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POSTER PRESENTATION

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The potential role of HIV-specific CD38-/HLA-DR+ CD8+ T cells in viral suppressive activity and cytotoxicity in HIV controllers

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Introduction

In HIV-1 infection, some rare patients called HIV controllers (HICs) are capable to spontaneously control viral replication in vivo. Interestingly, HICs exhibit higher frequency of a particular activated phenotype CD38-HLA-DR+ HIV-specific CD8+ T cells. The aim of this study was to characterize this profile and evaluate its role in HICs.

Materials and methods

To investigate the functionality of the CD38-HLA-DR+ profile, we compared it with the classically activated phenotype CD38+HLA-DR+ by evaluating several qualitative parameters: (1) activation measured by CD69, CD25, CD71, CD40 and Ki67 expression, (2) memory parameters measured by proliferation capacity, CD127 and Bcl-2 expression, cytokine production measured by IL-2 production and (3) cytotoxic activity. We also determined the mechanism responsible for this particular profile.

Results

CD38-HLA-DR+ cells exhibited a more resting profile than CD38+HLA-DR+ cells marked by a lower expression of several activation markers. Although they presented similar ex vivo profile especially concerning survival, IL-2 production, CD38-HLA-DR+ cells displayed significantly higher HIV-specific cytotoxic capacity after in vitro culture compared to CD38+HLA-DR+ cells (13% [7%-23%] vs. 7% [3%-11%], $p=0.02$). Furthermore only the frequency of CD38-HLA-DR+ HIV-specific CD8+ T cells correlated with the capacity of CD8+ T cells to inhibit viral replication ex vivo ($r=0.32$, $p<0.0001$). Moreover, the CD38-HLA-DR+

profile was preferentially displayed after activation by low doses of antigen. These results are in line with the enhanced expression of this profile in patients which exhibit high functional sensitivity ($r=0.41$, $p=0.01$).

Conclusions

Collectively, these data highlight the cytotoxic role of CD38-HLA-DR+ expressing HIV-specific CD8+ T cells in HICs and we provide insights into the mechanism of its induction. Induction of this type of protective cell subset could be an important goal in vaccine strategies.

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