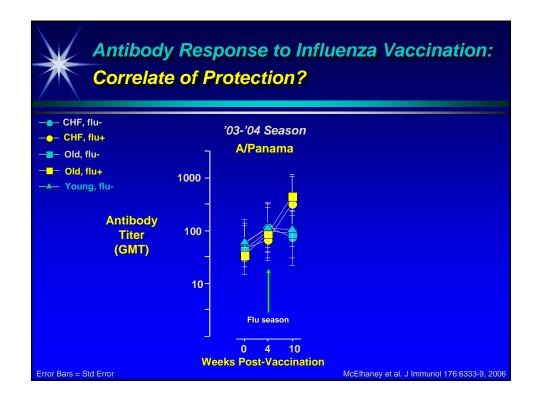


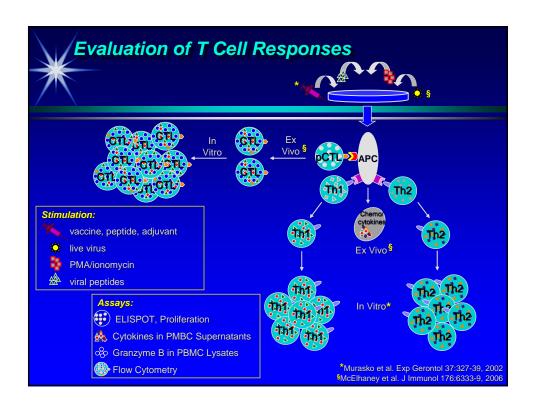


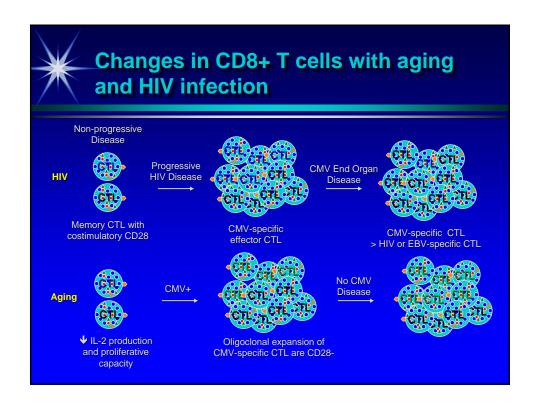
Correlates of Protection: Targeting the appropriate immune response

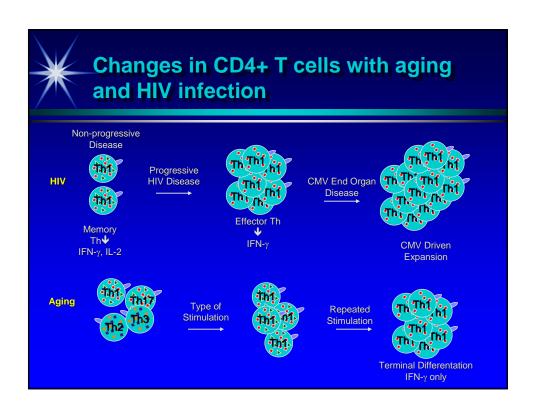
- Live-attenuated virus vaccines
 - Stimulate a response that is similar to natural infection
- Killed virus vaccines
 - Stimulate neutralizing antibodies and CD4+ T helper cells but not CD8+ cytotoxic T lymphocyte responses
- Replication defective virus-based vaccines
 - Stimulate CD4+ T helper and CD8+ cytotoxic T cells responses but poor neutralizing antibody titers
- Testing responses to vaccination
 - Serologic responses neutralizing antibody titers or equivalent
 - Cellular immune responses
 - Measure or restimulate virus-specific T cell memory
 - T-cell proliferative capacity and correlation with serologic response

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Correlates of Protection: Comparisons of HIV and Aging

- CD4+ T-cell responses in non-progressive disease
 - HIV-specific similar to EBV- and CMV-specific responses
 - IFN-γ and IL-2 production associated with non-progressive disease but decline with aging
- CD8+ T-cell responses
 - HIV-specific similar to EBV- and CMV-specific responses
 - IL-2 production and proliferative capacity maintained with non-progressive disease but decline with aging
- Chronic progressive HIV infection
 - Monofunctional T-cell response with high frequencies of virus-specific CD4+ and CD8+ T cells that secrete IFN-γ; this also occurs with aging
- Effectiveness of the virus-specific immune response
 - Depends more on the quality rather than quantity of CD4+ and CD8+ T cells
 - → HIV-specific CD8+ responses in individuals exposed to HIV remain uninfected
 - HIV-specific CD4+ responses associated with virus control
 - Depletion of CD8+ results in loss of virus control and restored with repletion of CD8+ T cells
 - ♦ HIV-specific CD4+ and CD8+ preserved in long-term non-progressors

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