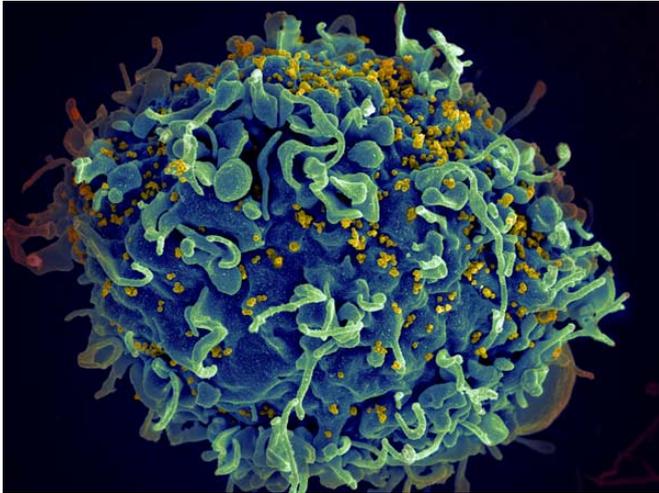


Vesicles released by bacteria may reduce the spread of HIV in human tissues

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HIV infecting a human cell. Credit: NIH

Nano-sized vesicles released by certain bacteria that inhabit the vagina may protect against HIV infection, suggests a study of human cells and tissues by researchers at the National Institutes of Health and the University of Bologna, Italy.

Known as [extracellular vesicles](#), these bubble-like particles are produced by many kinds of cells and are thought to transport molecules from one cell to another. The study was led Leonid Margolis, Ph.D., of NIH's Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD). It appears in *Nature Communications*.

The researchers conducted a series of experiments showing that vesicles isolated from four strains of *Lactobacillus* bacteria interfere with the ability of HIV to infect cells. In one experiment, researchers added vesicles to cultures of immune cells known as T lymphocytes and infected the cultures with HIV. HIV infection in the treated cells was much lower than in the untreated cells. When the researchers increased the quantity of vesicles,

a much smaller proportion of cells were infected.

Similarly, treatment with vesicles reduced HIV infection in human lymph and uterine cervix and vaginal tissues. The researchers found that bacterial vesicles suppressed the binding of viruses to the [cell surface](#), an essential step before the virus can infect a cell.

Further experiments showed that bacterial vesicles directly affect HIV rather than cells. Exposing the viruses to vesicles reduced the appearance of surface molecules on the virus' outer covering, which it needs to attach to cells.

More information: Ñahui Palomino, RA.

Extracellular vesicles from symbiotic vaginal *Lactobacilli* inhibit HIV-1 infection of human tissues. *Nature Communications*.2019.

Provided by NIH/Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

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