



HAL
open science

The early Th17/Treg ratio predicts the immune activation set point in patients with primary HIV infection

Mf Chevalier, Gaël Petitjean, Céline Didier, Philippe Girard, Laurence Meyer, Françoise Barré-Sinoussi, Daniel Scott-Algara, Laurence Weiss

► To cite this version:

Mf Chevalier, Gaël Petitjean, Céline Didier, Philippe Girard, Laurence Meyer, et al.. The early Th17/Treg ratio predicts the immune activation set point in patients with primary HIV infection. *AIDS Vaccine* 2012, Sep 2012, Boston, United States. 9 (Suppl 2), pp.P285, 2012, 10.1186/1742-4690-9-S2-P285 . inserm-00731767

HAL Id: inserm-00731767

<https://inserm.hal.science/inserm-00731767>

Submitted on 13 Sep 2012

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



POSTER PRESENTATION

Open Access

The early Th17/Treg ratio predicts the immune activation set point in patients with primary HIV infection

MF Chevalier^{1*}, G Petitjean², C Didier², P Girard³, L Meyer⁴, F Barré-Sinoussi², D Scott-Algara², L Weiss⁵

From AIDS Vaccine 2012

Boston, MA, USA. 9-12 September 2012

Background

Persistent systemic immune activation plays a central role in the pathogenesis of HIV disease. Impairment of the intestinal barrier and subsequent microbial translocation might be involved in chronic immune activation. Th17 cells are important in the maintenance of intact epithelium and host defense against extracellular pathogens. The ratio between the two closely related CD4 subsets Th17 and Tregs has been recently found to shrink with HIV/SIV disease progression. The aim of the study was to analyze, in patients with early primary HIV infection (PHI), the relationship between Th17/Treg ratio and the immune activation set point, known to predict disease progression.

Methods

27 patients with early PHI were included in a prospective longitudinal study and followed-up for 6 months. T-cell activation and CD4⁺CD25⁺CD127^{low}Foxp3⁺ Treg frequency were assessed on fresh PBMC. Th17 cells were quantified by intracellular cytokine staining on sorted peripheral CD4 T cells stimulated with PMA/ionomycin for 5h. Correlations were assessed using spearman non-parametric tests. Plasma I-FABP, a marker of mucosal damages and soluble CD14 (sCD14) were measured by ELISA.

Results

A strong negative relationship was found at baseline between the Th17/Treg ratio and the proportion of activated CD8 T cells expressing CD38/HLA-DR ($p=0.008$) or Ki-67 ($P=0.001$). At baseline, Th17/Treg ratios also negatively correlated with sCD14 plasma levels ($p=0.003$). I-FABP levels, which were similar to controls at baseline,

increased at month 6. The Th17/Treg ratio at baseline (but not the proportion of Th17 cells) negatively correlated with the frequency of HLA-DR⁺CD38⁺ or Ki-67⁺ CD8 T cells at month 6, defining the immune activation set point ($p=0.02$ and $p=0.0005$ respectively). sCD14 plasma levels were also found to predict the immune set point ($p=0.02$).

Conclusion

Our data do not support early mucosal damages in PHI. However, the early Th17/Treg balance correlates with sCD14 levels and predicts the immune activation set point.

Author details

¹Institut Pasteur; Université Paris Diderot, Paris, France. ²Institut Pasteur, Paris, France. ³AP-HP Hôpital Saint-Antoine, Paris, France. ⁴INSERM U1018, Paris, France. ⁵Université Paris Descartes; AP-HP; Institut Pasteur, Paris, France.

Published: 13 September 2012

doi:10.1186/1742-4690-9-S2-P285

Cite this article as: Chevalier et al.: The early Th17/Treg ratio predicts the immune activation set point in patients with primary HIV infection. *Retrovirology* 2012 **9**(Suppl 2):P285.

¹Institut Pasteur; Université Paris Diderot, Paris, France
Full list of author information is available at the end of the article