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Poster presentation

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Background

HIV controllers (HIC) are rare HIV-1-infected individuals who durably maintain undetectable viremia in the absence of therapy. Viral control in HIC is usually associated to strong functional HIV-specific CD8+ T cell responses. Accordingly, we have shown that CD8+ T cells from most HIC have a strong capacity *ex vivo* to suppress HIV-1 infection. We have further characterized the HIV-suppressive capacity of CD8+ T cells and the mechanisms of HIV control in 19 HICs.

Methods

HIV-specific CD8+ T cells were quantified by IFNγ ELISPOT and characterized (activation, maturation and proliferation) by flow cytometry. Their capacity to suppress HIV infection was evaluated by p24 ELISA of supernatants of co-cultures with autologous CD4+ T cells. Replication of infecting viruses was assessed upon PHA+IL2 stimulation of CD4+ T cells. Infectious capacity and tropism of HIC viruses were evaluated in allogenic CD4+ T cells and CCR5+ or CXCR4+ cells lines.

Results

The capacity of CD8+ T cells from 14/19 HIC to suppress HIV infection was strong and associated to the frequency of Gag-specific CD8+ T cell responses (strong responder, SR, HIC). However 5/19 HIC have low numbers of HIV-specific CD8+ T cells with very low activation levels (weak responder, WR, HIC). WR HIC seems to control viremia

more tightly than SR HIC, who may require some viral replication to boost the HIV-specific response. Moreover, WR HIC maintains their levels of CD4+ T cells while some lost is often observed in SR HIC. Infecting viruses from WR HIC are readily detected upon activation of CD4+ T cells. Viruses from at least 3 WR HIC are infectious and X4 or dualtropic.

Conclusion

Although our results underline the importance of Gag-specific CD8+ T cell responses in HIV control, the identification of WR suggest the existence of additional mechanisms of control of infection in HIC.