

# GVRYPITFGWCYKLVPEPD

## QUERY

CONSENSUS\_A -?-f-d-  
 A.FR.HIV232956 -T-F-F-D-V  
 A.FR.HIV232957 -T-F-F-D-S  
 A.FR.HIV232959 -T-F-F-D-A  
 A.KE.Q23-CXC-CG -T-F-F-D-  
 A.SE.SE6594 -I-F-F-D-  
 A.SE.SE7253 -F-D-  
 A.SE.SE7535 -I-F-D-  
 A.SE.SE8131 -I-F-D-  
 A.SE.SE8538 -F-D-E  
 A.SE.SE8891 -T-F-F-D-  
 A.UG.92UG037 -I-F-DE-  
 A.UG.U455 -I-D-A  
  
 CONSENSUS\_B -i-f-e  
 B.-.E90NEF -T-F-F-E  
 B.-.HIV232997 -I-F-xx-F-PAE  
 B.-.HIV233002 -T-L-F-E  
 B.-.HIV233009 -T-FR-E  
 B.-.HIV233016 -I-F-E  
 B.-.HIV233020 -I-C-F-S-E  
 B.-.HIV233023 -T-VC-F-E  
 B.-.HIV233029 -I-F-E  
 B.-.HIV233030 -T-F-F-E  
 B.-.HIV233032 -T-C-CL-F-E  
 B.-.HIV233037 -F-R-E  
 B.-.HIV233038 -T-F-F-E  
 B.-.HIV233043 -I-F-E  
 B.-.HIV233045 -I-F-AE  
 B.-.HIV233046 -F-CL-F-S-E  
 B.AU.1062-1-NEF -T-F-F-G  
 B.AU.93JW-3 -P-F-F-D-E  
 B.AU.93LW-3 -P-F-F-D-E  
 B.AU.AF064660 -I-F-F-E  
 B.AU.AF064667 -P-F-F-E  
 B.AU.AF064676 -I-C-F-E  
 B.AU.MBC200 -T-W-F-E  
 B.AU.MBC925 -I-I-F-E  
 B.CN.AF033570 -T-F-F-D-K  
 B.CN.AF033572 -T-F-F-D-K  
 B.CN.PRC8 -T-F-F-D-E  
 B.CN.RL42 -T-F-F-D-E  
 B.DE.D31 -T-F-F-K-E  
 B.DE.HAN -F-F-  
 B.DE.HEI28CS ---W-F-xE  
 B.DE.HEI3BL ---F-F-x  
 B.DE.HEI4BL ---F-F-xE  
 B.DE.HIVU52491 -T-F-F-D-E  
 B.DE.NEFCC -T-L-F-E  
 B.DE.NEFCCG -I-F-F-D-E  
 B.DE.NH53 -I-F-G-  
 B.ES.89SP061 -I-F-E  
 B.ES.AF082355 -I-F-RE-  
 B.ES.AF082357 -I-F-D-E

B.ES.AF082358 -T-F-F-D-  
 B.ES.AF082359 -I-F-L-QE  
 B.ES.AF082363 -C-F-G  
 B.ES.AF082364 -I-L-F-D-E  
 B.ES.AF082366 -I-F-F-D-G  
 B.ES.AF082368 -T-F-F-  
 B.ES.AF082370 -T-F-F-E  
 B.ES.AF082375 -I-F-D-  
 B.ES.AF082376 -T-F-F-D-  
 B.ES.AF082377 -I-F-F-D-E  
 B.ES.AF082378 -I-F-F-D-E  
 B.ES.AF082380 -T-F-F-K-E  
 B.ES.AF082383 -F-F-D-E  
 B.ES.AF082386 -F-F-  
 B.FR.HIV232961 -F-F-K-N  
 B.FR.HIV232962 -I-F-F-QE  
 B.FR.HIV232963 -T-F-F-D-  
 B.FR.HIV232964 -T-F-F-E  
 B.FR.HIV232965 -T-C-F-D-  
 B.FR.HXB2 -F-  
 B.FR.NE100 -I-W-L-F-E  
 B.FR.SWB884 -I-W-P-F-E  
 B.GA.OYI -I-C-F-MD-  
 B.GB.001GH-93(1) -I-F-F-E  
 B.GB.002EM-93(1) ---H-F-DQE  
 B.GB.003PW-93(1) -I-F-F-TE  
 B.GB.005PF1-93(1) -I-F-S-F-E  
 B.GB.006DC-93(1) -T-F-F-D-A  
 B.GB.010JW-93(1) -T-F-F-E  
 B.GB.011JR-93(4) ---F-F-E  
 B.GB.012WM-93(1) -I-F-F-M-  
 B.GB.013PP-94(2) -T-F-Y-F-  
 B.GB.016GB-93(1) -TT-F-F-E  
 B.GB.023PA-93(1) -F-F-SE  
 B.GB.025JN-93(1) -F-F-E  
 B.GB.027SL-93(1) -I-F-F-E  
 B.GB.028JH-94(1) -I-F-F-  
 B.GB.030JG-93(1) -I-F-F-E  
 B.GB.031DA-93(1) -I-F-F-E  
 B.GB.032AN-93(1) ---W-F-E  
 B.GB.037BS-94(2) -F-F-D-E  
 B.GB.039NM-94(1) -T-F-F-E  
 B.GB.044C1-94(2) -I-F-F-  
 B.GB.046JM-94(1) -I-F-F-  
 B.GB.048AD-94(1) -T-F-F-E  
 B.GB.056RP-94B(1) -I-F-F-D-E  
 B.GB.057DR-94(1) -I-F-F-SE  
 B.GB.065RK-94(1) -T-F-F-D-  
 B.GB.067MM-94(2) -F-F-E  
 B.GB.068JB-94(1) -F-F-E  
 B.GB.098MS-94(1) -I-F-F-E  
 B.GB.103CD-94(1) -I-F-F-  
 B.GB.104RT-94(1) -I-F-F-E  
 B.GB.105AS-94(1) -T-F-F-  
 B.GB.112CR-94(2) -I-F-F-D-  
 B.GB.117CH-94(2) -I-F-F-  
 B.GB.122PS-95(1) ---F-F-D-E  
 B.GB.124PD-95(1) -T-F-I-F-E

B.GB.127RG-96(1) -----L-----E  
 B.GB.130WDC-95(1) -T-F-C-F-E  
 B.GB.131MVS-95(1) -T-F-F-LD-  
 B.GB.143PL-95(1) -I-F-E  
 B.GB.151DH-95(1) ---I-F-E  
 B.GB.157GT-95(1) -T-F-F-D-E  
 B.GB.160KO-95(1) -I-L-F-D-  
 B.GB.161KC-95(1) -I-F-E  
 B.GB.162BB-95(1) -TKF-F-F-E  
 B.GB.163NG-95(1) -T-F-F-D-E  
 B.GB.164SZ-95(1) -F-D-  
 B.GB.165DH-95(1) -F-E  
 B.GB.166PW-95(1) -I-F-M-  
 B.GB.167RW-95(1) -R-F-E  
 B.GB.168MB-95(1) -F-E  
 B.GB.CAM1 -I-F-E  
 B.GB.GLNEF1 -----  
 B.GB.MANC -I-A-F-D-E  
 B.GB.NEF2 -----F-G  
 B.GB.NEF3 ---F-F-  
 B.GB.NEF5 -----F-E  
 B.IN.HIVP35A -I-F-D-E  
 B.IT.AF011471 -I-F-E  
 B.IT.AF011474 -I-F-E  
 B.IT.AF011477 -I-F-E  
 B.IT.AF011478 -I-F-E  
 B.IT.AF011480 -----  
 B.IT.AF011482 -I-F-N-E  
 B.IT.AF011483 -T-F-F-  
 B.IT.AF011486 -I-Y-F-  
 B.IT.AF011488 -T-YE-F-E  
 B.IT.AF011492 ---C-F-xx  
 B.IT.AF047080 -I-F-E  
 B.IT.AF047081 -I-F-E  
 B.IT.B.IT-L1 -x-x-F-D-  
 B.IT.B.IT-L2 -T-F-F-D-E  
 B.IT.B.IT-L3 -I-x-L-F-E  
 B.IT.B.IT-L4 -T-Y-F-TE  
 B.IT.B.IT-L5 -T-F-F-E  
 B.IT.B.IT-R1 -P-F-WC-L-KE  
 B.IT.B.IT-R2 -T-F-F-QE  
 B.IT.B.IT-R3 -I-F-SF-D-  
 B.IT.B.IT-R4 -I-F-E  
 B.IT.B.IT-R5 -T-F-E  
 B.KR.AF063915 -I-F-F-E  
 B.KR.AF063916 ---F-F-E  
 B.KR.AF063919 -T-F-F-E  
 B.KR.AF063921 -----#-F-E  
 B.KR.AF063926 -I-F-E  
 B.KR.AF063927 -T-F-F-E  
 B.KR.AF063931 ---L-F-L-E  
 B.KR.HIV298019 -T-F-F-E  
 B.KR.HIV298022 -I-F-F-D-E  
 B.KR.HIV298024 ---F-F-E  
 B.KR.HIV298025 -I-F-KE  
 B.KR.HIV298027 -I-F-E  
 B.KR.HIV298029 -T-F-F-D-  
 B.KR.HIV298030 -T-F-F-E

B.KR.HIVZ98032	-I-----L-----E	B.US.NEF179C	-----F-----D--		
B.KR.HIVZ98034	-T-F-----F-----E	B.US.NEF226B	-I-----F-----E	CONSENSUS_F	-i-f-----F-----D-e
B.NL.3202A21	-I-----F-----QE	B.US.P102A13	-I-----F-----E	F.CM.HIV232985	-I-----L---F-----D-E
B.NL.NEFA	-P-F-----F-----E	B.US.P233A17	-I-----F-----E	F.CM.HIV232986	-P-F-----F-----D-E
B.NL.NEFD	-T-F-----F-----E	B.US.P248A01	-I-----F-----E	F.FR.HIV232987	-I-F-----F-----D--
B.NL.NEFE	-T-----L-----E	B.US.P357A01	-I-----RF-----D--		
B.SE.AF047082	-T-F-----F-----D-V	B.US.P896	-I-----F-----E	CONSENSUS_F1	-i-----F-----d-e
B.SE.AF047083	-T-----F-----KE	B.US.PC-93(1)	-T-----L---F-----TE	F1.BE.VI850	-I-----L---F-----D-E
B.SE.AF047085	-T-F-----F-----E	B.US.PRISO(1)	-----F-----A--G	F1.BR.93BR020.1	-I-----M---F-----D-E
B.TH.28-19	-----F-----E	B.US.RF	-T-----F-----E	F1.FI.FIN9363	-----F-----E
B.TH.AF082838	-T-----F-----E	B.US.RP12	-T-F-----F-----QE	F1.FR.MP411	-I-F-----F-----D--
B.TH.AF082839	-I-----F-----E	B.US.RR1	-I-----F-----E		
B.TH.AF082841	-I-----F-I--ID--	B.US.SC	-I---C---F---K-E	CONSENSUS_F2	-?-?-?-?---F---D-E
B.TW.LM49	-----F-----E	B.US.SF2	-I-----F-----E	F2.CM.MP255	-I-----L---F---D-E
B.US.HIV1U03375	-I-----F-----DQ-	B.US.U16917	-I-----F-----D-E	F2.CM.MP257	-P-F-----F---D-E
B.US.005PF-96(1)	-I-F-----F-----QE	B.US.WEAU160	-T---C---F-----E		
B.US.AD-93(1)	-I-----F-----E	B.US.WR27	-T-----F---L---	CONSENSUS_G	-t-f-----F---md-a
B.US.AD8	-----F-----E	B.US.YU2	-T-W-----F-----E	G.BE.DRCBL	-T-V-----F---M--S
B.US.BC	-I-----F---D-E			G.FI.HH8793	-T-F-----F---E--D-A
B.US.BIB	-----F-----E	CONSENSUS_C	-----f---D-r	G.ML.HIV232990	-T-F-----F---MD-A
B.US.BJ-93(1)	-T-F-----F-----E	C.BR.92BR025	---F-----F---D-R	G.NG.92NG083	-T-L-----F---MD-A
B.US.BO1	-----F-----E	C.BW.96BW01B21	-----F---D-R	G.NG.HIV232991	-I-F-----F---LD-T
B.US.BRVA	-----F-----E	C.BW.96BW0402	-----F---D-K	G.NG.HIV232992	-I-F-----F---MD-A
B.US.BT-94(1)	-T-F-----F---M--E	C.BW.96BW0502	--K-----F---D-G	G.SE.SE6165	-T-F-----F---MD-A
B.US.CD1	-I-----F-----E	C.BW.96BW1104	-----F---D-G		
B.US.D8511	-T-----F-----E	C.BW.96BW1210	-----F---D-G	CONSENSUS_H	-e-----F---d-q
B.US.DH1	RTGF--C-R--F---D--	C.BW.96BW15B03	-----F---D-R	H.BE.VI991	-E-----F---D-Q
B.US.DH123	-I-----F---D-E	C.BW.96BW16B01	---V---F---D-R	H.BE.VI997	-EG-----F---I--D-Q
B.US.DJ-93(1)	-I---C---F-----	C.BW.96BW17A09	-----F---D-R	H.CD.HIV232994	-----F---D-Q
B.US.E1	-I-----F-----E	C.ET.ETH2220	-----F---D-S	H.CD.HIV232995	-----F---D-L
B.US.E81NEF	-I-----F-----E	C.FR.HIV232966	-----F---D-K	H.CF.90CF056	-E-F-----F---N-Q
B.US.E88NEF	-T-----F-----E	C.FR.HIV232967	-T-----F---D-G		
B.US.EP-94(1)	-T---C---F---D--	C.FR.HIV232968	-----F---D-G	CONSENSUS_J	-??-----?---D-S
B.US.FA-93(1)	-----F---D-E	C.FR.HIV232969	-----F---D-S	J.SE.SE9173	-Tx-----F---D-S
B.US.HIV1U16893	-T-F--C---F---D--	C.FR.HIV232970	---F-----F---D-R	J.SE.SE9280	-I-----F---D-S
B.US.HIV1U24455	-I-----F-----E	C.FR.HIV232971	-----PF---D-R		
B.US.HIV1U26074	-T-W-----F-----E	C.FR.HIV232972	-----PF---D-R	CONSENSUS_K	-I-----D-?
B.US.HIV1U26098	-I-----F---KE	C.FR.HIV232973	---L---F---D-R	K.CD.EQTB11C	-I-----D-R
B.US.HIV1U26112	-I-----F-----E	C.FR.HIV232976	-----F---D-E	K.CM.MP535	-I-----D-A
B.US.HIV1U26119	-I-----F-----E	C.FR.HIV232977	---F---F---D-G	N.CM.YBF30	-I---V---F---LSAE
B.US.HIV1U26141	-I-----F-----Q	C.FR.HIV232978	-----V--L--D-R		
B.US.HIVU44444	-T-----F-----E	C.FR.HIV232979	-----LF---D-S	CONSENSUS_O	-?-F-----LF---S?E
B.US.HIVU44450	-I-----F---QE	C.FR.HIV232980	-----F---D-R	O.CM.ANT70C	-T-F-----LF---SEE
B.US.HIVU44456	-I-----F-----	C.FR.HIV232996	---H-I---LF---D-K	O.CM.MVP5180	-P-F-----LF---SAE
B.US.HIVU44465	---C---F---D-E	C.IN.21068	---F-----F---D-R	CRF01_AE.CF.90CF402	-----C---F---D-R
B.US.HIVU44468	-A-F-----F---D--	C.IN.301904	-----F---D-R	CRF01_AE.FR.232982	-I---C---F---DTG
B.US.HP87B1	-----L--F---D-E	C.IN.301999	---F-----F---D-R	CRF01_AE.FR.232983	-I-F--C---F---D-R
B.US.HS-93(1)	-T-----RF-----E	C.IN.94IN11246	-T-F-----F---D-R	CRF01_AE.FR.232984	-I---C---F---D-G
B.US.JRCSF	---F-----F---D-E	C.IN.HIVY15117	---F-----F---D-K	CRF01_AE.TH.1-2	-I---C---F---D-R
B.US.JRFL	-I-F-----F-----E	C.IN.HIVY17884	-T-F-----F---D-R	CRF01_AE.TH.1-3	-I---C---F---D-R
B.US.LM1	-T-----F---I--E	C.IN.HIVY17891	-----F---D-R	CRF01_AE.TH.11-25	-I-F--C---F---D-K
B.US.LT-87-1(1)	-----F--A--D--	C.IN.HIVY17892	-T-F-----F---D-R	CRF01_AE.TH.11-31	-I-F--C---F---D-G
B.US.MB-94(1)	---C---F-----E			CRF01_AE.TH.122-21	-I---C---F---D-R
B.US.MNCG	-I-----F-----E	CONSENSUS_D	-I-----fe---d-q	CRF01_AE.TH.18-47	-I---C---F---D-R
B.US.NC7	-I-----F-----E	D.CD.84ZR085	-I-----FE---D-E	CRF01_AE.TH.235-3	-I---C---F---D-R
B.US.NEF	-----F-----E	D.CD.ELI	-I-----E---D-Q	CRF01_AE.TH.235-32	-I---C---F---D-R
B.US.NEF164B	-I-----F-----DQE	D.CD.NDK	-I-----FQ---D-Q	CRF01_AE.TH.24-54	-I---C---F---D-R
B.US.NEF166E	-I-----F-----E	D.UG.94UG1141	-I-----FE---M--K	CRF01_AE.TH.240-12	-I-F--C---F---DQR

CRF01_AE.TH.26-3	-I---C---F---D-R
CRF01_AE.TH.35-6	-I---C---F---DSR
CRF01_AE.TH.6-9	-I-F--C---F---D-R
CRF01_AE.TH.73-44	-----C---F---D-R
CRF01_AE.TH.74-26	-I---C---F---DSG
CRF01_AE.TH.89-30	-I---C---F---D-R
CRF01_AE.TH.9-3	-I---C---F---D-R
CRF01_AE.TH.93TH253	-I---C---F---D-R
CRF01_AE.TH.98-4	-I---C---F---D-G
CRF01_AE.TH.CM240	-I-F--C---F---DQR
CRF01_AE.TH.TH022	--L--C---F---D-R
CRF01_AE.TH.TH047	-I-F--C---F---D-R
CRF02_AG.FR.DJ263	-T-----FN-E-ID-A
CRF02_AG.FR.DJ264	-T-----F--E-MD-A
CRF02_AG.NG.IBNG	-T-F-----F---MD-A
CRF03_AB.RU.KAL1532	-I-F-----D-A
CRF04_cpx.CY.94CY03	-E-F--C---F---D-Q
CRF04_cpx.GR.97PVCH	-E-F--C---F---D-Q
CRF04_cpx.GR.97PVMY	-T-F--C---F---D-Q
AC.IN.21301	-----F---D-R
AC.RW.92RW009	-----F---D-R
AC.SE.SE9488	-I-----F---N--
AC.ZM.ZAM184	-T-F-----F---D-S
ACD.SE.SE8603	-T-F-----F---D-R
AD.SE.SE6954	-I----I----FE---D-K
AD.SE.SE7108	-T-F-----F---D--
ADHU.NO.NOGIL3	-E-F-----F---D-Q
ADU.CD.MAL	-I-F-----F---MS-E
AF.GA.HIV232981	-I-----S-----D-V
AG.NG.G3	-T-F----R--F---MD-A
AG.SE.SE7812	-T-F-----F---MD-A
AGHU.GA.VI354	-I---C-----D-K
AGJ.AU.BFP90	-T-F-----D-E
AGJ.ML.95ML84	-I-----D-R
AGU.CD.Z321	-T---C---F---D-R
BF.BR.93BR029.4	-T-----L--F---D-E
DF.BE.VI961	-T-----F---D-E
GH.GA.HIV232993	-----LD-T
GU.FR.HIV232974	-T-F-----F---MD-S
U.CD.VI1126	-I---C---F---MD-Q
U.CM.HIV232988	-I-----D-A
U.FR.HIV232958	-I---C-----D-R
U.FR.HIV232960	-I---C-----D-R
CONSENSUS_CPZ	-?-?-??-F---LTEE
CPZ.GA.CPZGAB	-T-F--C---F---LTEE
CPZ.US.CPZUS	-----Y--F---LTEE

**Study Subject ID:00RCH96**

**Study Subject Clone:**

**Study Subject HLA:A23,A30,B27,B35,Cw2,Cw4**

**Sequence: Known reactive 20Mer0: GVRYP LTFGW CYKL VPVEPD Nef(132-151)**

**Possible HLA**

A23 A\*2301  
A30 A\*3001,A\*3002,A\*3003,A\*3004  
B27 B\*27,B\*2701,B\*2702,B\*2703,B\*2704,B\*2705,B\*2706,B\*2707,B\*2709,B\*2710,B\*2711,B\*2713  
B35 B\*35,B\*1522,B\*3501,B\*3502,B\*3503,B\*3504,B\*3505,B\*3506,B\*3507,B\*3508,B\*3509,B\*3511,B\*3512,B\*3513,B\*3514,B\*3515,B\*3517,B\*3518,B\*3519,B\*3520  
Cw2 Cw\*0202  
Cw4 C4,Cw\*0401,C\*0401,Cw\*0402

**Possible Epitopes based on anchor residues**

(2-10) VRYPLTFGW B27  
(2-9) VRYPLTFG B27  
(2-11) VRYPLTFGWC B27  
(2-10) VRYPLTFGW B\*2702  
(4-12) YPLTFGW CY B\*35  
(4-12) YPLTFGW CY B\*3501  
(7-14) TFGW CYKL Cw\*0401

**Anchor Residues Searched**

B27 X[R]XXXXXXXX  
B27 X[R]XXXXXXXX  
B27 X[R]XXXXXXXXXX  
B\*2702 X[R]XXXXXXXX[FYILW]  
B\*2702 X[R]XXXXXX[FYILW]  
B\*2702 X[R]XXXXXXXXXX[FYILW]  
B\*2705 X[R]XXXXXXXX[LF]  
B\*2705 X[R]XXXXXX[LF]  
B\*2705 X[R]XXXXXXXXXX[LF]  
B\*35 X[P]XXXXXXXX[YFMLI]  
B\*35 X[P]XXXXXX[YFMLI]  
B\*35 X[P]XXXXXXXXXX[YFMLI]  
B\*3501 X[P]XXXXXXXX[YFMLI]  
B\*3501 X[P]XXXXXX[YFMLI]  
B\*3501 X[P]XXXXXXXXXX[YFMLI]  
B\*3503 X[P]XXXXXXXX[M]  
B\*3503 X[P]XXXXXX[M]  
B\*3503 X[P]XXXXXXXXXX[M]

Cw\*0401 X[YPF]XXXXXX[LF]  
Cw\*0401 X[YPF]XXXXXX[LF]  
Cw\*0401 X[YPF]XXXXXX[LF]

**This table lists epitopes that are experimentally observed to be presented by a HLA type carried by the patient, but the defined epitope has substitutions relative to the peptides from your reference strains and so might be missed by your reagents: in HXB2 for Gag, Pol; MN for Env; BRU for Nef, relative to most B clade Sequences in the database:**

Protein	Epitope in Database	Epitope in Ref. strain	Epitope in Consensus B	HLA	Notes
p17(124–132)	NSSKVSQNY	HSNQVSQNY	NSSQVSQNY	B*3501	
p17(124–132)	NSSKVSQNY	HSNQVSQNY	NSSQVSQNY	B35	
p24(122–130)	PIIPVVDIY	PIIPVGEIY	PIIPVGEIY	B*3501	
p24(122–130)	NPVPVGNIIY	PIIPVGEIY	PIIPVGEIY	B*3501	
p24(122–130)	PIIPVVDIY	PIIPVGEIY	PIIPVGEIY	B35	
p24(122–130)	PIIPVVDIY	PIIPVGEIY	PIIPVGEIY	B35	
p24(131–139)	KRWIILG-NK	KRWIILGLNK	KRWIILGLNK	B27	
p24(131–140)	KRWIILLGLNK	KRWIIL-GLNK	KRWIIL-GLNK	B*27	
p24(131–140)	RRWIQLGLQK	KRWIILGLNK	KRWIILGLNK	B*2703	
p24(131–140)	KRWIILGGLNK	KRWIILG-LNK	KRWIILG-LNK	B*2705	
p24(131–140)	RRWIQLGLQK	KRWIILGLNK	KRWIILGLNK	B27	
p24(131–140)	KRWIIMGLNK	KRWIILGLNK	KRWIILGLNK	B27	
p24(131–140)	KRWIIMG-NK	KRWIILGLNK	KRWIILGLNK	B27	
p24(131–140)	KRWIIMGLNK	KRWIILGLNK	KRWIILGLNK	B27	
RT(118–127)	VPLDKDFRKY	VPLDEDFRKY	VPLDKDFRKY	B*3501	
RT(118–127)	VPLDKDFRKY	VPLDEDFRKY	VPLDKDFRKY	B35	
RT(175–183)	HPDIVIYQY	NPDIVIYQY	NPDIVIYQY	B*3501	
RT(175–183)	HPDIVIYQY	NPDIVIYQY	NPDIVIYQY	B35	
RT(175–183)	HPDIVIYQY	NPDIVIYQY	NPDIVIYQY	B35	
RT(175–183)	HPDIVIYQY	NPDIVIYQY	NPDIVIYQY	B35	
gp160(78–86)	DPNPQEVVL	DPNPQEVEL	DPNPQEVVL	B*3501	
gp160(78–86)	DPNPQEVVL	DPNPQEVEL	DPNPQEVVL	B35	
gp160(78–86)	DPNPQEVVL	DPNPQEVEL	DPNPQEVVL	B35, B51	
gp160(252–260)	RPIVSTQLL	RPVVSTQLL	RPVVSTQLL	B*3501	
gp160(252–260)	RPIVSTQLL	RPVVSTQLL	RPVVSTQLL	B35	
gp160(314–322)	GRAFVTIGK	GRAFYTTKN	GRAFYTTGE	B27	
gp160(606–614)	TAVPWNASW	TTVPWNASW	TAVPWNASW	B*3501	
gp160(606–614)	TAVPWNASW	TTVPWNASW	TAVPWNASW	B35	
gp160(704–712)	IVNRNRQGY	IVNRVRQGY	IVNRVRQGY	A*3002	
gp160(786–794)	GRRGWEALK	GRRGWEVLK	GRRGWEALK	B27	
gp160(786–795)	GRRGWEALKY	GRRGWEVLKY	GRRGWEALKY	B*2705	
gp160(786–795)	GRRGWEALKY	GRRGWEVLKY	GRRGWEALKY	B27	
gp160(794–802)	KYCWNLLQY	KYWWNLLQY	KYWWNLLQY	A*3002	

Nef(68–76)	FPVRPQVPL	FPVTPQVPL	FPVRPQVPL	B*3501
Nef(68–76)	FPVRPQVPL	FPVTPQVPL	FPVRPQVPL	B35
Nef(69–79)	RPQVPLRPMTY	TPQVPLRPMTY	RPQVPLRPMTY	B35
Nef(71–81)	RPQVPLRPMTY	TPQVPLRPMTY	RPQVPLRPMTY	B*3501
Nef(71–81)	RPQVPLRPMTY	TPQVPLRPMTY	RPQVPLRPMTY	B35
Nef(73–82)	SVPLRPMTYK	QVPLRPMTYK	QVPLRPMTYK	B35 or C4
Nef(135–143)	YPLTFGWCF	YPLTFGWCY	YPLTFGWCF	B35

---

Table 1: **p17**

<b>HXB2 Location</b>	<b>Author Location</b>	<b>Sequence</b>	<b>Immunogen</b>	<b>Species(HLA)</b>	<b>References</b>
p17(124–132)	p17(124–132 LAI)	NSSKVSQNY	HIV-1 or -2 infection	human(B*3501)	[Brander & Goulder(2001)]
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noted by Brander to be B*3501 epitope</li> </ul>				
p17(124–132)	p17(124–132 LAI)	NSSKVSQNY	HIV-1 infection	human(B35)	[McMichael & Walker(1994)]
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review of HIV CTL epitopes</li> </ul>				



Table 2: **p24**

HXB2 Location	Author Location	Sequence	Immunogen	Species(HLA)	References
p24(122–130)	p24(260–268 LAI)	PPIPVGDIY	HIV-1 or -2 infection	human(B*3501)	[Brander & Goulder(2001)]
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• C. Brander notes this is a B*3501 epitope</li> </ul>			
p24(122–130)	p24(245–253 HIV-2)	NPVPVGNIY	HIV-1 infection	human(B*3501)	[Rowland-Jones (1995)]
p24(122–130)	p24(260–268 LAI)	PPIPVGDIY	HIV-1 or -2 infection	human(B35)	[Rowland-Jones (1995)]
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Defined as minimal peptide by titration curve, PPIPVGDIY and HIV-2 form NPVPVGNIY are also recognized</li> </ul>			
p24(122–130)	p24()	PPIPVGDIY		human(B35)	[Rowland-Jones (1999)]
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CTL responses in seronegative highly HIV-exposed African female sex workers in Gambia and Nairobi were studied – these women had no delta 32 deletion in CCR5</li> <li>• In Gambia there is exposure to both HIV-1 and HIV-2, CTL responses to B35 epitopes in exposed, uninfected women are cross-reactive, and the B35 allele seems to be protective</li> <li>• HIV-2 version of this epitope is not conserved: NPVPVGNIY, but the CTLs are cross-reactive – one of five B35 CTL epitopes that are cross-reactive, see also [Rowland-Jones (1995)]</li> </ul>			
p24(131–139)	p24(263–272)	KRWIILGNK	HIV-1 infection	human(B27)	[Durali (1998)]
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cross-clade CTL response was studied by determining the CTL activity in seven patients from Bangui, (6 A subtype, and 1 AG recombinant infections) and one A subtype infection from a person living in France originally from Togo, to different antigens expressed in vaccinia</li> <li>• Pol reactivity: 8/8 had CTL to A subtype, and 7/8 to B subtype, and HIV-2 Pol was not tested</li> <li>• Gag reactivity: 7/8 reacted with A or B subtype gag, 3/8 with HIV-2 Gag</li> <li>• Nef reactivity: 7/8 reacted with A subtype, and 5/8 with B subtype, none with HIV-2 Nef</li> <li>• Env reactivity: 3/8 reacted with A subtype, 1/8 with B subtype, none with HIV-2 Env</li> <li>• One of the patients was shown to react to this epitope: KRWIILGNK</li> </ul>			
p24(131–140)	p24(263–272)	KRWIILLGLNK	HIV-1 infection	human(B*27)	[Huang (2000)]
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The single cell ELISPOT assay was optimized and highly specific, and found to work well even after the primary cells had been frozen and thawed</li> <li>• Increases in gamma interferon producing cells were observed in response to anti-retroviral therapy using single cell IFN-gamma-production ELISPOT</li> <li>• In 3/3 HLA A*02, B*27 individuals, the dominant response in gag measured by both gamma IFN production and T cell lysis was to the B27 epitope, KRWIILLGLNK, not the A2 SLYNTVATL epitope</li> </ul>			

HXB2 Location	Author Location	Sequence	Immunogen	Species(HLA)	References
p24(131–140)	p24(260–269 HIV-2) • C. Brander notes this is a B*2703 epitope	RRWIQLGLQK		human(B*2703)	[Brander & Goulder(2001)]
p24(131–140)	p24() • Three individuals with highly focused HIV-specific CTL responses were studied during acute infection using tetramers – high frequencies of HIV-1-specific CD8+ T cells were found prior to seroconversion, and there was a close temporal relationship between the number of circulating HIV-specific T cells and viral load was also found • All three patients were B*2705, with HLA alleles: A1, A30/31, B*2705, B35; A1, A*0301, B7, B2705; and A*0201, A*0301, B2705, B39 • Tetramers with peptide variants KRWIILGGLNK and KRWIIMGGLNK were used – CTL from most B27 donors recognize both variants, although one of the three subjects recognized only KRWIILGGLNK • ELISPOT was used to test a panel of CTL epitopes that had been defined earlier and were appropriate for the HLA haplotypes of the study subjects – 3/3 subjects showed a dominant response to the B*2705 epitope KRWIILGGLNK • The subject with A*0201 had a moderately strong response to SLYNTVATL • Weak responses were observed to A*301-RLRPGGKKK, A*301-QVPLRPMTYK, and B7-TPGPGVRYPL in the subject who was HLA A1, A*0301, B7, B*2705 • No acute response was detected to the following epitopes: A*201-ILKEPVHGV, A*301-KIRLRPGGK, A*301-AIFQSSMTK, A*301-TVYYGVPVWK, B35-EPIVGAETF, B35-HPDIVIYQY, B35-PIIPVGEIY, B35-NSSKVSQNY, B35-VPLRPMTY, B35-DPNPQEVVL	KRWIILGGLNK	HIV-1 infection	human(B*2705)	[Wilson (2000)]
p24(131–140)	p24(260–269 HIV-2) • HIV-2, HLA-B*2703, S. Rowland-Jones, Pers. Comm.	RRWIQLGLQK		human(B27)	[Brander & Walker(1996)]
p24(131–140)	p24(263–272) • Naturally occurring variant KRWIILGGLNK may act as antagonist	KRWIIMGLNK	HIV-1 infection	human(B27)	[Klenerman (1994)]
p24(131–140)	p24(263–272) • Longitudinal study of CTL response and immune escape – the form KRWIILGGLNK was also found, and both forms stimulate CTL	KRWIIMGNK	HIV-1 infection	human(B27)	[Nowak (1995)]
p24(131–140)	p24(263–272) • Six HLA-B27 donors studied make a strong response to this epitope • In 4/6 cases, this was the immunodominant or only CTL response • Two of the cases had an epitope switch to the form KRWIIMGLNK during a period of rapid decline to AIDS, following their asymptomatic period • The arginine to lysine switch is in an anchor residue, and results in immune escape due to severely diminished binding to the B27 molecule • [Goulder (1997a)] is a review of immune escape that summarizes this study in the context of CTL escape to fixation	KRWIIMGLNK	HIV-1 infection	human(B27)	[Goulder (1997b), Goulder (1997a)]

Table 3: **RT**

HXB2 Location	Author Location	Sequence	Immunogen	Species(HLA)	References
RT(118–127)	RT(273–282 SF2)	VPLDKDFRKY	HIV-1 infection	human(B*3501)	[Tomiya (1997), Menendez-Arias (1998)]
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A CTL clone responsive to this epitope was obtained</li> <li>• 4/7 B35-positive individuals had a CTL response to this epitope</li> <li>• A K to E substitution at position 5 abrogates specific lysis, and reduces binding to B*3501</li> <li>• [Menendez-Arias (1998)], in a review, notes that a Glu to Lys (E to K) change abrogates CTL activity, but that both VPLDEDFRKY and VPLDKDFRKY can serve as HLA-B35 epitopes, so the change must alter T cell receptor binding – residues in this epitope may be important for polymerase activity</li> </ul>
RT(118–127)	()	VPLDKDFRKY	HIV-1 infection	human(B35)	[Kawana (1999)]
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HLA B35 is associated with rapid disease progression</li> <li>• The sequences of 9 previously described HIV-1 B35 CTL epitopes were obtained in 10 HLA B35+ and 19 HLA B35- individuals</li> <li>• 3/9 CTL epitopes had substitutions that were more common in B35+ individuals than in B35- individuals – only one of these reduced the binding of the peptide to B35 and was shown to be an escape mutation</li> <li>• —E— was found in 8/10 of the B35+ individuals, and three of the B35- individuals – the D → E substituted peptide had similar binding affinity to B35 and was equally susceptible to a CTL clone</li> </ul>
RT(175–183)	RT(342–350 LAI)	HPDIVIYQY	HIV-1 infection	human(B*3501)	[Brander & Goulder(2001)]
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• C. Brander notes this is a B*3501 epitope</li> </ul>
RT(175–183)	RT(342–350 LAI)	HPDIVIYQY	HIV-1 infection	human(B35)	[McMichael & Walker(1994)]
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review of HIV CTL epitopes</li> </ul>
RT(175–183)	RT(329–337)	HPDIVIYQY	none	human(B35)	[Lalvani (1997)]
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A peptide-based protocol was optimized for restimulation of CTLp using optimized peptide and IL-7 concentrations – importantly this protocol does not stimulate a primary response, only secondary – peptide-specific CTLp counts could be obtained via staining with peptide-Class I tetramers</li> <li>• This peptide was one of the B35 presented test peptides used in control experiments showing that the assay gave no activity using lymphocytes from 21 healthy B35 seronegative donors</li> </ul>

HXB2 Location	Author Location	Sequence	Immunogen	Species(HLA)	References
RT(175–183)	Pol()	HPDIVIYQY		human(B35)	[Rowland-Jones (1999)]
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CTL responses in seronegative highly HIV-exposed African female sex workers in Gambia and Nairobi were studied – these women had no delta 32 deletion in CCR5</li> <li>• In Gambia there is exposure to both HIV-1 and HIV-2, CTL responses to B35 epitopes in exposed, uninfected women are cross-reactive, and the B35 allele seems to be protective</li> <li>• HIV-2 version of this epitope is not conserved: NPDVILIQY, but the CTLs are cross-reactive – one of five B35 CTL epitopes that are cross-reactive, see also [Rowland-Jones (1995)]</li> </ul>			

Table 4: **gp160**

HXB2 Location	Author Location	Sequence	Immunogen	Species(HLA)	References
gp160(78–86)	gp120(77–85) • This epitope was included to illustrate the specificity of HIV-tetrameric staining, in a cross-sectional study correlating HLA A*0201 CTL effector cells and low viral load	DPNPQEVVL	HIV-1 infection	human(B*3501)	[Ogg (1998)]
gp160(78–86)	Env(77–85) • CTL specific responses were measured over a 1.3 to 1.5 year period in members of the Sydney Blood Bank Cohort (SBBC) who had been infected with a natural attenuated strain of HIV-1 which was Nef-defective • Some of these patients had prolonged high levels of CTL effector and memory cells despite low viral load	DPNPQEVVL	HIV-1 infection	human(B35)	[Dyer (1999)]
gp160(78–86)	gp120(77–85 SF2) • Binds HLA-B*3501 and B*5101 – binds and kills gp120-vaccinia virus infected cells carrying B35 or B51	DPNPQEVVL	HIV-1 infection	human(B35, B51)	[Shiga (1996)]
gp160(252–260)	gp120(255–263 SF2) • A CTL clone responsive to this epitope was obtained • Only 1/7 B35-positive individuals had a CTL response to this epitope • An I to V substitution at position 3 reduces specific lysis, but not binding to B*3501 • A Q to H substitution at position 7 abrogates specific lysis, but not binding to B*3501	RPIVSTQLL	HIV-1 infection	human(B*3501)	[Tomiyama (1997)]
gp160(252–260)	gp120(255–263 SF2) • Binds HLA-B*3501	RPIVSTQLL	HIV-1 infection	human(B35)	[Shiga (1996)]
gp160(314–322)	gp120(314–322) • Study of peptide binding to HLA-B27	GRAFVTIGK	no CTL shown	human(B27)	[Jardetzky (1991)]
gp160(606–614)	gp41(605–615 LAI) • C. Brander notes this is a B*3501 epitope	TAVPWNASW	gp160 vaccinia	human(B*3501)	[Brander & Goulder(2001)]
gp160(606–614)	gp41(605–615 LAI) • Epitope for vaccine induced CD8+ clone	TAVPWNASW	gp160 vaccinia	human(B35)	[Johnson (1994)]
gp160(704–712)	gp160(704–712 LAI) • C. Brander notes this is an A*3002 epitope	IVNRNRQGY		human(A*3002)	[Brander & Goulder(2001), Goulder (2001)]

HXB2 Location	Author Location	Sequence	Immunogen	Species(HLA)	References
gp160(786–794)	gp41(791–799 LAI)	GRRGWEALK	HIV-1 infection	human(B27)	[McMichael & Walker(1994)]
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review of HIV CTL epitopes</li> <li>• Also: J. Liebermann 1992 and pers. comm. J. Liebermann</li> </ul>				
gp160(786–795)	gp41(791–800 LAI)	GRRGWEALKY	HIV infection	human(B*2705)	[Brander & Goulder(2001)]
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• C. Brander notes this is a B*2705 epitope</li> </ul>				
gp160(786–795)	gp41(791–800 LAI)	GRRGWEALKY	HIV infection	human(B27)	[Lieberman(1998)]
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Optimal peptide mapped by titration J. Lieberman, Pers. Comm.</li> </ul>				
gp160(794–802)	gp160(794–802 LAI)	KYCWNLLQY		human(A*3002)	[Brander & Goulder(2001), Goulder (2001)]
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• C. Brander notes this is an A*3002 epitope</li> </ul>				

Table 5: **Nef**

HXB2 Location	Author Location	Sequence	Immunogen	Species(HLA)	References
Nef(68–76)	Nef(72–80 SF2)	FPVRPQVPL	HIV-1 infection	human(B*3501)	[Tomiyama (1997)]
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A CTL clone responsive to this epitope was obtained</li> <li>• 3/7 B35-positive individuals had a CTL response to this epitope</li> <li>• An R to T substitution at position 4 abrogates specific lysis, but not binding to B*3501</li> </ul>			
Nef(68–76)	Nef(72–80 SF2)	FPVRPQVPL	HIV-1 infection	human(B35)	[Shiga (1996)]
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Binds HLA-B*3501</li> </ul>			
Nef(69–79)	()	RPQVPLRPMTY	HIV-1 infection	human(B35)	[Kawana (1999)]
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HLA B35 is associated with rapid disease progression</li> <li>• The sequences of 9 previously described HIV-1 B35 CTL epitopes were obtained in 10 HLA B35+ and 19 HLA B35- individuals</li> <li>• 3/9 CTL epitopes had substitutions that were more common in B35+ individuals than in B35- individuals – only one of these reduced the binding of the peptide to B35 and was shown to be an escape mutation</li> <li>• ———F was found in 9/10 of the B35+ individuals, none of the B35- individuals – the Y → F substituted peptide had a similar binding affinity with B35 and was recognized by a CTL clone equally with wildtype</li> </ul>			
Nef(71–81)	Nef(75–85 SF2)	RPQVPLRPMTY	HIV-1 infection	human(B*3501)	[Tomiyama (1997)]
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A CTL clone responsive to this epitope was obtained</li> <li>• 4/7 B35-positive individuals had a strong CTL response to this epitope</li> <li>• An R to T substitution at position 1 abrogates specific lysis, but not binding to B*3501</li> <li>• An R to H substitution at position 7 did not alter reactivity</li> </ul>			
Nef(71–81)	Nef(75–85 SF2)	RPQVPLRPMTY	HIV-1 infection	human(B35)	[Shiga (1996)]
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Binds HLA-B*3501</li> </ul>			
Nef(73–82)	Nef(73–82 LAI)	SVPLRPMTYK	HIV-1 infection	human(B35 or C4)	[Buseyne (1993)]
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vertical transmission of HIV ranges from 13% to 39%</li> <li>• Primary assays showed cytotoxic activity against at least one HIV protein was detected in 70% of infected children</li> <li>• Epitopes recognized in five children were mapped using synthetic peptides and secondary cultures</li> <li>• Patient EM13, who had a CTL response to three epitopes in Nef, was infected via blood transfusion after birth and went from CDC stage P2A to P2E during the study</li> </ul>			
Nef(135–143)	Nef(139–147 SF2)	YPLTFGWCF	HIV-1 infection	human(B35)	[Shiga (1996)]
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Binds HLA-B*3501</li> </ul>			

Table 6: **All Defined Epitopes within the 20mer, regardless of HLA type**

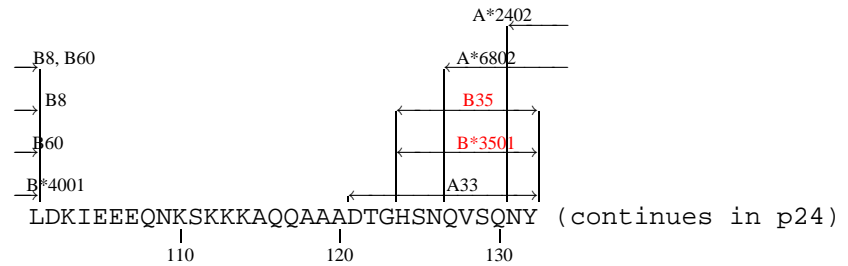
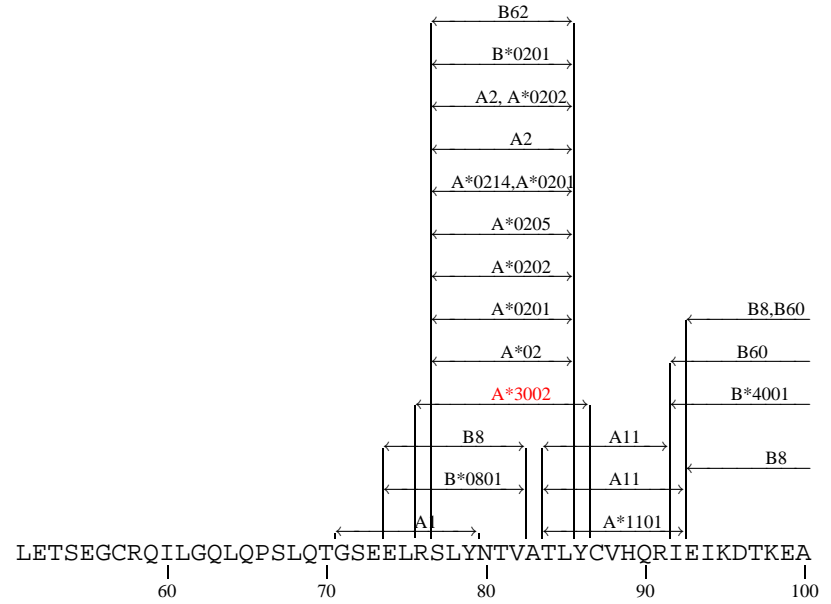
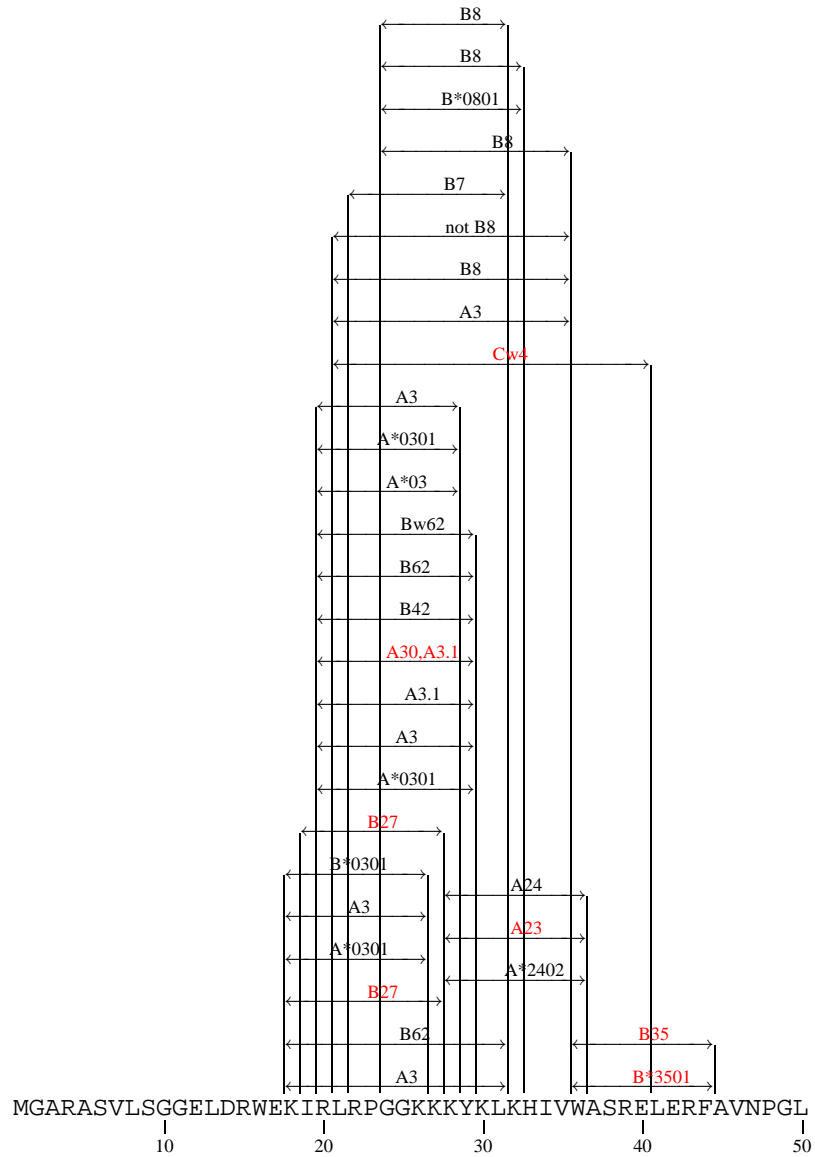
HXB2 Location	Author Location	Sequence	Immunogen	Species(HLA)	References
Nef(132–147)	Nef(132–147 BRU) • HIV-1 specific CTLs detected in lymphoid organs	GVRYPLTFGW CYKLV P	HIV-1 infection	human(A1, B8)	[Hadida (1992)]
Nef(132–147)	Nef(132–147 BRU) • Nef CTL clones from HIV+ donors	GVRYPLTFGW CYKLV P	HIV-1 infection	human(B18)	[Culmann (1991)]
Nef(133–148)	Nef(133–148 LAI) • P. Goulder, pers. comm.	VRYPLTFGW CYKLV P V		human(B57)	[Brander & Walker(1996)]
Nef(134–141)	Nef(138–147 LAI) • C. Brander notes this is an A*2402 epitope	RYPLTFGW	HIV-1 infection	human(A*2402)	[Brander & Goulder(2001)]
Nef(134–141)	Nef(134–141 LAI) • Optimal peptide defined by titration	RYPLTFGW		human(B27)	[Culmann(1998)]
Nef(134–143)	Nef(138–147 SF2) • Defined using reverse immunogenetics – 59 HLA-A*2402 binding peptides were predicted by searching for A*2402 anchors in HIV proteins (Tyr at 2, and Phe, Leu or Ile at the C term) – 53 of the 59 peptides bound A*2402 • This peptide induced CTL in 3/4 HIV-1+ people tested • RYPLTFGWCF bound to A*2402 strongly, the epitope can be processed in a vaccinia construct and presented – two specific CTL clones were obtained	RYPLTFGWCF	HIV-1 infection	human(A*2402)	[Ikeda-Moore (1997)]
Nef(134–144)	Nef(134–144 LAI) • Mutational variation in HIV epitopes in individuals with appropriate HLA types can result in evasion of CTL response • [Goulder (1997a)] is a review of immune escape that summarizes this study	RYPLTFGW CYK	HIV-1 infection	human(B18)	[Couillin (1994), Goulder (1997a)]
Nef(135–143)	Nef(135–143 LAI) • C. Brander notes this is a B*1801 epitope	YPLTFGW CY	HIV-1 exposure	human(B*1801)	[Brander & Goulder(2001)]



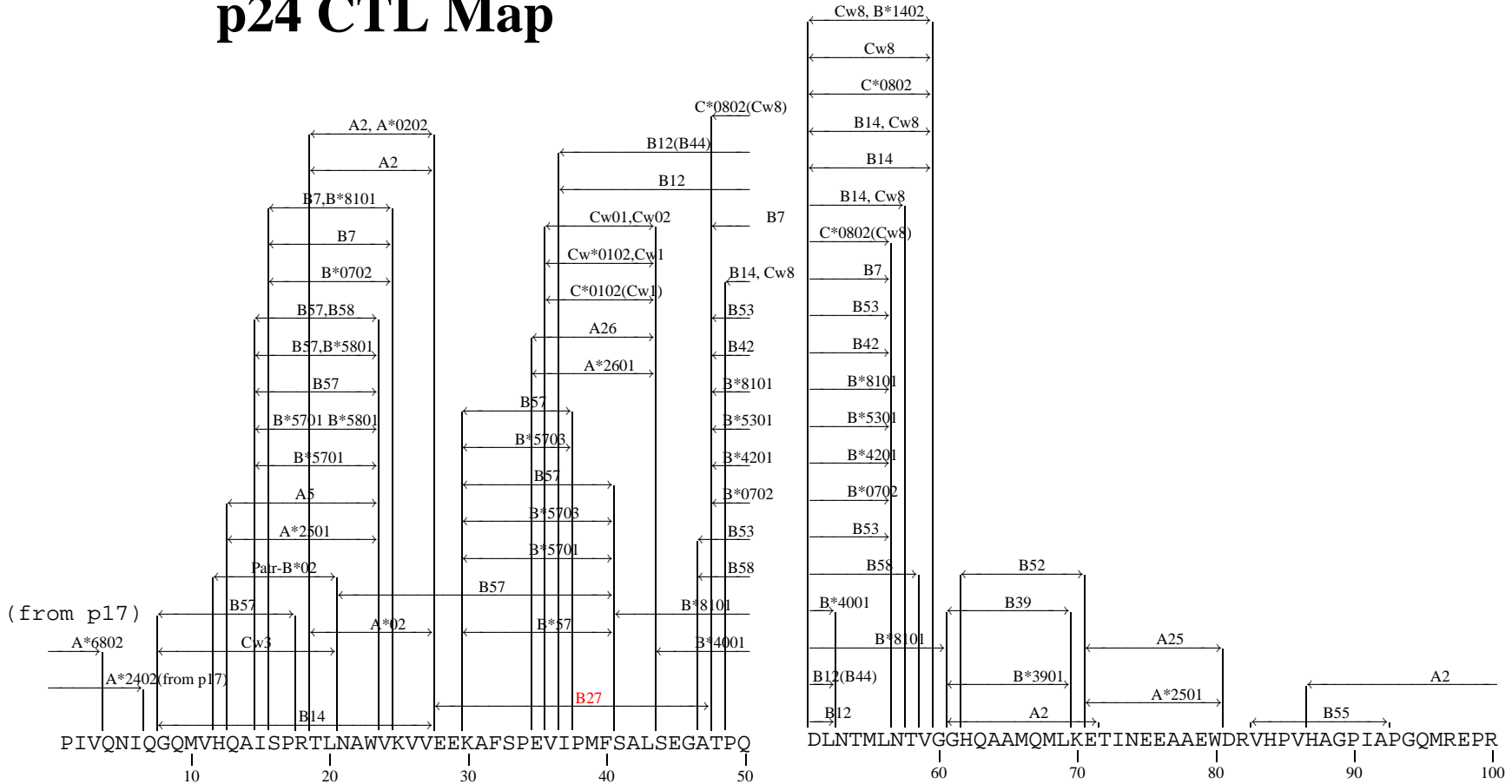
HXB2 Location	Author Location	Sequence	Immunogen	Species(HLA)	References
Nef(135–143)	Nef()	YPLTFGWCF	HIV-1 exposed seronegative	human(B18)	[Kaul (2000)]
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 11/16 heavily HIV exposed but persistently seronegative sex-workers in Nairobi had HIV-specific CD8 gamma-IFN responses in the cervix – systemic CD8+ T cell responses tended to be to the same epitopes but at generally lower levels than cervical CD8+ T cell responses</li> <li>• Low risk individuals did not have such CD8+ cells</li> <li>• CD8+ epitopes T cell DTVLEDINL (3 individuals), SLYNVATL (4 individuals), LSPRTLNAW (3 individuals) and YPLTFGWCF (4 individuals) were most commonly recognized by the HIV-resistant women</li> </ul>
Nef(135–143)	Nef(135–143 LAI)	YPLTFGWCY	HIV-1 exposure	human(B18)	[Culmann (1991), Culmann-Penciolelli (1994)]
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nef CTL clones from HIV+ donors</li> </ul>
Nef(135–143)	Nef(139–147 SF2)	YPLTFGWCF	HIV-1 infection	human(B35)	[Shiga (1996)]
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Binds HLA-B*3501</li> </ul>
Nef(135–143)	Nef()	YPLTFGWCY	HIV-1 exposure	human(B49)	[Rowland-Jones (1998a)]
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A CTL response was found in exposed but uninfected prostitutes from Nairobi using previously-defined B clade epitopes that tended to be conserved in A and D clades – such cross-reactivity could protect against both A and D and confer protection in Nairobi where both subtypes are circulating</li> <li>• The A subtype consensus is identical to the B clade epitope</li> <li>• The D subtype consensus is YPLTFGWCF</li> </ul>
Nef(135–143)	Nef()	YPLTFGWCY	HIV-1 exposure	human(B49)	[Rowland-Jones (1998b)]
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HIV-specific CTL were found in exposed seronegative prostitutes from Nairobi – these CTL may confer protection</li> <li>• Seroprevalence in this cohort is 90-95% and their HIV-1 exposure is among the highest in the world</li> <li>• Most isolated HIV strains are clade A in Nairobi, although clades C and D are also found – B clade epitopes are often cross-reactive, however stronger responses are frequently observed using A or D clade versions of epitopes</li> <li>• This epitope is conserved among A and B clade viruses</li> <li>• The Clade D version of the epitope, YPLTFGWCF, was preferentially recognized by CTL</li> </ul>

HXB2 Location	Author Location	Sequence	Immunogen	Species(HLA)	References
Nef(136–145)	Nef(136–145)	PLTFGWCYKL	<i>in vitro</i> stimulation	human(A*0201)	[Wilson (1999)]
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dendritic cells are the most potent for priming T cell responses – DCs can stimulate autologous CTL responses from T cells cultured from HIV negative donors</li> <li>• Th1-biasing cytokines IL-12 or IFN alpha enhance CTL responses <i>in vitro</i> whether the epitope is delivered by pulsing from peptide, or expressed from within</li> <li>• B7 and A2 Nef epitopes were studied and the relative binding affinity of A2 epitopes for A2 was: PLTFGWCYKL greater than VLEWRFDSSL which was much greater than AFHHVAREL</li> <li>• Noted in Brander <i>et al.</i>, 1999 this database, to be A*0201</li> </ul>
Nef(136–145)	Nef(136–145 LAI)	PLTFGWCYKL	Nef(180-189)	human(A*0201)	[Brander & Goulder(2001)]
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• C. Brander notes this is an A*0201 epitope</li> </ul>
Nef(136–145)	Nef(136–145)	PLTFGWCFKL	HIV-1 infection	human(A2)	[Durali (1998)]
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cross-clade CTL response was studied by determining the CTL activity in seven patients from Bangui, (6 A subtype, and 1 AG recombinant infections) and one A subtype infection from a person living in France originally from Togo, to different antigens expressed in vaccinia</li> <li>• Pol reactivity: 8/8 had CTL to A subtype, and 7/8 to B subtype, and HIV-2 Pol was not tested</li> <li>• Gag reactivity: 7/8 reacted with A or B subtype gag, 3/8 with HIV-2 Gag</li> <li>• Nef reactivity: 7/8 reacted with A subtype, and 5/8 with B subtype, none with HIV-2 Nef</li> <li>• Env reactivity: 3/8 reacted with A subtype, 1/8 with B subtype, none with HIV-2 Env</li> <li>• Patient B18 had the greatest breadth and diversity of response, and recognized Gag SLYNTVATL and Nef PLTFGWCFKL</li> </ul>
Nef(136–145)	Nef(157–166)	PLTFGWCFKL	HIV-1 infection (human) or HIV A2-polyepitope (polytope) DNA vaccine with vaccinia boost (rVV.HIV.pt) (mouse)	human(A2)	[Woodberry (1999)]
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A polyepitope vaccine was generated in a vaccinia construct that contiguously encoded seven epitopes, all presented by HLA A-2</li> <li>• HHD mice have a transgene of HLA A2 linked to the transmembrane and cytotoxic domains of H-2D<sup>d</sup> – this transgene is the only MHC molecule expressed in the mice</li> <li>• CTL responses to Gag (77-85) SLYNTVATL, Pol (476-484) ILKEPVHGV, gp120 (120-128) KLTPLCVTL, and Nef (190-198) AFHHVAREL were observed in HIV polytope HHD-vaccinated mice, and these responses were enhanced with vaccinia boost</li> <li>• No CTL immune responses were generated against HLA A2-restricted HIV epitopes Nef 157-166 (PLTFGWCYKL), Pol 346-354 (VIYQYMDL), and Nef 180-189 (VLEWRFDSSL)</li> <li>• Sixteen HLA A2+ patients were tested for their ability to make CTL responses by peptide restimulation in culture with the epitopes selected for inclusion in the polytope – one individual recognized all seven of these epitopes; 7 patients had CTL cultures able to recognize at least one of the epitopes, and 6 of those 7 recognized more than one epitope, but they were not able to test all peptides for all patients; many patients only had three peptides tested</li> <li>• PLTFGWCFKL was recognized by 1 of the HLA-A2 patients</li> </ul>

# p17 CTL Map

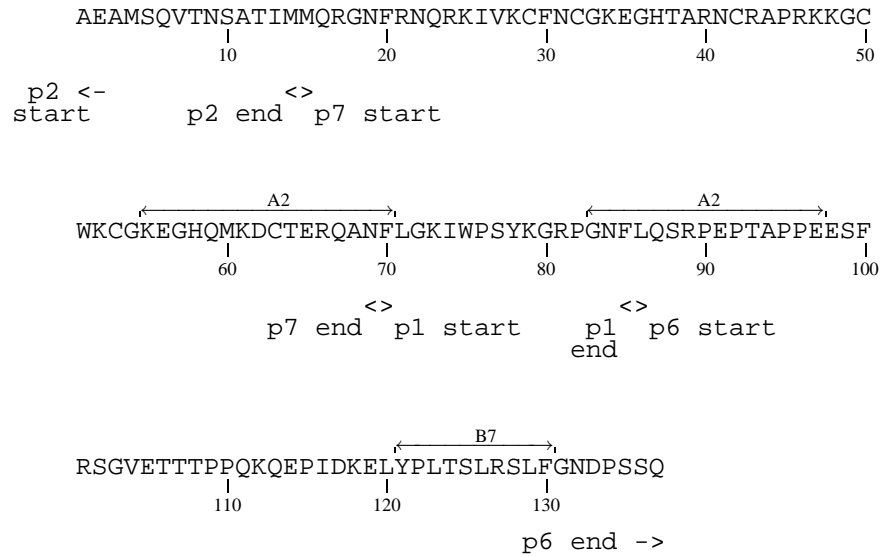


# p24 CTL Map

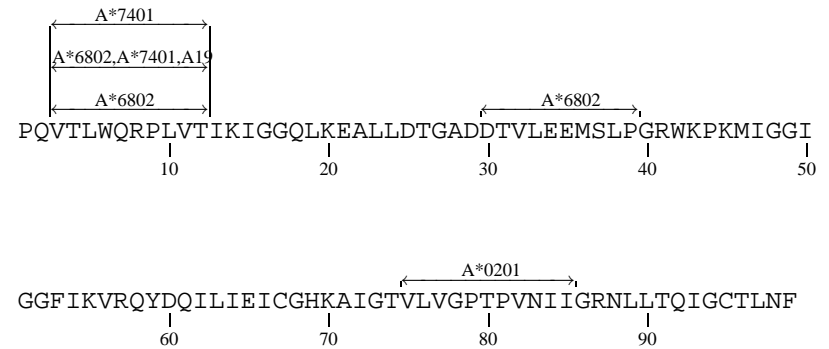




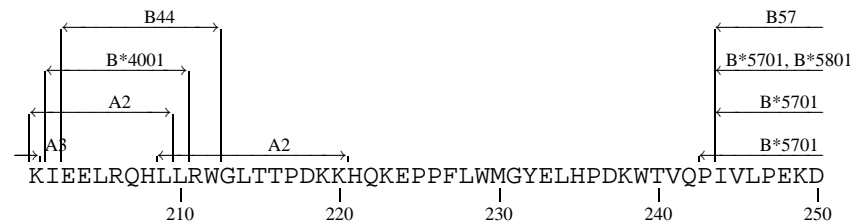
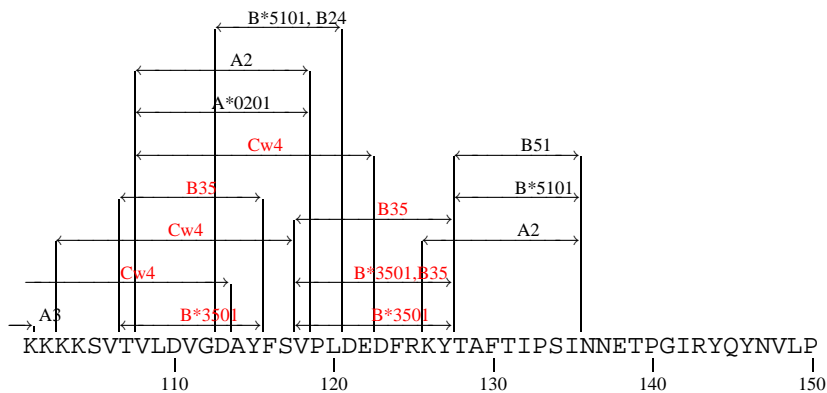
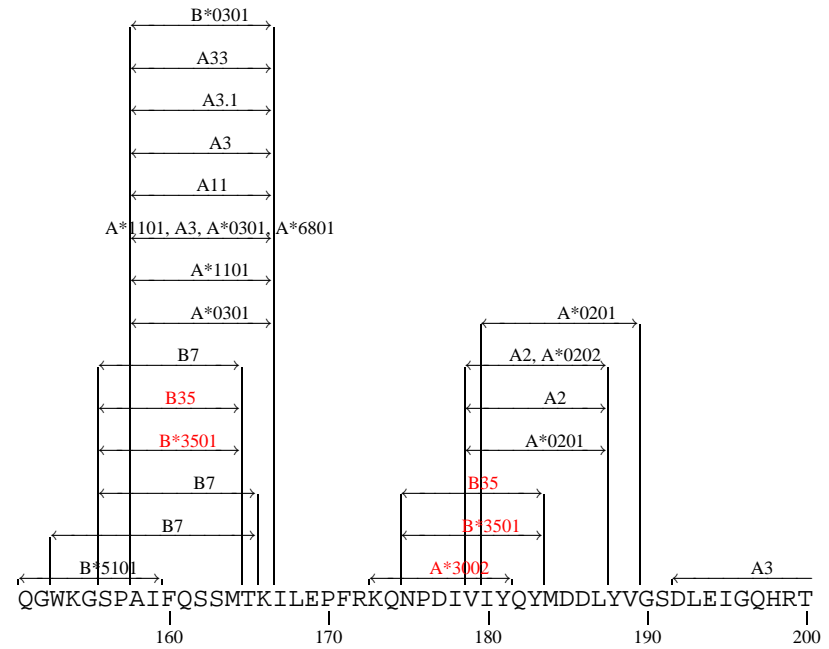
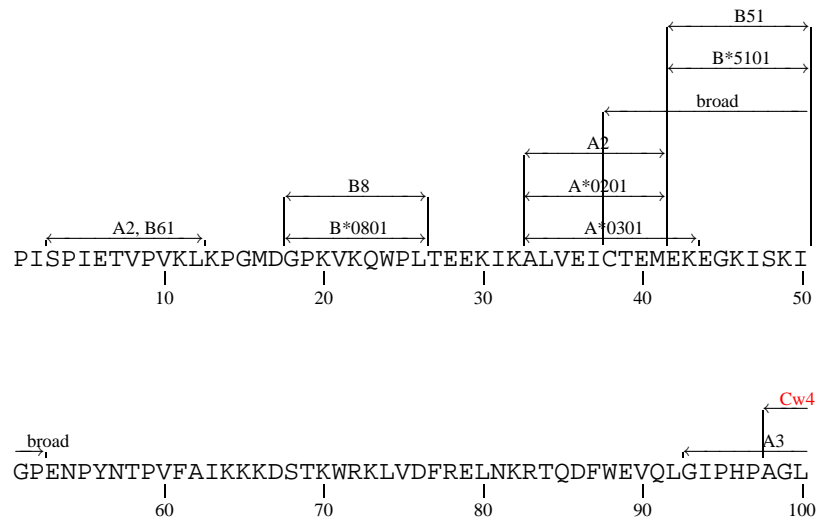
# p2p7p1p6 CTL Map

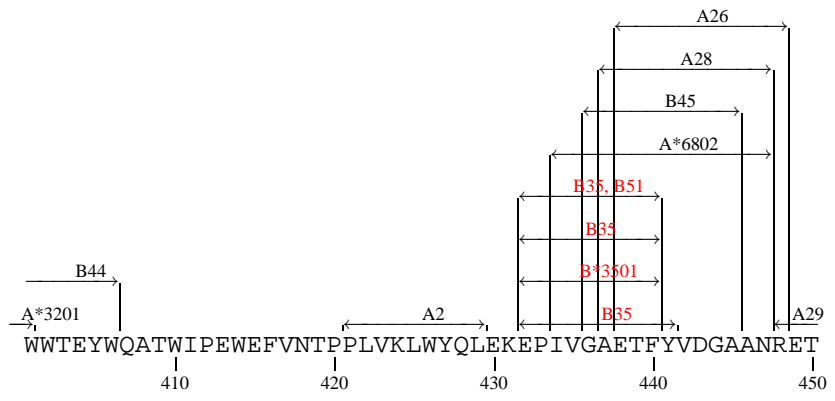
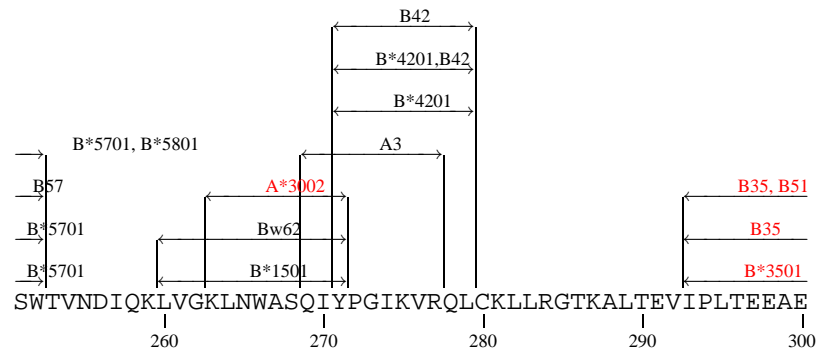


# Protease CTL Map

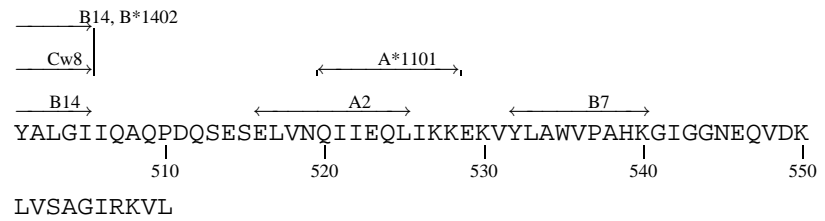
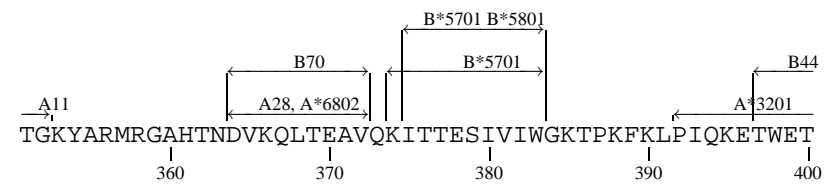
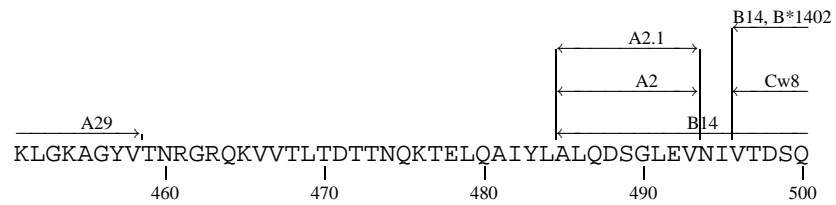


# RT CTL Map





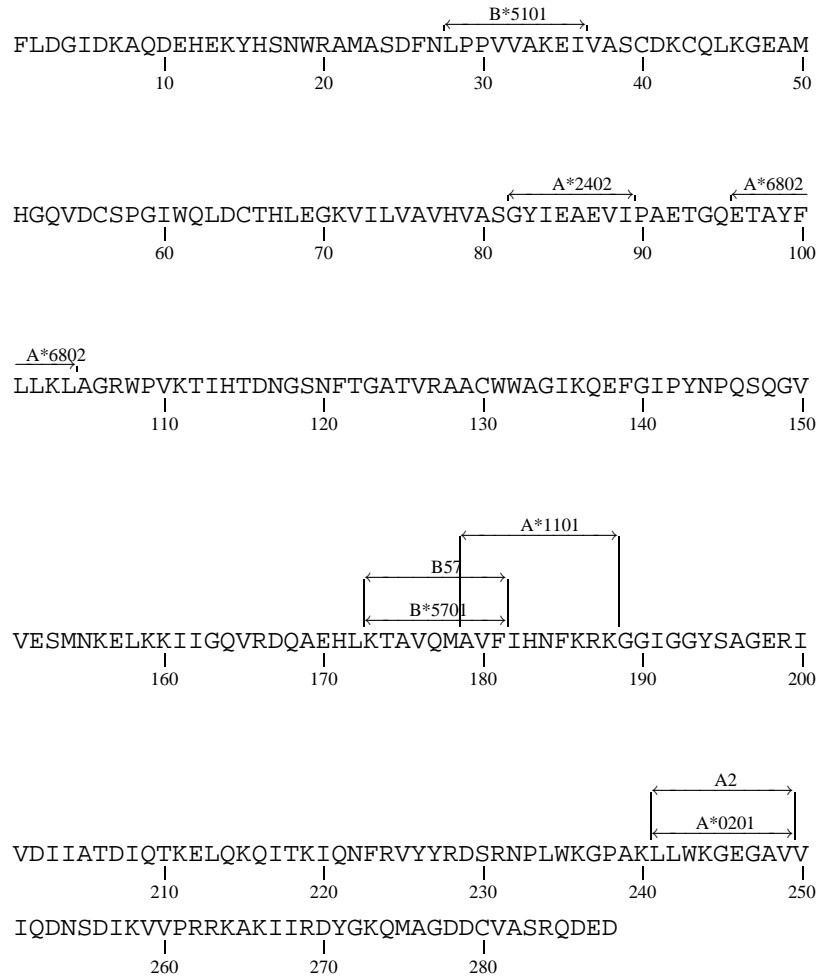
p15 RNase start <-



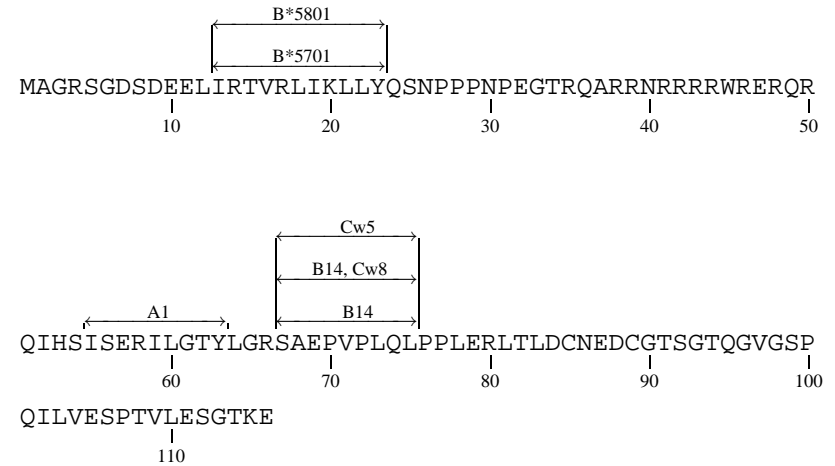
-> p15 RNase end



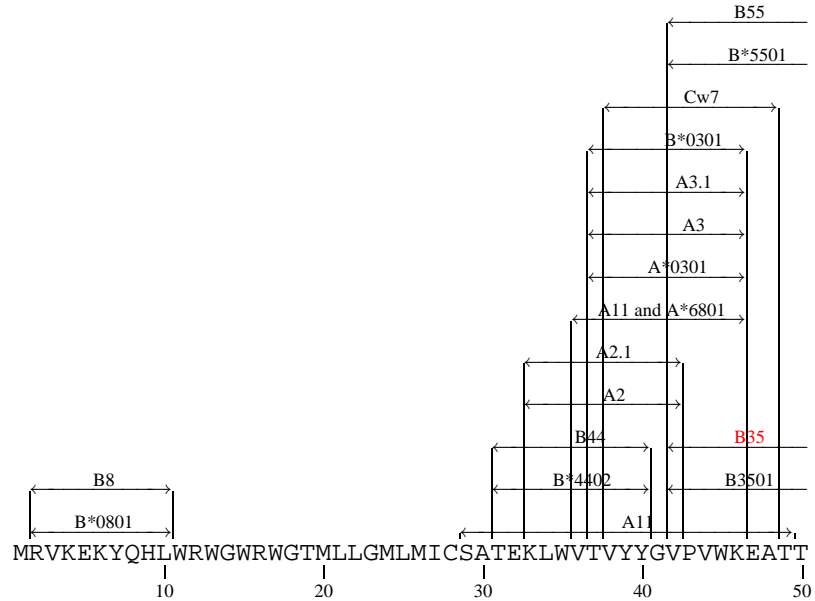
# Integrase CTL Map



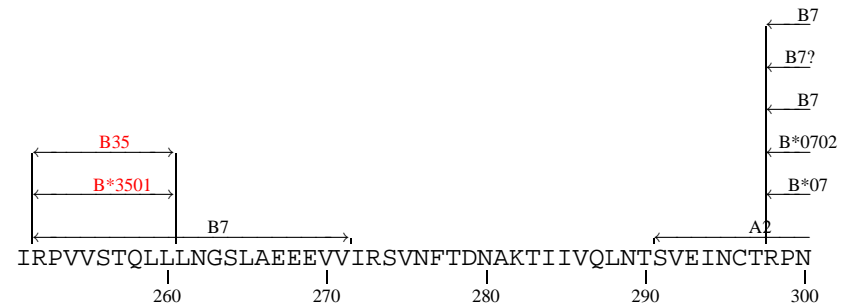
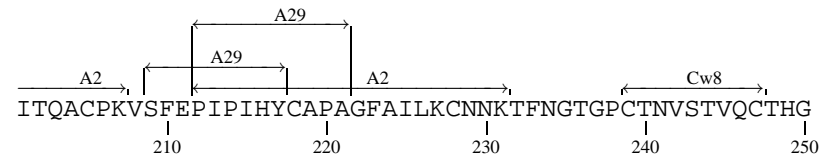
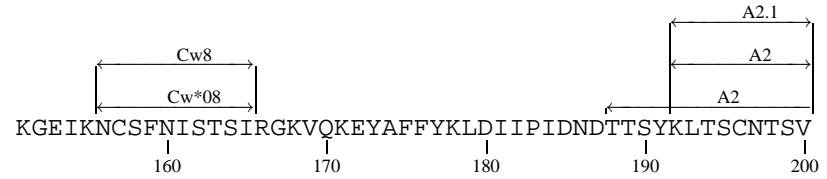
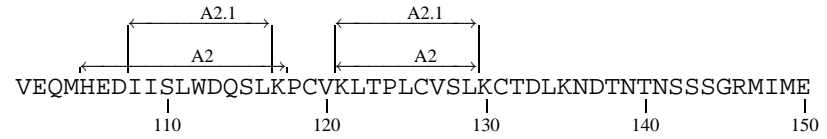
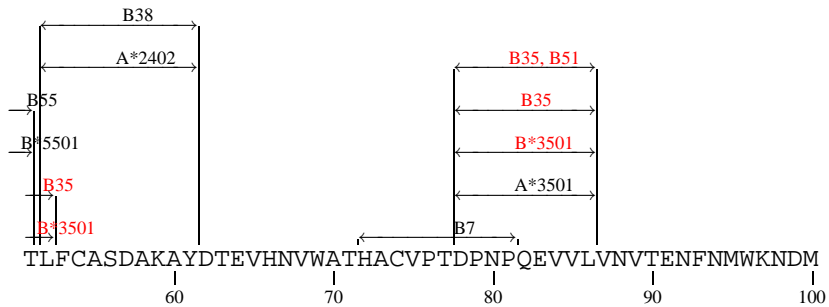
# Rev CTL Map

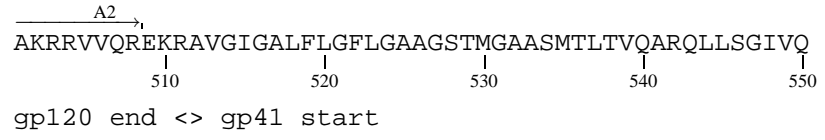
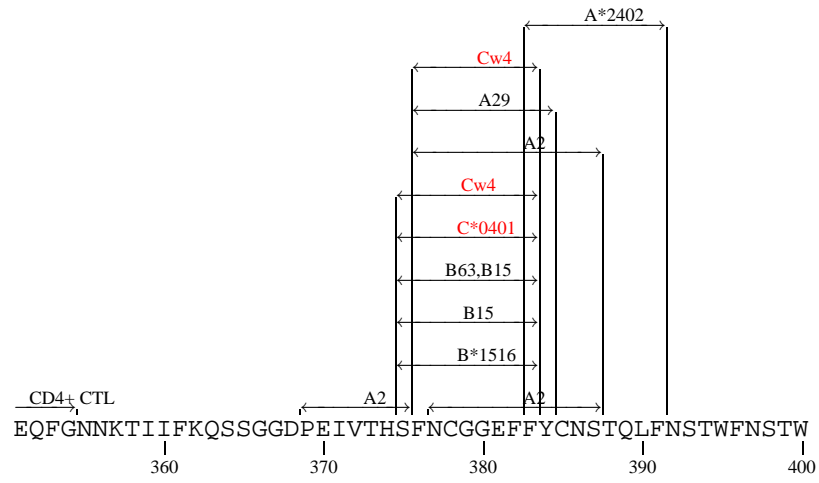
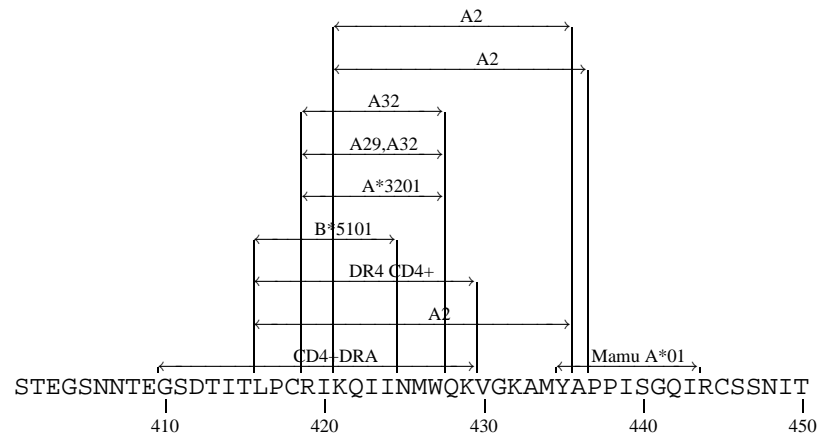
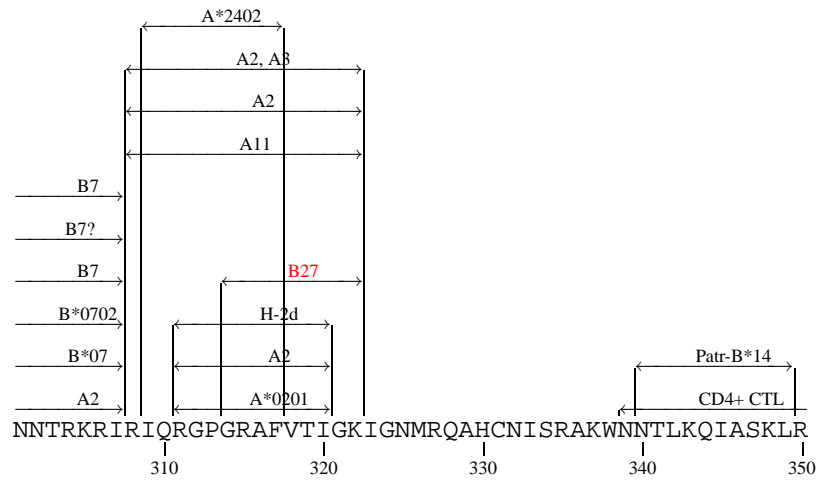


# gp160 CTL Map



<- gp120 start

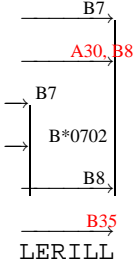




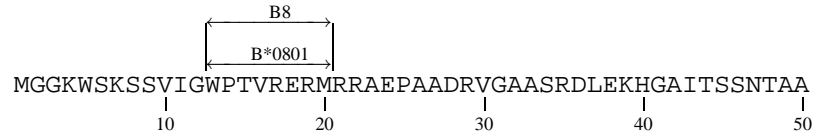
gp120 end <> gp41 start

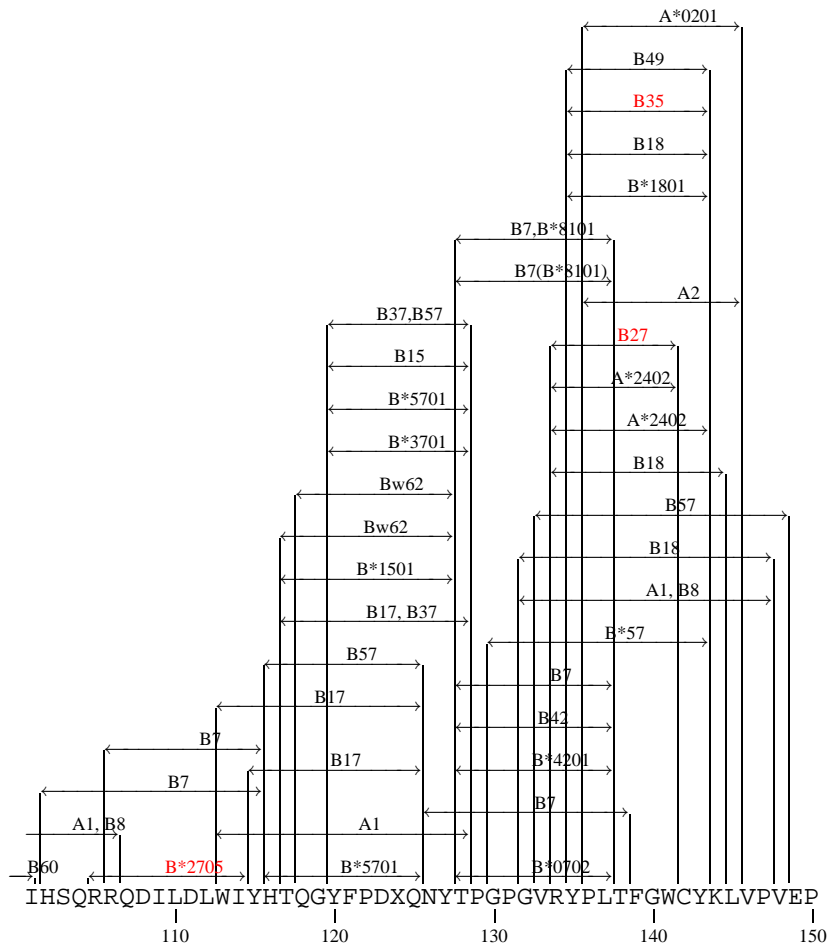
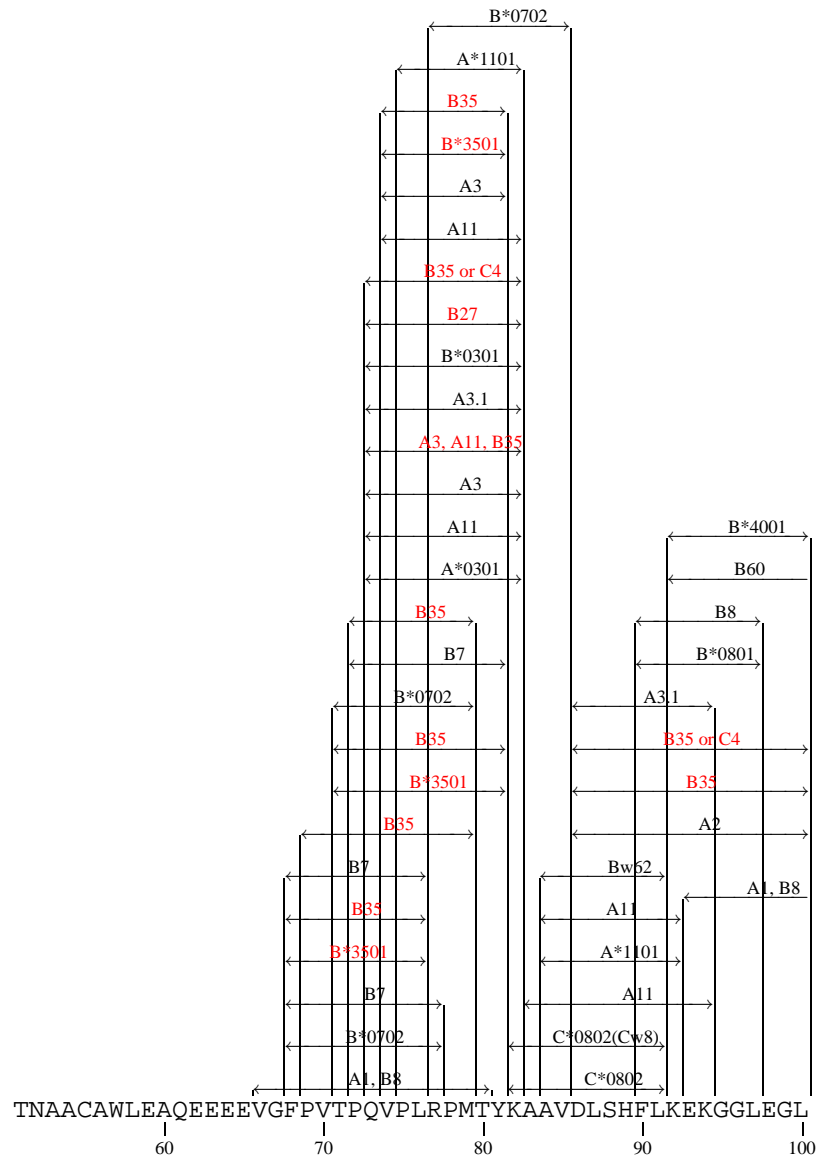


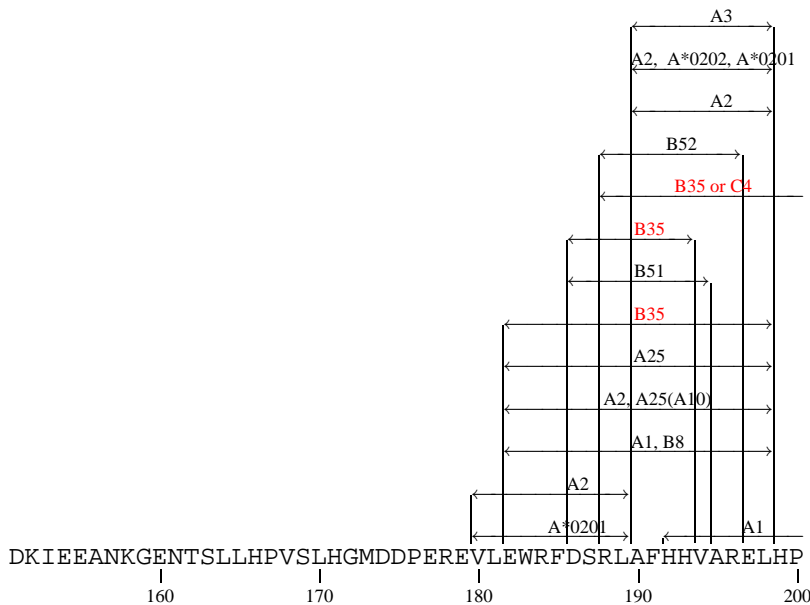
# Nef CTL Map



-> gp41 end







$\xrightarrow{A1}$   
 EYFKNC

[Brander & Goulder(2001)] C. Brander & P. Goulder. The evolving field of HIV CTL epitope mapping: New approaches to the identification of novel epitopes. *HIV Molecular Immunology Database* pages IV-1, 2001. Notes: This review article in the annual HIV Molecular Immunology Compendium presents the table of Optimal CTL Epitopes that has been curated by Brander and others for several years.

[Brander & Walker(1996)] C. Brander & B. Walker. The HLA-class I restricted CTL response in HIV-1 Infection: Systematic identification of optimal epitopes. *HIV Molecular Immunology Database* pages IV-50 to IV-60, 1996.

[Buseyne (1993)] F. Buseyne, S. Blanche, D. Schmitt, C. Griscelli and, & Y. Riviere. Detection of HIV-specific cell-mediated cytotoxicity in the peripheral blood from infected children. *J. Immunol.* **150**:3569-3581, 1993. (Medline: 93224764).

[Couillin (1994)] I. Couillin, B. Culmann-Penciolelli, E. Gomard, J. Choppin, J. P Levy, J. G. Guillet, & S. Sarasgosti. Impaired cytotoxic T lymphocyte recognition due to genetic variations in the main immunogenic region of the human immunodeficiency virus 1 NEF protein. *J Exp Med* **180**:1129-34, 1994. (Medline: 94342829) Notes: HIV-1 HLA-A11 and -B18 restricted epitopes were sequenced from donors who do and do not express the HLA-A11 and B18 molecule. Selective variations were only detected in virus isolated from individuals expressing the appropriate HLA type. Variant peptides with single substitutions within the minimal epitope did not always completely abrogate HLA binding, suggesting that multiple alterations within a particular epitope may need to accumulate during disease progression to allow viral escape.

[Culmann(1998)] B. Culmann. 1998. Notes: Personal communication.

[Culmann (1991)] B. Culmann, E. Gomard, M.-P. Kieny, B. Guy, F. Dreyfus, A.-D. Saimot, D. Sereni, D. Sicard, & J.-P. Levy. Six epitopes with human cytotoxic CD8+ cells in the central region of the HIV-1 Nef protein. *J Immunol* **146**:1560-1565, 1991. (Medline: 91132023) Notes: Nef-specific CTL were generated from six seropositive donors. Six epitopes were defined, all localized to two regions in the central part of Nef. Some epitopes could be recognized in the contexts of several HLA class I molecules. Peptides were based on BRU epitopes: QVPLRPMTYK, HLA A3, A11, B35; AAVDL-SHFLKEK, HLA A11; HTQGYFPQWQ, HLA B17; TQGYFPQWQNYT, HLA B17, B37, NYTPGPGVRYPLT, HLA B7; and GVRYPPLTFGWQCYK-LVP, HLA B18).

[Culmann-Penciolelli (1994)] B. Culmann-Penciolelli, S. Lamhamedi-Cherradi, I. Couillin, N. Guegan, J. P. Levy, J. G. Guillet, & E. Gomard. Identification of multirestricted immunodominant regions recognized by cytolytic T lymphocytes in the human immunodeficiency virus type 1 Nef protein (See comments in *J Virol* 1995 Jan;69(1):618). *J Virol* **68**:7336-43, 1994. (Medline: 95018646).

- [Durali (1998)] D. Durali, J. Morvan, F. Letourneur, D. Schmitt, N. Guegan, M. Dalod, S. Saragosti, D. Sicard, J. P. Levy, & E. Gomard. Cross-reactions between the cytotoxic T-lymphocyte responses of human immunodeficiency virus-infected African and European patients. *J Virol* **72**:3547–53, 1998. (Medline: 98216712).
- [Dyer (1999)] W. B. Dyer, G. S. Ogg, M. A. Demoitie, X. Jin, A. F. Geczy, S. L. Rowland-Jones, A. J. McMichael, D. F. Nixon, & J. S. Sullivan. Strong human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-specific cytotoxic T-lymphocyte activity in Sydney Blood Bank Cohort patients infected with nef-defective HIV type 1. *J Virol* **73**:436–43, 1999. (Medline: 99102602).
- [Goulder (2001)] P. Goulder, M. Addo, M. Altfeld, & et al. Rapid definition of five novel HLA-A\*3002 restricted HIV specific CTL epitopes by intracellular cytokine staining and Elispot assays. *J. Virol* **75**(3):1339–1347, 2001. (Medline: 11152507).
- [Goulder (1997a)] P. Goulder, D. Price, M. Nowak, S. Rowland-Jones, R. Phillips, & A. McMichael. Co-evolution of human immunodeficiency virus and cytotoxic T-lymphocyte responses. *Immunol Rev* **159**:17–29, 1997a. (Medline: 98078460).
- [Goulder (1997b)] P. J. R. Goulder, R. E. Phillips, R. A. Colbert, S. McAdam, G. Ogg, M. A. Nowak, P. Giangrande, G. Luzzi, B. Morgan, A. Edwards, A. McMichael, & S. Rowland-Jones. Late escape from an immunodominant cytotoxic T-lymphocyte response associated with progression to AIDS. *Nature Med* **3**:212–216, 1997b. (Medline: 97170968) Notes: The CTL response was studied in six HIV+ individuals who make a strong immunodominant response to the same B27 epitope. In two donors an escape mutation arose after close to 10 years of epitope stability, around the time of progression to AIDS.
- [Hadida (1992)] F. Hadida, A. Parrot, M. P. Kieny, B. Sadat-Sowti, C. Mayaud, & P. Debre. Carboxyl-terminal and central regions of human immunodeficiency virus-1 NEF recognized by cytotoxic T lymphocytes from lymphoid organs. An in vitro limiting dilution analysis. *J Clin Invest* **89**:53–60, 1992. (Medline: 92105407) Notes: HIV-1-specific CTL can be detected in lymph nodes and spleens. The carboxyl-terminal domain of Nef is recognized by CTL in association with HLA-A1 and B8, with clonal frequencies of one CTL per  $10^{-5}$  to  $10^{-6}$  splenic lymphocytes.
- [Huang (2000)] X. L. Huang, Z. Fan, C. Kalinyak, J. W. Mellors, & C. R. Rinaldo. CD8(+) T cell gamma interferon production specific for human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) in HIV-1-infected subjects. *Clin Diagn Lab Immunol* **7**:279–87, 2000. (Medline: 20169431).
- [Ikeda-Moore (1997)] Y. Ikeda-Moore, H. Tomiyama, K. Miwa, S. Oka, A. Iwamoto, Y. Kaneko, & M. Takiguchi. Identification and characterization of multiple HLA-A24-restricted HIV-1 CTL epitopes: strong epitopes are derived from V regions of HIV-1. *J Immunology* **159**:6242–6252, 1997. (Medline: 98209798).
- [Jardetzky (1991)] T. S. Jardetzky, W. S. Lane, R. A. Robinson, D. R. Madden, & D. C. Wiley. Identification of self peptides bound to purified HLA-B27. *Nature* **353**:326–9, 1991. (Medline: 92018188) Notes: A pool of endogenous peptides bound to the human class I MHC molecule, HLA-B27, has been isolated. Microsequence analysis of the pool and of 11 HPLC-purified peptides provides information on the binding specificity of the HLA-B27 molecule. The peptides all seem to be nonamers, seven of which match to protein sequences in a database search. These self peptides derive from abundant cytosolic or nuclear proteins, such as histone, ribosomal proteins, and members of the 90K heat-shock protein family.
- [Johnson (1994)] R. P. Johnson, S. A. Hammond, A. Trocha, R. F. Siliciano, & B. D. Walker. Induction of a major histocompatibility complex class I-restricted cytotoxic T-lymphocyte response to a highly conserved region of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) gp120 in seronegative humans immunized with a candidate HIV-1 vaccine. *J Virol* **68**:3145–3153, 1994. (Medline: 94202302) Notes: In two volunteers, immunization with a single strain of HIV-1 induced CD4+ and CD8+ CTL that are specific for multiple conserved regions of HIV-1 and would be expected to recognize a broad range of viral isolates. The immunodominant gp120 epitope, gp120 TVYYGVPVWVK, elicited CD8+ HLA-A3.1 restricted CTL, and this epitope is highly conserved. CTL specific for this epitope could lyse target cells sensitized with all known natural sequence variants. Additionally, CD8+ HLA-B35 and CD8+ HLA-B18 restricted epitopes were defined as well as two CD4+ cytotoxic T-cell gp120 epitopes: ITQACP KVSFEPIPHY-CAPAGFAI and NNTL KQIDSKLREQFG.
- [Kaul (2000)] R. Kaul, F. A. Plummer, J. Kimani, T. Dong, P. Kiama, T. Rostrom, E. Njagi, K. S. MacDonald, J. J. Bwayo, A. J. McMichael, & S. L. Rowland-Jones. HIV-1-specific mucosal CD8+ lymphocyte responses in the cervix of HIV-1-resistant prostitutes in Nairobi. *J Immunol* **164**:1602–11, 2000. (Medline: 20109119).
- [Kawana (1999)] A. Kawana, H. Tomiyama, M. Takiguchi, T. Shioda, T. Nakamura, & A. Iwamoto. Accumulation of specific amino acid substitutions in HLA-B35-restricted human immunodeficiency virus type 1 cytotoxic T lymphocyte epitopes. *AIDS Res Hum Retroviruses* **15**:1099–107, 1999. (Medline: 99388926).
- [Klenerman (1994)] P. Klenerman, S. Rowland-Jones, S. McAdam, J. Edwards, S. Daenke, D. Laloo, B. Koppe, W. Rosenberg, D. Boyd, A. Edwards, P. Giangrande, R. E. Phillips, & A. J. McMichael. Cytotoxic T cell activity antagonized by naturally occurring HIV-1 Gag variants. *Nature* **369**:403–407, 1994. (Medline: 94255016) Notes: This paper documents that naturally occurring peptide variants can serve as antagonists, that is they can inhibit normal lysis of cells presenting the original epitope. The



variants studied could serve as antagonists when they were processed from recombinant vaccinia, replicated HIV, or when they were synthetic peptides. Both agonist and antagonist sequences were found in the study subjects from whom the CTL clones were derived.

- [Lalvani (1997)] A. Lalvani, T. Dong, G. Ogg, A. A. Patham, H. Newell, A. V. Hill, A. J. McMichael, & S. Rowland-Jones. Optimization of a peptide-based protocol employing IL-7 for in vitro restimulation of human cytotoxic T lymphocyte precursors. *J Immunol Methods* **210**:65–77, 1997. (Medline: 98161691).
- [Lieberman(1998)] J. Lieberman. Personal communication 1998. Notes: Personal communication.
- [McMichael & Walker(1994)] A. J. McMichael & B. D. Walker. Cytotoxic T lymphocytes epitopes: implications for HIV vaccine. *AIDS* **8S**:S155–S173, 1994. Notes: Comprehensive review summarizing CTL epitopes that have known HLA type and are fine mapped to indicate epitope boundaries. Anchor residues are indicated when known for different HLA restricted epitopes. Includes a summary of the published literature, as well as much work that was in press or submitted for publication.
- [Menendez-Arias (1998)] L. Menendez-Arias, A. Mas, & E. Domingo. Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte responses to HIV-1 reverse transcriptase (review). *Viral Immunol* **11**:167–81, 1998. (Medline: 99203068).
- [Nowak (1995)] M. A. Nowak, R. M. May, R. E. Phillips, S. Rowland-Jones, D. G. Laloo, S. McAdam, P. Klenerman, B. Koppe, K. Sigmund, C. R. M. Bangham, & A. J. McMichael. Antigenic oscillations and shifting immunodominance in HIV-1 infections. *Nature* **375**:606–611, 1995. (Medline: 95312083) Notes: This paper presents longitudinal studies of epitope variation and corresponding CTL responses in two patients. A mathematical model was created to provide a framework to explain the observed shifts in epitope and CTLp frequencies. For discussion, see also: J. M. Coffin, *Nature* **375**:534–535 (1995).
- [Ogg (1998)] G. S. Ogg, X. Jin, S. Bonhoeffer, P. R. Dunbar, M. A. Nowak, S. Monard, J. P. Segal, Y. Cao, S. L. Rowland-Jones, V. Cerundolo, A. Hurley, M. Markowitz, D. D. Ho, D. F. Nixon, & A. J. McMichael. Quantitation of HIV-1-specific cytotoxic T lymphocytes and plasma load of viral RNA. *Science* **279**:2103–6, 1998. (Medline: 98182444).
- [Rowland-Jones (1998a)] S. Rowland-Jones, T. Dong, P. Krausa, J. Sutton, H. Newell, K. Ariyoshi, F. Gotch, S. Sabally, T. Corrah, J. Kimani, K. MacDonald, F. Plummer, J. Ndinya-Achola, H. Whittle, & A. McMichael. The role of cytotoxic T cells in HIV infection. *Dev Biol Stand* **92**:209–14, 1998a. (Medline: 98214896) Notes: In this paper CTL response to previously defined conserved epitopes was found in exposed but uninfected prostitutes in Nairobi. Subtypes A and D are circulating in this regions, and the reactive epitopes tended to be conserved. Similarly previous studies in the Gambia showed that exposed but uninfected prostitutes tended to have B35 presented CTL epitopes conserved between HIV-1 and HIV-2. It was suggested that what was special about B35 is simply that it presents epitopes found both in HIV-1 and HIV-2.
- [Rowland-Jones (1999)] S. L. Rowland-Jones, T. Dong, L. Dorrell, G. Ogg, P. Hansasuta, P. Krausa, J. Kimani, S. Sabally, K. Ariyoshi, J. Oyugi, K. S. MacDonald, J. Bwayo, H. Whittle, F. A. Plummer, & A. J. McMichael. Broadly cross-reactive HIV-specific cytotoxic T lymphocytes in highly-exposed persistently seronegative donors. *Immunol Lett* **66**:9–14, 1999. (Medline: 99217678).
- [Rowland-Jones (1998b)] S. L. Rowland-Jones, T. Dong, K. R. Fowke, J. Kimani, P. Krausa, H. Newell, T. Blanchard, K. Ariyoshi, J. Oyugi, E. Ngugi, J. Bwayo, K. S. MacDonald, A. J. McMichael, & F. A. Plummer. Cytotoxic T cell responses to multiple conserved HIV epitopes in HIV-resistant prostitutes in Nairobi [see comments]. *J Clin Invest* **102**:1758–65, 1998b. (Medline: 99021675).
- [Rowland-Jones (1995)] S. L. Rowland-Jones, J. Sutton, K. Ariyoshi, T. Dong and , F. Gotch, S. McAdam, D. Whitby, S. Sabally, A. Gallimore, T. Corrah, M. Takiguchi, T. Schultz, A. McMichael, & H. Whittle. HIV-specific cytotoxic T cells in HIV-exposed but uninfected Gambian women. *Nature Medicine* **1**:59–64, 1995. (Medline: 96071373) Notes: Four HIV-1 and -2 cross-reactive epitopes that are presented to CTL from HIV-infected Gambians by HLA-35 were identified. These peptides could elicit HIV-specific CTLs from 3 of 6 repeatedly exposed but seronegative sex workers who carry the HLA-B35 allele. Most CTL derived from HIV-2 positive donors also recognized the HIV-2 peptide and the analogous HIV-1 peptide.
- [Shiga (1996)] H. Shiga, T. Shioda, H. Tomiyama, Y. Takamiya, S. Oka, S. Kimura, Y. Yamaguchi, T. Gojoubori, H. G. Rammensee, K. Miwa, & M. Takiguchi. Identification of multiple HIV-1 cytotoxic T cell epitopes presented by human leukocyte antigen B35 molecule. *AIDS* **10**:1075–1083, 1996. (Medline: 97028610).
- [Tomiyama (1997)] H. Tomiyama, K. Miwa, H. Shiga, Y. I. Moore, S. Oka, A. Iwamoto, Y. Kaneko, & M. Takiguchi. Evidence of presentation of multiple HIV-1 cytotoxic T lymphocyte epitopes by HLA-B\*3501 molecules that are associated with the accelerated progression of AIDS. *J Immunol* **158**:5026–34, 1997. (Medline: 97289618).
- [Wilson (1999)] C. C. Wilson, W. C. Olson, T. Tuting, C. R. Rinaldo, M. T. Lotze, & W. J. Storkus. HIV-1-specific CTL responses primed in vitro by blood-derived dendritic cells and Th1-biasing cytokines. *J Immunol* **162**:3070–8, 1999. (Medline: 99172249).
- [Wilson (2000)] J. D. Wilson, G. S. Ogg, R. L. Allen, C. Davis, S. Shaunak, J. Downie, W. Dyer, C. Workman, S. Sullivan, A. J. McMichael, & S. L. Rowland-Jones. Direct visualization of HIV-1-specific cytotoxic T

lymphocytes during primary infection. *AIDS* **14**:225–33, 2000. (Medline: 20179241).

[Woodberry (1999)] T. Woodberry, J. Gardner, L. Mateo, D. Eisen, J. Medveczky, I. A. Ramshaw, S. A. Thomson, R. A. Ffrench, S. L. Elliott, H. Firat, F. A. Lemonnier, & A. Suhrbier. Immunogenicity of a human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) polytope vaccine. *J Virol* **73**:5320–5, 1999. (Medline: 99292822).