

Investigating the effects of Methylseleninic Acid on anti-HIV immunity.

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Background:

HIV can mask immune recognition of infected cells through viral Nef mediated downregulation of the host cell major histocompatibility complex-1 (MHC-1). Previous studies have shown that MSA can have immunomodulatory properties including upregulating MHC-1 expression. We hypothesised that MSA may be able to counteract Nef mediated MHC-1 downregulation.

Methods:

HEK-293T cells were transfected with a Nef expression plasmid and treated for 24-48hrs with MSA (2.5, 5 μ M). MHC-1 and Nef expression was measured by flow cytometry. Total peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) from people not living with HIV were cultured for 24hrs with MSA (2.5, 5, 10 μ M) and stained for activation/cytotoxicity (CD69, CD57) or exhaustion (PD-1, PD-L1, TIM-3, TIGIT), and analysed by CD4+ (CD3+, CD4+), CD8+ (CD3+, CD8+) and NK (CD3-, CD56+) cell subsets. Alternatively, PBMCs were pre-treated with MSA (2.5, 5 μ M) for 24hrs before stimulation with a CEF (Cytomegalovirus, Epstein-Barr virus, Influenza) peptide pool or SEB (Staphylococcal Enterotoxin B) for a further 6hrs then stained for markers of degranulation (LAMP-1, perforin, TNF, IFN γ , GranzymeB) and analysed by CD4+ and CD8+ subsets.

Results:

In 293T cells whereby Nef downregulated MHC-1 expression, we observed partial restoration with a 1.2-fold ($p=0.027$) increase in MHC-1 expression after 2.5 μ M MSA treatment for 48hrs. Additional experiments in PBMCs demonstrated minimal effect of MSA treatment on cell activation and degranulation.

Conclusion:

Our data suggests that MSA may be able to partially overcome Nef mediated downregulation of MHC-1, without interfering with broad immune cell function, potentially helping to reveal HIV infected cells to the immune system.

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