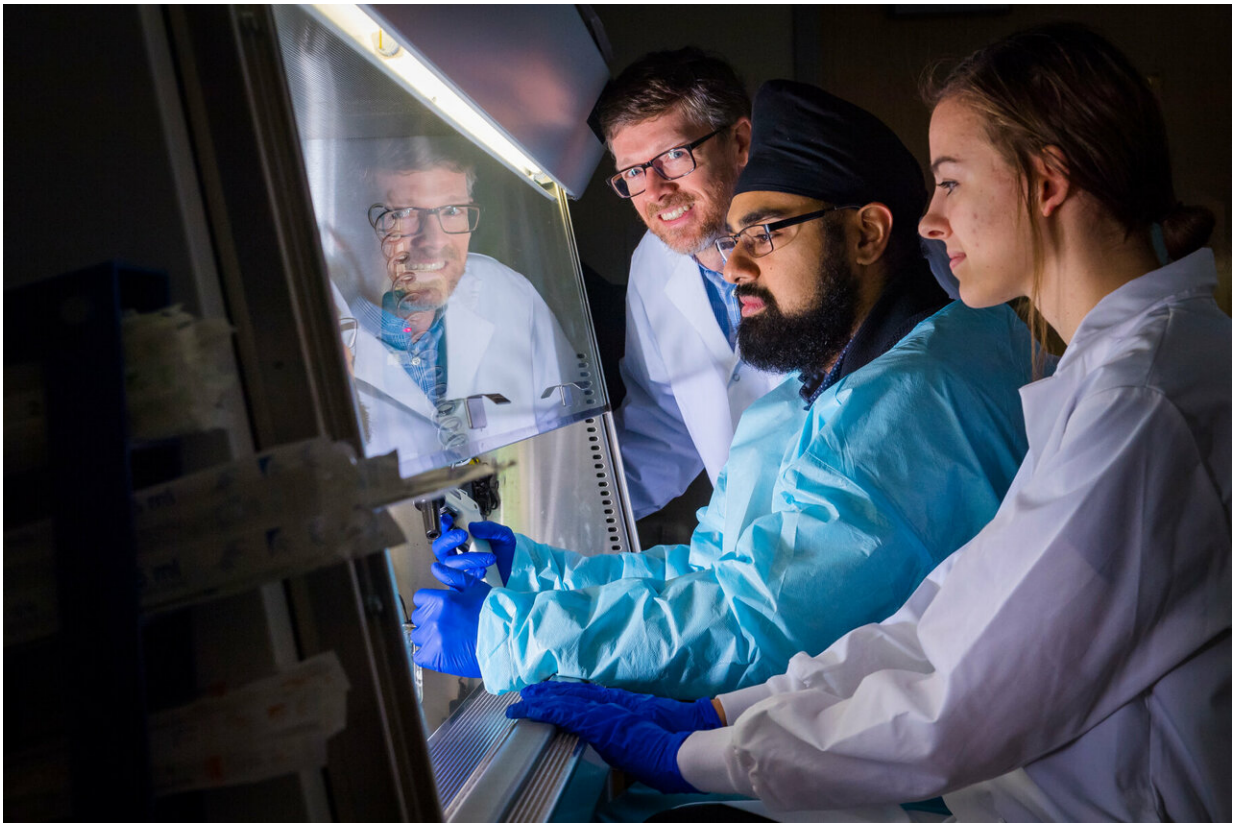


Researchers find new clues to controlling HIV

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Simon Fraser University professor Mark Brockman (l) is part of an international research team that is investigating a connection between infection control and how well antiviral T cells respond to diverse HIV sequences. Credit: SFU

The immune system is the body's best defense in fighting diseases like

HIV and cancer. Now, an international team of researchers is harnessing the immune system to reveal new clues that may help in efforts to produce an HIV vaccine.

SFU professor Mark Brockman and co-authors from the University of KwaZulu-Natal in South Africa have identified a connection between infection control and how well antiviral T cells respond to diverse HIV sequences.

Brockman explains that HIV adapts to the human immune system by altering its sequence to evade helpful antiviral T cells.

"So to develop an effective HIV vaccine, we need to generate host immune responses that the virus cannot easily evade," he says.

Brockman's team has developed new laboratory-based methods for identifying antiviral T cells and assessing their ability to recognize diverse HIV sequences.

"T cells are [white blood cells](#) that can recognize foreign particles called peptide antigens," says Brockman. "There are two major types of T cells—those that 'help' other cells of the [immune system](#), and those that kill infected cells and tumours."

Identifying the T cells that attack HIV antigens sounds simple, but Brockman says three biological factors are critical to a T cell-mediated [immune response](#). And in HIV infection, all three are highly genetically diverse.

He explains that for a T cell to recognize a peptide antigen, the antigen must first be presented on the cell surface by human leukocyte antigen proteins (HLA), which are inherited.

And since many thousands of possible HLA variants exist in the human population, every person responds differently to infection. In addition, since HIV is highly diverse and evolves constantly during untreated infection, the peptide antigen sequence also changes.

Matching T cells against the HLA variants and HIV peptide antigens expressed in an individual is a critical step in the routine research process. But, says Brockman, "our understanding of T cell responses will be incomplete until we know more about the antiviral activity of individual T cells that contribute to this response."

It is estimated that a person's T cell "repertoire" is made up of a possible 20-100 million unique lineages of cells that can be distinguished by their T cell receptors (TCR), of which only a few will be important in responding to a specific antigen.

So to reduce the study's complexity, the team examined two highly related HLA variants (B81 and B42) that recognize the same HIV peptide antigen (TL9) but are associated with different clinical outcomes following infection.

By looking at how well individual T cells recognized TL9 and diverse TL9 sequence variants that occur in circulating HIV strains, the researchers found that T cells from people who expressed HLA B81 recognized more TL9 variants compared to T cells from people who expressed HLA B42.

Notably, a group of T cells in some B42-expressing individuals displayed a greater ability to recognize TL9 sequence variants. The presence of these T cells was associated with better control of HIV infection.

This study demonstrates that individual T cells differ widely in their ability to recognize peptide variants and suggests that these differences

may be clinically significant in the context of a diverse or rapidly evolving pathogen such as HIV.

Much work needs to be done to create an effective vaccine. However, says Brockman, "Comprehensive methods to assess the ability of T [cells](#) to recognize diverse HIV sequences, such as those reported in this study, provide critical information to help design and test new vaccine strategies."

More information: Funsho Ogunshola et al, Dual HLA B*42 and B*81-reactive T cell receptors recognize more diverse HIV-1 Gag escape variants, *Nature Communications* (2018). [DOI: 10.1038/s41467-018-07209-7](#)

Provided by Simon Fraser University

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