Part III-C: Helper T Cell References

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(Medline: 92013142) Notes: 20% of T-cell clones from individuals innoculated with a recombinant nonglycosylated form of gp120 failed to respond to glycosylated protein. The epitope for one such clone was mapped and contained two glycosylated asparagines. Thus N-linked carbohydrates can abrogate antigen recognition by T lymphocytes.

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these peptides were able to stimulate a potent antibody response. That a functional T-helper cell epitope is present within the peptide is inferred by the ability of B-cells to respond to these constructs. Using this system, adjuvant could be bypassed.

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[Sastry & Arlinghaus(1991)] K. J. Sastry & R. B. Arlinghaus. Identification of T-cell epitopes without B-cell activity in the first and second conserved regions of the HIV Env protein. *AIDS* **5**:699–707, 1991. (Medline: 91354553) Notes: Seven out of 19 peptides induced good T-cell proliferative response in mice representing four major histocompatibility complex haplotypes, without eliciting an Ab response. Eleven peptides were able to induce T-cells that could proliferate in response to recombinant gp160 (greater than or equal to 3 fold relative to unrelated peptides). Peptides were modified to generate polymers with disulfide bonds or micelles with palmitic acid residues attached to the amino-terminal lysine; in these configurations peptides were immunogenic without being coupled to a carrier molecule. F1 hybrid mice were used: ASW x BALBc F1 (H-$2^k xb$) and B6C3 F1 (H-$2^s xd$).

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