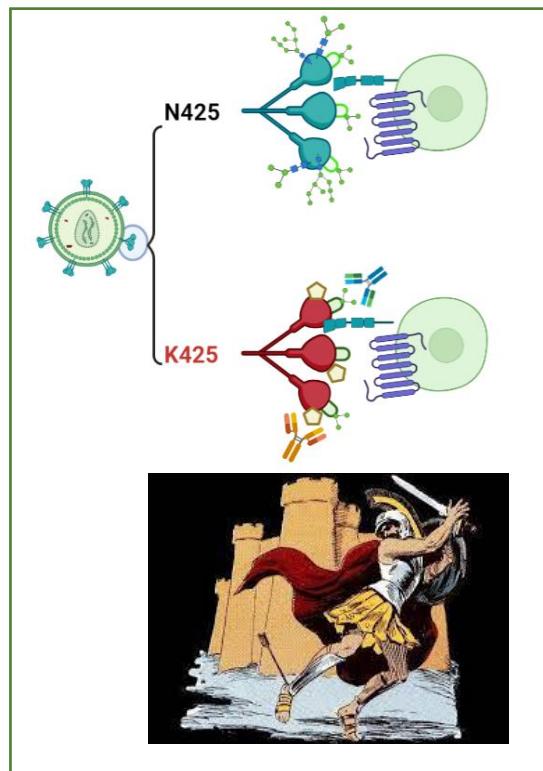


HIV-1_{A74}K425 VLP vaccination Induced HIV-specific Tcm and Tscm cells and Potent Humoral Responses

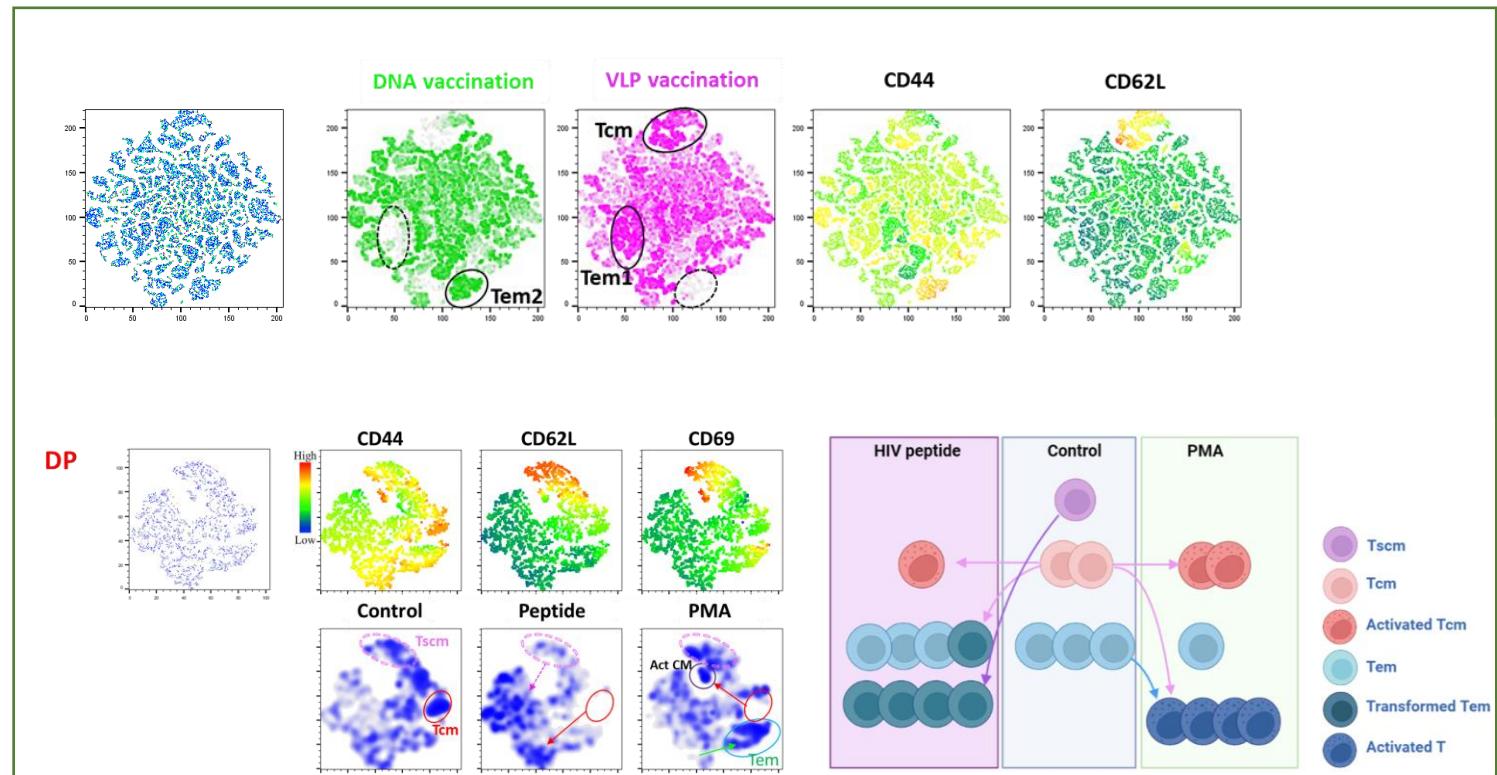
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N425 VS K425

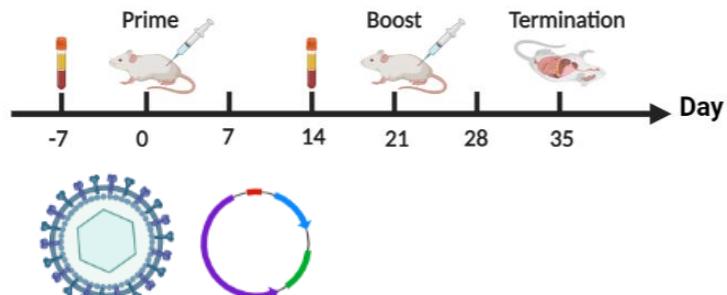


DNA vaccination VS VLP vaccination



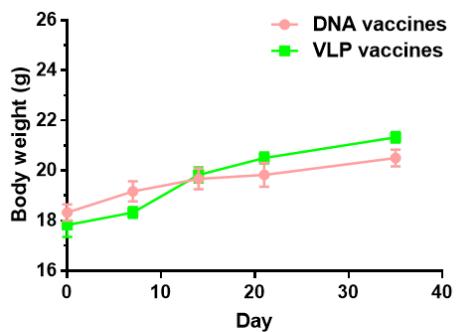
Method: Balb/c mice IM immunization with HIV-1 DNA or VLP vaccination

Results: VLP vaccination induced more potent binding and neutralizing HIV-specific antibodies than DNA vaccination



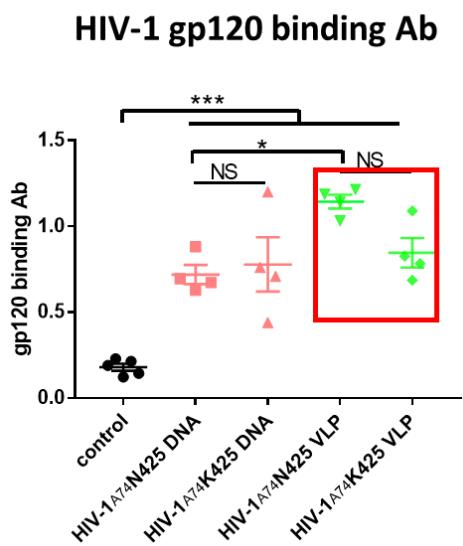
Safety:

- No clinical signs
 - Body weight ↑

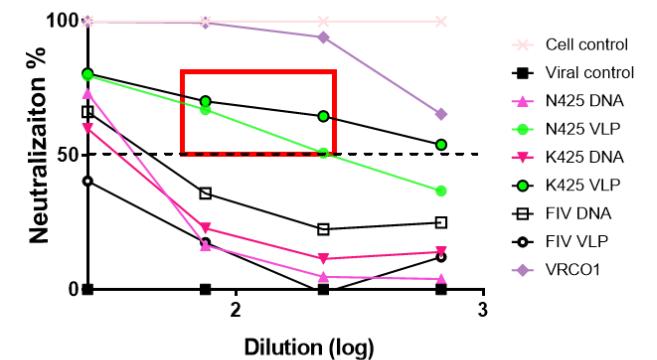


Humoral responses:

VLP vaccination > DNA vaccination

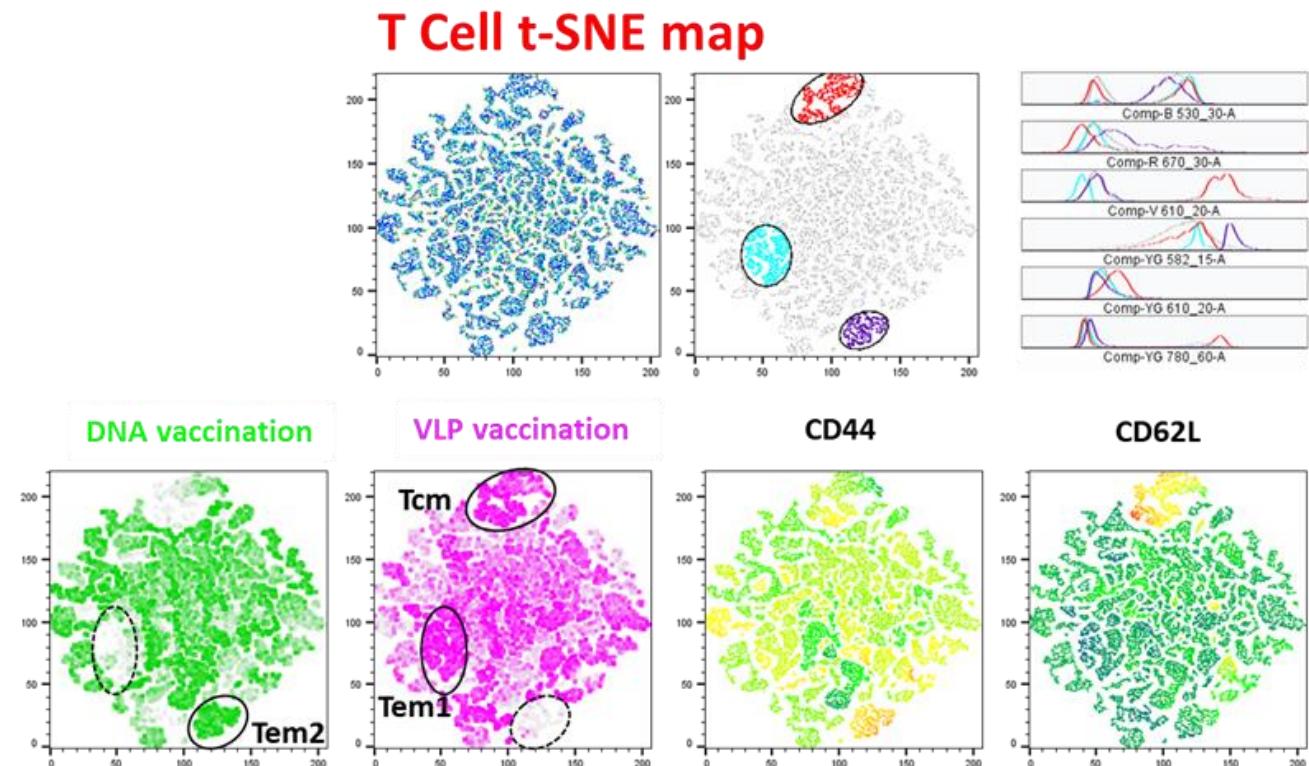
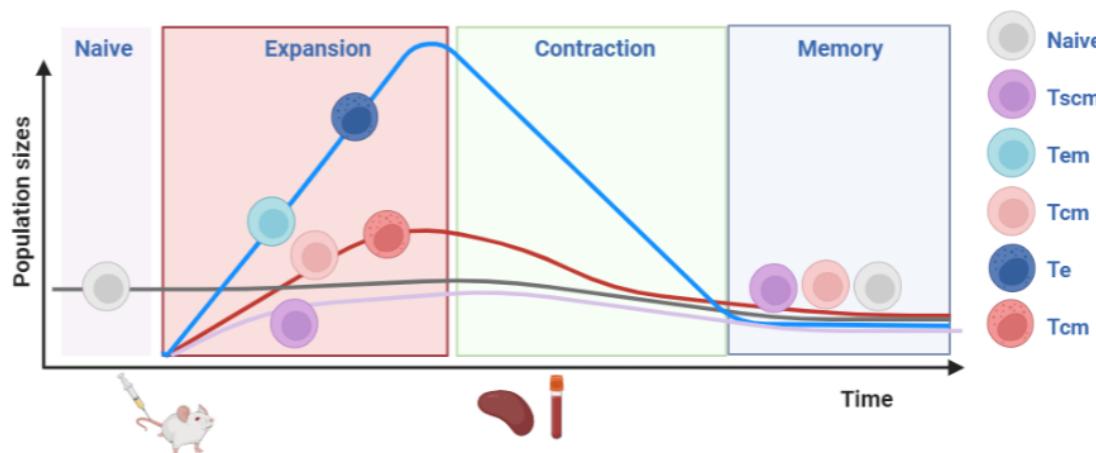


Neutralization assay



Method: Flow cytometry, t-distributed stochastic neighbor embedding (t-SNE); n=6 mice/each group

1. **VLP vaccination** developed HIV-specific central memory T cells (Tcm) and effector memory T (Tem) #1 cluster
2. **DNA vaccination** developed Tem #2 cluster

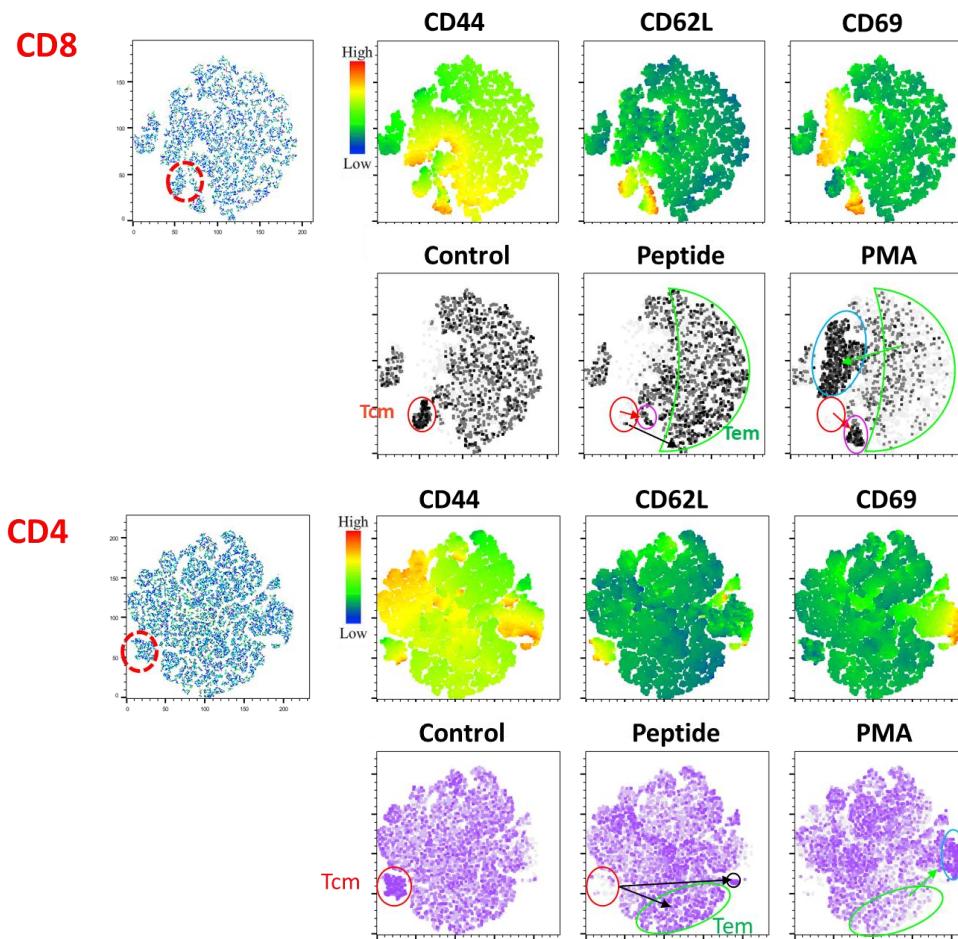


Method: Reactivation of memory T cells; T cell Phenotypic Transformation; t-SNE map of T cells from VLP vaccination

Only VLP vaccination, not DNA, elicit HIV-specific Tcm and Tscm

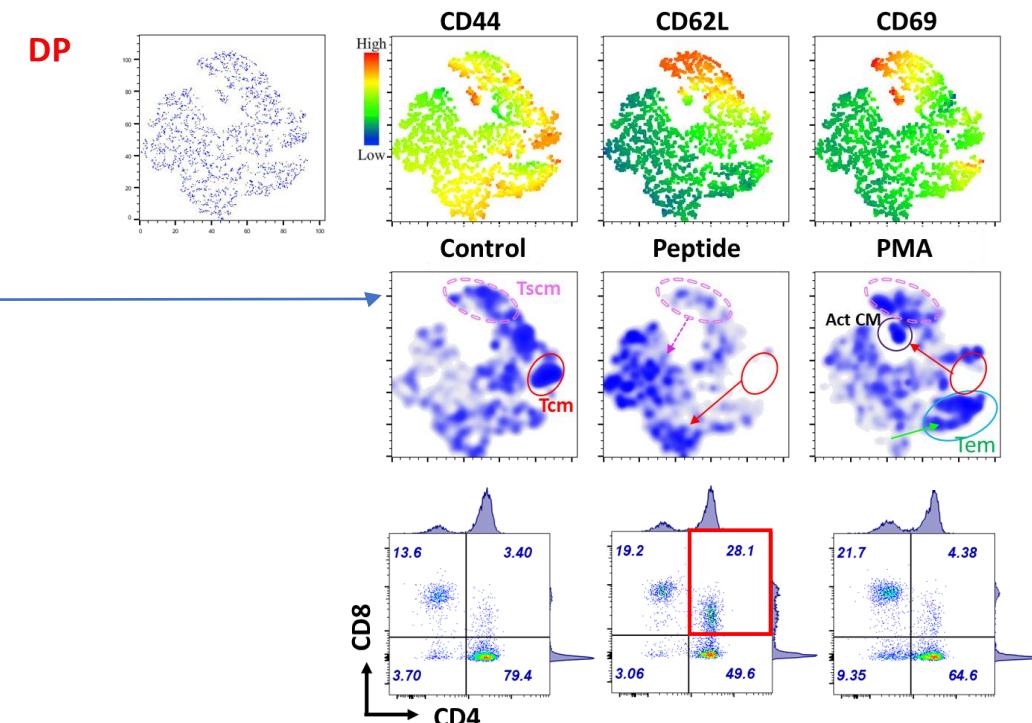
1. **HIV antigen recall:** HIV-specific Tcm & Tscm → Tem or activated Tcm

2. **PMA:** HIV-specific Tcm & Tem → CD69+ activated T cell

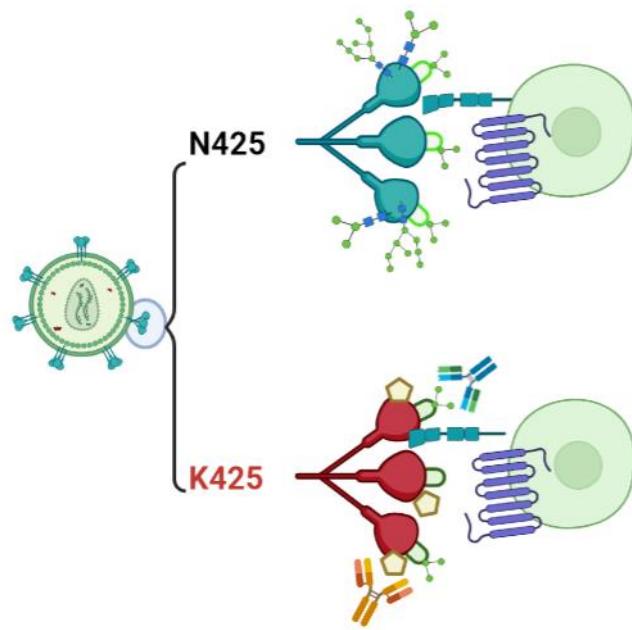


3. **CD4/CD8 Double Positive (DP) HIV-specific stem central memory T cells (Tscm)**

- a. **Phenotype:** CD62L+, CD44-, CD69+
- b. **HIV peptide:** great proliferation + transform to Tem
- c. **PMA:** no response



HIV-1 K425 polymorphism → better exposed CD4-induced conserved epitopes upon human CD4 interaction



- ◆ beta 20 epitope ←
- ◆ V3 loop and glycan ←
- ◆ Glycans

Maintain Neutralizing Ab susceptibility post-CD4 engagement

K425

Missing glycan at K425 of the beta20 epitope

High CD4 binding affinity to expose CD4-induced binding sites

