



POSTER PRESENTATION

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A prime-boost immunization with rBCG expressing HIV-1 Gag, RT and gp120 and SAAVI MVA-C elicits immune responses in blood and MALT of rhesus macaques

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Background

BCG pantothenate auxotroph (Δ panCD) is safer to use as a live vaccine vector than wild-type BCG. We constructed 3 recombinant BCG Δ panCD candidate vaccines expressing HIV-1 subtype C Gag, RT and Env (gp120). The current study investigated immune responses in rhesus macaques following a prime with a mixture of these rBCG vaccines and a boost with SAAVI MVA-C (MVA).

Methods

Chinese rhesus macaques (n=8) were primed twice with a mixture of rBCG, 12 weeks apart. A control group (n=4) was mock-primed with a control BCG. Both groups were boosted with MVA. Two weeks after the MVA vaccination, two macaques from the rBCG-primed group were euthanased and jejunum, spleen and inguinal, mesenteric, iliac and bronchial lymph nodes were harvested for isolation of mononuclear cells. HIV-1-specific IFN-gamma ELISPOT responses were measured in the blood and these tissues using pools of overlapping HIV-1 peptides.

Results

Vaccination with rBCG elicited modest HIV-specific responses in the blood in 5 of 8 animals, 4 of which responded after the first rBCG vaccination. These responses were to either Env or to both Env and Gag proteins and the cumulative responses ranged from 50 to 172 sfu/10⁶ PBMC. After boosting with MVA, HIV-specific responses were detected in 6 of the 8 animals (mean: 932±1100 sfu/10⁶ PBMC). These responses were directed to Gag, RT, and Env proteins but not Nef or

Tat. No responses were detected in the control animals before or after MVA vaccination. At necropsy, HIV-specific responses were detected in the peripheral blood, spleen, inguinal, iliac and bronchial lymph nodes of 1 of 2 animals. The cumulative responses ranged from 112 to 714 sfu/10⁶ cell input.

Conclusion

These data demonstrate that our rBCG Δ panCD candidate vaccines, when given in a prime-boost combination with SAAVI MVA-C, induce vaccine-specific immune responses in both the peripheral blood and MALT.

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