proliferation in HIV-infected donors				
RT(923–937 LAI)	RT(911–925)	AGERIVDIIATDIQT?	HIV infection	human	[Schrier et al.(1989)]
	NOTES: • Stimulates T-cell proliferation in HIV-infected donors				
RT(942–954 LAI)	RT(930–942)	KQITKIQNFRVYY?	HIV infection	human	[Schrier et al.(1989)]
	NOTES: • Stimulates T-cell proliferation in HIV-infected donors				
RT(gag/pol)	RT		DNA gag/pol, vif, or CMN160 vaccine	murine	[Kim et al.(1997a)]
	NOTES: • A gag/pol DNA vaccine, when delivered in conjuction 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				

Location	WEAU	Sequence	Immunogen	Species(HLA)	References
RT(gag/pol)	RT		DNA gag/pol, or env vaccine	murine	[Kim et al.(1997b)]

NOTES:

- A gag/pol DNA vaccine, when delivered in conjuction with the plasmid encoding the co-stimulatory molecule CD86 gives an increase in proliferative responses to Pr55 in mice