

**(12) STANDARD PATENT
(19) AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE**

(11) Application No. AU 2008309940 B2

(54) Title
HIV preventive vaccine based on HIV specific antibodies

(51) International Patent Classification(s)
C12N 15/10 (2006.01) **A61K 39/21** (2006.01)

(21) Application No: **2008309940** (22) Date of Filing: **2008.10.09**

(87) WIPO No: **WO09/046984**

(30) Priority Data

(31) Number (32) Date (33) Country
60/978,536 **2007.10.09** **US**

(43) Publication Date: **2009.04.16**

(44) Accepted Journal Date: **2013.11.14**

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(56) Related Art
Zhang M-Y et al, Journal of Immunological Methods, 2006, 317(1-2):21-30
Choudhry V et al, Virology, 2007, 363(1):79-90
Zhang M-Y et al, Journal of Immunological Methods, 2003, 283(1-2):17-25
Wang X et al, Chinese Science Bulletin, 1999, 44(4):352-356

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
16 April 2009 (16.04.2009)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2009/046984 A1

(51) International Patent Classification:
C12N 15/10 (2006.01) *A61K 39/21* (2006.01)

(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(21) International Application Number:
PCT/EP2008/008544

(22) International Filing Date: 9 October 2008 (09.10.2008)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
60/978,536 9 October 2007 (09.10.2007) US

(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

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Published:

- with international search report
- before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments



A1

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WO 2009/046984 A1

(54) Title: HIV PREVENTIVE VACCINE BASED ON HIV SPECIFIC ANTIBODIES

(57) **Abstract:** The present invention relates to a method for producing a HIV vaccine, preventing infection with HIV and/or preventing the development of HIV infection in an individual. In particular, the present invention provides formation of HIV specific antibodies capable to recognize and bind to substantially all HIV-isoforms as an immune response in an individual, which bind to existing in a current epidemiologic cohort HIV-subtypes and mutants selected after antiretroviral therapy. The present invention also relates to HIV-1 peptides/polypeptides/proteins selection with reverse panning technique, LC mass spectrometry identification of HIV-1 env peptides/polypeptides/proteins, gp120 and its fragment in particular, production of recombinant HIV-1 env peptides in suitable host with necessary glycosylation - *L. tarentolae* and using sterically stabilized liposomes (SSL) as an adjuvant-carrier for HIV-specific immune boost composition.

HIV preventive vaccine based on HIV specific antibodies

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The present invention relates to a method for producing a HIV vaccine, preventing infection with HIV and/or preventing the progress of HIV infection in an individual. In particular, the present invention provides formation of HIV specific antibodies as an immune response in an individual, which bind to existing HIV-subtypes and mutants 10 selected after antiretroviral therapy. The present invention also relates to HIV specific antibodies capable to recognize and bind to substantially all HIV-isoforms.

BACKGROUND.

15 Human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) is characterized by a striking genetic variability caused by accumulation of mutations, arising during viral replication, and also by the recombination events [1, 18, 24]. Failures of chemotherapeutic methods of HIV treatment are caused by this high mutagenic activity of HIV-1 viral strains [8]. It was shown earlier that resistant viral variants quickly have been arisen in patients after 20 different courses of antiretroviral therapy and even after complex therapy (HAART). These resistant viruses have specific alterations in their protein's conformation and structure. Usually such mutations responsible for HIV-1 escape from current treatment are saved and accumulated as a result of selection under the treatment conditions.

25 The treatment with anti-HIV-1 medicines does not stop the virus replication completely, that makes possible the selection and accumulation of pre-existing resistance mutations, and arising and accumulation of the new ones, thus, bringing new gates for virus surviving. Thus, all of the existing antiretroviral preparations (NRTI, NNRTI, protease inhibitors, fusion inhibitors and even mixtures of different drugs, like HAART) can only

slow down the HIV-1 replication for more or less prolonged period of time [7], until the arising and propagation of resistant viral strains. The wide spreading of HIV-1 resistant variants, tolerant to common anti-HIV treatments, became the serious problem, especially for the economically developed countries, where HIV-infected patients regularly receive 5 antiretroviral therapies [8].

For 25-years history of HIV researches several types of approaches of HIV immunotherapeutic vaccine development were proposed and their practical outcome studied. These approaches can be classified according to vaccine active components, 10 mechanism of their action and method to produce the vaccine as follows:

Type 1: Monoclonal HIV-specific antibodies-based HIV/AIDS vaccines,
Type 2: HIV particles disruption-based vaccines,
Type 3: HIV-peptides based vaccines and
Type 4: DNA plasmid or viral (adeno-, adeno-associated, fowlpox, vaccinia etc.) 15 vector vaccines encoding genes of HIV peptides.

Type 1: Monoclonal HIV-specific antibodies-based HIV/AIDS therapeutic vaccines, among them neutralizing antibodies as mAb or cocktail of 2-3 HIV-neutralizing mAbs [5, 14, 28].

20 The first thing discovered about HIV infection mechanism was its way of entrance into lymphocytes or other host cells through CD4 receptor and CCR5 and CXCR4 co-receptors. Then HIV envelop proteins structure was studied (Fig. 10 a-b), variability of gp120 loops 3D and crucial role of gp120-gp41 complex formation for distinguishing and 25 adhering CD4 and co-receptors were settled as a doctrine. Monoclonal antibodies able to find virus env proteins, to bind their epitops responsible for HIV cells entrance, or to bind respective domains or epitops on CD4 receptors and co-receptor and therefore comprehensible to block HIV infection process in stage or cell binding were called HIV neutralizing antibodies.

30 The major problem in antibody-based vaccine development, also caused by HIV genetic

variability, is that recombinant antibodies elicited for some HIV antigen are not capable of neutralizing different isolates of HIV-1. The vast majority of anti-HIV-1 monoclonal antibodies elicited with immunization has poor or no cross-neutralizing activity and typically bind to determinants that either vary from virus to virus because of mutation or 5 are poorly exposed on the surface of infectious virions. Several variations of neutralizing mAbs were created, but then clinical trials demonstrated that vaccines based on neutralizing antibodies against envelop proteins gp120 and gp41 stop to work within 1-2 months (in rare cases when they worked from the beginning) due to the same reason - variability and changes in the surface epitops of target HIV proteins.

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The backward of described approach to vaccine development is monoclonal selection of either antibodies of viral antigens for animal's immunization. Even in case the panel of neutralizing antibodies specific for different variants of viral target-proteins is created every mAb is produced as recombinant monoclonal in bacterial system. Moreover 15 prokaryotic recombinant antibodies have at least ten times lower affinity to their antigens compared to native Abs in animal's or human blood serum. Polyclonal HIV-specific immunoglobulines elicited in animals are normally immunotoxic for different organisms such as humans. It is possible to use them for diagnostic purpose, but high chances for development of anaphylactic reactions are the natural limit for their immunotherapeutic 20 application. Technology of hybridoma mAbs production does not solve the problem of biological specimen's differences in immunoglobulines. Humanized or chimeric mAbs production technology is highly laborious, relatively long and cost-consumptive. Therefore with this technology it is not possible to produce decades or hundreds of mAbs variations for anti-HIV immunotherapy.

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Type 2: HIV particles disruption-based vaccines [9, 20]. The idea to use natural HIV virions and HIV peptides appeared more than 15 years ago and reincarnated in several forms. Among them it was the conservation of HIV particles infectious activity with β -propiolactone, psoralen or similar agent well-known as lethal for small viruses but with 30 relatively low destroying effect for peptide bonds and protein's conformation. Quickly it became evident that concentration of native virus from patients bloodstream with

ultracentrifugation method cannot bring the amount of virus applicable for some immunization, it can hardly deliver some material for research analysis. So the practical variations of this type of vaccine are either in vitro infection-cultivation of laboratory strains, or infection of primary isolates and their cultivation with donor lymphocytes. In 5 both cases large-scale production in hundred liters fermenters is being described in order to provide the mass of viral particles necessary for HIV proteins immune response formation after immunization.

The idea itself was not bad completely, it even has advantages before the other three 10 vaccine types. First, the safety to use inactivated viral particles for immunization is getting more obvious if one tried to make real time quantification of HIV RNA copies after ultracentrifugation in sucrose pillow gradient. Viral RNA is mostly being disrupted into little pieces and destroyed to the level with 10^4 - 10^5 lower numbers than real concentration of HIV virions or their proteins obtained after concentration in sucrose gradient. Second, 15 the obtaining of native viral proteins seems more likely to have chances to cover existing variety of HIV env proteins epitopes. However this last statement is the real reason why this type of vaccine never worked.

HIV particles disruption-based vaccine development is the best example how much in 20 vitro conditions of genetic mutations selection is different from bounds of the same process in animal or human organisms. Analysis of viral peptides revealed the high variability of antigen epitops specific not only for different viral subtypes but even for viral variants isolated from the same patient. However all laboratory strains, among them highly infective BIII, A455, have constant and more homogenous composition of env 25 peptide's sequences. The variety of env peptide libraries analyzed with mass spectrometry or 3D structural methods for laboratory HIV strains is up to 5 percent from the equivalent taken from one single patient. The same tendency is being observed for primary HIV isolates co-cultivated in vitro with donor's blood lymphocytes or CD4, CCR5 or CXCR4-bearing human cell cultures. It means that selection conditions for in vitro infection of 30 virus are very much different from natural virus replication and virion's formation processes in the organism, and gates for virus survivorship in human organism are 95

percent wider than during in vitro cultivation. Therefore all attempts to prepare anti-HIV vaccine using virus particles inactivation after large-scale in vitro production failed, as well as peptide-based vaccines sourced from laboratory HIV strains.

5 Type 3: HIV-peptides based vaccines [3, 6, 13, 15, 27, 33, 36]. This modern type of vaccines includes small HIV peptides, multiple little 15-20-aminoacid fragments of larger HIV proteins mimic epitopes of viral proteins responsible for receptors recognition and infectious activity, panels of these small peptides. As a member of small lentiviruses family HIV consists of a little number of peptides (totally 18) the majority of HIV peptide
10 vaccines comprise fragments of gp120 (gp140, gp160) or both gp120 and gp41 env proteins, the others include little easy-to-maintain matrix peptides and p24 fragments. The other part of this class is full-length env peptides or their large fragments produced in yeasts with provided glycosylation natural for HIV lifecycle, or so called carbohydrate-based HIV vaccines. Some of HIV peptide vaccines are intended for therapeutic
15 immunization, some are declared to possess preventive activity.

However neither cocktails of recombinant HIV peptides nor cocktails of synthesized 15-20-aminoacid peptides up to now were able to provide defense from virus infection and replication. The main reason for that can be revealed from analysis of principle how these
20 peptides were obtained. Recombinant peptides sequences are made with technique of automated DNA sequencing of samples obtained with RT-PCR from viral material from patient including the stage of HIV genome fragments amplified with long-length Taq-polymerase PCR (usually 1000-3000 b.p.), or sequence of DNA from patient's lymphocytes after HIV-specific primers PCR, then the selection of transformed E.coli
25 strain colonies. The existing technique is based on monoclonal selection of HIV genotypes in random regime with a frequency of one sequence case from the variety of variants 10^5 – 10^6 if not higher in average, from that the average infectious viral titr is 1% , so it is 10^3 - 10^4 copies of infectively active virus. It is well known for researchers who made HIV genome sequences and their analysis themselves that two sequences made with this
30 technique from the same sample of one individual patient blood the data of complete HIV genome will be dramatically different. Therefore immunization with these recombinant

peptides or the cocktail of 3-4 recombinant peptides even properly glycosylated (carbohydrated) in eucariotic expression system cannot provide the formation of immune response specific for inactivation of virus variants which it currently has to deal with. Therefore HIV vaccine development approach should get free of these standards, 5 information of recombinant peptides sequence should be created with other method.

Synthetic aminoacid small HIV peptides [27] are produced with controversial approach – hundreds of variants are being made as a mixture in automated peptide synthesizer when for each cycle of peptide bound formation a mixture of possible aminoacid variants in 10 known HIV sequences is being added. Many variants of variable regions of env proteins can be obtained using peptide synthesizer. However the size of these peptides is restricted with 15-20, maximum 30 aminoacids, longer peptide versions is possible to produce only in recombinant systems. In practice immunization with small synthetic peptides and their cocktails boosts high enough but low- or non-specific for HIV immune reaction. 15 Respectively, even attempts of synthetic HIV peptides immunization of animals (macaque-resus) deliver unsatisfactory results of absence of HIV-specific antibodies in their blood tested with standard ELISPOT methods. Maybe as a composition for therapeutic purpose in combination with HAART the existing peptide-based HIV vaccines might have some chances. However no one of peptides vaccine composition up to now 20 demonstrated HIV infection-preventive effect after immunization.

Type 4: DNA plasmid or viral (adeno-associated, fowlpox, vaccinia, retroviral, etc.) vector vaccines encoding genes of HIV peptides [11, 12, 16, 21, 26, 29, 30]. Among 55 anti-HIV vaccines obtained permissions for 99 clinical trials in the world most belong to 25 DNA-based class. But only one candidate passed Phase IIb clinical trial and have some chances to pass the Phase III [37, 42]. The idea to use this type of vaccine has a healthy background that DNA immunization does not cause immediate bystander effects such as autoimmune complications and anaphylactic reactions, so its clinical application is safe and easy. In spite this advantage all viral and non-viral DNA vaccines comprise a number 30 of backwards that give a weak hope for their real anti-HIV effectiveness possibility.

As DNA does not cause any immune reaction itself the vaccine effectiveness is a magnification of three conditions, each of them of equal importance:

- 1) the transfection/infection efficiency or how many cells can be supplied with genetic material from once applied certain amount of DNA;
- 5 2) the expression level or how much protein is being expressed in cells which got a copy of gene/genes;
- 3) the continuation of immune response or how long MHC will continue to elicit mAbs recognizing targeting pathogen.

The measurement for in vitro transfection/infection efficiency is a percentage of cells 10 expressing a current protein counted 24 hours after gene transfer until cells could pass the next cycle of division, percentage is being counted for cells expressing a fluorescent protein or LacZ transferred simultaneously in the same conditions. For non-viral plasmid vectors in vitro efficiency can achieve 40-90% but for the same vectors intravenous administration in vivo brings 1-5% in the best case. From these 40-90% (1-5% in vivo) 15 98-99% is a transient or episomal expression which disappears after 2 weeks, and only 1-2% of transfected genetic material inserts into cell genome and provides long-time expression. The amount of plasmid DNA vaccine [16] is limited with maximal tolerated dose for its delivery agents – cationic lipids and liposomes made of them, cationic polymers (polyethyleneimine, polylysine), pluronic and their different combinations. 20 Practically all cationic substances that are able to bind and carry negatively charged DNA are highly toxic in concentrations 10^5 - 10^4 M and more. The expression level for non-viral vectors is relatively high compared to viral vectors expression.

The infection efficiency for viral DNA vectors is variable but normally does not exceed 25 10-20% for in vitro experiments. But viral vectors became attractive for their ability to provide delivery of genetic material directly to genome. So in spite infection efficiency of viral vectors for in vivo administration is 2-5% in average the expression of target protein is mainly a long-term, not transient one. Therefore viral DNA vectors supposed to possess the sufficient continuation of immune response and anti-HIV activity for therapeutic or 30 preventive purpose.

However is to study viral DNA vaccines components and how they work in step-by-step manner limitations of their prospective activity can be observed. The first class of DNA vectors that went into clinical trials was adenoviral constructions. Though their modern versions already demonstrate infection efficiency different from zero, and titres of elicited 5 antibodies after immunization mAbs are detectable with all immunochemistry method they are never being used in mono regime. The point is the adenoviral – ADV [11] or adeno-associated viral vectors – AAV [29] cause only relatively low expression of delivering protein normally recognized with ELISA, INF- γ ELISPOT or Western-blot assays two weeks later the scheduled immunization. If to compare these data for ADV and AAV with 10 antibodies titres two weeks after standard immunization with any recombinant protein or a mixture of proteins it becomes clear that absolute numbers are 5-10 times lower for ADV and AAV vaccinations. Looking at these numbers the researcher can make some conclusions about possible period of immune response.

15 The only vaccine composition reached the Phase III clinical trial and applied to 16000 non-infected individuals in Thailand since October 2003 is based on lined-up immunization with plasmid DNA-gag-pol-env vaccine (AIDSVAX B/E) following with two poxvirus (vaccinia virus)-HIV vaccinations (ALVAC-HIV) [12]. The examination of data of this patent shows that titres of elicited antibodies from blood samples of vaccinated 20 Rhesus macaques are increasing one-three weeks after each immunization and the rest of one year period of vaccinations are modestly deviating to plus plot from control numbers [12]. The continuation of immune response is a matter of question how to evaluate it in this case. One should also remember that adenoviruses and poxviruses are among the biggest in viral families, they expose hundreds of their own proteins on the surface and in 25 viral matrix. It means that immune response boosted in short (one-two weeks) period after the administration is high but mostly non-specific, and besides non-specificity cause immunotoxic reactions as bystander effects.

30 The only exclusion in viral vaccines effectiveness is retro- (lenti-) viral vectors-based approaches [26]. HIV itself is a good representative from a family of lentiviruses. Retroviral vectors provide high enough (up to 5%) infection efficiency in vivo, the

expression of delivered genes proteins is sufficient and long-term if not stable due to infection of cell's genome. Retroviral vectors demonstrated significantly better antitumor responses in clinical trials as cancer therapeutic vaccines than any other genetic constructions. Only all retroviruses including HIV have one feature that makes doubtful even their therapeutic application and not considerable the preventive vaccination – it is their ability to enter human genome as the mobile genetic elements and to drive multiple genetic mutations which cascade becomes uncontrollable after some period of time and causes multiple cancer transformations in different cells and tissues.

The general backward of DNA-based HIV vaccines is the original nucleotide sequence obtained with the same method as it was described above for recombinant HIV peptides compositions, such as standard DNA sequencing after PCR and monocloning. It is close to the truth to apprehend the average number of HIV genetic variations in one patient bloodstream equal to $10^5 - 10^6$ variants. The genetic construction made of one or several sequences data obtained this way in random regime cannot work in principle for majority of HIV variants even for the same patient. And all plasmid DNA and any viral vectors-based DNA HIV vaccines are based on sequence of HIV genome for single env, pol, gag and their combinations regions. Until these constructions will consist of monoclonal nucleotide HIV genome region's sequences it is a blind alley for HIV vaccine development. To combat HIV genetic variability and mutability it is necessary to maintain quantitative analysis of its existing variations and to formulate prospective vaccine for the more frequently existing variants.

As was described above the other main limitation for DNA-based HIV vaccines effectiveness is the poor immune response which is due to imperfect known methods for in vivo delivery of viral and non-viral gene therapy vectors. The right comparison for academic scientist to understand the low chances of DNA-based vaccines type for providing any kind of anti-infection immunization is as follows. Please imagine the hypothetic monoclonal antibodies (mAbs) for any protein or antigen and their recombinant linked L-H IgG chains version produced in prokaryotic E.coli system. Now we will try to make a comparison of the affinity to bind antigen for these two mAbs types with all

possible laboratory immune reactions assays – ELISA, ELISPOT, immuno dot-blot, Western-blot, flow cytometry, fluorescent microscopy, etc. What we will see in every picture where these types are in one assay – the affinity of recombinant mAbs is always at least 10 times lower than the affinity of natural animal monoclonal antibodies, moreover the difference in minimal binding activity during titration can achieve 100-200 times. The same situation for in vivo assessment of vaccine immunogenicity is being observed if the researcher analyzes the activities of DNA-based and protein-based compositions used for animal immunization. The effectiveness of specific immune response measured as a titre of mAbs for current antigen in blood of immunized animals will be many times lower for the antigen delivered as genetic vector than for original protein-antigen. The strength of specific antigen immune response for DNA variant is always 5-20 times lower than for its "positive control" - protein variant.

There is one more a small category of compositions being described as a potential HIV vaccine candidate – it is so called dendritic vaccines. Their development was based on

stem cells science, and dendritic vaccines are applied for the treatment of several types of tumors in combination with chemotherapy or irradiation with modest enough therapeutic results in spite relatively high cost (45-60 thousand US dollars for one patient treatment in average). However as dendritic cells-macrophage predecessors in situ taught to distinguish and kill some certain pathology or microorganism can be applied only autologously into the same patient bloodstream their potency for HIV treatment and moreover, infection prevention, is rather doubtful. The question about where to obtain viral peptides for macrophage's "teaching" is the same, recombinant ones have fixed for years sequences, and native ones should be provided in huge concentrations nowhere to isolate. Therefore dendritic cells application cannot be supposed as the serious anti-HIV vaccine's candidate.

Any discussion of the prior art throughout the specification should in no way be considered as an admission that such prior art is widely known or forms part of common general knowledge in the field.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to a first aspect, the present invention provides a method for producing an HIV

vaccine, comprising the steps of:

- a) creation of a humane recombinant IgG phagemid library containing HIV-1 specific scFv antibody fragments,
- b) enrichment for HIV-specific scFv antibody fragments in the phagemid library by panning with native or recombinant HIV-1 peptides,
- c) multiplying HIV-1 material comprising HIV-1 peptides, polypeptides or proteins,
- d) collecting HIV-1 peptides by reverse panning of the multiplied HIV-1 material using the enriched HIV-1 phagemid library of step b) bound to a support.
- 10 e) identification and characterization of the HIV-peptides obtained in step d),
- f) expressing glycosylated env HIV-1 peptides using the results of step e) in an expression system,
- g) purification of the glycosylated env HIV-I peptides, and
- h) production of a vaccine composition

15 According to a second aspect, the present invention provides a HIV vaccine, when obtained according to a method according to the first aspect.

According to a third aspect, the present inventoin provides use of a HIV vaccine according to the second aspct for immunization of non-infected individuals against catching and development of HIV infection and AIDS disease.

20 According to a fourth aspect, the present invention provides a method of immunising of a non-infected individual against catching and developing HIV infection and AIDS disease, comprising combination of a HIV vaccine according to the second aspect.

According to a fifth aspect, the present invention provides use of a HIV vaccine according to the second aspect in the manufacture of a medicament for immunization of non-infected

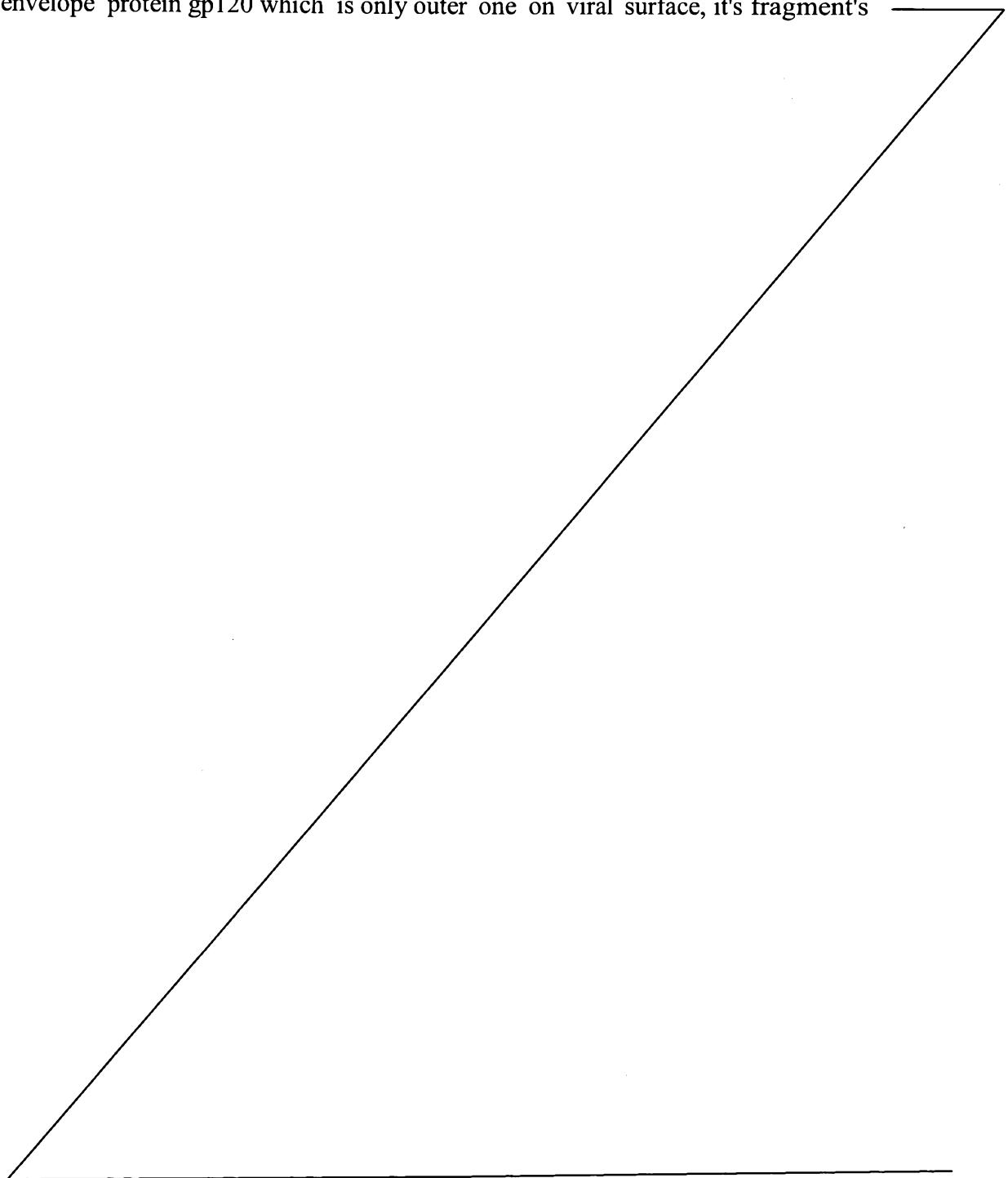
25 individuals against catching and development of HIV infection and AIDS disease.

Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, throughout the description and the claims, the words "comprise", "comprising", and the like are to be construed in an inclusive sense as opposed to an exclusive or exhaustive sense; that is to say, in the sense of "including, but not

- 10b -

limited to".

One possible way of the HIV-1 pandemia control is the creation of a vaccine which is able to prevent HIV-1 infection and/or to stop its development through immunization of non-infected individuals, especially representatives of high risk groups. Such vaccine must 5 comprise the mixture of individual natural HIV-1 peptide's epitopes, precisely major HIV-1 envelope protein gp120 which is only outer one on viral surface, it's fragment's



epitopes, and also gp41 peptide as the material for env gp120-gp41 tetramer with appropriate outer parts and/or epitopes recognizable for immune system of vaccinated individual. These peptides cannot be native ones from virus for the reasons mentioned above (pp. 3-4 lines 13-30, 1-20). And for recombinant peptides the correct sequence 5 information should be delivered. We developed an alternative way of HIV vaccine development specified in details in this patent application including the env sequence study based on:

- 1) collecting and affine purification of native viral peptides with phage display reverse panning technique;
- 10 2) following quantitative and sequencing analysis of native viral peptides using a group of LC-MS methods delivering information about sequences of gp120 and it's fragments represented in major number of variants in the current cohort of HIV-infected individuals;
- 15 3) reconstruction of natural env peptides epitopes using leishmania system for recombinant env peptides production with identical to HIV and eukaryote's glycosylation;
- 20 4) composition of HIV preventive vaccine using approach of either sterically stabilized liposomal packaging or virosomes for immunogenic env peptides providing a) necessary immune boost period prolongation b) immunotoxicity control

Proteomics analysis of gp120 done up to now was rare and incomplete due to lack of native peptide's variants purified from cocktail of other viral peptides and cellular proteins. Reverse panning technique with affine sorption of viral *env* peptides at columns 25 with sufficient absorption capacity can solve this problem. Before vaccine composition for immunization against HIV infection is created it is necessary to select isoforms of *env* peptides that are presented in majority in current cohort of HIV infected individuals.

In spite of great variability of genetic variants 10^5 for a single patient in average the 30 selection of most adopted and having higher infective survivorship variants takes place in each infected person. Data of epidemiologic variability prove that spreading of HIV

variants has territory bounds, sexual- or IDU- transmission personal contacts dependence as genetic sequences present. The number of dominating viral peptides variants is definitely much smaller than genetic variants though can alter to different number of dominations quickly enough. And nucleotide sequence cannot give information which 5 ones are dominating and infectively dangerous variants, only proteomic quantitative and sequence analysis can. This method that we have tried is liquid chromatography ion electrospray mass spectrometry.

Native gp120 HIV peptides have high immunogenicity but to keep the same level for 10 recombinant variants without loss of epitopes identity requires recombinant system with the similar glycosylation. It is possible to use cell cultures, yeast cultures and leishmania systems to solve this problem. Eukaryotic cell culture production brings very little amount of recombinant peptides due to a large number of own cellular proteins – decades of million in average compared to 1000 in E.coli. Yeast cultures provide sufficient 15 production but carbohydrate in yeasts is not so very much similar to eukaryotes and HIV as it was supposed earlier. Therefore we have chosen leishmania system with inducible and high expression and way of glycosylation typical for eukaryotes. Gp120 recombinant variants produced in leishmania provide high and 100% HIV-specific immune response, the next stage was to make this response elongated for infection development prevention.

20

There are two possible ways how sterically stabilized liposomes can be used as peptide vaccine carriers: either peptides are being encapsulated in water content of liposomal vesicles or bound to activated distal PEG ends and presented on liposome's surface. In both cases *env* peptides are protected from rapid protease cleavage and degradation, 25 therefore immune boost period is elongated. Sterically stabilized liposomes are non-toxic and harmless themselves. These visicles can keep enloaded immunogenic peptides inside for several weeks or months and are able to lease their content gradually within this long enough period and not at once. This makes it possible to use more protein amount for one vaccination. The stronger and longer immune responses are being formed when longer 30 permanent contact with foreign proteins for HCC is provided. It might be crucial for preventive HIV infection catching and development vaccine success.

The last what should be kept in mind about HIV vaccines candidates analysis is that there are no existing adequate in vivo models for their effectiveness preclinical assessment. All attempts to use chimpanzees for modeling HIV infection with further treatment with anti-5 retroviral chemotherapeutic developments were persuading and valid but it is not possible to evaluate anti-HIV immune response in chimps or macaques-resus. Immunogenic reactions that could be elicited in apes and monkeys are quite different in spectrum from those that are being produced in humans with the same antigen immunization. Moreover, chimpanzees, for example, can be infected with any HIV subtype and live happily with 10 lethal for humans levels of viral load for many years without any slightest sign of disease development symptoms as well as it happens with their own simian virus infection. So for testing any anti-HIV immunogenic compositions normal laboratory mice are not worse than apes but are available in statistically significant number and more frequent blood immunoassays. Clinical trials only can certify whether immunoprotective effect is 15 provided by the current new HIV vaccine.

FIGURES

Fig. 1: HIV infected person's B lymphocytes analysis done with CD-45 monoclonal 20 antibodies, confocal microscopy:

- a,b) "good" source for HIV-specific mAbs RNA isolation;
- c,d) rather "poor" source from patient with advanced disease stage progression (AIDS);
- e) T- and B-lymphocytes from infected person's blood, transparency scanning;

25

Fig. 2: The scheme of a procedure for obtaining a phagemid DNA library according to a preferred embodiment of the method according to the present invention;

30

Fig. 3: A diagram indicating selection of a positive antibody producing clone by ELISA technology according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 4: Recombinant phage libraries formation and panning selection;

Fig. 5 a-b: The structure of recombinant helper M13 phage with presented on “heads” enriched HIV env peptides-specific antibodies library. Scanning Probe Microscopy (SPM) or AFM) contact mode is performed using NanoWizard (JPK Instruments, Germany) on base of Nikon Eclipse 2000U, with sting cantilever CSC17/noAl, resonant frequency 12 kHz (MicroMash, Estonia).

Phage length is 800 nm in average, thickness 40-50 nm, the presentation of HIV-specific ScFv library is 2-10 antibodies molecules for one phage particle; the measured size of this “head” is 200-250 nm in average.

- a) recombinant M13 phage and its “head” with presented HIV-specific antibodies library
- b) control M13Ko7 helper phage;

Fig. 6 a-b: The structure of affinity supermacroporous monolithic epoxy-activated column used for reverse panning technique. Scanning Probe Microscopy (SPM) contact mode is performed using NanoWizard contact mode with sting cantilever CSC17/noAl.

- a) supermacroporous monolithic epoxy-activated sorbent before recombinant phage embedding
- b) supermacroporous monolithic epoxy-activated sorbent after M13 mAbs embedding and with presented recombinant phage HIV-specific ScFv library;

Fig. 7a,b: Reverse panning technique for collecting HIV env peptides:

- a) Profile of eluted fraction from RP affinity column (subtype A pool isolates, PEG-precipitation and following ultraspinning 100000g in 20% sucrose gradient were used for concentration). Peaks A and B were checked for specific env peptides presence with western blotting using polyclonal anti-HIV antibodies;
- b) Profile of eluted fraction from RP affinity column (subtype A pool isolates, ultrafiltration was used for concentration of supernatant). Peak was checked by western blotting using polyclonal anti-HIV antibodies;

Fig. 8 a-b: SDS-PAGE and Western blot (ECL detection) of eluted fractions of HIV subtype A env peptides pool from reverse panning column:

a) 1 - high range markers; 2 - fr.№ 4, 3 - fr.№ 5, 4 - fr.№ 6, 5 - fr.№ 7, 6 - fr.№ 8, 7 - fr.№ 11, 8 - fr.№ 9, - all assays were prepared with β -mercaptoethanol (β -ME)

5 b) 1 - fr.№1 with β -ME; 2 - fr.№2 with β -ME; 3 - HIV-PEG with β -ME; 4 - HIV-sediment. with β -ME; 5 - HIV-supernatant with β -ME; 6 - high range markers; 7 - fr.№1 without β -ME; 8 - fr.№ 2 without β -ME; 9 - fr.№ 6 without β -ME; 10 - HIV-PEG without β -ME; 11 - HIV-sed. without β -ME; 12 - HIV-super. without β -ME.

10

Fig. 9 a-c: Reconstruction of Env signal peptide gp 120 structure with sequencing and 2D analysis:

a) #A1.RU.03.03RU20_06_13_AY500393

MKAKGMQRNYQHLWRWGXMLFWXIIM

15

b) B.RU.04.04RU128005_AY682547

MRARGIRKNYQGLLRWGTLLGILMI

c) #B.RU.04.04RU129005_AY751406

MRAKGTRKNYQRLWRWGIMLLGMLMI

20 Fig. 10 a-d: Schematic 3D structure of HIV-1 envelop peptides.

a) Schematic 3D structure of gp120 core [40, 41]

b) Schematic 3D structure of gp120 CD4 - CCR5 binding epitopes [24]

c) Schematic 3D structure of gp120 transformation in CD4-binding loop formation [22]

25 d) Structure and variability of gp41 ectodomain [34]

Fig. 11 a-b: PCR amplification of HIV env peptides DNA fragments encoding

a) the whole gp120, gp120 inner and outer domains and V2, V3 and V4 loops

b) the whole gp41 and gp41 ectodomain;

30

Figure 12: Production of HIV env peptides and their fragments in different expression systems:

- a) inducible expression gp120 inner domain, gp41 ecto- domain, SD-PAGE
- b) permanent expression gp120, gp41, SDS-PAGE and ECL Western blotting

5 detection

Fig. 13: The scheme of N-glycosylation of proteins in *Leishmania tarentolae* cells (LEXSY expression system) compared to glycosylation in other protein expression systems. Glycosylation patterns obtained in mammalian cells and in *Leishmania tarentolae* differ only in the presence of N-acetylneuraminic acid at the ends of the sugar chains in the latter (Jena Bioscience GmbH);

Fig. 14: Map of the pLEXSY_I-2 vector family with cloning sites for the target genes replacing the 1 kb stuffer fragment. 5'odc and 3'odc are regions for homologous

15 recombination into the host chromosome following linearization of the expression plasmid with *Swa*I. Utr1 derived from 0.4k-IR of *L. tarentolae* *aprt*, utr2 from 1.4k-IR *camCB* and utr3 from 1.7k-IR are optimized gene-flanking non-translated regions providing the splicing signals for posttranscriptional mRNA processing for expression of target and marker genes in the LEXSY host T7-TR. SP designates the signal peptide of *L. mexicana* 20 secreted acid phosphatase LMSAP1 (7) and H6 the hexa-Histidine stretch. Alternative cloning strategies result in cytosolic (c) or secretory (s) expression of the target protein. The 5' insertion sites for cytosolic expression are *Bgl*II, *Nco*I, or *Sla*I and for secretory expression *Sal*II or *Xba*I. At the 3'end of this stuffer fragment the restriction sites for *Nhe*I, *Msp*CI, or *Kpn*I yield fusion to a C-terminal His6 stretch, whereas utilization of the *Not*I 25 cloning site avoids this His6 stretch. As markers are available the *ble* (bleomycin resistance) and *neo* (aminoglycoside phosphotransferase) genes. (Jena Bioscience GmbH);

Figure 15 a-d: Steps of chromatography purification of HIV env recombinant peptides:

- a) 6Hisp120id1 E-Coli expression (SDS-PAGE 5-20%)
- b) Purification of 6Hisp120id1 on Ni-NTA column
- c) Purification of 6Hisp120id1 on Biosuite Q -PEEK 10um 4.6*50mm column

30

(Waters, USA)

d) 6 His p120id1 purification by gel filtration chromatography on Superose 12 10/300 GL. before purification and after purification;

5 Figure 16 a-b: Types of liposomal adjuvant for HIV env recombinant peptides immune boost:

a) Schematic image of sterically stabilized liposomes 150 nm, PEG-400, with recombinant HIV env peptides enloaded inside water phase of vesicles
b) Schematic image of sterically stabilized liposomes 200 nm, PEG-2000, with
10 recombinant HIV env peptides coupled to PEG activated distal ends;

Figure 17: Gaussian and Nicomp size distribution for SSL vaccine component: the mean diameter of vesicles is 155 nm.

15 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a HIV, preferably HIV-1 subtypes A and B, preventive vaccine providing its protective activity due to specified immune response elicited in an individual challenged with the present vaccine. Hence, the active substance is a
20 recombinant polypeptide/peptide mixture prepared and selected according complex technology described in detail below. Basic vaccine components are represented by viral surface and envelope proteins and their fragments that comprise according to a preferred embodiment HIV envelope proteins gp120, gp140, gp160 (Fig.1) and gp41 in different states of glycosylation, conservative domains in V1-V3 loops of gp120, antibodies to
25 resistance-associated variable parts of gp120 V1-V5 loops, glycosylated variants of gp41; CD4 binding epitopes to virus envelop proteins gp120, gp140, gp160 with proximal V1/V2 and V3 loops to undergo conformational change upon CD4 receptor engagement by the HIV-1 envelope spike and the external part of gp41 protein; CXCR5 and CCR4 co-receptors binding sites of virus envelope proteins; p24 viral peptide different epitopes.

30

These recombinant polypeptides and their mixtures are collected, identified and cloned

using recombinant phage displayed library of antibodies created from different donors B-lymphocytes mRNA. Each created phage antibody library is specific to bind different epitopes of recombinant gp120-, gp41 and native HIV-polypeptides, and preferably also to epitopes present on recombinant gp140-, gp160- and p24 HIV-1 subtype A proteins.

5

These recombinant phage antibodies libraries may be used in different applications as detecting, analyzing and/or purification means [23]. Applications using the above antibody libraries comprise, but are not limited to, immunoassays, immunoblots, chromatography, etc..

10 The antibodies according to the present invention are also useful for the development of new medicaments for HIV treatment and/or prevention.

In a preferred embodiment of the present invention recombinant antibodies presented on M13KO7 phage are used for the development of a HIV preventive vaccine.

15

Since the antibody fragments displayed by the phagemid library bind to essentially conserved conformational epitopes of HIV proteins, the targets of said antibodies qualify as a vaccine against HIV infection, since upon challenge the individuals immune system will develop a specific immune response against these epitopes, i.e. mature B- cells and T-
20 cells, which will eventually end as memory cells, present in the individual to convey immunity.

A HIV vaccine according to the present invention comprises recombinant gp41 and p24 HIV-1 subtype A proteins and fragments of gp120, gp140 and gp 160, which fragments
25 (Table 9 from Example 3) bind to an antibody as prepared by the method according to the present invention, and in addition conventional carriers and excipients and optionally immune stimulants.

The vaccine will prevent acquiring and also the further progress of an HIV infection due
30 to providing the individuals immune system with memory cells, specific for an Epitope, that may be present on any HIV virus, also mutated HIV virus.

Said recombinant proteins and/or fragments are based on sequence information acquired by binding and analyzing native HIV-1 envelop proteins which are selected with HIV-specific antibodies obtained by the method according to the present invention.

5

In detail, proteins, such as envelope proteins are obtained from disrupted viral particles by appropriate methods such as ultracentrifugation and lysis of viral particles.

The selection of suitable proteins may be performed by any appropriate screening method 10 known by a skilled person. In a preferred embodiment the selection may be performed either by (i) phage panning with usage of recombinant phage with presented antibodies for collecting viral envelope proteins, and/or (ii) affine sorption on HIV-specific antibodies adhered to a surface of plastic for cultivation, and/or (iii) affine chromatography selection of viral envelope proteins with column embedded HIV-specific antibodies.

15

In a next step a sequence of the obtained and selected native viral proteins and/or 3D conformation of isoforms may be identified. Proceeding accordingly provides a mixture of several variants highly specific variable and/or constant fragments of viral proteins, such as gp120, gp41 and p24 circulating in bloodstream of HIV-1 infected individuals and also 20 those of them who received antiretroviral therapy in different regimes such as variants of NRTI, NNRTI and HAART.

Based on said sequences recombinant polypeptides and/or fragments of viral proteins are produced. These sequences may be obtained by using any method suitable to produce 25 polypeptides which can be recognized by the immune system to induce an appropriate immune response thereto.

Said recombinant polypeptides may be obtained in any suitable expression system, such as an eukaryotic expression system, such as leishmania inducible expression system and 30 yeasts with an eukaryotic-like glycosylation.

An exemplary and general technique for the preparation of different variants of HIV-1 A and B subtypes preventive vaccine of the present invention includes steps 1-9, which will be illustrated in more detail below:

- 5 1. Creation of human recombinant IgG phagemid library containing HIV-specific ScFv antibody's fragments (phage display technology);
2. The enrichment of recombinant phagemid library presenting HIV-specific antibody's ScFv fragments (biopanning);
3. Optionally, multiplication of antiretroviral therapy naïve viral material in situ with 10 PBMC-MT infection method;
4. Concentration of HIV particles and peptides; virus inactivation and disruption;
5. Collecting the native HIV *env* peptides with HIV-specific recombinant ScFv presenting phagemid library with reverse panning technique; and
6. Optionally quantitative and sequence analysis of *env* peptides variability and 15 frequency with Liquid Chromatography Mass Spectrometry (LC-MS) method;
7. Optionally cloning of major HIV *env* peptides and production of recombinant peptides for vaccine development in *Leishmania tarentolae*;
8. Optionally recombinant HIV *env* peptides chromatography purification and 3D structure analysis; and
9. Preparation of HIV preventive vaccine immune boost composition preferably 20 using sterically stabilized liposomes or virosomes as vehicles for vaccine delivery.

1. *Creation of human recombinant IgG phagemid library containing HIV-specific ScFv antibody's fragments (phage display technology)*

25

Hence in the method of the present invention, a phagemid library may be created in step 1) according to stages i) to iii) , including:

30

- i) An amplification of DNA-fragments derived from RNA encoding the variable region of a light chain and a heavy chain, respectively, of IgG expressed in B-lymphocytes obtained from a number of individuals infected with HIV are prepared;
- ii) An assembly of two DNA-fragments of light and heavy chains obtained in i) into one construct comprising a nucleic acid encoding the variable region of an IgG light

chain which is associated to a nucleic acid encoding a variable region of an IgG heavy chain;

iii) A transformation into pCANTAB phagemid vector.

5 In detail, first B- and/or T-lymphocytes are isolated from a number of individuals, which are known to be infected by HIV, and in which HIV specific antibodies are expected to be present. Also individuals harboring resistant HIV-variants may be included. The isolation of the B-cells may be carried out by any known technique, e.g. leukapherese with a subsequent isolation of B/T-cells from the lymphocyte population [19]. Subsequently
10 RNA is isolated from the B-/T-lymphocytes by techniques well known in the art, such as e.g. illustrated in [23].

Preferably, for a ScFv libraries creation mRNA containing HIV-specific immunoglobuline's sequences are isolated. In this respect the number of B-lymphocytes
15 are evaluated, e.g. with CD45 mAb immunoassay with confocal microscopy analysis in blood of HIV-infected persons before RNA isolation. Data presented in Fig.1 show that some patients with advanced stage of disease and symptoms of AIDS have very low ratio of B-lymphocytes to total isolated lymphocytes (Fig.1 c,d), and usually low CD45 immunostaining correlates with high viral load and very low CD4 : CD8 status. Unlike the
20 others (Fig.1 a,b) these patients are a rather poor source for HIV-specific phagemid libraries creation cohorts. High viral load along or courses of previous antiretroviral treatment and their frequency do not limit the chances to obtain HIV-specific ScFv libraries.

25 The total RNA such obtained may be transcribed to cDNA by e.g. using oligo dT, or, according to a preferred embodiment by using oligonucleotides as primers, specific for a constant region of the immunoglobuline heavy and light chains. The sequence of the different constant regions of the immunoglobuline heavy and light chains are well known in the art, so that appropriate primers for the transcription into cDNA may easily be
30 designed. Proceeding accordingly allows a first selection for immunoglobuline transcripts in the RNA pool(s) and an easier handling of the different RNA-samples from the

different donors, since material of no interest may be excluded in said first step. Also combining the RNA-pools from the different donors prior to transcribing the mRNA into cDNA is envisaged and preferred, since a greater variety may be obtained (cf. below). The complement of the cDNA thus prepared is synthesized according to techniques well known in the art.

5 In order to prepare a sufficient amount of the DNA fragments the regions of interest may be amplified using directly mRNA obtained from the B-/T-lymphocytes, cDNA or the double stranded DNA prepared from the cDNA as a template.

10

For said PCR reactions appropriate primers annealing to the 5'- and 3'-end of the nucleic acid sequences to be amplified may be used, which generally are oligonucleotides in a length of from about 10 – 40, preferably 15 – 30, more preferred 20 – 30 nucleotides.

15 As reverse primers oligonucleotides may be used, the sequence of which is derived from the constant region of the immunoglobulines. Preferably said reverse oligonucleotide primers hybridize to the CH1 region of heavy chains or C λ or C κ regions of the light λ and κ chains, correspondingly. The forward primers to be used hybridize to the opposite ends of the variable regions of heavy and light chains.

20

In a preferred embodiment forward and reverse primers for the primary PCR amplification are selected from the group consisting of nucleic acid sequences as shown in tables 1 to 3, which were taken from V BASE database (<http://vbase.mrc-cpe.cam.ac.uk>). The PCR reactions in general yield fragments about 750 in length.

25

Table 1: List of oligonucleotide primers for PCR amplification of human immunoglobuline light κ chains.

#	Name of primer, direction	Nucleotide sequence (5'-3')
1	V κ 1a forward	RAC ATC CAG ATG ACC CAG
2	V κ 1b forward	GMC ATC CAG TTG ACC CAG
3	V κ 1c forward	GCC ATC CRG ATG ACC CAG
4	V κ 1d forward	GTC ATC TGG ATG ACC CAG
5	V κ 2a forward	GAT ATT GTG ATG ACC CAG

6	V κ 2b forward	GAT RTT GTG ATG ACT CAG
7	V κ 3a forward	GAA ATT GTG TTG ACR CAG
8	V κ 3b forward	GAA ATA GTG ATG ACG CAG
9	V κ 3c forward	GAA ATT GTA ATG ACA CAG
10	V κ 4a forward	GAC ATC GTG ATG ACC CAG
11	V κ 4b' forward	GAT ATT GTG ATG ACC CAC ACT CC
12	V κ 5a forward	GAA ACG ACA CTC ACG CAG
13	V κ 6a forward	GAA ATT GTG CTG ACT CAG
14	V κ 6b forward	GAT GTT GTG ATG ACA CAG
15	C κ 1' reverse	ACA CTC TCC CCT GTT GAA GCT C

Table 2: List of oligonucleotide primers for PCR amplification of human immunoglobuline light λ chains.

5

#	Name of primer, direction	Nucleotide sequence (5'-3')
1	V λ 1a' forward	CAG TCT GTG CTG ACT CAG CCA CC
2	V λ 1b' forward	CAG TCT GTG YTG ACG CAG CCG CC
3	V λ 1c' forward	CAG TCT GTC GTG ACG CAG CCG CC
4	V λ 2 forward	CAG TCT GCC CTG ACT CAG
5	V λ 3a forward	TCC TAT GWG CTG ACT CAG
6	V λ 3b forward	TCC TAT GAG CTG ACA CAG
7	V λ 3c forward	TCT TCT GAG CTG ACT CAG
8	V λ 3d forward	TCC TAT GAG CTG ATG CAG
9	V λ 4 forward	CAG CYT GTG CTG ACT CAA
10	V λ 5 forward	CAG SCT GTG CTG ACT CAG
11	V λ 6 forward	AAT TTT ATG CTG ACT CAG
12	V λ 7 forward	CAG RCT GTG GTG ACT CAG
13	V λ 8 forward	CAG ACT GTG GTG ACC CAG
14	V λ 4/9 forward	CWG CCT GTG CTG ACT CAG
15	V λ 10 forward	CAG GCA GGG CTG ACT CAG
16	C λ 2' reverse	TGA ACA TTC TGT AGG GGC CAC TG
17	C λ 7' reverse	AGA GCA TTC TGC AGG GGC CAC TG

10 Table 3: List of oligonucleotide primers for PCR amplification of human immunoglobuline heavy chains (IgM, IgG, IgA).

#	Name of primer, direction	Nucleotide sequence (5'-3')
1	VH1aM forward	CAG GTK CAG CTG GTG CAG TCT GG
2	VH1bM forward	CAG GTC CAG CTT GTG CAG TCT GG
3	VH1cM forward	SAG GTC CAG CTG GTA CAG TCT GG

4	VH1dM forward	CAR ATG CAG CTG GTG CAG TCT GG
5	VH2aM forward	CAG ATC ACC TTG AAG GAG TCT GGT C
6	VH2bM forward	CAG GTC ACC TTG ARG GAG TCT GG
7	VH3aM forward	GAR GTG CAG CTG GTG GAG TCT G
8	VH3bM forward	CAG GTG CAG CTG GTG GAG TCT G
9	VH3cM forward	GAG GTG CAG CTG TTG GAG TCT G
10	VH3dM forward	GAG GTG CAG CTG GTG GAG WCY G
11	VH4aM forward	CAG STG CAG CTG CAG GAG TCS G
12	VH4bM forward	CAG GTG CAG CTA CAG CAG TGG G
13	VH5b' forward	GAR GTG CAG CTG GTG CAG TCT GG
14	VH6a'M forward	CAG GTA CAG CTG CAG CAG TCA GG
15	VH7aM forward	CAG GTG CAG CTG GTG CAA TCT GG
16	IgM'M reverse	TGG AAG AGG CAC GTT CTT TTC TTT GTT G
17	IgG1'M1 reverse	CTT GTC CAC CTT GGT GTT GCT GG
18	IgA reverse	GCA GGG CAC AGT CAC ATC CTG G

In a next step a linking of two DNA-fragments of light and heavy chains obtained in i) into one construct comprising a nucleic acid encoding the variable region of an IgG light chain which is associated to a nucleic acid encoding a variable region of an IgG heavy chain, to allow expression of a polypeptide comprising the variable regions ScFv of a light and heavy IgG chains, respectively.

According to a preferred embodiment, to obtain a specific linkage between a DNA fragments encoding a variable light and heavy chain an amount of sample obtained in step i) may be aliquoted, e.g. in two parts, and optionally diluted. The said DNA fragments, either prepared of cDNA via amplification from mRNA, cDNA or double stranded DNA derived from the cDNA, may then separately be contacted with a linker specific for the light chain or the heavy chain, such that the linker binds to the respective DNA fragments in each of the sample parts only. That is one part will have linkers for the light chain only, while the other parts will have linkers for the heavy chain only. The linkers to be used will allow hybridization under appropriate conditions to each other to result in a DNA fragment comprising a variable region of a light chain and a variable region of a heavy chain. Again, the association of the two DNA fragments will be effected such that the linkage of the two DNA fragments is in frame, so that a polypeptide will result that harbors the amino acid sequence of a variable region of the light chain and a variable region of the heavy chain. The same may be effected to obtain specifically two heavy

chains and two light chains, as desired.

In tables 4 and 5 preferred primers are listed

Table 4: List of reverse oligonucleotide primers for secondary PCR amplification of

5 human λ and κ light chain variable fragments.

#	Name of primer, direction	Nucleotide sequence (5'-3')
1	J λ 235 reverse	TAG GAC GGT CAG CTY GGT CCC
2	J λ 7 reverse	GAG GRC GGT CAG CTG GGT GCC
3	J λ 1 reverse	TAG GAC GGT GAC CTT GGT CCC
4	J λ 6 reverse	GAG GAC GGT CAC CTT GGT GCC
5	J λ 4 reverse	ACC TAA AAT GAT CAG CTG GGT TCC
6	J κ 2 reverse	TCG TTT GAT CTC CAG CTT GGT CCC
7	J κ 3 reverse	TCG TTT GAT ATC CAC TTT GGT CCC
8	J κ 14 reverse	TCG TTT GAT YTC CAC CTT GGT CCC
9	J κ 5 reverse	TCG TTT AAT CTC CAG TCG TGT CCC

Table 5: List of oligonucleotide primers for PCR amplification and assembly of human immunoglobuline light and heavy chains.

10

	Name of primer, direction	Nucleotide sequence (5'-3')
1	linkM-JH6 reverse	GCT ACC GCC ACC GCC GCT GCC ACC GCC ACC AGA ACC ACC GCC GCC TGA GGA GAC GGT GAC CGT GGT C
2	linkM-JH3 reverse	GCT ACC GCC ACC GCC GCT GCC ACC GCC ACC AGA ACC ACC GCC GCC TGA AGA GAC GGT GAC CAT TGT CC
3	linkM-JH1245 reverse	GCT ACC GCC ACC GCC GCT GCC ACC GCC ACC AGA ACC ACC GCC GCC TGA GGA GAC RGT GAC CAG GG
4	linkM-VL1a' forward	GGC GGC GGT GGT TCT GGT GGC GGT GGC AGC GGC GGT GGC GGT AGC CAG TCT GTG CTG ACT CAG CC
5	linkM-VL1b' forward	GGC GGC GGT GGT TCT GGT GGC GGT GGC AGC GGC GGT GGC GGT AGC CAG TCT GTG YTG ACG CAG CCG
6	linkM-VL1c' forward	GGC GGC GGT GGT TCT GGT GGC GGT GGC AGC GGC GGT GGC GGT AGC CAG TCT GTC GTG ACG CAG CCG
7	linkM-VL2 forward	GGC GGC GGT GGT TCT GGT GGC GGT GGC AGC GGC GGT GGC GGT AGC CAG TCT GCC CTG ACT CAG CC
8	linkM-VL3a forward	GGC GGC GGT GGT TCT GGT GGC GGT GGC AGC GGC GGT GGC GGT AGC TCC TAT GWG CTG ACT CAG C
9	linkM-VL3b forward	GGC GGC GGT GGT TCT GGT GGC GGT GGC AGC GGC GGT GGC GGT AGC TCC TAT GAG CTG ACA CAG C
10	linkM-VL3c forward	GGC GGC GGT GGT TCT GGT GGC GGT GGC AGC GGC GGT GGC GGT AGC TCT TCT GAG CTG ACT CAG GAC
11	linkM-VL3d forward	GGC GGC GGT GGT TCT GGT GGC GGT GGC AGC GGC GGT GGC GGT AGC TCC TAT GAG CTG ATG CAG

12	linkM-VL4 forward	GGC GGC GGT GGT TCT GGT GGC GGT GGC AGC GGC GGT GGC GGT AGC CAG CYT GTG CTG ACT CAA TC
13	linkM-VL5 forward	GGC GGC GGT GGT TCT GGT GGC GGT GGC AGC GGC GGT GGC GGT AGC CAG SCT GTG CTG ACT CAG CC
14	linkM-VL6 forward	GGC GGC GGT GGT TCT GGT GGC GGT GGC AGC GGC GGT GGC GGT AGC AAT TTT ATG CTG ACT CAG
15	linkM-VL7 forward	GGC GGC GGT GGT TCT GGT GGC GGT GGC AGC GGC GGT GGC GGT AGC CAG RCT GTG GTG ACT CAG GAG
16	linkM-VL8 forward	GGC GGC GGT GGT TCT GGT GGC GGT GGC AGC GGC GGT GGC GGT AGC CAG ACT GTG GTG ACC CAG GAG
17	linkM-VL4/9 forward	GGC GGC GGT GGT TCT GGT GGC GGT GGC AGC GGC GGT GGC GGT AGC CWG CCT GTG CTG ACT CAG CC
18	linkM-VL10 forward	GGC GGC GGT GGT TCT GGT GGC GGT GGC AGC GGC GGT GGC GGT AGC CAG GCA GGG CTG ACT CAG CC
19	linkM-Vk1a forward	GGC GGC GGT GGT TCT GGT GGC GGT GGC AGC GGC GGT GGC GGT AGC RAC ATC CAG ATG ACC CAG TCT C
20	linkM-Vk1b forward	GGC GGC GGT GGT TCT GGT GGC GGT GGC AGC GGC GGT GGC GGT AGC GMC ATC CAG TTG ACC CAG TCT C
21	linkM-Vk1c forward	GGC GGC GGT GGT TCT GGT GGC GGT GGC AGC GGC GGT GGC GGT AGC GCC ATC CRG ATG ACC CAG TCT C
22	linkM-Vk1d forward	GGC GGC GGT GGT TCT GGT GGC GGT GGC AGC GGC GGT GGC GGT AGC GTC ATC TGG ATG ACC CAG TCT C
23	linkM-Vk2a forward	GGC GGC GGT GGT TCT GGT GGC GGT GGC AGC GGC GGT GGC GGT AGC GAT ATT GTG ATG ACC CAG ACT C
24	linkM-Vk2b forward	GGC GGC GGT GGT TCT GGT GGC GGT GGC AGC GGC GGT GGC GGT AGC GAT RTT GTG ATG ACT CAG TCT C
25	linkM-Vk3a forward	GGC GGC GGT GGT TCT GGT GGC GGT GGC AGC GGC GGT GGC GGT AGC GAA ATT GTG TTG ACR CAG TCT C
26	linkM-Vk3b forward	GGC GGC GGT GGT TCT GGT GGC GGT GGC AGC GGC GGT GGC GGT AGC GAA ATA GTG ATG ACG CAG TCT C
27	linkM-Vk3c forward	GGC GGC GGT GGT TCT GGT GGC GGT GGC AGC GGC GGT GGC GGT AGC GAA ATT GTA ATG ACA CAG TCT C
28	linkM-Vk4a forward	GGC GGC GGT GGT TCT GGT GGC GGT GGC AGC GGC GGT GGC GGT AGC GAC ATC GTG ATG ACC CAG TCT C
29	linkM-Vk4b' forward	GGC GGC GGT GGT TCT GGT GGC GGT GGC AGC GGC GGT GGC GGT AGC GAT ATT GTG ATG ACC CAC ACT CC
30	linkM-Vk5a forward	GGC GGC GGT GGT TCT GGT GGC GGT GGC AGC GGC GGT GGC GGT AGC GAA ACG ACA CTC ACG CAG TCT C
31	linkM-Vk6a forward	GGC GGC GGT GGT TCT GGT GGC GGT GGC AGC GGC GGT GGC GGT AGC GAA ATT GTG CTG ACT CAG TCT C
32	linkM-Vk6b forward	GGC GGC GGT GGT TCT GGT GGC GGT GGC AGC GGC GGT GGC GGT AGC GAT GTT GTG ATG ACA CAG TCT C

In a more preferred embodiment of the present invention linker fragments, encoding ((Gly)₄Ser)₃ polypeptide linker, are added to the nucleic acid sequences encoding variable heavy and light chains of immunoglobulines. The linker parts of heavy and light chains

anneal to each other and prime a fill-in reaction in the presence of a TaqSE DNA Polymerase, such as for example TaqSE DNA Polymerase. Finally the heavy and light chains are assembled into a single gene using their DNA linker fragment parts.

5 Proceeding accordingly enables to obtain a vast number of antibodies artificially created by a randomly linking of nucleic acids encoding a variable region of an immunoglobuline light or heavy chain with a nucleic acid encoding a variable region of another immunoglobuline light or heavy chain, respectively, also comprising combinations of light and heavy chains for building up antigen binding sites not being present in the originally 10 obtained RNA-pool. As could be shown, using already naturally pre-formed parts of antigen binding sites on the variable region of the immunglobulines and combining those in a random manner also antibodies may be produced showing an enhanced and constant binding affinity to HIV proteins as compared to antibodies naturally produced in individuals infected with HIV.

15 Additionally restriction sites may be introduced into the DNA-fragments thus obtained, which are useful in subsequent applications, such as e.g. cloning steps. In principle any suitable restriction site may be used according to the requirements, while it is within the knowledge of the skilled person to CHOOSE appropriate ones. Restriction sites may be 20 introduced by any suitable method known in the art, such as e.g. using oligonucleotide primers comprising a nucleic acid sequence for a restriction site or using adapter molecules comprising a nucleic acid sequence for a restriction site combined with the 5'- and/or 3'- end, respectively.

25 In a preferred embodiment of the present invention *Sfi* I and *Not* I restriction sites are introduced to the ends of the linked nucleic acid fragments, which according to a preferred embodiment may comprise a light and heavy chain nucleic acid sequence, wherein the restriction sites are used for further cloning steps into cloning vectors. *Sfi* I and *Not* I restriction sites are added to the 5'- and 3'-ends of said linked fragments (ScFv gene), 30 respectively. These particular restriction sites occur with very low frequency in antibody genes and allow most of the obtained linked fragments, e.g. comprising the light and

heavy chain nucleic acid sequence, to be cloned as a single *Sfi* I/*Not* I fragment. In a more preferred embodiment of the present invention *Sfi* I and *Not* I restriction sites are introduced via oligonucleotide primers. Preferred *Sfi* I-site- and *Not* I-site- comprising oligonucleotide primers used are designed on basis of primer sequences from the article [21]. Primers useful for introducing *Sfi* I and *Not* I restriction sites at the ends of the obtained linked fragment comprising of the light and heavy chain nucleic acid sequence are shown in table 6.

10 **Table 6:** List of oligonucleotides primers for introduction of *Sfi* I and *Not* I restriction sites into the ends of the assembled scFv gene.

#	Name of primer, direction	Nucleotide sequence (5'-3')
1	JK2-NotI	TTC TCG ACT TGC GGC CGC TCG TTT GAT CTC CAG CTT GGT CCC
2	JK3-NotI	TTC TCG ACT TGC GGC CGC TCG TTT GAT ATC CAC TTT GGT CCC
3	JK14-NotI	TTC TCG ACT TGC GGC CGC TCG TTT GAT YTC CAC CTT GGT CCC
4	JK5-NotI	TTC TCG ACT TGC GGC CGC TCG TTT AAT CTC CAG TCG TGT CCC
5	JL235-NotI	TTC TCG ACT TGC GGC CGC TAG GAC GGT CAG CTY GGT CCC
6	JL1-NotI	TTC TCG ACT TGC GGC CGC TAG GAC GGT GAC CTT GGT CCC
7	JL7-NotI	TTC TCG ACT TGC GGC CGC GAG GRC GGT CAG CTG GGT GCC
8	JL6-NotI	TTC TCG ACT TGC GGC CGC GAG GAC GGT CAC CTT GGT GCC
9	JL4-NotI	TTC TCG ACT TGC GGC CGC ACC TAA AAT GAT CAG CTG GGT TCC
10	VH1aM-SfiI	CTC GCA ACT GCG GCC CAG CCG GCC CAG GTK CAG CTG GTG CAG TCT GG
11	VH1bM-SfiI	CTC GCA ACT GCG GCC CAG CCG GCC CAG GTC CAG CTT GTG CAG TCT GG
12	VH1cM-SfiI	CTC GCA ACT GCG GCC CAG CCG GCC SAG GTC CAG CTG GTA CAG TCT GG
13	VH1dM-SfiI	CTC GCA ACT GCG GCC CAG CCG GCC CAR ATG CAG CTG GTG CAG TCT GG
14	VH2aM-SfiI	CTC GCA ACT GCG GCC CAG CCG GCC CAG ATC ACC TTG AAG GAG TCT GGT
15	VH2bM-SfiI	CTC GCA ACT GCG GCC CAG CCG GCC CAG GTC ACC TTG ARG GAG TCT GG

16	VH3aM-SfiI	CTC GCA ACT GCG GCC CAG CCG GCC GAR GTG CAG CTG GTG GAG TCT G
17	VH3bM-SfiI	CTC GCA ACT GCG GCC CAG CCG GCC CAG GTG CAG CTG GTG GAG TCT G
18	VH3cM-SfiI	CTC GCA ACT GCG GCC CAG CCG GCC GAG GTG CAG CTG TTG GAG TCT G
19	VH3dM-SfiI	CTC GCA ACT GCG GCC CAG CCG GCC GAG GTG CAG CTG GTG GAG WCY G
20	VH4aM-SfiI	CTC GCA ACT GCG GCC CAG CCG GCC CAG STG CAG CTG CAG GAG TCS G
21	VH4bM-SfiI	CTC GCA ACT GCG GCC CAG CCG GCC CAG GTG CAG CTA CAG CAG TGG G
22	VH5b'-SfiI	CTC GCA ACT GCG GCC CAG CCG GCC GAR GTG CAG CTG GTG CAG TCT GG
23	VH6a'M-SfiI	CTC GCA ACT GCG GCC CAG CCG GCC CAG GTA CAG CTG CAG CAG TCA GG
24	VH7aM-SfiI	CTC GCA ACT GCG GCC CAG CCG GCC CAG GTG CAG CTG GTG CAA TCT GG

For cloning and expressing the obtained linked fragments comprising the light and heavy chain nucleic acid sequence any suitable cloning and/or expression vector known to one skilled in the art may be used. In a preferred embodiments phagemid vectors are used, 5 which comprise, for example, the pCANTAB 5E. coli phagemid vector.

The phagemid pCANTAB 5E carries both the M13 and Colel plasmid origins of replication and, thus, can be conveniently multiplied as plasmid or alternatively packaged as recombinant M13 phage with the aid of a helper phage, such as M13KO7. *Sfi* I and *Not* 10 I digested antibody variable region genes are cloned between the leader sequence and the main body of the M13 gene 3 in pCANTAB 5E phagemid vector. The resulting fusion protein retains the functions of both parent proteins. The g3p leader sequence directs transport of the protein to the inner membrane/periplasm of *E.coli* where the main g3p domain attaches the fusion protein to the tip of the assembling phage. pCANTAB 5E also 15 contains an amber translational stop codon at the junction between the cloned ScFv and the sequence for the g3p. The resulting pool of pCANTAB 5E plasmid derivatives, containing scFv fragments, is used for the transformation of *supE* strain of *E. coli*, such as TG1. In *supE* *E. coli* strains translation continues through the amber stop codon in pCANTAB 5E to produce the ScFv-g3p fusion protein displayed on the phage tip.

Table 7. Oligonucleotide primers used for reamplification of scFv fragment mixtures.

Primer	5'-3' nucleotide sequences
VH12467SfiIReampl	TGC GGC CCA GCC GGC CSA G
VH35SfiIReampl	TGC GGC CCA GCC GGC CGA RG
JL1235NotIReampl	GAC TTG CGG CCG CTA GGA CG
JL4NotIReampl	GAC TTG CGG CCG CAC CTA AAA TG
JL67NotIReampl	GAC TTG CGG CCG CGA GGR C
JK1234NotIReampl	GAC TTG CGG CCG CTC GTT TG
JK5NotIReampl	GAC TTG CGG CCG CTC GTT TAA TC

Recognition sites for *Not*I restriction endonuclease are marked blue; recognition sites for

5 *Sfi*I restriction endonuclease are marked green.

In non-suppressor strains, such as HB2151, the stop codon is recognized, protein synthesis is aborted at the end of the scFv gene, and the g3p fusion protein is not synthesized. In this case, the resulting ScFv protein is transported into the periplasmic space but is not

10 assembled into a phage particle since it lacks the gene 3 domain. Rather, the soluble antibody fragment accumulates in the periplasm and upon extended incubation, leaks into the medium. Therefore, HB2151 and similar *E. coli* strains are used for the production of the soluble antibodies after their infection by selected antigen-positive phages and cannot be used in current application. The steps of scFv libraries creation are presented in

15 Example 1.

2. The Enrichment of Recombinant Phagemid Library presenting HIV-Specific Antibody's scFv fragments (biopanning)

20 Expression of antibodies may be obtained in suitable hosts to obtain polypeptides capable to bind antigen and the polypeptides thus obtained with recombinant gp120-, gp 41- and native HIV-polypeptides isolated from different donors. Thereby, it may be advantageous, however not necessary, when the expressed polypeptide is presented on the host's surface. Suitable hosts for expression of antibodies include viral systems, prokaryotic and

25 eukaryotic cells and/or cell cultures.

In a preferred embodiment said antibody's fragments are expressed in bacteriophages M13 creating a phage display library, which enables display of a huge number of different constructs each represented by different phage for use in phage display technology. The phage display approach is a powerful tool for cloning immunoglobulin genes and for expressing 5 and detecting functional antibodies. It allows obtaining variable heavy and light chain fragments of antibodies as fusion proteins displayed on the phage surface as a pool or library of HIV-specific antibodies without stage of monoclonal antibodies selection. This approach makes it possible to quickly find antibodies to any antigen and to produce, in case of need, soluble variants thereof with and/or without glycosylation in other 10 expression systems.

Phagemid library panning is an in vitro technique which allows to screen a large number of clones very quickly, wherein phages presenting antibodies on their surface showing a binding affinity to selected HIV polypeptides may be identified and used for maintaining 15 the recombinant phagemid and producing new phages for further screening step. Phage-presenting antibodies library may be analyzed for the binding affinity with cross cycles of SDS-PAGE, Western blot and ELISA screening in the art to identify antigen-positive clones.

20 Since the displayed ScFv antibody fragments retain their antigen-binding capability, it is thus possible to enrich for recombinant phage expressing specific antibodies by affinity selection. With this approach, antibodies of defined specificity and affinity are quickly selected from a population. The obtained antibody genes library is being screened to improve antigen binding ability. This step of technology is called panning and comprises 25 that phages presenting HIV-specific ScFv fragments are subsequently bind and collected with

- i) recombinant gp120-, gp140-, gp160-, gp41 HIV-1 subtype A and B *env* peptides
- ii) native HIV *env* polypeptides isolated from different HIV-infected donors.

30 In a preferred embodiment since phage library is selected that show a binding affinity to all of the polypeptides listed above the number of displayed antibodies decreases from 10^7

– 10^{12} to 10^2 - 10^3 . Due to independent cycles of contacting said polypeptides with specific recombinant HIV polypeptides, wherein the sequence of those polypeptides are (i) known and are (ii) constant, and with native HIV-polypeptides isolated from different donors, wherein in these polypeptides mutations may have occurred, it was possible to select 5 antibodies, which bind to essentially all of HIV mutants known, indicating, that the antibodies may recognize essentially constant conformations on said HIV polypeptides.

Proceeding accordingly makes it possible to derive HIV-specific recombinant antibodies library presented on phage's surface, and being selected from the huge pool of ones from 10 infected individuals they exhibit a binding affinity to selected HIV polypeptides, even if mutations have occurred in these polypeptides, with two different methods:

- i) Standard biopanning procedure [4]
- ii) Embedding at nitrocellulose membrane with solid state immobilized native HIV peptides.

15

According to the first method i) for recombinant phage production 4×10^{10} pfu of M13KO7 helper phage was added to prepared log phase transformed TG1 E. coli culture for 1 hour pre-incubation and 12 hours incubation in presence of 100 μ g/ml Ampicillin and 50 μ g/ml Kanamycin at 37 °C stirring 250 rpm (the typical phage yield is 10^{10} to 10^{11} 20 ampicillin-transducing units per ml). Polypropylene tubes are recommended since phage may adsorb nonspecifically to other plastic surface.

Then PEG precipitation was performed. Bacterial culture is spinned at 1000g for 10 min., supernatant collected and cooled. 1/5 v/v cool solution 20%PEG/ 2,5MNaCl is added to 25 supernatant and incubated at 0°C for 60 min., then spin at 10000g in a Beckman JA-20 rotor for 20 minutes at 4°C. Discard the supernatant. The pellet (which may not be easily visible) is resuspended in 16 ml of 2x YT medium with 0.01% timerosal. We recommend the supernatant to be filtered through a 0.45 μ m filter if it will be stored (at 4°C). The solution containing recombinant phage is used for panning.

30

PEG precipitation and cycles of phage panning should be performed as soon as possible following rescue since some phage-displayed recombinant antibody preparations may be

unstable. Log phase TG1 cells colony from a minimal medium plate was transferred to 5 ml of 2x YT medium and incubated overnight at 37°C with shaking at 250 rpm. Then 10 ml of fresh 2x YT medium with 100 µl of the overnight culture was inoculated and incubated at 37°C with shaking at 250 rpm until the culture reaches an A600 of 0.3.

5

A 25 cm² tissue culture flask is coated with 5 ml of antigen diluted to 10 µg/ml in an appropriate buffer, e.g. PBS or 0.05M Na₂CO₃ (pH 9.6). Coating with antigen may be performed for 1-2 hours at room temperature or overnight at 4°C. The conditions for coating the plate, i.e. buffer and incubation temperature and time, depend on the antigen 10 and should be similar to the immunoassay conditions used for the original polyclonal or monoclonal antibody from which the new recombinant was derived. The coating concentration of the antigen can be varied depending on the affinity (antigen-binding capability) of the recombinant phage antibody desired. Less amount of antigen is required for high affinity antibodies than for those with low affinity. However, solution-based 15 selection may be preferable to solid-phase selection for isolating antibodies with specific affinities since the amount of antigen used in the selection can be more accurately controlled.

20 The flask is washed three times with PBS, emptying it completely after each wash. Then the flask is filled completely with blocking buffer to block any remaining sites on the flask surface and incubated at room temperature for 1 hour. The flask is washed again three times with PBS, emptying it completely after each wash.

25 Blocking buffer containing 0.01% thimerosal or 0.01% sodium azide as a preservative is freshly prepared. 16 ml of PEG-precipitated recombinant phage is diluted with 14 ml of blocking buffer (which contains a preservative) and incubated at room temperature for 10-15 minutes. Non-specific, hydrophobic protein-protein interactions may occur between native M13 phage proteins and some antigens during the panning step. This interaction can be reduced if Triton X-100 is added to the diluted phage supernatant to a final 30 concentration of 0.1%. Alternatively an elution specific bind phage by glycine or trypsin solution can be performed. 20 ml of the diluted recombinant phage are pored into the flask

and incubated for 2 hours at 37°C. Then the flask is emptied and washed 20 times with 30-50 ml of PBS and 20 times with PBS containing 0.1% Tween 20 (a wash bottle works well for dispensing the wash solutions). The flask is emptied completely each time.

- 5 The entire 10 ml of log-phase TG1 cells (see step 1) are added to the flask or panning vessel and incubated at 37°C for 1 hour. After 1 hour, 100 µl of the 10 ml cell suspension are removed. From them tenfold dilutions of the cell suspension in 2x YT medium (1:10, 1:100, 1:1000) are prepared. 100 µl of undiluted cells and 100 µl of each dilution are placed onto separate SOBAG plates using a sterile glass spreader. When dry, the plates
- 10 should be inverted and incubated overnight at 30°C. If the colonies are too small to pick after incubation, the plate can be left at 30°C for an additional 4-8 hours. The SOBAG plates can be handled as follows: a) Scrape the cells from the plate to generate stock cultures. Flood the plate with 5 ml of 2x YT medium and scrape the cells into the medium with a sterile glass spreader. Add glycerol to a final concentration of 15-30% and store at -
- 15 70°C. b) Seal the plates and store for up to 2 weeks at 4°C for rescue at a later time

According to a second method, modified from [25] ii) the mixture of native HIV peptides is run on a 10% SDS-PAGE gel, followed by electrotransfer onto nitrocellulose membrane in Western transfer buffer (25 mM Tris, 193 mM glycine, and 20% methanol).

- 20 The location of the antigen is determined by staining the membrane with either Ponceaus red or Coomassie brilliant blue. A 7 * 30-mm² section of membrane containing the protein band is excised and blocked by incubation with 10% porcine gelatin, 5 * 10¹¹ CFU/ml helper phage at 4°C overnight. After blocking, the membrane is transferred to the binding buffer (5% gelatin, 3 * 10¹¹ CFU/ml helper phage, 0.5 M NaCl) and 10¹² CFU of
- 25 scFv phagemid antibody library added. Phage library is incubated with membrane at 4°C for 4 h with gentle rocking. The membrane is washed six times with PBS, 0.1% Tween 20 (100-ml volume for each wash) and six times with PBS (100-ml volume for each wash). Alternatively, the spots are washed three times with PBS containing 0.1% Tween 20 (PBST) for 5 min, five times with 10% MPBS containing 25% glycerol for 20 min, and
- 30 finally three times with PBS for 5 min. Membrane containing the protein band is excised with a razor blade and phages are eluted with 100 mM TEA at RT for 10 min. After

neutralization, eluted phage particles are incubated with a gelatin-blotted membrane or gelatin-coated immunotube at RT for 30 min. The supernatant is then used to infect TG1. Phage is prepared from *E. coli* for the next round of selection as previously described .

5 ***3. Multiplication of viral material isolates of antiretroviral therapy naïve patients with PBMC-MT method***

It is known that HIV can successfully multiply in CD4-CCR5-CXCR4 receptors enriched cell cultures, however in practice this method has many limitations. First, infection titer 10 for native viral material from patients or laboratory strains for in vitro infection never comes for more than 1-2 percent of total virus concentration measured with different methods (RealTime RT PCR, p24 ELISA, etc.). It means, for example, that if number of virus copies in infection material is 10^5 the initial number of copies which researcher will be able to analyze from in vitro multiplication is 10^3 only, the rest 10^2 original HIV 15 possible variations will be lost for analysis. Second, the number of HIV variants passed in vitro infection selection is in the best cases several sequence variants from original 10^3 , therefore laboratory viral strains never represent the real situation with HIV genetic and peptides variability. And third, HIV from treated with HAART or other antiretroviral therapy patients loses ability to multiply in vitro, therefore resistant HIV variants cannot 20 be cultivated in vitro. Second, our experience of native virus cultivation proves that the best results are obtained when:

- 25 i) Lymphocytes of HIV-infected patients are incubated with healthy donor's lymphocytes isolated from heparinized fresh blood using Ficoll-paque solution as described [19]. Worth to mention that for HIV-1 subtype A widespread in the territory of Russian Federation in most cases infection is successful if HIV-infected lymphocytes are incubated with monocytes isolated from healthy donor's fresh blood as described [19].
- 30 ii) MT-2 or MT-4 or any other cell line being used for the incubation with HIV (CCR5F-CEM, PM-1, HeLa, U937, etc.) prepared in concentration $0,25 \times 10^6$ /ml has been co-cultivating then with equal number of HIV-propagated monocytes harvested twice by adding RPMI-1640 medium to a total volume of 50 ml and spinning at 425g for 10 min. Cell mixture is re-suspend in CL medium with

addition IL-2 10 μ l/ml and incubated at 37°C in an upright position in 25 cm² tissue culture flasks. Virus-containing medium is being collected every 3-4th day by taking out the half of culture medium replacing it with the same volume of a fresh medium (RPMI + 10 % FCS).

5

Effectiveness of viral infection activity is controlled with microscopic analysis of cell death and syncytium formation and also p24 ELISA test. Harvested culture medium was cleared from cells with spinning at 3000 rpm (1000g) for 15 minutes and stored at – 80°C.

10 ***4. Concentration of HIV pellets (by ultrafiltration, ultracentrifugation), virus inactivation and disruption***

Stock solution containing about 20 %/weight of viral particles is produced from blood plasma or culture supernatant. First supernatant is run spinning at 3000 rpm (1000g) for 15 15 minutes, then the obtained supernatant is run spinning at 13200 rpm (16000g) for next 15 minutes. About half of total sample volume of 20% sucrose is stratified to the bottom of ultracentrifuge tubes (the density of the sucrose solution is 1,16-1,18 g/sm³), then supernatant containing retroviral particles is pored above into the tube. Tubes were spinned at 38000 rpm MLS-50 rotor Optima MAX, Beckmann (160000g) during 1 hour 20 35 minutes [19]. The pellet is dissolved in small volume of culture media (for example, RPMI 1640).

Inactivation of HIV

Lysis of HIV pellets and obtaining HIV proteins

25 The first method is performed according to the described in [1]. Composition of HIV lysis buffer (radioimmunoprecipitation buffer) includes 20 mM Tris-Cl, pH 8.0, 120mM NaCl, 2mM EDTA, 0.5% Deoxycholate, 0.5% NP-40, 2 μ g PMSF, 10 μ g/ml apoprotein, 10 μ g/ml pepstatin A. After adding detergents mix gently on magnetic stirrer with low heating (50⁰ C)

30

The second method is standard for preparation of peptide's mixtures for massspectrometry and crystal analysis. pH of Obtained HIV-1 protein mixture was adjusted to 2.5 with 2N

HCl and incubated with 0.15% (wt/vol) porcine pepsin (Sigma Chemical Co., St Louis, MO) for 4 h at 37°C. Hydrolysis was stopped with heating to 80°C for 15 min, then pH adjusted to 7.5-8 with addition of 2M NaOH. Then hydrolyzed protein mixture was run through ultrafiltration with 10 kDa hydrolysis membrane and pepsin with the rest of non-5 hydrolysed proteins were removed. Filtered hydrolyzed protein mixture was lyophilized and stored at -80°C.

10 **5. Collecting the native HIV-1 env peptides with HIV-specific recombinant ScFv presenting phagemid library with reverse panning technique.**

The approaches to exploit phage display technique for vaccine development using antigen phage presented libraries is vaguely expressed in [35]. Before starting the procedure of recombinant phage ScFv libraries column embedding the M13 presented libraries are 15 checked for specificity with modified Western blotting method. Probes are run on a gradient SDS-PAGE followed by electrotransfer onto nitrocellulose [25]. The antigen spots are first soaked in PBS containing 1% Tween 20 for 1 h for renaturation of the blotted proteins. The membranes are further blocked with 4% gelatin solution in PBS at 37C for 2 h and incubated with 10¹² CFU/ml of phages (preincubated for 30 min at RT 20 with 1.5% BSA in 4% gelatin solution) at RT for 1 h. Then membranes are being washed three times with PBS, 0.1% Tween 20 and three times with PBS, phage binding is detected with incubation with a 1:8000 dilution of HRP-conjugated anti-M13 in 5% skimmed milk/PBS at RT for 1 h. After washing three times with PBS/0.1% Tween 20 and three times with PBS, the bands are visualized with ECL detection (Amersham). After 25 extensive washing with TPBS-blot, the membranes are incubated for 1 min in ECL reagents. Each membrane is subsequently incubated with a Hyperfilm-ECL and developed.

Recombinant mAbs usually show about 10-30 percent of affinity compared to native 30 antibodies isolated from the organism. However created with phage display technique panel of individual for each cohort of virus variants (patients) HIV-specific mAbs (phagemid library) is sufficient for selection of the majority of HIV env and other peptides and proteins for development of anti-HIV-1 preventive vaccines (Fig 7a,b, 8 a,b).

For phagemid library presenting recombinant phage production M13KO7 helper phage is added to overnight TG1 *E. coli* culture for 1 hour pre-incubation and 12 hours incubation in presence of 100 µg/ml ampicillin and 50 µg/ml kanamycin at 37 °C (the typical phage 5 yield is 10¹⁰ to 10¹¹ ampicillin-transducing units per ml). The culture is spunned at 1000g for 10 min., supernatant was collected and cooled. Then 1/5 v/v of PEG8000/NaCl (20%PEG/ 2,5MNaCl) solution is added to supernatant and incubated 1 hour at ice, then precipitation performed with spinning 10000g at 4°C for 20 minutes. The pellet is dissolved in LB or 10mM TrisHCl pH 8.0 and filtered through 0.45µm. Recombinant 10 phage can be stored at 4°C if 0.01% timerosal is added.

i) Embedding at supermacroporous monolithic epoxy-activated cryogel (Protista Biotechnology) chromatography columns with immobilized M13-specific mAbs.
M13-specific mAbs are embeded at the supermacroporous monolithic epoxy-activated 15 cryogel (Protista Biotechnology). For that the dry sorbent is re-suspended in 0.1 M NaHCO₃ pH 8.3 containing 0.5 M NaCl buffer. M13-specific mAbs are dissolved with the same buffer to concentration 10 mg/ml, added to the sorbent and incubated 1 hour at room temperature with mechanical stirring. After incubation the sorbent is washed with 5 volumes of the same 0.1 M NaHCO₃ pH 8.3 / 0.5 M NaCl buffer. For non-specific 20 reactive groups blockage the sorbent is incubated with 0.1M Tris-HCl buffer, pH 8.0 or 1 M ethanolamine, pH 8.0 for 2 hours at room temperature, then adjusted into 5ml chromatography columns.

For both methods first phage M13 particles specific to gp120, gp140, gp160 and their 25 fragments, gp41, p24 were incubated at 37°C for 40 min. with hydrolyzed HIV-1 peptides mixture obtained as described above (stage 4). Then phage particles were embedded with help of immobilized M13 phage-specific antibodies either at:

Prepared supermacroporous monolithic epoxy-activated cryogel column with embedded 30 M13-specific mAbs is balanced with 0.05 M Tris-HCl, pH 8.0 buffer, then recombinant M13 in the same buffer is adjusted for 5 hours with speed 0.5 ml/min using liquid

chromatography system ActaPrime Plus (GE Healthcare). Then the column is washed with 5 volumes of the same 0.05 M Tris-HCl, pH 8.0 buffer.

Recombinant phage embedding is studied with scanning probe microscopy method 5 (atomic force microscopy). The cryogel with successfully embedded phage HIV-specific ScFv library is presented at Fig. 6b, control supermacroporous monolithic epoxy-activated cryogel column structure is shown at Fig. 6a.

Hydrolyzed in 0.05 M Tris-HCl, pH 8.0 buffer HIV-1 peptides mixture is pored at 10 embedded affine column for 5 hours with speed 0.5 ml/min. Then the column is washed with 5 volumes of the same 0.05 M Tris-HCl, pH 8.0 buffer.

The phage which binds HIV peptides was eluted with 0.1M glycine pH 2.2 gradient. 15 Obtained fractions are incubated in glycine elution buffer with presence of 0.001M PMSF for 5 hours at room temperature until phage-antigen complexes are re-adjusted completely.

The HIV peptides were analyzed [2] and purified using high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC, Waters). Analytical reversed-phase HPLC was performed on a Waters 1525 HPLC system equipped with a Symmetry C 18 column (5 μ m, 4.6 mm x 150 20 mm, flow rate 0.5 ml/min). Preparative reversed-phase HPLC is performed on Waters 1525 HPLC system using Symetry C-18 columns (10 μ m, 5.0 cm x 25 cm) and a Waters UV detector. Linear gradients of acetonitrile in water/0.1% trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) were used to elute bound peptides.

25 ***6. Quantitative and sequence analysis of env peptides variability and frequency with Liquid Chromatography Mass Spectrometry (LC-MS) method;***

Native HIV-1 peptides were collected as a source of samples from reverse panning HIV-specific phage library. Quantitative selection, mass distribution and characterization of *env* 30 peptides were performed with mono-dimensional Liquid Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (LC-MS-MS analysis).

The protein stripes from SDS-PAGE gels looking similar to [10] and single spots from 2D that were not identified as peptide mass fingerprint were analyzed with ion electrospray quadrupole mass analyzer trap method using Esquire 6000plus instrument (Bruker Daltonics, Bremen, Germany). The samples acquisition was provided from Low Pressure 5 Chromatography system Ultimate LC Packing and samples selector Famos LC Packing (Dionex, CA, USA) on-line regime. The chromatography part consists of two consequently connected columns with an electromagnetic valve between them. The first column (100 μ m x3sm) with hydrophobic polymer phase Poros R2, large pore's diameter, analogous C₈, is used for samples concentration and desalination. The second column (75 10 μ m x25sm) with Phenomex sorbent, grain size 5 μ m, pore diameter 300 \AA , analogous C₁₈, is used for separation of desalinated mixture of triptic peptides. The conditions for chromatography separation are as follows: 200 μ l/min with actual exhaust velocity 900nl/min before splitter and 200 nl/min during separation. Linear gradient from 5% to 60% solution B (75% acetonitrile, 25% isopropanol, 0.1% formic acid) is running for 15 peptides separation for 48 minutes.

All measurements are taken between 300-2500 m/z with trap mass optimization equal 700. Ions with charge number equal 2 or higher and intensity higher than the threshold are taken for tandem experiments. The obtained mass-prints are being sent into MASCOT 20 search system. The search is run through proteomics database, results are verified with software complex Scaffold 01-07-00 (<http://www.proteomesoftware.com>) for peptides identification confirmation. Peptides with identification expectancy more than 95% are listing in the final schedule. All observed peptide masses matched with the calculated average masses within 0.5 Da.

25

The charts represent distributions of hydrophobic (axis Y positive indexes) and hydrophilic (negative indexes) fragments of polypeptide sequence in env protein molecule (Fig. 3).

onf: Confidence (0=low, 9=high)

30 Pred: Predicted secondary structure (H=helix, E=strand, C=coil)

AA: Target sequence

Hydrophobic aminoacids relative indexes :

Ala: 1.800 Arg: -4.500 Asn: -3.500 Asp: -3.500 Cys: 2.500 Gln: -3.500
 5 Glu: -3.500 Gly: -0.400 His: -3.200 Ile: 4.500 Leu: 3.800 Lys: -3.900
 Met: 1.900 Phe: 2.800 Pro: -1.600 Ser: -0.800 Thr: -0.700 Trp: -0.900
 Tyr: -1.300 Val: 4.200 Asx: -3.500 Glx: -3.500 Xaa: -0.490

a) #A1.RU.03.03RU20_06_13_AY500393

10

gp120 inner domain **v1** **v2**
 CKAAENLWTVVYVGVPVWRDAETTLFCASDAKAYDKEVHNWATHACVPTDPNPQEIALE
 NVTEKFDMWKNNMVEQMQTDIISLWDQSLKPCVKLTPLCVTLNCAEPPNSISSNNNSVNNSN
 15 **SSDS**VFEEMKNCTFNMTTELRDKRKTVHSLFYKLDIVSTGSNGSGQYRLINCNTSAMTQA
 CPKVTFEPPIHYCAPAGFAILKCKDTNFTGTGPCKNVSTVQCTHGIKPV

gp120 outer domain **v3** **v4** **v5**

VSTQLLLNGSLAEKEVMXRSENI TDNGKXIIIVQLTEPVNITCIRPGNNRTSIRIGPGQT
 20 FYATXDVGDIRKAYCXVSRAAWXSTLQKISTQLRKYFNNKTIXFKNNSGGDLEVTHSF
 NCGGEFFYCNTDLFNSTWDGXGXTXITXANGT-
 25 **ITLPCRIKQIINMWQRVGQAMYAPPIKGSIRCESNITGLXLTRDGGGTNXXETFRPIG**
 GN

gp120 inner domain

25 GGNMRDNWRSELYKYKVVKIEPIGVAPTRAKRRVVEREKR

b) B.RU.04.04RU128005_AY682547

30 **gp120 inner domain** **v1** **v2**
 CSAAGNLWTVVYVGVPVWKEADTTLFCASDAKGXSTEVHNWATHACVPTDPNPQEIDLE
 NVTENFNWQNNMVEQMHEDIISLLDQSLKPCVKLTPLCVTLNKNMVEQMHEDIISLWD
 QSLKPCVTLTPLCVTLNCTDTRNSTITDNITNNSTTMGKEEIKNCFSFNTTNIRNKMQKEY
 35 **ALFYKLDIVPIGDNTSYMLTSXNTSVITQACPKVSFEPIHYCAPAGFAILKCKENKF**
 NGTGPCKNVSTVQCTHGIKPV

35 **gp120 outer domain** **v3** **v4** **v5**

VSTQLLLNGSLAEEVVRSRNFSDNAKIIIVQLKDPVQINCTRPSNNTRKSISIGPGXA
 FYATGDIIGDIRXAHCNLSGADWTKTLEQIVKKLXEQYNKTIVFKQSSGGDPEIXMHSFN
 40 CGGEFFYCNTTKLFNSTWENNSTNSTXNETGNXTITLPCRIKQIINRWQEVGKAMYAPPI
 KGQIKCSSNITGLLTRDGGSNSTNNETFRPAGGD

gp120 inner domain

GGDIRDNWRSELYKYKVVKIEPLGVAPTMKRRVVQREKR

45 c) #B.RU.04.04RU129005_AY751406

gp120 inner domain **v1** **v2**
 SSXAEQLWTVVYVGVPVWKEADTTLFCASDARALNTEXHNWATHACVPTDPNPQEXLLE
 NVTENFNWQNNMVEQMHEDIISLLDQSLKPCVKLTPLCVTLNKNMVEQMHEDIISLWD
 QSLKPCVTLTPLCVTLNCTDTRNSTITDNITNNSTTMGKEEIKNCFSFNTTNIRNKMQKEY
 50 **YKLDIVPIDDAKNSTNYRLISCNTSVLTQACPKVSFEPIHYCAPAGFAILKCKDKKFN**
 GTGPCTNVSTVXCTHGIKPV

gp120 outer domain v3 v4 v5
VSTQLLLNGSLAEEEVIRSANFTNNAKTIIVQLNESXVINCTRXPXNNTRKSIPIGPGRAY
FYTTGDIIGDIRQAHCXLSSTKWNDTLRQIVEKLREQFGNKTIFKNQSSGGDPEIVMHSF
5 NCGGEFFYCNSTPLFNSTWNSSHGDSTERSNTNESTITLATORIKQIINMWQKVQAMYAP
PIRGQISCSSNITGLLTRDGGANNSTEVFRPGGX

gp120 inner domain
GGXMRDNXRSELYKYXVVKIEPLGVXPTKAKRRVVQREKX

10

7. Cloning of major HIV env peptides and production of recombinant peptides for vaccine development in *Leishmania tarentolae*

HIV lifecycle is taking place in humans, monkeys or rodents and glycosylation of its 15 proteins is closer to mammalian metabolism. Eukaryotic expression systems comprise yeast systems, filamentous fungi, but also cell cultures from insects, mammals and/or plants. Both gp120 and gp41 are highly glycosylated in their outer domains. If glycosylation of the expressed fragment or protein is desired, expression should be carried out in eukaryotic systems, for example in yeasts, mammalian cell cultures, leishmania cell 20 cultures, baculovirus expression cultures. Expression in mammalian cells such as CHO-K1 (Chinese hamster cells) or Cos-7 (Green African monkey renal epithelium cells) is possible but as mammalian cell has millions of proteins in cell metabolism the expression of recombinant ones is rather low, and produced recombinants are difficult for chromatography isolation. Consequently we made our choice at *Leishmania tarentolae* as 25 the *env* peptides production system.

After quantitative mass-spectrometry analysis gp120 variants representing the overwhelming majority in the pool are sequenced and being proceeded for cloning. As it was shown in a number of publications gp41 sequence variations are not crucial for HIV- 30 specific immune response (Fig. 10d, Example 4). As gp41 glycosylation level and coupling to gp120 matters for eliciting HIV-specific antibodies more than its sequence variability [31] we considered to take only gene of one variant from patients cohort as a standard component for cloning. On the basis of the obtained gp120 protein sequences, the corresponding proviral DNA fragments, encoding gp120 *env* peptides genes are amplified 35 with two-round nested PCR from patient's lymphocytes cDNA matrix using specific

primer pairs (Tab. 8). Primers itself and their sets can be vary depending on results of LC-MS analysis.

It is possible to make cloning of DNA fragments encoding the whole gp120 and gp41 peptides, gp120 inner domain and gp120 outer domain, gp41 ecto- domain (please see gp120 structure Fig. 10 a,b,c). The PCR amplification scheme of HIV-1 DNA fragments, encoding gp120, gp41 and their major domains is presented on Fig. 11 a, b. The set of primers for env gp120, gp41 and their domain amplification are presented in Table 8. Restriction sites are chosen according to cloning vector variant and for *NcoI* are marked with pink, for *XbaI* – with blue, for *NotI* – with orange, for *NheI* – with green. What regions are the most suitable for cloning for the best immunization results in each case is rather a matter of art or experienced researchers choice.

15 Table 8. Oligonucleotide primers used for amplification of HIV-1 gp120, gp41 and DNA regions, encoding their major domains.

Primer	5'-3' nucleotide sequences	Amplified fragment
<i>Env For NcoI</i>	AAT ACC ATG GAA GCG AGG GGG ATG CAG AGG	<i>Env</i>
<i>Env For XbaI</i>	ATA TCT AGA GCC GCA GAA AAC TTG TGG GTC AC	<i>Env</i>
<i>Env Reverse NotI</i>	AT AGC GGC CGC TCA TTA TTG CAA AGC CTT TTC TGC GCC YTG TCT G	<i>Env</i>
<i>Env Reverse NheI</i>	ATA ATA GCT AGC TTG CAA AGC CTT TTC TGC GCC YTG TCT G	<i>Env</i>
gp120 For	ATA CCA TGG GCC GCA GAA AAC TTG TGG GTC AC	gp120
gp120 Rev	AT AGC GGC CGC TCA TTA TCT TTT TTC TCT CTC CAC CAC TCT TC	
gp120 Rev Inner	AT AGC GGC CGC TCA TTA GCC ATT TAA CAG CAG TTG AGT TGA TAC	gp120 inner* domain
gp120 For Outer	ATA CCA TGG GTA GTA TCA ACT CAA CTG CTG TTA AAT GGC	gp120 outer domain
gp120 Rev Outer	AT AGC GGC CGC TCA TTA CCT CAT ATT TCC TCC TAT A GG TCT G	
gp41 For	ATA TCT AGA GCA ATT GGA CTG GGA GCC GCC	gp41
gp41 Rev	ATA GCT AGC TCA TTA TTG TAA AGC CTT TTC TRC GCC	

gp41 Rev Ecto	ATA GCT AGC TCA TTA TAT TTT TAT ATA CCA TAA CCA ATT TGA TAT G	gp41* ectodomain
V2 For	ATA CCA TGG ACT TTC AAC ATG ACC ACA GAA YTA AGA G	gp120 V2 loop
V2 Rev	AT AGC GGC CGC GCA ATT TAT TAG TCT ATA CTG CCC ACT AC	
V3 For	ATA CCA TGG TGT ATC AGA CCT GGC AAC AAT ACA AG	gp120 V3 loop
V3 Rev	AT AGC GGC CGC ACA ATA TGC TTT TCT TAT GTC CCC TAT TAC	
V4 For	ATA CCA TGG TGC AAT ACA ACA GAC CTG TTC AAT AG	gp120 V4 loop
V4 Rev	AT AGC GGC CGC GCA TGG CAG AGT TAT AGT TCC ATT G	

- 120 For primer was used as forward primer for amplification of gp120 inner domain; 41 For primer was used as forward primer for amplification of gp41 ectodomain.

5

Several features are crucial for choice of expression system for recombinant proteins production for vaccine development. Their expression has to be: i) inducible; ii) similarly glycosylated or passing mammalian posttranslational modification.

i) Inducible expression is necessary for achieving a reasonable amount and 10 concentration of recombinant peptides. As it is shown on Fig. 12 in an inducible system the expression of recombinant protein is visible on SDS-PA gel electrophoresis scans (Fig. 12a). In case cells are transfected with non-enducible expression vector usually it has to be detected with Western blotting because it is not evident in SDS-PAGE (Fig. 12b).

ii) Glycosylation of recombinant peptides produced for vaccination should match the 15 natural typical for virus host – eukaryotic lymphocyte cells – as much as possible. To obtain any sufficient production of recombinant proteins in eukaryotic cell cultures among millions of their own proteins is difficult and too expensive. Therefore it is possible to run production of HIV-1 envelope proteins (gp120, gp41 and the entire gp160) in yeasts strain, insect cells or eukaryotic cellular parasite system. Our considered choice is 20 trypanosomatid protozoan host *Leishmania tarentolae*, which combines eukaryotic protein expression/folding/ modification type with easy handling and is also not pathogenic to mammals. The main advantage of this expression system is the mammalian-type

posttranslational modification of target proteins, such as glycosilation, phosphorylation or prenylation (Fig. 13).

The most convenient method is cloning of HIV-1 envelope proteins in the family of 5 pLEXSY vectors from LEXSYcon2 Expression and LEXSinduce2 Expression Kits designed by Jena Bioscience GmbH. In trypanosomatid protozoa mRNAs are transcribed as polycistronic precursors which are posttranscriptionally processed into individual mRNAs by trans-splicing and polyadenylation within the intergenic regions. Regulation of protein expression in these species occurs mainly on the level of RNA and may be 10 influenced by the structure of the intergenic regions. In pLEXSY vectors intergenic regions are used which were optimized for expression of heterologous proteins in *L. tarentolae* (Jena Bioscience GmbH).

15 The pLEXSY-2 vectors allow constitutive expression of target proteins either with or without secretory signal peptide (SP on fig. 14), following integration of the expression cassette into the chromosomal 18S rRNA locus (*ssu*). Thus, the same vector can be used for cloning of ORFs either for cytosolic or for secretory expression. The LmSAP signal peptide encoded on these vectors was derived from the gene for secreted acid phosphatase 20 (*lmsap1*) of *Leishmania mexicana*. In-frame fusion of the ORF of a target HIV-1 protein to this signal peptide allows secretory expression in LEXSY hosts, whereas cloning into any of the restriction sites at the 5' end of the signal peptide-encoding sequence will result in cytosolic expression.

25 Insertion of target gene into pLEXSY expression vector.

The pLEXSY-2 vectors allow directional insertion of the target gene cassette by replacement of a 1 kb stuffer fragment. The obtained ligation mixture is used for transformation of the competent *E. coli* cells which tolerate *Leishmania* sequences (Stbl2, Stbl4, XL-1, XL-10, SURE etc.). Selection of the recombinant *E. coli* clones is performed 30 with Ampicillin. Following construction in *E. coli* the expression plasmid is linearized by complete digestion with *Swa*I and after that the expression cassette with the target gene is

integrated into the chromosomal 18S rRNA *ssu* locus of the LEXSY host P10 by homologous recombination. There are no signals for transcription and/or translation in *E. coli* preceding the target gene insertion site and, thus, the lack of gene expression in *E. coli* is of advantage for generation of constructs for proteins toxic for *E. coli*.

5

For constitutive cytosolic or for constitutive secretory expression supported by HIV-1 envelope signal peptide HIV-1 envelope genes (gp120, gp41 and the entire *env* gene, encoding signal peptide, gp120 and gp41) are amplified with primers containing *NcoI* (for) and *NheI* (rev) sites (Table 8), digested with *NcoI* / *NheI* and cloned in pLEXSY-2

10 vectors. In such configuration the target HIV-1 protein is fused to a C-terminal His6 stretch. Otherwise, HIV-1 envelope genes are amplified with primers containing *NcoI* (for) and *NotI* (rev) sites, digested with *NcoI* / *NheI* and cloned in pLEXSY-2 vectors. In this case the obtained target HIV-1 protein lacks C-terminal His6 stretch.

15 For constitutive secretory expression ensured by LmSAP signal peptide from the pLEXSY-2 vectors HIV-1 envelope genes (gp120, gp41 and the entire *env* gene, lacking signal peptide part) are amplified with primers containing *XbaI* (for) and *NheI* (rev) (Table 7), digested with *XbaI* / *NheI* and cloned in pLEXSY-2 vectors. In such configuration the target HIV-1 protein is fused to a C-terminal His6 stretch. Otherwise, HIV-1 envelope

20 genes are amplified with primers containing *XbaI* (for) and *NotI* (rev) sites, digested with *XbaI* / *NotI* and cloned in pLEXSY-2 vectors. In this case the obtained target HIV-1 protein lacks C-terminal His6 stretch.

Note: the *XbaI*, *NcoI*, *NheI* and *NotI* restriction sites are rare for HIV-1 subtype A1 *env* genes from the former SU. Map of the pLEXSY-2 vector is presented on Fig. 14.

25 LEXSinduce2 Expression Kit contains pLEXSY_I-neo2 (encoding aminoglycoside phosphotransferase) and is suitable for tetracycline-inducible bacteriophage-T7polymerase-driven expression in the LEXSY host T7-TR.

Recombinant proteins expression.

30 The pLEXSY_I-2 vectors allow inducible expression of target proteins either with or without secretory signal peptide. Thus, the same vector can be used for cloning of ORFs

either for inducible cytosolic or for inducible secretory expression. The LmSAP signal peptide encoded on these vectors was derived from the gene for secreted acid phosphatase (lmsap1) of *Leishmania mexicana*. In-frame fusion of the ORF of a target protein to this signal peptide allows secretory expression in LEXSY hosts, whereas cloning into any of 5 the restriction sites at the 5' end of the signal peptide-encoding sequence will result in cytosolic expression (Fig. 5). pLEXSY_I-2 vector family ensure the inducible expression of target proteins following integration of the expression cassette into the chromosomal ornithine decarboxylase (*odc*) locus of the *Leishmania tarentolae* T7-TR recipient strain, which constitutively expresses bacteriophage T7 RNA polymerase and TET repressor 10 under the control of host RNA polymerase I. In the first cloning step the target gene is supplied with linker sequences containing restriction sites that allow insertion into the pLEXSY_I-2 vectors downstream of the T7 promoter/TET operator arrangement. These vectors contain optimized non-translated regions flanking the target gene insertion sites, which provide the splicing signals for posttranscriptional mRNA processing. Following 15 construction in *E. coli* the expression plasmid is linearized and integrated into the *odc* locus of the LEXSY host T7-TR by homologous recombination.

For tetracycline inducible cytosolic or for tetracycline inducible secretory expression 20 ensured by HIV-1 envelope signal peptide HIV-1 envelope genes (gp120, gp41 and the entire *env* gene, encoding signal peptide, gp120 and gp41) are amplified with primers containing *Nco*I (for) and *Nhe*I (rev) sites, digested with *Nco*I / *Nhe*I and cloned in pLEXSY-2 vectors. In such configuration the target HIV-1 protein is fused to a C-terminal His6 stretch. Otherwise, HIV-1 envelope genes are amplified with primers containing *Nco*I 25 (for) and *Not*I (rev) sites, digested with *Nco*I / *Not*I and cloned in pLEXSY-2 vectors. In this case the obtained target HIV-1 protein lacks C-terminal His6 stretch.

For tetracycline inducible secretory expression ensured by LmSAP signal peptide from 30 the vector HIV-1 envelope genes (gp120, gp41 and the entire *env* gene, lacking signal peptide part) are amplified with primers containing *Xba*I (for) and *Nhe*I (rev), digested with *Xba*I / *Nhe*I and cloned in pLEXSY-2 vectors. In such configuration the target HIV-1

protein is fused to a C-terminal His6 stretch. Otherwise, HIV-1 envelope genes are amplified with primers containing *Xba*I (for) and *Not*I (rev) sites, digested with *Xba*I / *Not*I and cloned in pLEXSY-2 vectors. In this case the obtained target HIV-1 protein lacks C-terminal His6 stretch.

5

The entire HIV-1 *env* gene, cloned in pLEXSY vectors family in *Nco*I/*Nhe*I or *Nco*I/*Not*I sites, or HIV-1 *env* gene lacking inherent signal peptide and, instead, fused with LmSAP signal peptide from pLEXSY vectors (cloned in pLEXSY vectors in *Xba*I/*Nhe*I or *Xba*I/*Not*I sites) can be used for creation of plasmid constructions, allowing rapid replacement of particular gp120 sequence by other gp120 sequence variants obtained from different HIV-1 viral strains. For this purpose the additional *Xba*I site is introduced by site-specific mutagenesis into the *env* gene sequence between gp120 end and gp41 start. After that the pLEXSY::HIV-1 *env* plasmid construction is digested by *Nco*I/*Xba*I (when the entire *env* gene was cloned in *Nco*I/*Nhe*I or *Nco*I/*Not*I sites) or by *Xba*I alone (when HIV-1 *env* lacking its inherent signal peptide was cloned in *Xba*I/*Nhe*I or *Xba*I/*Not*I sites) and gp120 sequence is removed. The obtained plasmid derivative is suitable for cloning of gp120 sequences, obtained from other HIV-1 viral variants by PCR amplification with primers containing *Nco*I (for) or *Xba*I (for) and *Xba*I (rev) sites.

20

Cultivation of LEXSY-2 host and expression strains.

Leishmania grows in aerobic conditions in two stages: promastigote with flagella (wild types in insect host) and amastigote in vertebrate host. *In vitro* both stages in T7-TR LEXSY-2 host can be cultivated in the dark at 26°C in complex media (LEXSY BHI, or 25 LEXSY YS) or chemically defined media (Synthetic LEXSY medium), Media is being prepared from powder LEXSY BHI 37 g/l, autoclaved (amber color) and stored up to 6 months. Before use media is supplemented with 5 µg/ml Hemin, and with 100 µg/ml Penicillin and 50 µg/ml Streptomycin to prevent bacterial infections. The media can be stored at 4°C in the dark and used within 2 weeks after supplementation. There is no need 30 to add sera to complex media, fetal calf serum do not enhance growth of *L. tarentolae*. In case of growth inhibition of the host or LEXSY strains cells should be spun 5 min at

2000g, resuspended carefully in fresh medium, and incubation is continued. The strain can be maintained as continuous suspension culture with regular dilutions at 1:10 to 1:50 rates. Best results are obtained with inoculations during mid-late growth phase (OD 2-3; 8×10^7 - 1.4×10^8 cells/ml). For strain maintenance it is convenient to dilute 10 ml cultures 1:20 on 5 Monday and Friday and incubate TC flask upright. Cells viability is visible under the microscope as a motile promastigote with moving flagella; dead cells are of round or disrupted form, they don't move.

10 Recombinant protein expression cultivation may be performed in ventilated tissue culture (TC) flasks for suspension cultures, culture volume 10 to 200 ml or in Erlenmeyer flasks, agitated in an incubator at approx. 140 rpm, culture volume of 50 ml to 1 liter in standard bioreactors, up to 100 liter. The selection of recombinants for vector pLEXSY-neo2 is in presence of 50 µg/ml Neomycin.

15 The LEXSY host and LEXSY expression strains may be stored at -80°C in 20% glycerol for at least one year. $\frac{1}{4}$ of volume of autoclaved Glycerol (80%) and $\frac{3}{4}$ of volume of culture grown in LEXSY BHI* medium from mid growth phase $4 - 8 \times 10^7$ cells/ml (OD 1.2 - 1.8) are added to a 15 ml Falcon tube, mixed with glycerol and distributed into sterile cryovials. Vials are kept 10 min at room temperature, then 1 hour on wet ice, at -20°C for 20 some time and transferred to -80°C for long term storage. For the reactivation of glycerol stocks cryovials are thawed on ice, the content is pored into 10 of supplemented media and incubated in upright ventilated flasks at 26 °C in static position for 2 days until culture gets turbid.

25 Preparation of the expression plasmid for LEXSY host transfection.
1 - 5 µg of expression plasmid containing the target gene obtained from E.coli is digested to completion with *Swa*I. Generated 2.9 kbp fragment representing the *E. coli* part and a larger fragment representing the linearized expression cassette with the target gene to be integrated into the chromosomal *ssu* locus of the LEXSY host are run in Agarose gel.
30 Larger fragment expression cassette is isolated using Agarose Gel Extraction Kit. Enzymes and buffer salts may be removed with a PCR Purification Kit. Alternatively,

precipitate the digest with ethanol, wash with 70% ethanol and redissolve in max. 50 μ l sterile double distilled water or 10 mM Tris pH 8 per transfection.

Transfection of the LEXSY host strain by electroporation

- 5 For efficient transfection *L. tarentolae* pre-culture is inoculated 1:20 in 10 ml LEXSY BHI medium and incubated in tissue culture (TC) flask upright @ 26°C, two days after pre-culture is diluted 1:10 in 10 ml medium and incubate overnight at the same conditions. Grown culture should contain 6×10^7 cells/ml (OD 1.4 wavelength between 550 and 600 nm, 3% formalin); ensured by microscopy that the cells are vital and of droplike shape.
- 10 Cells are spinned for 5 min, 2000g at room temperature and $\frac{1}{2}$ volume of supernatant is removed. The pellet is resuspended in remaining medium (10^8 cells/ml) and put on wet ice for 10 min. 0.1 - 5 μ g transforming DNA in max. 50 μ l water or Tris buffer is ready on wet ice in parallel tubes. 350 μ l pre-chilled cells are added to the tube with DNA and transferred to the electroporation cuvette d=2 mm on wet ice avoiding air bubbles.
- 15 Electroporation parameters are 450V, 450 μ F, pulse time 5-6 msec. After electroporation the cuvette is back on ice for exactly 10 min. Thereafter electroporated cells are transferred with capillary to 10 ml LEXSY BHI and incubated overnight 26°C (ca. 20h, OD 0.3-0.4)

20 Selection of transgenic LEXSY strains

For establishment of expression strains it is possible to use routinely two methods described below in parallel. The similar expression levels are repeatedly found when comparing cultures derived from clonal or non-clonal selections following transfection with linearized expression cassettes designed for chromosomal integration. However,

- 25 transfection of circular expression plasmids requires clonal selection, since the episomes tend to amplify and to eventually integrate into the genome in a heterogeneous manner. Non-clonal selection in suspension cultures following transfection with circular DNA usually resulted in reduced expression levels.

Clonal selection by plating on solid media

LEXSY host cells are selected onto freshly prepared agar plates. 1 - 4 batches of 2 ml from the transfected 10 ml o/n culture are withdrawn, the remaining culture may be used in parallel for non-clonal selection. Cells are spun for 5 min at 2000g and 20°C, the 5 pellet is resuspended in 50- 100 µl residual medium, resuspended cells are spread onto freshly prepared LEXSY BHI agar supplemented with 50 µg/ml Neomycin with method of streaking the cells onto nitrocellulose filters placed on the surface of the agar. Plating is easier on these membranes than directly on the 1% agar, and swarming of cells is diminished. Except that, plating on membranes allows filter lifts for testing expression 10 profiles of clonal populations e.g. by fluorescence scanning or specific detection methods for the given target protein. Plates are sealed with parafilm and incubated bottom up at 26°C.

5 – 7 days after plating small, defined colonies begin to appear, on 7 – 9 days after plating 15 when colonies have grown up to 1 – 2 mm d they can be transferred to 0.2 ml of selective growth medium in a 96-well plate using a pipette tip, after 1 day of incubation - into 1 ml selective medium in a 24-well plate. After another 24 – 48h incubation at 26°C the cultures are expanded into 10 ml selective medium in TC flasks and can be used for evaluation and cryoconservation.

20

Selection in suspension culture

As soon as the 10 ml o/n cultures obtained from the transfection experiments (see 4.4.) start to get slightly turbid (OD_{600} 0.4, ca. 10^7 cells/ml; usually approx. 20 h after electroporation) 50 µg/ml Neomycin is added and incubation continued for 7 days at 25 26°C. Recombinant cells are motile under the microscope, of drop-like shape and grow as a “cloudy” suspension culture whereas the cells in the negative control begin to die during the selection period and appear as spherical or irregular forms without flagella under the microscope. Usually one consecutive transfer into fresh medium with Neomycin at 1:10 inoculation rate at 7th day of selection is enough to get a turbid culture of antibiotic- 30 resistant, recombinant cell line.

Confirmation of genomic integration and recombinant env peptides expression

Integration of the expression cassette into the *ssu* locus can be confirmed by diagnostic PCR or sequencing using genomic DNA of transgenic strains as template. For pLEXSY_I-2 vectors diagnostic PCR (annealing temperature 55°C) is performed with the antibiotic

5 resistance cassette forward primer and *odc* reverse primer P1510 (Table 9). Integration of the expression cassette into the *odc* locus will result in a characteristic fragment (1.9 or 2.0 kbp resp.), which is not observed in control reactions. In addition, you may perform diagnostic PCR (annealing temperature 60°C) with *odc* forward primer A1304 and *aprt* reverse primer A1715 (hybridizing within the 5'utr of the target gene). Integration of the

10 expression cassette into the *odc* locus will yield a characteristic 1.1 kbp fragment not obtained in control reactions where the template is the expression plasmid or genomic DNA from the LEXSY host strain.

Expression of the target protein in recombinant LEXSY strains is evaluated by SDS-PAGE and Western blotting of cell extracts or, in case of secretory expression, aliquots 15 from supernatants. For obtaining optimal expression it is optional to calibrate average 1 µg/ml Tetracycline induction of expression in different Tetracycline concentrations, cultivation conditions and time of harvest for each individual protein.

Table 9: Sequences of the primers available for LEXSinduce2 kits (Jena Bioscience).

Primer	5'-3' nucleotide sequences	
Insert sequencing forward P1442	CCG ACT GCA ACA AGG TGT AG	all "AP" expression vectors with 5' utr <i>aprt</i>
Insert sequencing reverse A264	CAT CTA TAG AGA AGT ACA CGT AAA AG	all LEXSI expression vectors
Odc forward primer A1304	TCC GCC ATT CAT GGC TGG TG	Integration diagnostic of all <i>odc</i> expression vectors
Appt reverse primer A1715	TAT TCG TTG TCA GAT GGC GCA C	Integration diagnostic of all <i>aprt</i> expression vectors with 5'utr <i>aprt</i>
Neo forward primer A1432	GCA TGG CGA TGC CTG CTT GC	Integration diagnostic of all <i>odc</i> expression vectors

Odc reverse primer P1510	GTG CAC CCA TAG TAG AGG TGC	Integration diagnostic of all ssu integration vectors
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8. Recombinant HIV env peptides production and chromatography purification

5 For protein production the recombinant strain is grown in Complex LEXSY broth BHI (Jena Bioscience) to OD600D2 (10^8 cells/ml). The protein production was induced by addition of 5mg/l tetracycline 1h after cells transfer into fresh media and the cultures were incubated at 26 °C with agitation 130 rpm in MultitronII incubator-shaker (Infors AG, Switzerland) for 24-72 h until the OD reached ca. 1.8. The presence of recombinant gp120
 10 in the culture supernatants and in the cells was determined by polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis in the presence of dodecyl-sodium-sulfate (SDS-PAGE) and Western blotting. For confirmation of the presence of the N-glycosylation we treat the culture supernatant or the cells with N-glycosidase and analyse the electrophoretic mobility of treated protein.

15

The Leishmania cells expressing protein are spun for 10 min at 2500g and the pellet is resuspended in 20mM Tris, pH 8.0, 150mM NaCl, 5mM EDTA, 1mM PMSF. The cells lysis is run using a sonicator at 20kHz, with a 19mm probe, applying 10 one-minute pulses in ice, with 2min intervals between pulses. The clarified supernatant is collected, filtered
 20 through a 0.45µm pore membrane and used for affinity- purification of recombinant gp120 in chromatography column containing immobilized metallic ions using nitrilotriacetic acid (Ni-NTA) coupled to agarose and charged with nickel (GE Healthcare). Briefly, the Ni-NTA column is rinsed with three volumes of the buffer 20mM Tris, pH 8.0, 150mM NaCl, 5mM EDTA, 1mM PMSF with 1mL/min flow rate (LC Akta Prime Plus, GE Healthcare).
 25 The column is then charged with the filtered supernatant containing the recombinant gp120 (r-gp120) utilizing a 0.25mL/min flow rate. After charging the column is rinsed with three volumes of washing buffer (20mM Tris-HCl, 500mM NaCl, 5mM imidazol, pH 7.4). The r-gp120 is cleaved with enterokinase inside the column to remove the poly-histidine tail. To this end, one international unit (IU) of Ek is introduced into the column
 30 in a buffer containing 10mM Tris-HCl, 10mM CaCl₂, pH 8.0 and the cleavage reaction

was allowed to proceed for 18h at 25 0C. Alternatively, targeted protein with the poly-histidine tail was eluted in imidazole gradient (0 - 0,5M Imidazole in 100mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, containing 150 mM NaCl). Protein containing fractions are pooled and concentrated by ultrafiltration. Fractions are analyzed with SDS-PAGE/silver staining and 5 Western blotting with anti-human gp120 antibodies. R-gp120 containing fractions are pooled, dialyzed against 0.1M Tris-EDTA buffer pH 8.0) and applied onto a anion exchange column (Q-PEEK 10um AXC Biosuite, Waters) equilibrated with the same bufferusing standard approach [2]. The protein is eluted by a gradient of 0–1M NaCl. R-gp120 containing fraction is finally polished by gel filtration using Sephacryl S-200HR 10 (GE-Healthcare).

N-terminal sequencing of purified rhEPO is performed by automated Edman degradation. The concentration of purified protein is determined by the BCA assay. Analysis of the fractions obtained throughout the different stages of protein expression and purification is 15 carried out by SDS-PAGE. The protein bands are visualized with Coomassie Brilliant Blue R-250 or silver staining.

a. Preparation of HIV preventive vaccine immune boost composition using sterically stabilized liposomes as vehicles for vaccine delivery.

20

Any pharmaceutical agent for administration either per os, or subcutaneously, intramuscular, intravenously with the purpose to provide a specific immune response against some bacterial or viral infectious disease in case of possible contact with this disease in the future, in most common term “vaccine”, must satisfy a number of 25 requirements. The main of these requirements are:

- 20 iii) the immune response is highly specific towards the certain pathogenic microorganism or infection;
- iv) the immune response is strong enough to fight this particular infection development blocking disease symptoms appearance;
- v) the immune response lasts for a long period, months and years;
- vi) in spite of all mentioned above the vaccine is not reactogenic (immunotoxic)

for the human organism.

The effectiveness of the HIV preventive vaccine according to the present invention is enhanced by associating it with an immunostimulant or an immunogenic carrier such as an adjuvant. Gp120 5 carbohydrateated recombinant versions as well as native HIV env proteins mixtures are highly immunogenic, not easily tolerated being inoculated subcutaneously and provide strong immune reaction by themselves (Example 4). However as for all pure proteins their biodegradation in organism is quick and immune response is being exhausted within two-three weeks in case peptides are not fixed with any preservative or protease-inhibitor adjuvant. Our first idea was to protect env peptides from degradation packing them into sterically stabilized 10 liposomes (SSL) invisible for reticular-endothelial system. But from the very first experiments in mice it occurred that SSL are able to keep peptides enloaded or bound for some period which can be long enough and to diminish their acute immunotoxicity. For peptides sterically stabilized liposomal platform compiles the advantages of low total immunotoxicity and better pharmacodynamics (timely drug release) as it was 15 demonstrated for liposomal drug forms of anthracyclines. Liposomal peptides can be elicited outside from SSL slowly exactly like cytostatics or other low molecular weight agents. The inhibition of immediate immune reaction makes it possible to increase the dosage of peptide for single administration and prolongate the junction contact of viral env peptides with MHC for long enough boosted immunization. This way SSL are exploited 20 simultaneously as an immune boost adjuvant and as a vaccine delivery system.

The specific formulation of effective composition of the present invention may thus be carried out by any suitable manner which will render the adjuvant biodegradable, safe and 25 effective in the subject when the formulation is administered. Two of the attitudes are described further:

- i) env peptides mixture is enloaded into sterically stabilized liposomes (SSL);
- ii) env peptides are covalently linked to SSL's PEG-activated groups.
- iii) env peptides presented on virosomes of possible constructions (pNL3-4, IRIV, 30 etc.)

i) Sterically stabilized liposomes preparation and peptides enloading.

Sterically stabilized liposomes are prepared using the method of vacuum drying of

chloroform from mixture consisting of Phospholipid: cholesterol approximately 7:3 and 0.2-0.5 Mol/% PolyethyleneGlycol-Distearoyl(Phosphatidyl)Ethanolamine (PEG-DSPE) and vesicles formation under a nitrogen stream [40]. Lipid mixtures used are: DOPC/Chol/DSPE-PEG350, DOPC/Chol/DSPE-PEG400 and so on (Avanti Polar Lipids, 5 Birmingham, AL). The major component of liposomes is Dioleoyl-Phosphatidylcholine (DOPC), which can be extracted from natural sources such as egg yolk, brain tissues or Soya beans or can be prepared synthetically. Cholesterol is necessary to stabilize phospholipid bilayers in liposome's membranes, PE-PEG provides the stabilization and hardness of membranes, it prevents liposomes in suspension from fusion and degradation 10 and makes them able to store their size distribution and the agent enloaded inside without leakage for months. The ideal molecular weight for PEG in SSL is 400-700, longer PEG chains 1000-2000 is not an advantage in SSL design because hardness of liposome's membranes is getting higher than it is necessary for their content delivery and long PEG SSL compositions fail the requirement for self-biodegradation. The percentage of DSPE- 15 PEG is the main fine tuning for obtaining liposomes of desirable characteristics.

Dry lipids are mixed in an organic solvent – chlorophorm or ethanol-chlorophorm - which is then evaporated in rotor evaporator (Buchi R-200), a thin lipid film is formed. Liposomal suspension is prepared during further hydration in an aqueous buffer with 20 dissolved agent (for example, 50 mM NaH₂PO₄, 400 mM NaCl, pH 8.0), agitation 300-400 rpm and temperature +45 °C for 30 minutes. The mixture of large multilamellar (MLV, 300nm -1μm) and small unilamellar (SUV, 80-250nm) vesicles is being produced. For delivery of any water-soluble agents such as peptides the small unilamellar vesicles are necessary, therefore ultrasonication (600mV, Avanti Polar Lipids), and several cycles 25 of filter extrusion through polycarbonate 0.4-0.2-0.1μm membranes (Avanti Polar Lipids) are carried out. Additionally made in sterile conditions (laminar and sterile syringes, membranes and flasks) extrusion through 0.2-0.1μm membranes is a preparation ready for immunization. Liposome's size distribution and stability in aqueous suspension are determined with dynamic light scattering laser submicron particle size analysis method 30 using DLS Nicomp-380 instrument (Fig. 17).

The mixture of recombinant peptides for immunization is being introduced in liposomal composition on the stage of hydration of lipid film – peptide's mixture is dissolved in phosphate buffer saline and becoming enloaded as internal water phase of liposomal vesicles [40]. After extrusion process SSL are being transferred through size exclusion gel 5 filtration chromatography using Sephadex S-200HR and Akta Prime LC system (GE Healthcare) and the excess of peptides that appeared to be outside vesicles is being separated and left in column. Then SSL suspension may be concentrated via dialysis if necessary and comprise the vaccine composition ready for immunization.

10 Subcutaneous administration of SSL vaccine composition may inhibit the immunization effect due to slowing down the eliciting of env recombinant peptides out of neutral to MHC liposomes. This process can be regulated using thermosensitive liposomes - tSSL. TSSL are distinguished from the others with membrane components special quantitative combination or some additional phospholipid components that make liposomal membrane 15 able to melt as soon as temperature achieves certain degree, usually 40-45°C. At the moment of local heating thermosensitive liposomes are getting destroyed and their content – peptides - is being loaded out to the tissue. For example, normal sterically stabilized liposomes have melting temperature around 54-58°C and dry weight mixture for lipid film formation consists of Phosphatidylcholine: Cholesterol:Distearoyl-Phosphatidylethanol- 20 amine-PEG in ratio: for PC:Chol:DSPE-PEG-400 6.85:2.75:0.4 (up to 0.5) Mol/% and for longer PEG chains PC:Chol:DSPE-PEG-2000 6.9:2.95:0.15 (up to 0.25) Mol%. To prepare thermosensitive liposomes the researcher can vari some parameters, first of all the ratio of lipids in mixture: to increase Cholesterol amount from 27-29 to 30-35 Mol%, to decrease the percentage of PE-PEG from 2-5 Mol% to 1.5-2 Mol%, respectively. The 25 other method to make liposomal membranes softer and to shift their melting point to lower temperature is to use shorter fatty acid tails of phospholipids: Dimyristoyl-Phosphatidylcholine (DMPC, C-14), Distearoyl-Phosphatidylcholine (DSPC, C-16), or rather 30-40 Mol% DMPC or DSPC instead of equivalent part of DOPC.

ii) env peptides coupling to SSL's PEG-activated groups

The second type liposomal carrier for env recombinant peptides lipid mixture is represented longer DSPE-PEG2000 versions activated for peptide's binding: PDP-PEG2000-DSPE/Chol/DOPC, Maleimide(Phenylbutirate)-PEG2000-DSPE/Chol/DOPC,

5 p-Nitrophenyl (Carbonyl)-PEG2000-DSPE/Chol/DOPC. PEG-2000 concentration in these lipid mixtures should not exceed 1.5-2 Mol/% because the longer Polyethylene Glycol increases liposomes stabilization more effectively than the shorter versions and the same concentrations can make liposomal membranes too hard for vaccine lease and lipid's harmless biodegradation.

10

The first method of peptides conjugation with activated distal end of PEG [38] is p-Nitrophenyl(Carbonyl)-PEG-2000-DSPE reaction with peptides aminogroups in liposomal suspension in ratio 1 mg peptides for 25-40 mg lipids in 0.1M citrate buffer at pH 4.0-5.0 (total suspension volume is 5.5-9 ml). Reaction is being terminated at pH increased to 7.5-

15 8.5 with NaOH addition and does not require any special peptides treatment.

The method with Maleimide-PEG-2000-DSPE [39] requires previous peptides thiolation with Trautt reagent (2-iminothiolane). 1 mg of ICO-25 was dissolved in borate buffer contained Na_3BO_3 and EDTA, then 50-70 μg of dry Trautt reagent was added, the mixture was incubated for 1 hour at room temperature, then protein exceed was washed by ultrafiltration with simultaneous buffer exchange for PBS pH 8.0. Liposomal fractions homogenous in size and enloaded cytostatic concentrations were extracted by liquid chromatography at Sepharose CL-6B (GE Healthcare, Sweden).

25 ODN-HIV env peptides coupling to PDP-PEG-PE containing liposomes.

For preparation of PDP -peptide derivative peptides are dissolved in 25mM HEPES, 140mM NaCl, pH 7.4 at a concentration of 10mg/ml, then 25 mM solution of succinimidyl -4- MPB (SMPB) in DMF is slowly added to the peptide solution to the molar ratio is 20:1 (SMPB: peptide) and incubate for 30 min at room temperature. The 30 unbound SMPB is removed at lower pH by gel filtration using Sephacryl S-200HR column (GE-Healthcare) in 25 mM HEPES, 25 mM MES, 140 mM NaCl pH 6.7 buffer.

Pyridyldithio- groups on the distal ends of the PEG chains are reduced by adding dithiothreitol (DTT) to a final concentration of 20mM and incubating for 30 min at room temperature. DTT is separated in raised pH by passing the liposomes over a Sephadex G-5 25 column eluted with 25mM HEPES, 25mM MES, 140 mM NaCl, pH 6.7. Thiolated liposomes are incubated overnight at room temperature with MPB-peptide derivative at peptide\lipid ratio of approx. 1:1000. Unbound peptides are removed by gel filtration passing liposomes through Sephadex S-200HR column with 25mM HEPES, 140mM NaCl pH 7.4.

10

ODN-HIV env peptides coupling to COOH-PEG-PE-liposomes.

To 300ul of the suspension of HO2C-PEG-PE – containing liposomes in MES buffer pH 4-5.5 (total 3 umol lipids) add 120 ul of a 0.25 M solution of 1-Ethyl-3-(3-Dimethyl-aminopropyl)Carbodiimide and 120 ul of 0.25 M N-hydroxysulfosuccinimide in water.

15 The mixture is incubated for 10 min at room temperature and neutralized to pH 7.5 with 1M NaOH. 15 μ M of the HIV env ppeptides is added to the activated liposomes and the reaction mixture is incubated for 8h at 4°C with gentle stirring. Peptides-bound liposomes are separated from unbound peptides on Sephadex S-200HR column (GE Healthcare) pre-equilibrated with PBS. Peak fractions of peptides-bound liposomes eluted in the void 20 volume are being collected, pooled and if necessary diluted to the required volume with saline.

It is also possible to bind env peptides to nickel-modified phospholipids settled between PC and PEG-DSPE tails in liposomal composition DOPC/DOGS-NTA-Ni/Chol/DSPE-25 PEG-2000. However in spite DOGS-NTA are known to stimulate mucosal and other B-lymphocytes immune response the hidden under PEG position of env peptides weakens its anti-HIV specificity. The method is described below.

30 In the conjugation reaction recombinant (His)6-peptide (10–80 ug) is incubated with liposomes (1 μ M) in a total volume of 50 μ l phosphate buffer (50 mM NaH₂PO₄, 400 mM NaCl, pH8) at 37 °C or at room temperature for 30 minutes under rotary shaking [17].

Protein conjugation to liposomes is quantified indirectly by measuring the amount of free protein at the end of the conjugation reaction. Unbound protein is separated using the Microcon-100 centrifuge device. Before centrifugation, the liposome-peptide mixture is diluted to a final volume of 250 μ l in phosphate buffer. After centrifugation for 13 min at 5 12,000 g, 20 μ l of the filtrate is assayed for free protein content using the micro-BCA assay. The amount of peptides bound to liposomes is determined by subtracting the amount of free protein from the total amount used. This indirect quantification method of His- protein binding to liposomes is compared with and yielded the same result as the direct method where liposome-bound peptide was directly quantified using the micro- 10 BCA assay after separation of free protein by size exclusion gel filtration chromatography in Sephadryl S-200HR gel matrix (GE Healthcare).

iii) env peptides presented on virosomes of possible constructions (pNL3-4, IRIV, etc.)

Small viruses and vectors constructed of them is possible to use for expression and 15 presentation of env peptides HIV vaccine. Virosomes are less likely appropriate for preventive vaccine technology and HIV-specific immune boost effect is in any case lower than what SSL technology of vaccine delivery offers. The vaccine composition comprises only HIV env peptides expressed on small viruses surface – virosomes – and not genes of env peptides delivered in viral vectors. Large viruses like adenoviruses, adenoassociated, 20 vaccinia viruses are not good as virosome's candidates because they have hundreds of peptides expressed on their capsid, and immune response they boost after administration is more non-specific than specific. Virosome vectors include defect HIV derivative pNL3-4, influenza vector IRIV proved efficacy with malaria and hepatitis A vaccines, measles virus derivatives, alphaviruses of different encephalitis pathogens, yellow fever virus 25 vectors and the other possible variants.

The host animals to which the adjuvant and adjuvant-containing vaccine compositions of the present invention can be usefully administered include primates as well as rodents or the other mammals. BalbC mice were used for first immune response boost validation. 30 Two types of liposomal adjuvant enloading can be used separately or mixed together in different proportions.

3-weeks-old BalbC mice are immunized subcutaneously in doses 20-50 µg of pure peptides for the animal, adjuvant concentration in suspension for dry lipids MW is 5 mg/ml. 7-8 mice or more are taken in each group. The immunization is carried out for the 5 animals which started to eat hard food and weighting 11-14 g the first time at 3 weeks old mice, the second time 2 weeks after when they are 5 weeks old, the third time after 1 month when mice are 9 weeks old. Recombinant gp120 and its domains and recombinant gp41 and its ectodomain are being used for completing compositions separately or together. The titer of HIV env peptides antibodies is being measured with ELISA at r-10 gp120 (gp110, gp160) variants, at r-gp41 that were used previously for phagemid libraries biopanning, and also at native HIV protein mixtures. ELISA tests are being done at the 3rd, 14th and 28th days after the last subcutaneous administration. Some results are presented in Example 4.

15 Two main conclusions can be drawn out from the experiments with mice:

1. gp120 and all its derivatives, recombinant as well as native peptides, are highly immunogenic and elicit strong, HIV-specific and elongated immune response being inoculated subcutaneously in BalbC mice. Recombinant gp41 and its ectodomain variants inoculated the same way elicit several times lower titer of specific monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies. The same situation in Ab titer is observed in HIV-infected people blood serum and in presentation of Ab libraries on phage M13. In patients this situation is provided with inside position of gp41 under gp120 in virus envelop. However the same phenomena with recombinant proteins immunization proves our position that for HIV preventive vaccine development correct 20 identification of gp120 sequences and its recombinant representation is important, and gp41 should be used as a composite peptide "material" but its variations in sequence 25 are not of much importance.
2. Liposomal adjuvant compositions are able to provide the immune response boost for the longer period than only peptides immunization and simultaneously can diminish 30 the immediate immunotoxicity reaction to allow peptides doses increase for HIV-protective response development.

The dose rate and suitable dosage forms for the adjuvant and vaccine compositions of the present invention may be readily determined by those of ordinary skill in the art without undue experimentation, by use of conventional antibody titer determination techniques 5 and conventional bioefficacy/biocompatibility protocols, and depending on the particular type of adjuvant, the desired therapeutic effect, and the desired time span of bioactivity. The vaccine and its component's administration may include parenteral methods, such as subcutaneous injection, transcutaneous, transdermal, intranasal and intramuscular administration.

10

The developed HIV preventive vaccine is a step on the way to individualized medicine in terms of its activity against infection spreading from HIV variants of cohorts of infected people whose HIV-antibodies libraries were run for its selection and creation. This vaccine cannot work as universal weapon against HIV infection spreading as a single once 15 developed composition. However all HIV epidemiology knowledge collected for 25 years of HIV researches and fighting AIDS will bring a lot of support to it's practical development.

EXAMPLES

20

Example 1: The following electrophoresis data illustrate the stages of human recombinant IgG phagemid library containing HIV-specific ScFv antibody's fragments creation (phage display technology):

25 PCR-I results — κ - and λ - variable chains with partial C κ or C λ fragments, correspondingly.

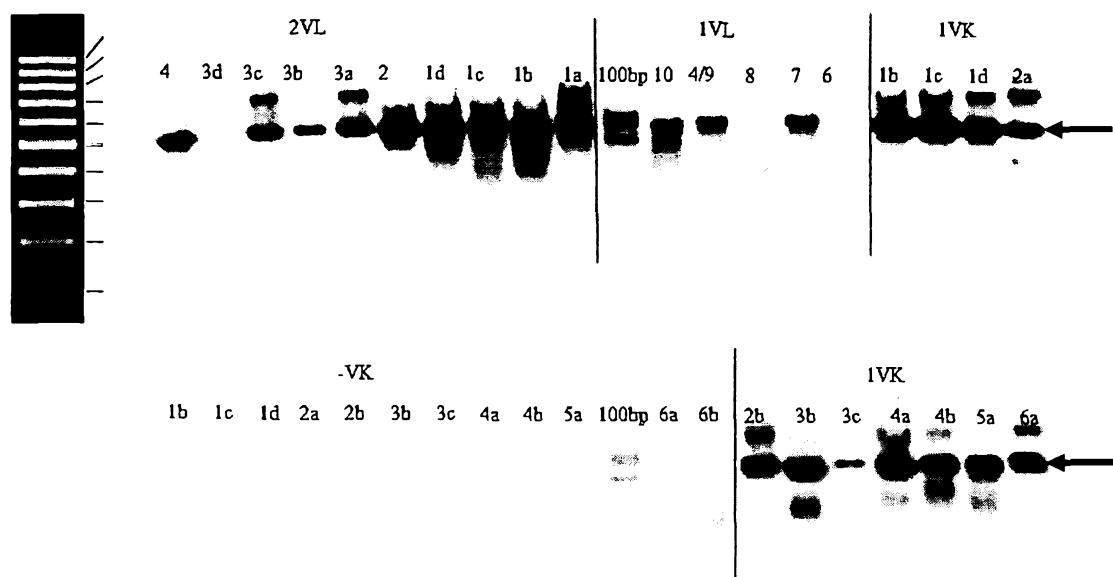
Bands of interest excised from the gel, are marked with arrows.

30

Abbreviations: 1VL — λ - variable chains with partial CL fragment
2VL — λ - variable chains with partial CL fragment
1VK — κ - variable chains with partial C κ fragment
1a – 10 — different primer pairs
–VK — PCR negative controls
100 bp — GeneRuler™ 100 bp DNA Ladder (Fermentas)

35

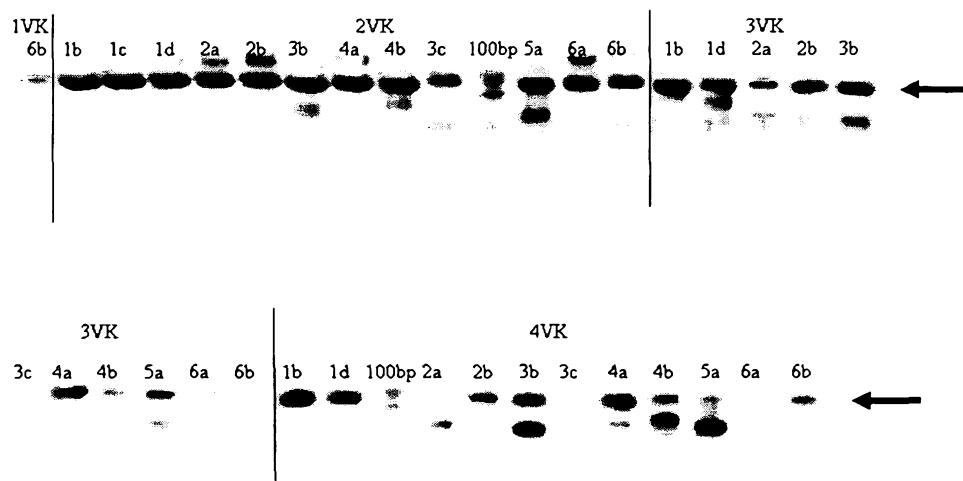
**GeneRuler™ 100 bp
DNA Ladder**



5

PCR-I results — κ - variable chains with partial $C\kappa$ fragments, bands of interest excised from the gel, are marked with arrows.

10 1a – 10 — different primer pairs 1VK (2VK, 3VK, 4VK)
 κ - variable chains with partial $C\kappa$ fragment
 100 bp — GeneRulerTM 100 bp DNA Ladder (Fermentas)



PCR-I results — λ - variable chains with partial $C\lambda$ fragments and heavy (H) variable IgM

and IgG chains with partial CH1 fragments, bands of interest excised from the gel, are marked with arrows.

1VL — library 1, λ - variable chains with partial CL fragment

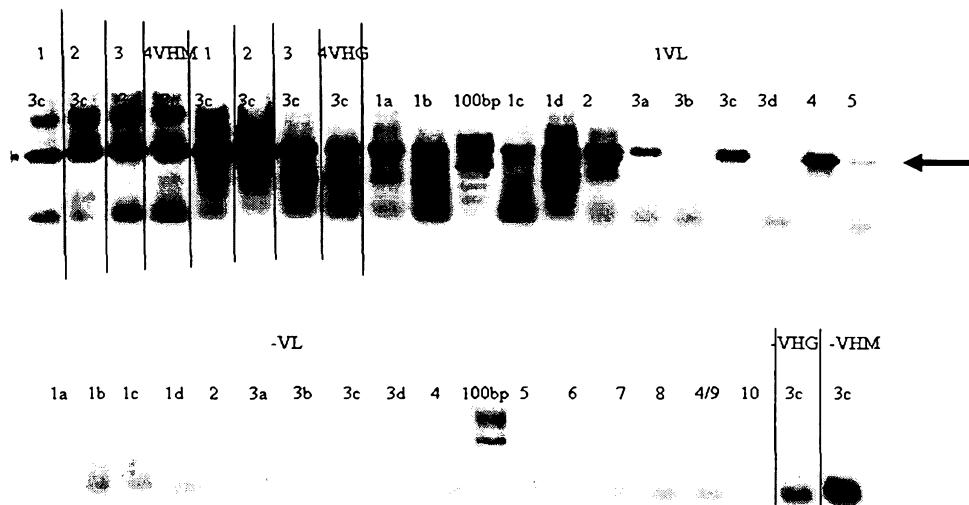
1VHM (2VHM, 3VHM, 4VHM) — heavy variable chains with partial CH1 fragment (IgM)

5 1VHG (2VHM, 3VHM, 4VHM) — libraries 1,2,3,4, heavy variable chains with partial CH1 fragment (IgG)

1a – 10 — different primer pairs

—VL; —VHG; —VHM — PCR negative controls

10 100 bp — GeneRuler™ 100 bp DNA Ladder (Fermentas)



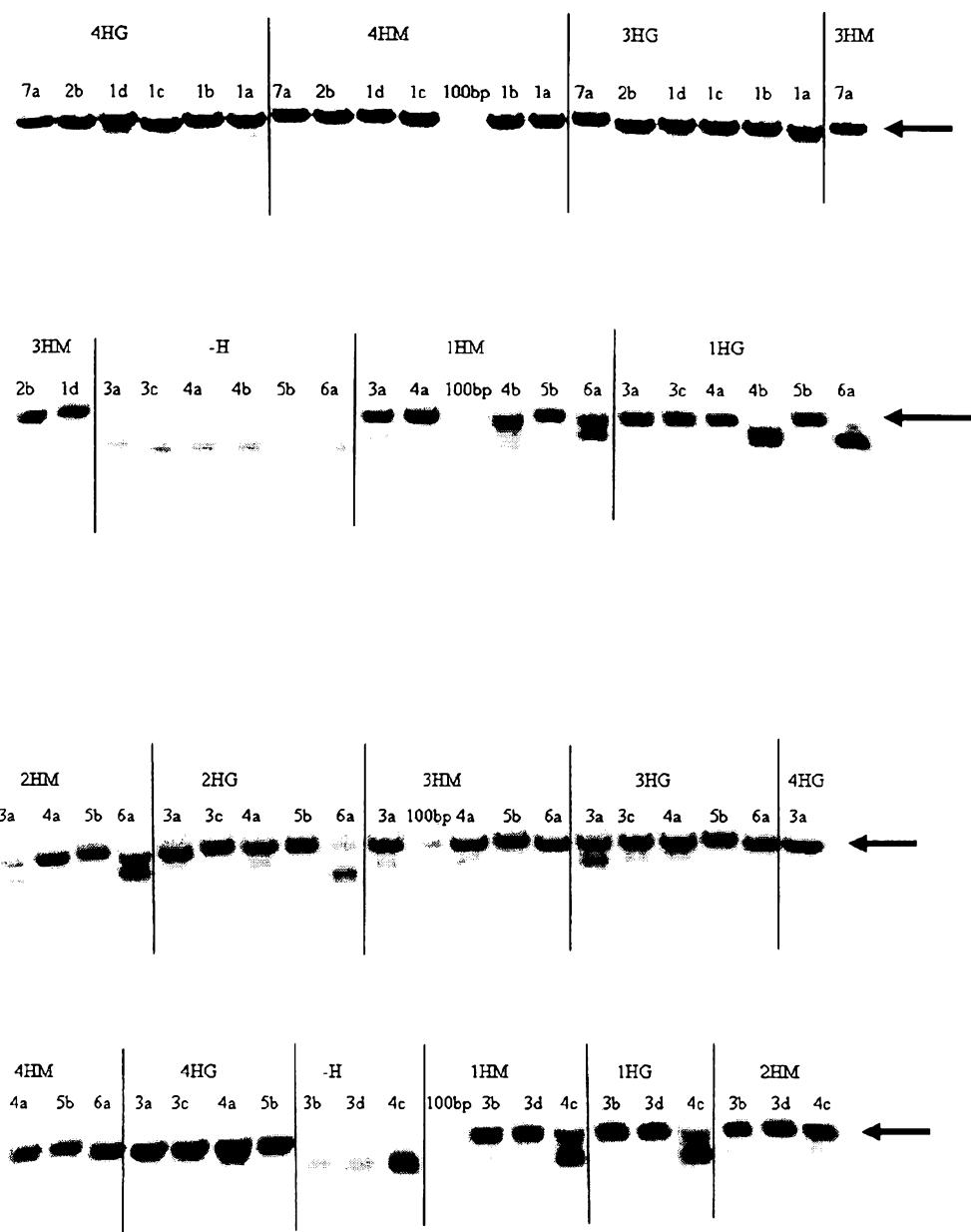
PCR-II results — heavy (H) variable chains with added linker fragments, encoding $((\text{Gly})_4\text{Ser})_3$. Bands of interest, which were excised from the gel, are marked with arrows.

15 1HG (2HG, 3HG, 4HG) — libraries 1,2,3,4, heavy variable chains from IgG cDNA pool;

1HM (2HM, 3HM, 4HM) — libraries 1,2,3,4, heavy variable chains from IgM cDNA pool

1a – 7a — different linker-containing primer pairs

20 —H — PCR negative controls;



5

PCR-II results — κ - and λ - variable chains with added linker fragments, encoding $((\text{Gly})_4\text{Ser})_3$. Bands of interest, which were excised from the gel, are marked with arrows.

10

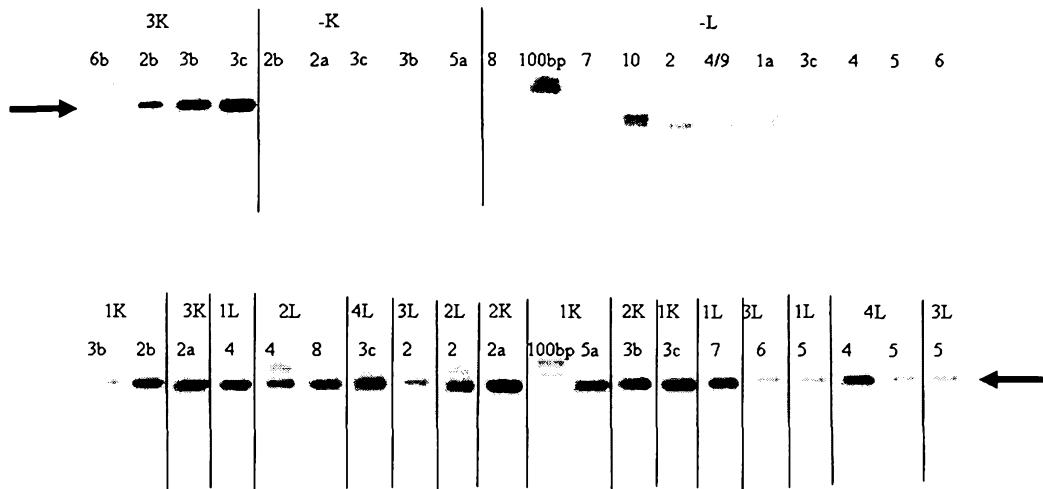
1K (2K,3K) — libraries 1,2,3, κ - variable chains

1L (2L, 3L, 4L) — libraries 1,2,3,4, λ - variable chains

1a – 8 — different linker-containing primer pairs

-K and -L — PCR negative controls

100 bp — GeneRuler™ 100 bp DNA Ladder (Fermentas)



5 PCR-II results — κ - , λ - and heavy (H) variable chains with added linker fragments, encoding $((\text{Gly})_4\text{Ser})_3$. Bands of interest are marked with arrows.

1K (2K,3K, 4K) —, κ -variable chains

1L — library 1, λ - variable chains

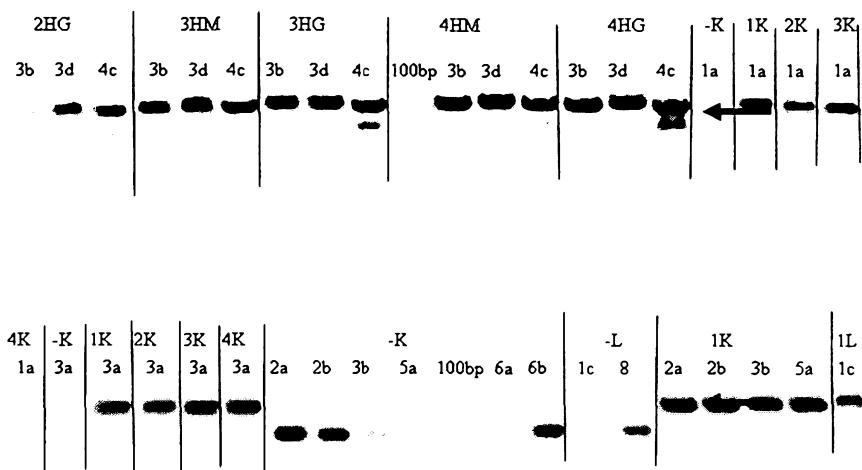
10 2HG (3HG, 4HG) — libraries 2, 3 and 4, heavy variable chains from IgG cDNA pool;

3HM (4HM) — libraries 3 and 4, heavy variable chains from IgM cDNA pool

1a – 8 — different linker-containing primer pairs

-K and -L — PCR negative controls

100 bp — GeneRuler™ 100 bp DNA Ladder (Fermentas)



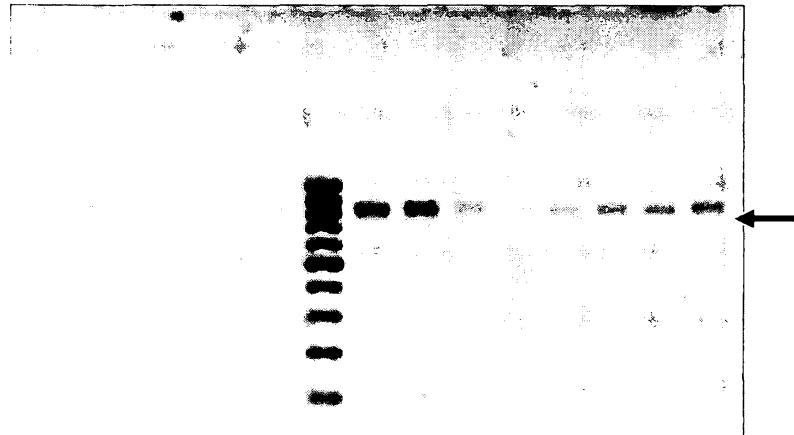
Gel quantification of the assembled ScFv fragments. Different V_H -linker- V_{κ} ScFv variants (library 4).

5

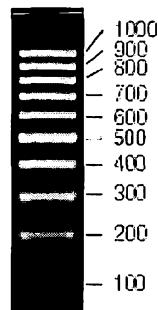
$H1a - V_{H1a}$ -linker- V_{κ} mix ScFv variant

H1a H1b H1c H1d H2a H2b 100 H3a H3b H3d H4a H4b H5b H6a H7a
bp

10



GeneRuler™ 100 bp DNA Ladder



15

Reamplification of V_H -linker- V_{κ} ScFv mixture (from library 4). Bands of interest, which were excised from the gel, are marked with arrows.

20

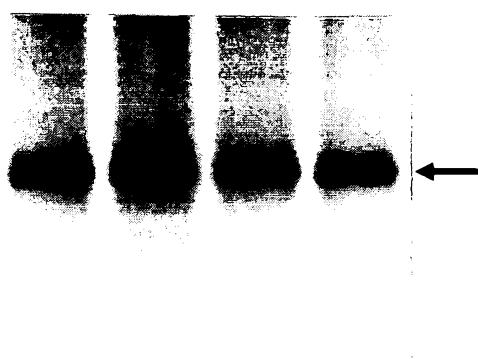
K- 100bp

V_H -linker- V_{κ} ScFv mixture

K

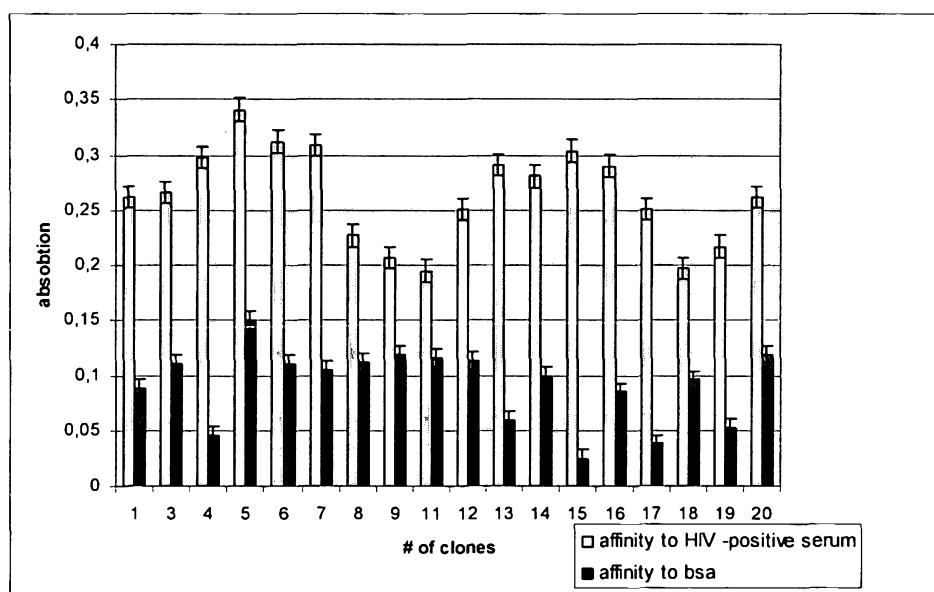
5

10

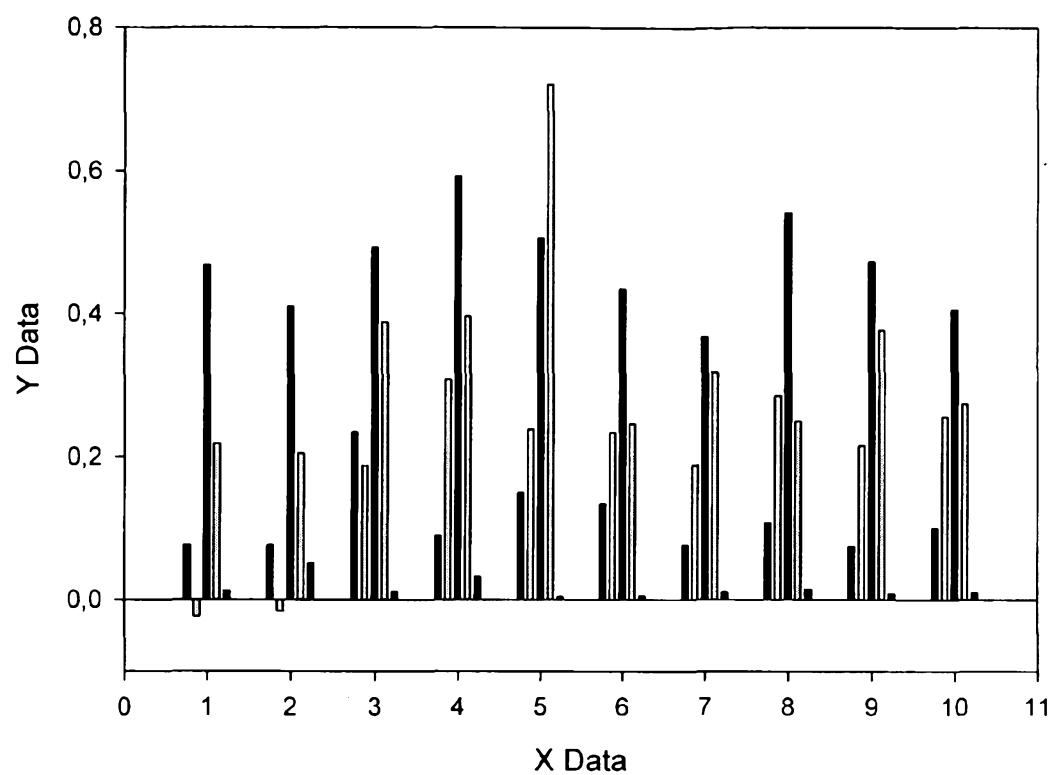
**Example 2: Specificity quantification results for recombinant HIV-specific libraries****a) ELISA Results for rec. mAb clones with HIV-1 Positive Serum**

15

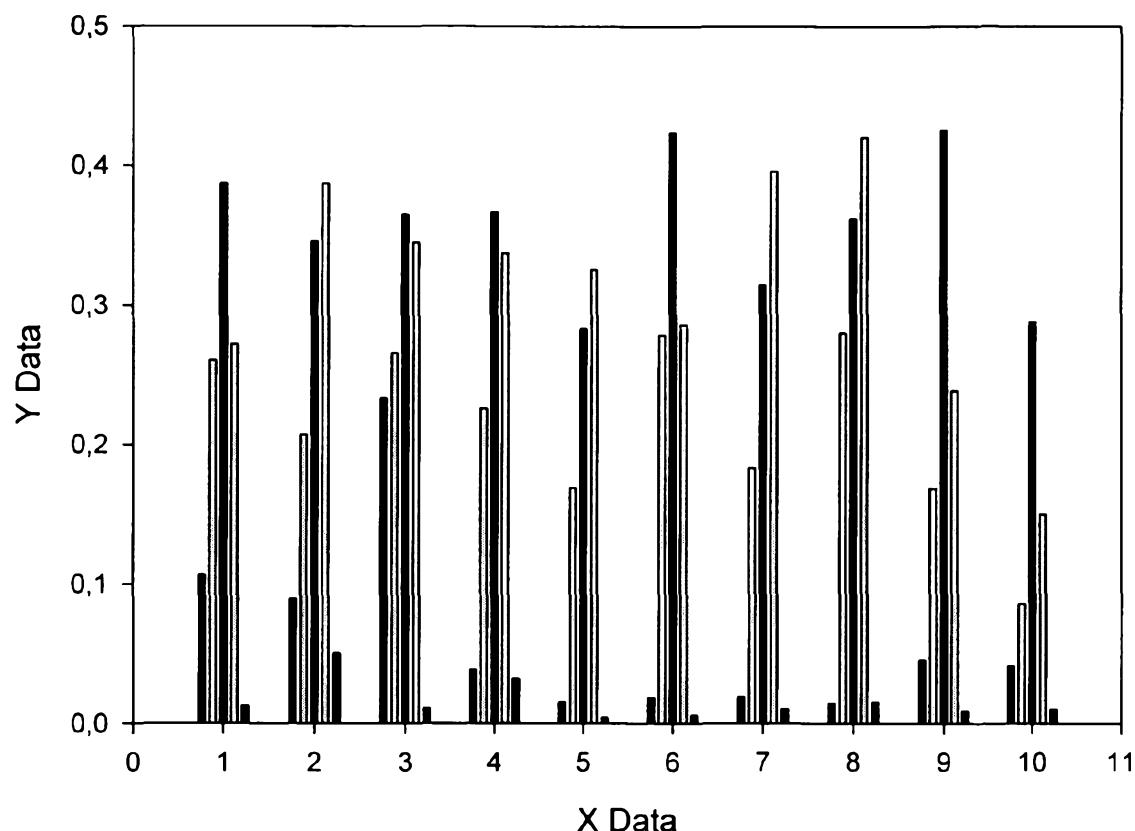
20



25 b) ELISA Results for 38 phage monoclonal antibodies from viral peptides A455-selected phage libraries (SigmaPlot 10.0 statistical analysis)



c) ELISA Results for 26 phage monoclonals from recombinant gp110-, gp160-selected phage libraries (SigmaPlot 10.0 statistical analysis)



5

Example 3: HIV Env peptides variability

HIV is distinguished from other pathogenic viruses with its extremely high heterogeneity of peptide sequences. 3D structure of altered in sequence peptides is getting different too and in many cases these alterations are caused by the same mutations following appearance of resistant phenotypes of virus. Therefore it is possible to collect frequently met variants using monoclonal antibodies library and to obtain recombinant forms of surface viral proteins. Some common variations of HIV env peptides sequences for subtypes A and B are presented below. Variable aminoacids are marked with blue color, conservative ones – with red. Several of the sequences were done in our laboratory previously.

Table 9: Env signal peptides

		gp120 inner domain
5		I-----
10	#B.FR.83.HXB2_LAI_IIIB_BRU_K034 [100] MVRKEK--Y QHLMRWGRW GTMLLGMLI CSAT-EKLWV TVYGVPVWK EATTTLFCAS DAKAYDTEVH NYWATHACVP TDPNPQEVL VNVTENFNMW #A.CD.97.KCC2_AJ401034 [100] MIVRGIQNS QHLATWG--- -TLIFWTLII CSAA-EELWV TVYGVPVWK DAETTLFCAS HANAYEKQH IYVATHACVP TDPNPLEMDL VNVTEEFNMW	MIVRGIQNS QHLATWG--- -TLIFWTLII CSAA-EELWV TVYGVPVWK DAETTLFCAS HANAYEKQH IYVATHACVP TDPNPQEHL ESYTEEFNMW
15	#A1.FI.91.FIN91121_AF219261 [100] MARGIQNRY QHLRWG--- -TILGMLI CSTT-ENLWV TVYGVPVWK DAETTLFCAS DAKAYDTEMH NYWATHACVP TDPNPQEYL VNVTEEFNMW #A1.KE.99.KNH1088_AF457063 [100] MRVGMGIQRNC QPLLRWG--- -TILGMLI CSNA-EKLWV TVYGVPVWK DADTLFCAS DAKAYKREWV NYWATHACVP TDPNPQEIDL VNVTEDFNMW	#A1.FI.91.FIN91121_AF219261 MARGIQNRY QHLRWG--- -TILGMLI CSTT-ENLWV TVYGVPVWK DAETTLFCAS DAKAYDTEMH NYWATHACVP TDPNPQEIAL VNTEKFDMW
20	#A1.RU.03.03RU20_06_13_AY500393 [100] MRVGMGTQNMW QHLRWG--- -TILGMLI CSTA-DNLWV TVYGVPVWK DAETTLFCAS DQAYKTEMH NYWATHACVP TDPNPQEHL VNVTEEFNMW #A1.SE.94.SE7253_AF069670 [100] MRVGMGTQNMW QHLRWG--- -TILGMLI CSAA-DNLWV TVYGVPVWK DAETTLFCAS DAKAYDTEVH NYWATHACVP TDPNPQEIAL VNTEKFDMW	#A1.RU.03.03RU20_06_13_AY500393 MRVGMGTQNMW QHLRWG--- -TILGMLI CSAA-DNLWV TVYGVPVWK DAETTLFCAS DAKAYDTEVH NYWATHACVP TDPNPQEHL VNVTEEFNMW
25	#A1.UZ.01.A173_AY253305 [100] MRVGMGIERNY PCWWTWG--- -TMLGMLII CNTA-ENLWV TVYGVPVWK DAETTLFCAS DAKAYDTEVH NYWATHACVP TDPSPQELKM VNVTEEFNMW #A1.UZ.92.92UG037_U51190 [100] MRVGMQMRNY QHLRWG--- -TMLGMLII CKAA-ENLWV TVYGVPVWR DAETTLFCAS DAKAYDTEVH NYWATHACVP TDPSPQELKL VNVTEEFNMW	#A1.UZ.01.A173_AY253305 MRVGMGIERNY PCWWTWG--- -TMLGMLII CNTA-ENLWV TVYGVPVWK DAETTLFCAS DAKAYDTEVH NYWATHACVP TDPNPQEHL VNVTEEFNMW
30	#A1.UZ.02.02UZ0659_AY829209 [100] MRVGMGTQNMW QHLRWG--- -TMLGMLII CKAT--DWWV TVYGVPVWK DAETTLFCAS DAKAYDTEVH NYWATHACVP TDPPDQEIAL VNVTENFNMW #A2.CD.97.97CDKS10_AF286241 [100] MRVGMGTQTSY QHLRWG--- -TILGMLII CKAT--DWWV TVYGVPVWK DAETTLFCAS DAKAYDTEVH NYWATHACVP TDPNPQEVL VNVTEDFNMW	#A1.UZ.02.02UZ0659_AY829209 MRVGMGTQNMW QHLRWG--- -TMLGMLII CKAT--DWWV TVYGVPVWK DAETTLFCAS DAKAYDTEVH NYWATHACVP TDPNPQEIAL VNVTENFNMW
35	#A2.CY.94.94CY017_41_AF286237 [100] MRVGMGRKNY QHLRWG--- -TILGMLIM CKAT--DLWV TVYGVPVWK DAETTLFCAS DAKAYDTEVH NYWATHACVP TDPNPQEVL VNVTENFNMW #B.BR.89.B2167_AY173956 [100] MRVKGIRKNY QGLLRLWG--- -TMLGMLI CSAA-EQLWV TVYGVPVWK EATTTLFCAS DAKTYDTEVH NYWATHACVP TDPNPQEEL VNVTENFNMW	#A2.CY.94.94CY017_41_AF286237 MRVGMGRKNY QHLRWG--- -TILGMLIM CKAT--DLWV TVYGVPVWK DAETTLFCAS DAKAYDTEVH NYWATHACVP TDPNPQEVL VNVTENFNMW
40	#B.RU.04.04RU128005_AY682547 [100] MRVGMGRKNY QRLWKG--- -TLLGMLI SSAE-EQLWV TVYGVPVWK EATTTLFCAS DAKYDTEVH NYWATHACVP TDPNPQEIDL VNVTENFNMW #B.RU.04.04RU129005_AY751406 [100] MRVKGTRKNY QRLWKG--- -TLLGMLI CSAA-GNLWV TVYGVPVWK EADTLFCAS DAKGXSTEVH NYWATHACVP TDPNPQEIDL VNVTENFNMW	#B.RU.04.04RU128005_AY682547 MRVGMGRKNY QRLWKG--- -TLLGMLI SSAE-EQLWV TVYGVPVWK EATTTLFCAS DAKYDTEVH NYWATHACVP TDPNPQEVAL VNVTENFNMW
45	#B.US.90.WEAU160_U21135 [100] MRVGMGRKNY QHLWKG--- -TLLGMLI CSAA-EQLWV TVYGVPVWK EATTTLFCAS DAKYDTEVH NYWATHACVP TDPNPQEILL VNVTENFNMW #B.US.91.DH12_3_AF069140 [100] MRVGMGRKNY QHLWKG--- -TLLGMLI CSAA-EQLWV TVYGVPVWK EATTTLFCAS DAKYDTEVH NYWATHACVP TDPNPQEILL VNVTENFNMW	#B.US.90.WEAU160_U21135 MRVGMGRKNY QHLWKG--- -TLLGMLI CSAA-EQLWV TVYGVPVWK EATTTLFCAS DAKYDTEVH NYWATHACVP TDPNPQEVAL VNVTENFNMW
50	#B.US.98.1058_08_AY331294 [100] MRVEGIQRNW KQWNTWG--- -ILGFWNMVMI YNVR-GNLWV TVYGVPVWK EAKTLFCAS DAKYDTEVH NYWATHACVP TDPNPQENVL VNVTENFNMW	#B.US.98.1058_08_AY331294 MRVEGIQRNW KQWNTWG--- -ILGFWNMVMI YNVR-GNLWV TVYGVPVWK EAKTLFCAS DAKYDTEVH NYWATHACVP TDPNPQENVL VNVTENFNMW

#C.IN. 95.95IN21068_AF067155 [100] #C.UG. 90.UG26A2_L22948 [100] #C.ZA. 01.01ZATM45_AY228557 [100] #D.XE. 97.ML415_2_AY322189 [100] #D.SN. 90.SE365A2_L22945 [100] #D.UG. 94.94UG114_U888824 [100] #D.ZA. 86.R482_AY773341 [100] #F1.BR. 93.93BR020_1_AF005494 [100] #F1.FI. 93.FIN9363_AF075703 [100] #F2.CM. 02.02CM_0016BBY_AY371158 [100] #F2.CM. 93.CA4_AJ277819 [100] #G.ES. 00.X558_AF423760 [100] #G.XE. 93.HH8793_12_1_AF061641 [100] #G.NG. 92.92NC083_U888826 [100] #H.BE. 93.VI991_AF190127 [100] #H.CF. 90.056_AF005496 [100] #J.SE. 93.SE7887_AF082394 [100] #J.SE. 94.SE7022_AF082395 [100] #K.CD. 97.EQTB11C_AJ249235 [100] #K.CM. 96.MP535_AJ249239 [100]	MRVRGILRNY Q0WING--- -VLGFMMMLI CNVV-GNLWV TVYVGVPWK EANTTLFCAS DAKAYEKEVH NWATHACVP TDPNPQEIVM ENVTFNMW MRVNGIQRCNQ Q0WING--- -ILGFWMILM CNVM-GNLWV TVYVGVPWK EATTLFCAS DAKAYETEVH NWATHACVP TDPNPQEIVL ENVTFNMW MRVRGIPRNM Q0WING--- -ILGFWMILLI CNVG-GNSWV TVYVGVPWK EAKTTLFCAS DAKAETEVH NWATHACVP TDPNPQEIVP ENVTFNMW MKVRGTMNW QNLWWRG--- -TMILGMLII CSAA-ENLWV TVYVGVPWK EATTLFCAS DAKSYEAAH NIWATHACVP TDPNPQEIVL ENVTFNMW MRAREMKRY QHLWRKG--- -TMILGMLMT CSVA-EKLWV TVYVGVPWK EATTLFCAS DAKSYETEH NIWATHACVP TDPNPQEIVL ENVTFNMW MRVRETKRY QHLWRKG--- -TMILGMLMI CSVT-GKSWV CSVT-GKSWV TVYVGVPWK EATTLFCAS DAKAYKAEEH NIWATHACVP TDPNPQEIVL ENVTFNMW MRARGIERNC QNLWWRKG--- -IMLGMLMI CSAA-GNLWV TVYVGVPWK EATTLFCAS DAKAYKTEH NIWATHACVP TDPSPQEIVL VNVTFNMW MRVRGMQRNW QHLGKNG--- -LLFLGLLII CNAA-ENLWV TVYVGVPWK EATTLFCAS DAKSYEKEAH NIWATHACVP TDPNPQEIVL ENVTFNMW MRVRGMQRNW QHLGKNG--- -LLFLGMLII CKAA-DDLWV TIYVGVPWK EANTTLFCAS DAKSYEKEVH NWATHACVP TDPNPQEIVL -NVTFNMW MRVRGMQRNW QHLGKNG--- -FLFLGLLII CNAA-DNLWV TVYVGVPWK EATTLFCAS DAKAYEKEAH NIWATHACVP TDPDQEIVL DNVTFNMW MRVNGIERNW QHLWKG--- -TMILGMLM TYSADDNLW TVYVGVPWK EASTTLFCAS DAKAYDETEH NWATYACVP TDPSPQEIVL ENVTFNMW MKARGTQRSW QPLWKG--- -LILGLVII CNAS-NDLWV TVYVGVPWNE DANTTLFCAS DAKAYSTESH NWATHACVP TDPNPQEIVL KNVTENFMW MRVKGIERNW QHLWKG--- -LILGLVII CSAS-NNLWV TVYVGVPWNE DAKTTLFCAS DAKAYSTERH NIWATHACVP TDPPDQEIVL GNVTFNMW MRVKGIERNW QHLWKG--- -LILGLVII CSAS-DNLWV TVYVGVPWNE DADPLFCAS DAKSYSEKH NWATHACVP TDPNPQEIVAI ENVTFNMW TRVMETQRNY PSLWRKG--- -TLILGMLLI CSVV-GNLWV TVYVGVPWK EAKTTLFCAS DAKAYDTEH NWATHACVP TDPNPQENVL ENVTFNMW TRVMETQRNY PSLWRKG--- -TLILGMLLI CSAA-QNLWV TVYVGVPWK EAKTTLFCAS DAKAYETEVH NWATHACVP TDPNPQENVM ENVTFNMW TRVMETQRNW QTLWRKG--- -LMIFGMLMI CKAK-EDLWV TVYVGVPWK DAKTTLFCAS DAKAYSTEH NWATHACVP TDPSPQEMNL PNVTFNMW TRVMETQTSW LSLWRKG--- -LMIFGMLMI CSAR-ENLWV TVYVGVPWNR DAKTTLFCAS DAKAYSTEH NWATHACVP TDPNPQEMSL PNVTFNMW #J.SE. 94.SE7887_AF082394 [100] #K.CD. 97.EQTB11C_AJ249235 [100] #K.CM. 96.MP535_AJ249239 [100]
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gp120

45

GP120 inner domain

50

V1 loop -----I----- V2 loop -----I-----

	#B.FR.83.HXB2_LAI_IIIB_BRU_K034	KNDMVQMHM DIISLWDOSL KPCVKLTPLC VSLKCTDLKN DTNTNS-----	-----SSGRMI MEKGEIKNCS FNISTSIRGK VQKEYAFFYK
[200]	#A.CD.97.KCC2_AJ401034	KNNMVQMHM DIIRLWDSL QPRVKLTPLC VTLDCQPVNS TNN-----	-----TKV EPGEMNCS FNMTTELSKD KQKVRSLFYR
[200]	#A.KE.95.Q168_AF407149	KNNMVQMHM DIISLWDOSL RPCVKLTPLC VTLNCCTVNNS NTIN-----	-----VNNT GWDEERKNC FNMTTELRDK RQKVYSLFYK
[200]	#A1.FI.91.FIN91121_AF219261	KNNMVQMHM DIISLWDOSL KPCVKLTPLC VTLNCNANA NSZNANA-----	-----TSTNATAE NEKGEIKNCS FNMTTELRDK KKKVYSLFYR
[200]	#A1.KE.99.KNH1088_AF457063	KNNMVQMHM DIISLWDOSL KPCVKLTPLC VTLNCSDVNV T-----	-----NN SMKGEMNCS YNMTELRDK KKKVYSLFYR
10	#A1.RU.03.03RU20_06_13_AY500393	KNNMVQMHM DIISLWDOSL KPCVKLTPLC VTLNCNAEPNS TSSNNNS-----	-----VNSNSD SVFEENKNC FNMTTELRDK RKTVHSLFYK
[200]	#A1.SE.94.SE7253_AF069670	KNSMVQMHM DIISLWDOSL KPCVKLTPLC VTLNCNANG TQ-----	-----NVN ITNVGMRNCS FNMTTELRDK KQKGYSLFYK
[200]	#A1.TZ.01.A173.AY2533105	KNNMVQMHM DIISLWDOSL KPCVKLTPLC VTLNCNWSN NTISDND-----	-----NATNSTTR EMIGEIKNCS FNITTEIRDK KQKVYSLFYK
[200]	#A1.UG.92.92UG037_U51190	KNNMVQMHM DIISLWDOSL KPCVKLTPLC VTLDCSYNIT NNITNS-----	-----ITNSV NMREEIKNCS FNMTTELRDK NRKVYSLFYK
[200]	#A1.UZ.02.02UZ0659_AY829209	KNNMVQMHM DIISLWDOSL KPCVKLTPLC VTLNCABPNS TSSNNSS-----	-----VNSNSD SLFKENKNC FNMTTELRDK RKTVHSLFYK
[200]	#A1.UZ.02.02UZ0663_AY829210	KNNMVQMHM DIISLWDOSL KPCVKLTPLC VTLNCCTEPRT SNGN-----	-----VSSNSN DTIEYKNC FNMTTELRDK RKTVHSLFYK
[200]	#A2.CD.97.97CDKS10_AF286241	KNNMVQMHM DIISLWDOSL KPCVKLTPLC VTLNCNANT NSTNS-----	-----TSAPS MGPGEIKNCS FNVTTEVRDK EKKYALFYK
[200]	#A2.CY.94.94CY017_41_AF286237	KNNMVQMHM DIISLWDOSL KPCVKLTPLC VILNCNANT STHSN-----	-----SSSTQS PINEEIKNCS YNTTTLRDK TQKVYSLFYR
[200]	#B.BR.89.BZ167_AY173956	KNNMVQMHM DIISLWDOSL KPCVKLTPLC VTLNCTDYNT TTNTNT-----	-----STVSGEK MDRGEIKNCS FNITTNIRNK MORTYALFYK
[200]	#B.EC.89.EC003_AY173959	KDDMVQMHM DIISLWDOSL KPCVKLTPLC VTLNCTDWNA NSTVNAT-----	-----TNNSTI MGKEEIKNCS FNITTNIRNK MKEYALFYK
15	#B.GB.97.CW048_AJ418521	KNNMVQMHM DIISLWDOSL KPCVKLTPLC VTLNCTDYNA TNZENATT-----	-----PTSSSGKL MERGEIKNCS FNITASIRDK MORTYALFYK
[200]	#B.RU.04.04RU128005_AY682547	QNNMVQMHM DIISLWDOSL KPCVKLTPLC VTLNCTDLKN STDNT-----	-----TNNSTI MGKEEIKNCS FNITTNIRNK MKEYALFYK
[200]	#B.RU.04.04RU129005_AY751406	KNNMVQMHM DIISLWDOSL KPCVKLTPLC VTLNXTNLRN TNSGNXT-----	-----NNNSGGM MKXGEMNCS FNLTTSRDR XKKEYALFYK
[200]	#B.US.90.WEAU160_U21135	KNNMVQMHM DIISLWDOSL KPCVKLTPLC VTLNCCTVNNS TNLKNETN-----	-----TNSSGGK MEEEGEMNCS FNVTTLIRNK RKTTEYALFYK
[200]	#B.US.91.DH12_3_AF069140	KNNMVQMHM DIISLWDOSL KPCVKLTPLC VTLHCTDLKN GTNLKN-----	-----GTKIIGK SMRGEIKNCS FNVTKNIDK VKKEYALFYR
20	#C.ET.86.ETH2220_U46016	ENNMVQMHM DIISLWDOSL KPCVKLTPLC VTLNCNDLNT TTISNT-----	-----NNSTN SANDEMKNCS FNITTELSKD KQKVYALFYK
[200]	#C.BR.92.BR025_d_U52953	ENDMVQMHM DIISLWDOSL KPCVKLTPLC VTLHCSNRTI DYN-----	-----NRD NMGGEIKNCS FNMTTEVRDK REVHALFYR
[200]	#C.ET.86.ETH2220_U46016	KNDMVQMHM DIISLWDOSL KPCVKLTPLC VTLNCNAIKN NTKVT-----	-----NNSTN SANDEMKNCS FNITTELSKD KQKVYALFYK
25	#C.IN.95.95IN21068_AF067155	KNDMVQMHM DVISLWDOSL KPCVKLTPLC VTLCCRNVNS TGNGT-----	-----HSKTN ESMKEIKNCS FNATTVIKDK KOTTYALFYK
[200]	#C.UG.90.UG268A2_L22948	KNDMVQMHM DVISLWDOSL KPCVKLTPLC VTLNCCTVNNS NITNNANAT-----	-----NSPYENGKLN MEQGEIKNCS FNVTTEIRDK KOTAHALFYK
[200]	#C.ZA.01.01ZATM45_AY228557	KNDMVQMHM DIISLWDOSL KPCVKLTPLC VTLNCINATR PVTRNTAT GTNNFTVNCS GSASTNNCTM ENIEGMNCS FNITTELRDK KKKEYALFYR	

5 #D.KE. 97 .ML415_2_AY322189
 [2001] KNNMVEQMHE DIISLWDQSL KPCVKLTPLC VTLNCTDANA TNVTTD---
 #D.SN. 90 .SE365A2_L22945 KNNMVEQMHE DIISLWDQSL KPCVKLTPLC VTLNCDIIS DATSNTI---
 #D.UG. 94 .94UG114_U888824 KNNMVEQMHE DIISLWDQSL KPCVKLTPLC VTLNCTNWV D---
 #D.ZA. 86 .R482_AY773341 KNNMVDQMH DIISLWDQSL KPCVKLTPLC VTLNCTNANI NSTG---
 #F1.BR. 93 .93BR020_1_AF005494 ENNMVEQMHT DIISLWDQSL KPCVKLTPLC VTLDRNIAAT NGNTDTI---
 [2001] #F1.FT. 93 .FIN93363_AF075703 ENDMVEQMHK DIISLWDQSL KPCVKLTPLC VTLNCTNATT TNDTLS---
 [2001] #F2.CM. 02 .02CM_0016BBY_AY371158 KNNMVDQMH DIISLWDQSL KPCVKLTPLC VTLHCSDVNI TANTN---
 #F2.CM. 93 .CA4_AJ277819 KNNMVEQMHA DIISLWDQSL KPCVKLTPLC VTLNCDNATI NDNGT---
 [2001] #G.ES. 00 .X558_AF423760 KNNMVEQMHE DIISLWDESL KPCVKLTPLC VTLTCANVTN NNTV---
 #G.KE. 93 .HH8793_12_1_AF061641 KNDMVEQMHE DIISLWDESL KPCVKLTPLC VTLNCTDANV TTV---
 [2001] #G.NG. 92 .92NG083_U888826 ENNMVEQMHE DIISLWEESL KPCVKLTPLC ITLNCTNVNS ANHTE---
 [2001] #H.BE. 93 .VI991_AF190127 VNDMVEQMHT DIISLWDQSL KPCVKLTPLC VTLDCSSVNA TNVTKSN---
 #H.CF. 90 .056_AF005496 ENNMVEQMHT DIISLWDQSL KPCVKLTPLC VTLNCTNVRN NTSN---
 #J.SE. 93 .SE7887_AF082394 KNDMVDQMQE DIISWDESL KPCVKLTPLC VTLNCSNITS NSNTT---
 #J.SE. 94 .SE7022_AF082395 KNDMVDQMQE DIISWDESL KPCVKLTPLC VTLNCSDVNS MNSTD---
 #K.CD. 97 .EQTB11C_AA249235 ENNMVEQMHT DIISLWDQSL KPCVKLTPLC VTLTCTNVTN NRTNANKN---
 #K.CM. 96 .MP535_AJ249239 [2001] ENNMVEQMHT DIISLWDESL KPCVLTPLC VTLNCTDYKG TNSTN---
 35

40 outer:
 domain V2 loop
 - - - - - I
 - - - - - II
 - - - - - III
 - - - - - IV

45 #B.FR. 83 .HXB2_LAI_IIIB_BRU_BRU_K034 LDIIPIID---
 [3001] #D.LVQIG--- NDTTS---
 #A.CD. 97 .KCC2_AJ401034 KLTSCNTSVI TQACPVSFE PIPHYCAPA GFAILKCNNK TFNGTGPCTN VSTVQCTHGI RPVYSTQLL
 [3001] #D.VVQID--- NSS---
 #A.XE. 95 .Q168_AF407149 RLINCNSTI TQACPVSFE PIPHYCAPA GFAILKCKDQ EFNGTGPCKN VSTVQCTHGI KPVYSTQLL
 [3001] #A1.FT. 91 .FIN91121_AF219261 LDV1PL--- NETTEY RLINCNSTAI TQACPVSFE PIPHYCAPA GFAILKCKDE KFNGTGPCKN VSTVQCTHGI RPVYSTQLL
 #A1.XE. 99 .XNH1088_AF457063 LDVWQINNG--- NSSSEY RLINCNSTAI TQACPVSFE PIPHYCAPA GFAILKCKDK EFNGTGPCRN VSTVQCTHGI KPVYSTQLL

#A1.RU.03.03RU20_06_13_AY500193 LDIVSTGS-- --NGS----- -----GOY RLINCNTSAM TOACPVTFE PIPHYCAPA GFALIKCKDT NFTGTPCKN VSTVQCTHGI KPVVSTQTLI
 #A1.SE.94.SE7253_AF065670 LDIVQINDNG-- --NNSS----- --NNSS-E Y RLINCNTSAI TOACPVSFE PIPHYCAPA GFALIKCRDK EFNIGTPCNN VSTVQCTHGI KPVVSTQTLI
 #A1.TZ.01.A173_AY253305 LDVVEISNS-- --NSS----- --NSS-----QY RLINCNTSAI TOACPVTFE PIPHYCAPA GFALIKCRNK TFNGTGPCKN VSSVQCTHGI KPVVSTQTLI
 #A1.UG.92.92DG037_US1190 LDVYQINNG-- --NNSSNL-- --NNSSNL-- -----Y RLINCNTSAI TOACPVTFE PIPHYCAPA GFALIKCRNK TFNGTGPCKN VSSVQCTHGI KPVVSTQTLI
 #A1.UZ.02.02UZ0659_AY829209 LDIVSTDS-- --NGS----- -----GOY RLINCNTSTM TOACPVTFE PIPHYCAPA GFALIKCRNK TFNGTGPCKN VSSVQCTHGI KPVVSTQTLI
 #A1.UZ.02.02UZ0663_AY829210 LDIVSTDN-- --NDS----- -----GOY RLINCNTSTM TOACPVTFE PIPHYCAPA GFALIKCRNK TFNGTGPCKN VSSVQCTHGI KPVVSTQTLI
 #A2.CD.97.97CDKS10_AF286241 LDVYQI-- --NESDS-N STKSTDQ-Y RLINCNTSAI TOACPVSFE PIPHYCAPA GFALIKCRDP RFNGTGPCKN VSSVQCTHGI MPVASTQTLI
 #A2.CY.94.94CY017_41_AF286237 LDVYQDSE NKNTSGS-NT L-----Y RLINCNTSTI TOACPVTFE PIPHYCAPA GFALIKCRDP RFNGTGPCKN VSSVQCTHGI KPVASTQTLI
 #B.RU.89.BZ167_AY173956 LDVEPIDKNAK-- --NTTR----- -----Y RLISCNNSVI TOACPVSFE PIPHYCAPA GFALIKCRNN TFNGTGPCKN VSTVQCTHGI RPVVSQTLI
 #B.EC.89.EC003_AY173959 LDVYFIDNDN D-NNS----- -----Y RLINCNTSVI TOACPKSFE PIPHYCAPA GFALIKCRNN TFSGKGPCDN VSTVQCTHGI RPVVSQTLI
 #B.GB.97.CW0448_AJ418521 LDVYFIDRD-- --NTS----- -----Y RLISCNNTSVI TOACPVSFE PIPHYCAPA GFALIKCRDP TFNGTGPCKN VSTVQCTHGI RPVVSQTLI
 #B.RU.04.04RU128005_AY682547 LDIVPIDGD-- --NTS----- -----Y MLTSXNTSVI TOACPVSFE PIPHYCAPA GFALIKCKEN KFNGTGPCKN VSTVQCTHGI RPVVSQTLI
 #B.RU.04.04RU129005_AY751406 LDIVPIDDAK-- --NSTN----- -----Y RLISCNTSVL TOACPVSFE PIPHYCAPA GFALIKCRDP KFNGTGPCTN VSTVQCTHGI RPVVSQTLI
 #B.US.90.WEAU60_U21135 LDIVPIDHD-- --NTS----- -----Y TLINCKSSTI TOACPVSFE PIPHYCAPA GFALIKCRDK KFNGKGPCKN VSTVQCTHGI RPVVSQTLI
 #B.US.91.DH12_3_AF069140 LDIVPIDR-- --NITS----- -----Y RLISCNSTL TOACPVSFE PIPHYCAPA GFALIKCRDK KFNGTGPCTN VSTVQCTHGI RPVVSQTLI
 #B.US.98.1058_08_AY331294 LDVYQMMNN-- --NNS----- -----Y RLISCNTSVI TOACPVSFE PIPHYCAPA GFALIKCRDK SFSGKGCKDN VSTVQCTHGI RPVVSQTLI
 #C.BR.92.BR025_d_U52953 LDIVPLK-- --NESS----- --NTSGD-Y RLINCNTSAI TOACPVSFD PIPHYCAPA GFALIKCRNK TFNGTGPCKN VSTVQCTHGT KPVVSTQTLI
 #C.ET.86.ETH2220_U46016 LDIVPLN-- --NGS----- -----TD-Y RLINCNTSTI TOACPVSLD PIPHYCAPA GFALIKCRDK TFTGTPCHN VSTVQCTHGI KPVVSTQTLI
 #C.IN.95.95IN21068_AF067155 LDIVPLDNEE QENDS----- --NSSGY RLINCNTSAM TOACPVTFD PIPHYCAPA GFALIKCRNK TFNGTGPCHN VSTVQCTHGI KPVVSTQTLI
 #C.UG.90.UG268A2_L22948 LDVVSLEG-- --NSNT----- -----Y RLINCNTSAI TOACPVTLD PIPHYCAPA GFALIKCRNK TFNGTGPCKN VSTVQCTHGI KPVISTQTLI
 #C.ZA.01.01ZATM45_AY228557 LDIVPLNETR D-NSS----- -----Y RLINCNTSTI TOACPVSFD PIPHYCAPA GFALIKCRNK TFNGTGPCKN VSTVQCTHGI MPVPTKLL
 #D.UG.94.94DG114_U88824 LDVAPLNGN-- --NNTAA----- -----F CLINGGAPTV TDQCPKGTE PIPHYCAPA GLAIIKCRND NFSGGGCCN ISTIHRHGG RAPVPTKLL
 #D.UG.86.R482_AY773341 LDVPIGNSN K-NST----- -----NTS-Y RLINCNTSVI TOACPVNFE PIPHYCAPA GFALIKCRDK KFNGTGPCKN VSTVQCTHGI KPVVSTQTLI
 #E1.BR.93.93BR020 1_AF005494 LDVYKIND-- --NDSD----- -----NTS-Y RLINCNTSAI TOACPMTFE PIPHYCAPA GFALIKCRNEK KFNGTGPCKN VSTVQCTHGI KPVVSTQTLI
 #D1VPKDNNDN-- --NRTN----- -----Y RFICCNNTSAI TOACPVSFE PIPHYCAPA GFALIKCRNK KFNGTGPCKN VSTVQCTHGI KPVVSTQTLF
 LDIVVOINKDD-- --NRT----- -----Y RLINCNDASTI TOACPVSFD PIPHYCAPA GFALIKCRNEK NETGTSCKN VSTVQCTHGI KPVVSTQTLI

[300] #F1 .FI .93 .FIN9363 _AF075703 LD1EPISN- --NNS- -----REE- Y RLITCNSTI TOACPVKVSD PIPHYCAPA GYAILKCKDK RFNGTGFCRN VSTVQCTHGI RPVNSTQLL
 [300] #F2 .CM .02 .02CM _0016BBY _AY371158 HDIVPIEK-- --NTTS-----Y RLTSCTNSTV TOACPVKVSD PIPHYCAPA GYAILKCN DK RFNGKLC LCN VSTVQCTHGI KPVNSTQLL
 5 [300] #F2 .CM .93 .CA4 _AJ277819 LDVVPPI- --NNSDS-----NSE- Y RLISCTNSTV TOACPVKVSFE PIPHYCAPA GYAILKCKDN GFGNGTICKN VSTVQCTHGI RPVNSTQLL
 [300] #G .ES .00 .X558 _AF423760 LDIVPITDNG --NSS-----AGD- Y RLINCNSTI KQACPVKVTD PIPHYCAPA GFAILKCRDK EFGNGTGFCKN VSTVQCTHGI KPVNSTQLL
 [300] #G .KE .93 .HH8793_12_1_AF061641 LDVPIINDDS S-NSTG-----NYSVY RLINCNSTI KQACPVKVDF PIPHYCAPA GFAILKCKE KFNGTGFCKN VSTVQCTHGI KPVNSTQLL
 [300] #G .NG .92 .92NG83 _U88826 LDVVPISN- G --NKT-----S- Y RLIHCNVTI KQACPVKVNF PIPHYCAPA GFAILKCKDK EYNGTGFCKN VSTVQCTHGI KPVNSTQLL
 [300] #H .BE .93 .VI991 _AF190127 ADIVQIDEGE R-NKS-----DNH- Y RLINCNSTVI KQACPVKVSF PIPHYCAPA GFAILKCN DK KPVNSTQLL
 [300] #H .CF .90 .056 _AF005496 LDVVPPI-D-- --NNST-----Q- Y RLINCNSTVI TOACPVKVSF PIPHYCAPA GFAILKCN NK RFNGTGLCTN VSTVQCTHGI RPVNSTQLL
 [300] #J .SE .93 .SE7887 _AF082394 QDVPVIDSN --NKN-----NKN-----Y ILINCNSTVI KQACPVKVSFQ PIPHYCAPA GFAILKCN DK NENGTSCKN VSTVQCTHGI KPVNSTQLL
 [300] #J .SE .94 .SE7022 _AF082395 QDVPVINS-----NKS-----Y ILINCNSTVI KQACPVKVSFQ PIPHYCAPA GFAILKCN NK RFNGTGLCTN VSTVQCTHGI KPVNSTQLL
 15 [300] #K .CD .97 .EQTB11C _AJ249235 LDIVQIKOSE I-NQS-----ESE- D RLINCNSTV TOACPVKVSF PIPHYCAPA GFAILKCN NN TCNGTGPCTN VSTVQCTHGI KPVNSTQLL
 [300] #K .CM .96 .MP535 _AJ249239 LDVLPLNGEG --NNS-----STE- Y RLINCNSTI TQTCPKVTFE PIPHYCAPA GFAILKCKDK RFNGTGFCKN VSTVQCTHGI KPVNSTQLL
 [300]

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 35 #B .FR .83 .HXB2 _LAI_IIIB _BRU _K034 NGSLAE-EEV VIRSVNFTDN AKTIIIVQNT SVEINCTRPN NNTTRKRIRIQ RGPGRAPHVTI GK-IGNMRQA HCNISSRAKWN NTLKQIASKL R--E-QFGN-
 [400] #A .CD .97 .KCC2 _AJ401034 NGSLAE-GGI KIRSANISYN AKNIIIVLDI PVKINGSRPN NNTRTSIRI- -GPGQTFYAT GDIIGNIRQA HCNLSSRTAWN DTLYNSVKAL R--E-HFP--
 [400] #A .KE .95 .Q168 _AF407149 NGSLAE-KEV MIRSENFTNS AKNIIIVQFKE PVKINGTRPD NNTRTSIRI- -GPGQAFYAT G-IIIDIRQA YCTVNGSEWN KALQKVVVEQL R--S-SFE--
 [400] #A1 .FI .91 .FIN91121 _AF219261 NGSLAK-EEV RIRSENFTNN VKIIIVOLVK PVNITCIRPN NNTRKSIHL- -GPGRAFYAT GDIIGNIRKA HCIYNESEWN EALQQVATQL G--K-YFE--
 [400] #A1 .KE .99 .KNU1088 _AF457063 NGSLAE-GEV RIRSENFTDN AKTIIIVQLE PVTINCTRPN NNTRKGIHI- -GPGQAFYAT GEIJIDIRQA HCNVSSKWN KTLQQVNTQL R--N-YW--
 [400] #A1 .RU .03 .03RU20 _06_13 _AY5000393 NGSLAE-KEV MIRSENFTDN GKXIIIVQLTE PVNITCIRPG NNTRTSIRI- -GPGQTFYAT XDVIGDIRKA YCXVSRAAWX STLQK1STQL R--K-YFN--
 [400] #A1 .SE .94 .SE7253 _AF069670 NGSLAE-EKI MIRSENFTDN AKTIIIVQLE PVTINCTRPS NNTRTSIRI- -GPGQAFYAT GDITGDIRQA HCNVSRSSWN KTLQDIVTQL R--V-YW--
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 40 #P120 outer domain

 V3 loop
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#B_FR_83_HXB2_LAI_IIIB_BRU_K034 NKT-IIIFKQS S-GGDPBEVT HSFNCGEFF YCNSTQFLNS TWF--NST-
 [500] #A_CD_97_KCCC2_AJ401034 NKT-IIIFNKS S-GGDLBEVTQ HMFIGGEFF YCNTSGFLNS SWAP--NGS--
 #A_KE_95_Q168_AF407149 NKT-IIIFANS S-GGDLBEITT HSFNCGEFF YCNTSGFLFDs TW---NDTD SR-QE---
 [500] #A1_FI_91_FIN91121_AF219261 NKT-INFSTSP S-GGDLBEVTT HSFNCGEFF YCNTSGFLNS TWs--NNT-
 #A1_KE_99_KNH1088_AF457063 NKT-IAFTPS S-GGDLBEITT HSFNCGEFF YCNTSGFLNS TYSW--NET-
 [500] #A1_RU_03_03RU20_06_13_AY500393 NKT-IXFKNS S-GGDLBEVTT HSFNCGEFF YCNTTDLFLNS TW---DGXG TXT---
 #A1_SE_94_SE7253_AF069670 NRT-IIIFNS S-GGDLBEITT HSFNCGEFF YCNTSGFLNS TWSQ--NDT-
 #A1_TZ_01_A173_AY253305 NKT-IIIFTSS S-GGDLBEITT HSFNCGEFF YCNTSGLFNG LF---NGT-
 #A1_UG_92_92UG037_US1190 NNT-IIIFNS S-GGDLBEITT HSFNCAGEFF YCNTSGFLNS TWV--NGTT SSTS---
 #A1_UZ_02_02U20659_AY829209 NKT-IIIFRNS S-GGDLBEVTT HSFNCGEFF YCNTTDLFLNS TWG---NVT-
 [500] #A1_UZ_02_02U20663_AY829210 NKT-IIIFRNS T-GGDLBEVTT HSFNCGEFF YCSTTALFLNS TWDE--NSTV T---
 #A2_CD_97_97CDRS10_AF286241 NKT-INFTRKPS S-GGDLBEITT HSFNCGEFF YCNTTSLFLNS TWKN--GATT -
 #A2_CY_94_94CY017_41_AF286237 KKT-IIIFTNS S-GGDPBEITT LSFNCAGEFF YCNTTGLFLNG TWNN--NGT-
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#B_FR_83_HXB2_LAI_IIIB_BRU_K034 NKT-IIIFKQS S-GGDPBEVT HSFNCGEFF YCNSTQFLNS TWF--NST-
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 #A1_TZ_01_A173_AY253305 NKT-IIIFTSS S-GGDLBEITT HSFNCGEFF YCNTSGLFNG LF---NGT-
 #A1_UG_92_92UG037_US1190 NNT-IIIFNS S-GGDLBEITT HSFNCAGEFF YCNTSGFLNS TWV--NGTT SSTS---
 #A1_UZ_02_02U20659_AY829209 NKT-IIIFRNS S-GGDLBEVTT HSFNCGEFF YCNTTDLFLNS TWG---NVT-
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 #A2_CD_97_97CDRS10_AF286241 NKT-INFTRKPS S-GGDLBEITT HSFNCGEFF YCNTTSLFLNS TWKN--GATT -
 #A2_CY_94_94CY017_41_AF286237 KKT-IIIFTNS S-GGDPBEITT LSFNCAGEFF YCNTTGLFLNG TWNN--NGT-
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#B_FR_83_HXB2_LAI_IIIB_BRU_K034 NKT-IIIFKQS S-GGDPBEVT HSFNCGEFF YCNSTQFLNS TWF--NST-
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 #A_KE_95_Q168_AF407149 NKT-IIIFANS S-GGDLBEITT HSFNCGEFF YCNTSGFLFDs TW---NDTD SR-QE---
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 #A1_KE_99_KNH1088_AF457063 NKT-IAFTPS S-GGDLBEITT HSFNCGEFF YCNTSGFLNS TYSW--NET-
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 #A1_SE_94_SE7253_AF069670 NRT-IIIFNS S-GGDLBEITT HSFNCGEFF YCNTSGFLNS TWSQ--NDT-
 #A1_TZ_01_A173_AY253305 NKT-IIIFTSS S-GGDLBEITT HSFNCGEFF YCNTSGLFNG LF---NGT-
 #A1_UG_92_92UG037_US1190 NNT-IIIFNS S-GGDLBEITT HSFNCAGEFF YCNTSGFLNS TWV--NGTT SSTS---
 #A1_UZ_02_02U20659_AY829209 NKT-IIIFRNS S-GGDLBEVTT HSFNCGEFF YCNTTDLFLNS TWG---NVT-
 [500] #A1_UZ_02_02U20663_AY829210 NKT-IIIFRNS T-GGDLBEVTT HSFNCGEFF YCSTTALFLNS TWDE--NSTV T---
 #A2_CD_97_97CDRS10_AF286241 NKT-INFTRKPS S-GGDLBEITT HSFNCGEFF YCNTTSLFLNS TWKN--GATT -
 #A2_CY_94_94CY017_41_AF286237 KKT-IIIFTNS S-GGDPBEITT LSFNCAGEFF YCNTTGLFLNG TWNN--NGT-
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[500] #J .SE .93 .SE7887_AF082394 NKT-INTFSP S-GGDIETVT HSFNCGGEFL YCNTSKLFNS SWDK--NSIE AT-NDTSXA----- ---TTIPCK IKQIVRMQR TGQAIYAPPI
 [500] #J .SE .94 .SE7022_AF082395 NKT-IDFTSP S-GGDIETTT HSFNCGGEFF YCNTSTLFNS SWDE--NNIKD T--NSTND-- NTT----- ---TTIPCK IKQIVRMQR TGQAIYAPPI
 [500] #K .CD .97 .EQTB11C_AJ249235 NKT-IIIFQPS S-GGDPQVTR HIFNCRGEFS YCDTDTVDD TE---EEED T----- ---TTIPCR IKQIINMMQR VQAIYAPPT
 [500] #K .CM .96 .MP535_AJ249239 NGT-ITFKPP NPGGDPEILT HMFNCAEFF YCNTTKLFNE TGE--NGT----- ---ITLPCR IKQIINMMQR VQAIYAPPI
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30	[700] #A2.CY.94.94CY017_41_AF286237	STMGAASITL TVQARQLSG IVQQQSNLLQ AIEAQOHLK LTVGIKQLQ ARVLAVERYL RDQQLLGIWG CSGKLICATT VEWNASWSNK SQDEIWDNMT	
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A. AI. TZ. 01. A173 _AY2533305	AVAGTDRV1	EIGQRIGRAI	LNIPRIRQG	LERALV	[936]
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A. AI. UZ. 02. 02UZ0663 _AY829210	AVAGTDRV1	EIVQRIGRAI	LNIPRIRQG	AERALQ	[936]
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B. GB. 97. CW048 _AJ418521	AVAEGTDRV1	EIVQRAGRAI	IHIPRIRQG	FERRALL	[936]
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B. US. 90 .WEAUL60 _U21135	AVAEGTDRV1	EIVQRAGRAI	IHIPRIRQG	LERALV	[936]
B. US. 91 .WEAUL60 _U21135	AVGEGTDRV1	EIIQRAGRAI	IHIPRIRQG	LERALV	[936]
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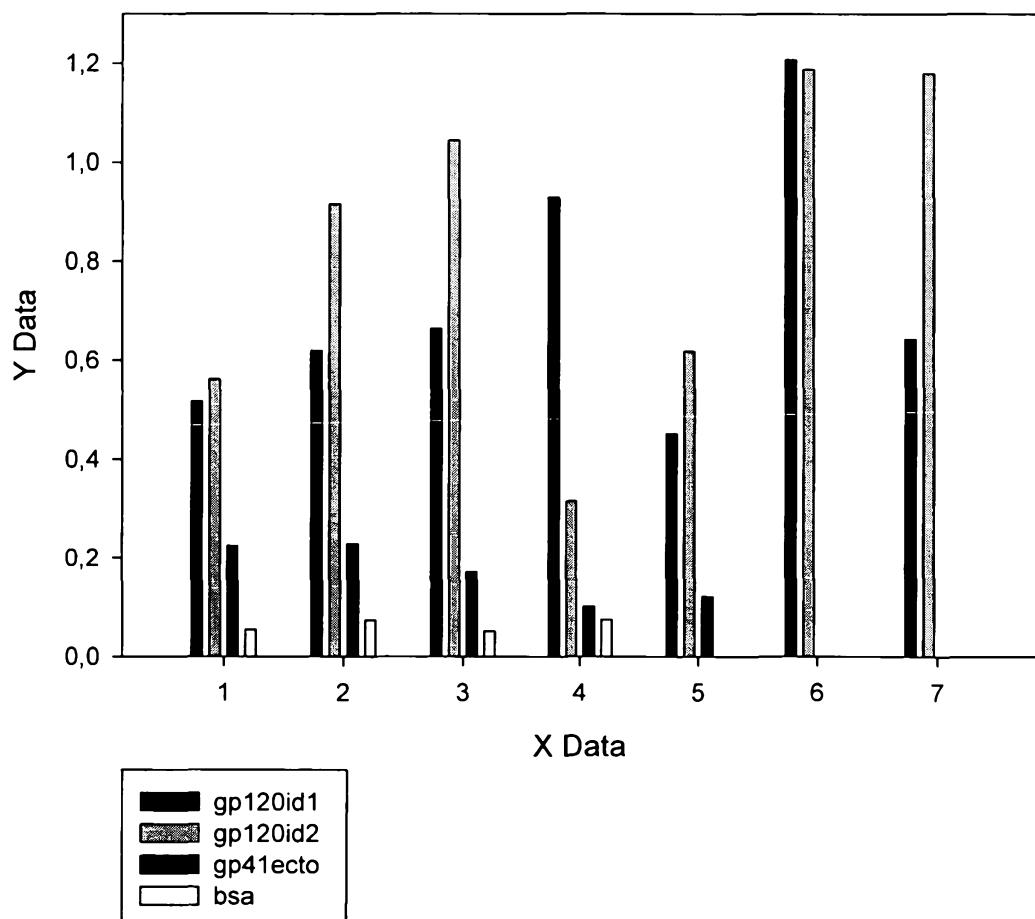
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#VAEGTDR11 EVIQG1WRAI CNIPRIRQG FEALQ [936]
 #VYGEQTDRF1 ELIQRIWRAI CNIPRIRQG LEALQ [936]
 #VAEGTDR11 ELVQRICRAI RNIPRIRQG FEALQ [936]
 #AVSEGTDRI1 EVGQGIGRAI LHIPRIRQG FEALQ [936]
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Example 4: Preliminary results of animal's immunization (SigmaPlot 10.0 statistical analysis).

3-weeks-old BalbC mice weighting 11-14g are immunized subcutaneously in doses 20-50 µg of pure peptides for the animal, lipids concentration MW is 5 mg/ml. The 5 immunization is carried out at 3 weeks old mice, the second time 2 weeks after when they are 5 weeks old, the third time after 1 month when mice are 9 weeks old. Recombinant gp120 elicited the 5-times higher levels of immune response than recombinant gp41ectodomain in average. The same difference in specific antibodies titr is observed when human polyclonal antibodies isolated from patients blood sera are used for equal 10 concentrations of recombinant gp120 and gp41 ELISA staining.



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CLAIMS:

1. A method for producing an HIV vaccine, comprising the steps of:
 - a) creation of a humane recombinant IgG phagemid library containing HIV-1 specific scFv antibody fragments,
 - b) enrichment for HIV-specific scFv antibody fragments in the phagemic library by panning with native or recombinant HIV-1 peptides,
 - c) multiplying HIV-1 material comprising HIV-1 peptides, polypeptides or proteins,
 - d) collecting HIV-1 peptides by reverse panning of the multiplied HIV-1 material using the enriched HIV-1 phagemid library of step b) bound to a support.
 - e) identification and characterization of the HIV-peptides obtained in step d),
 - f) expressing glycosylated env HIV-1 peptides using the results of step e) in an expression system,
 - g) purification of the glycosylated env HIV-I peptides, and
 - h) production of a vaccine composition
2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the individuals, from which the HIVmaterial is obtained are infected by the same or a different HIV subtype.
3. The method according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the individuals, from which the viral material is obtained are antiretroviral therapy naïve patients or patients that have been subjected to antiretroviral therapy.
4. The method according to claim 1, wherein the phagemid library is prepared by the steps of
 - a) preparing DNA-fragments derived from nucleic acids encoding the variable region of a light chain and a heavy chain, respectively, of immunoglobulines expressed in B-Lymphocytes obtained from a number of individuals infected with HIV,
 - b) linking the DNA-fragments encoding the immunoglobuline light and heavy chain, to allow expression of a polypeptide, comprising the variable regions of a light chain and heavy chain, respectively, of immunoglobulines, to create a

multitude of different specificities,

c) cloning of linked fragments in phagemid vector and transforming bacterial strain for expression on the bacteriophage's surface,

- preferably wherein amplification is carried out with any of the primer combination listed in tables 1-7,
- more preferably wherein obtained scFv phagemid recombinant antibodies are specific to resistant HIV variants carried out in HAART- or any other antiretroviral therapy experienced patients.

5. The method according to claim 4, wherein step a) further comprises an enrichment of the phagemid library presenting antibody's scFv fragments in panning procedure binding HIV-specific antibodies with recombinant gp120-, gp41- and native HIV-polypeptides isolated from different donors.

10. The method according to claim 1, wherein in step e) LC mass spectrometry is applied for a quantitative analysis, identification and sequencing of HIV-1 Gp120 and its standard and variable fragments.

15. The method according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the expression system is a suitable host with eukaryotic glycosylation, such as a Leishmania tarentolae expression system.

20. The method according to any one of the preceding claims, which involves preparing HIV preventive vaccine composition by addition/conjugation of optional immunogenic stimulants, adjuvants or carriers, such as sterically stabilized liposomes (SSL).

25. A HIV vaccine, when obtained according to a method of any one of the preceding claims.

10. Use of a HIV vaccine according to claim 9 for immunization of non-infected individuals against catching and development of HIV infection and AIDS disease.

11. Method of immunization of a non-infected individual against catching and developing

HIV infection and AIDS disease, comprising administration of a HIV vaccine according to claim 9.

12. Use of a HIV vaccine according to claim 9 in the manufacture of a medicament for immunization of non-infected individuals against catching and development of HIV infection and AIDS disease
13. A method according to claim 1; or a vaccine according to claim 9; or a method according to claim 11; or a use according to claim 10 or 12, substantially as herein described with reference to any one or more of the examples.

FIGURES

Figure 1 a-e: HIV infected person's B lymphocytes analysis done with CD-45 monoclonal antibodies, confocal microscopy:

- a,c) "good" source for HIV-specific mAbs RNA isolation;
- b,d) rather "poor" source from patient with advanced disease stage progression;
- e) T- and B-lymphocytes from infected person's blood used for immunoassay, transparency scanning

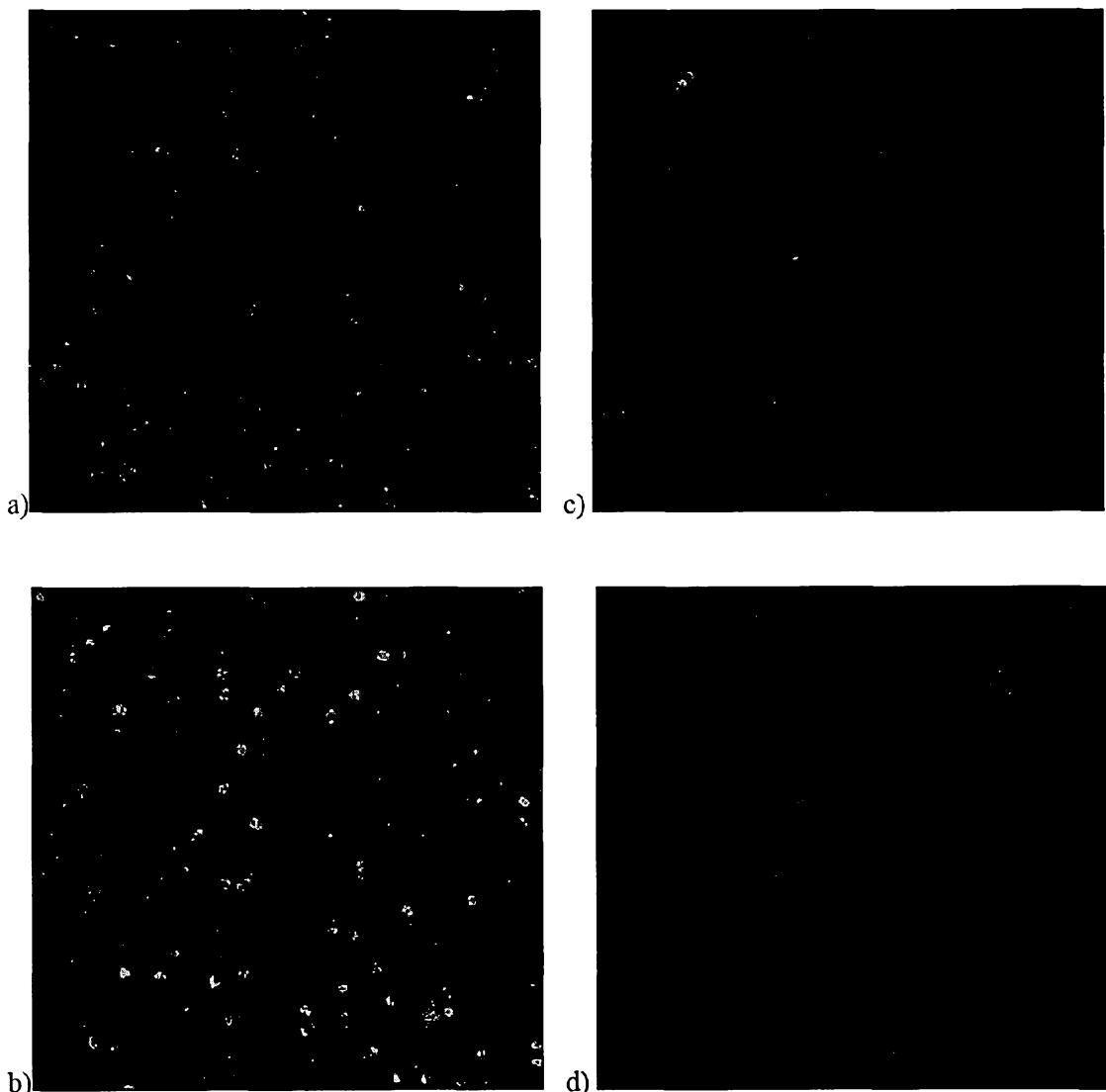
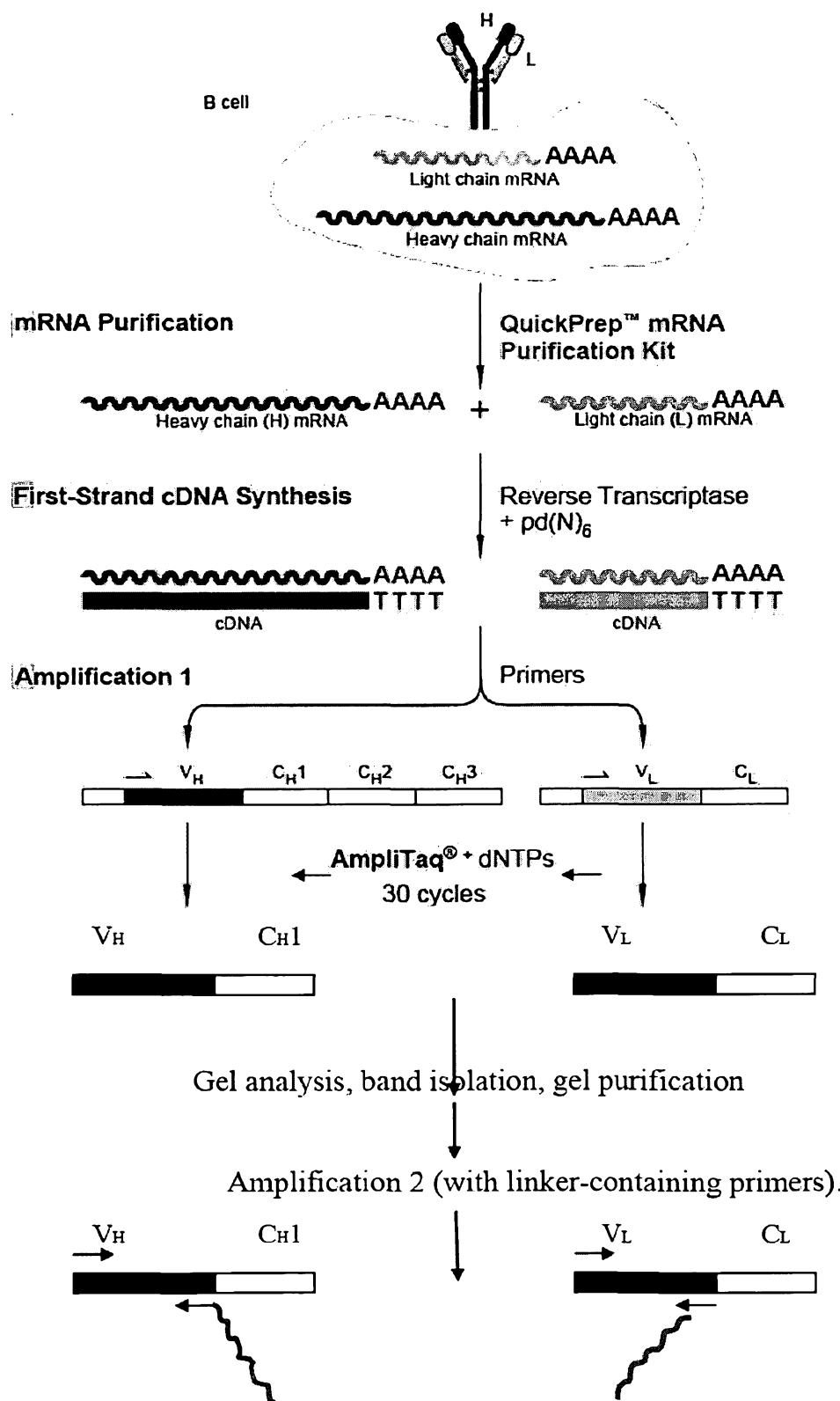
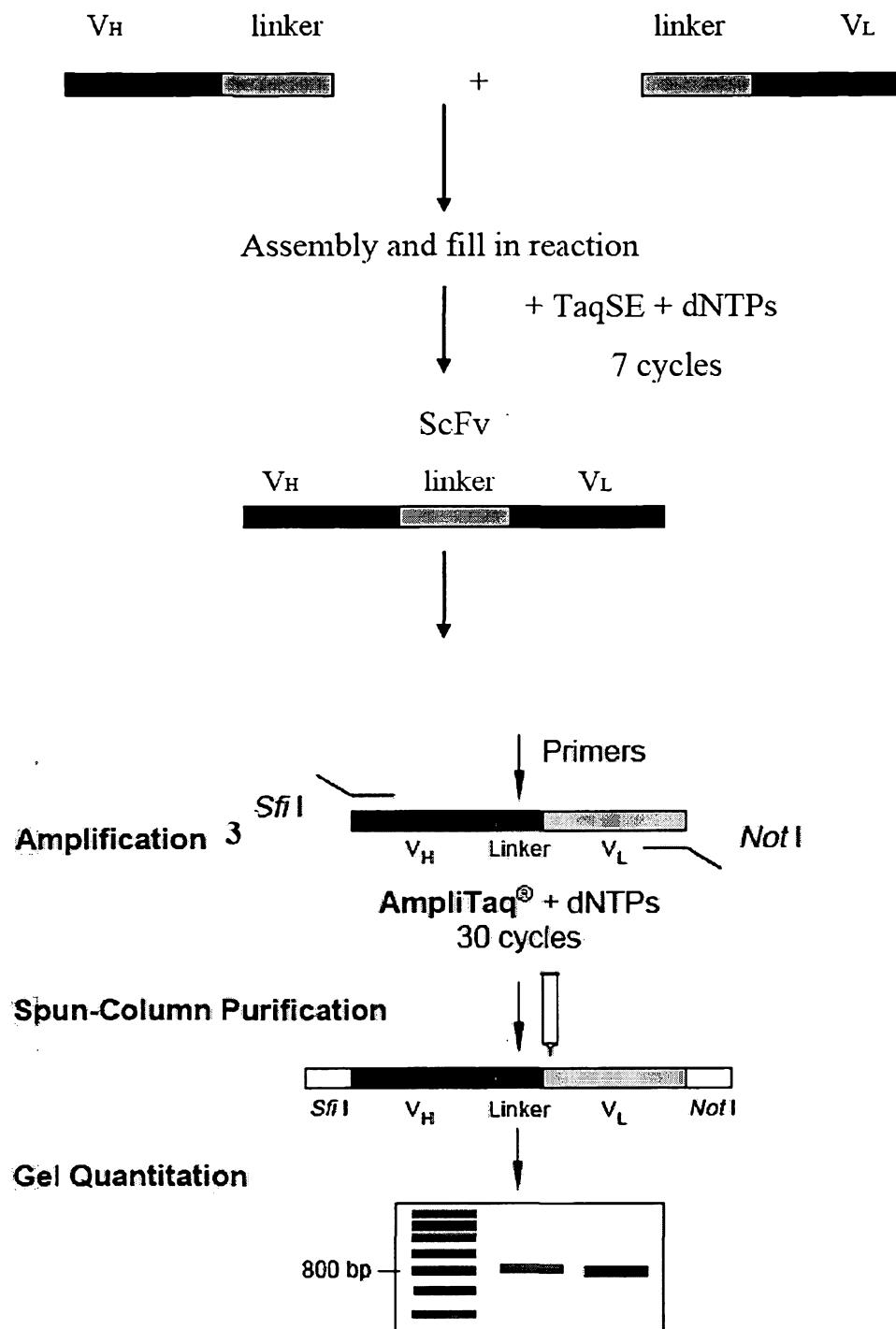




Figure 2: The scheme of a procedure for obtaining a phagemid DNA library according to preferred embodiment of the method according to the present invention.





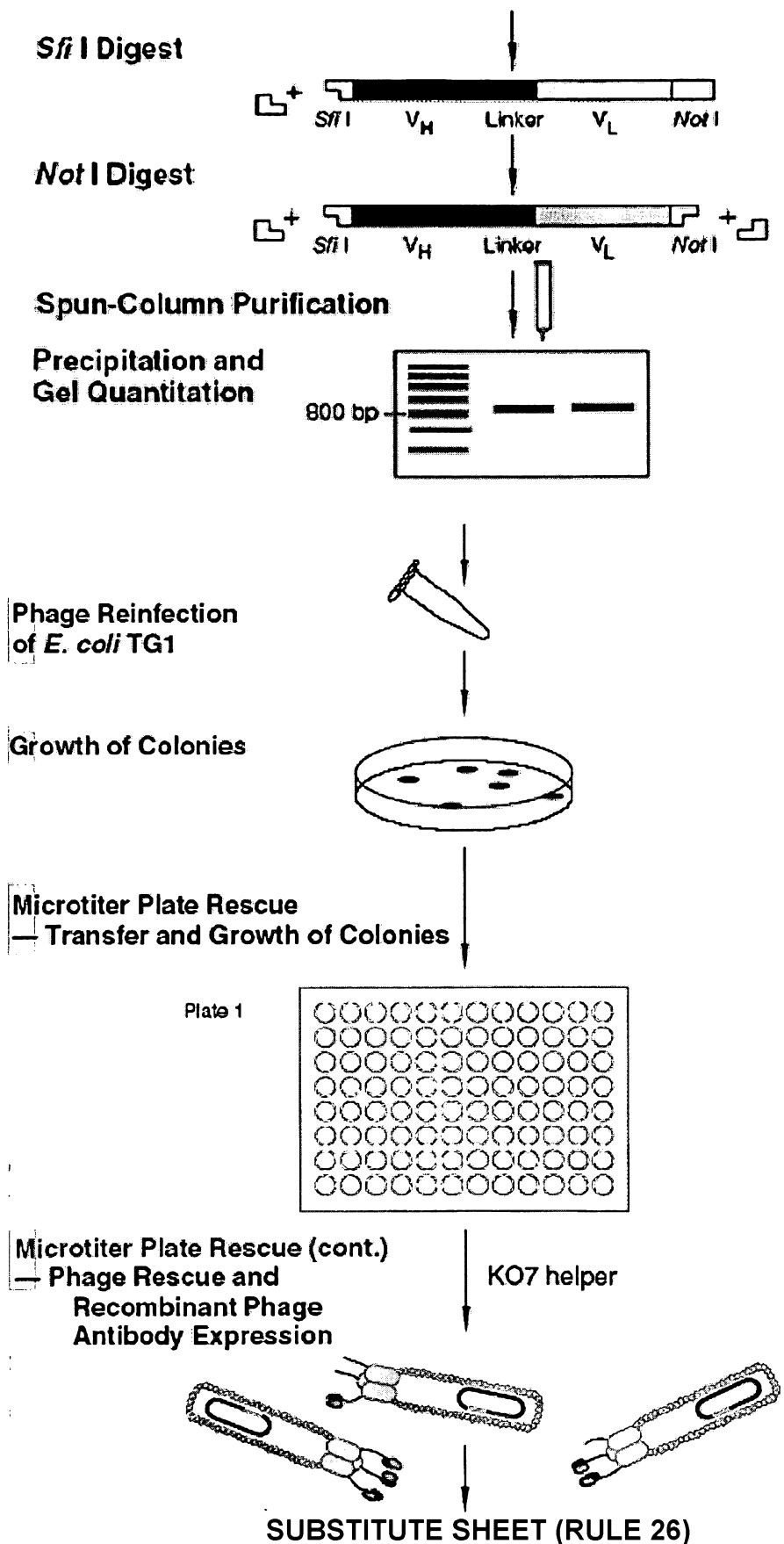


Figure 3: A diagram indicating selection of a positive antibody producing clone by ELISA technology according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention

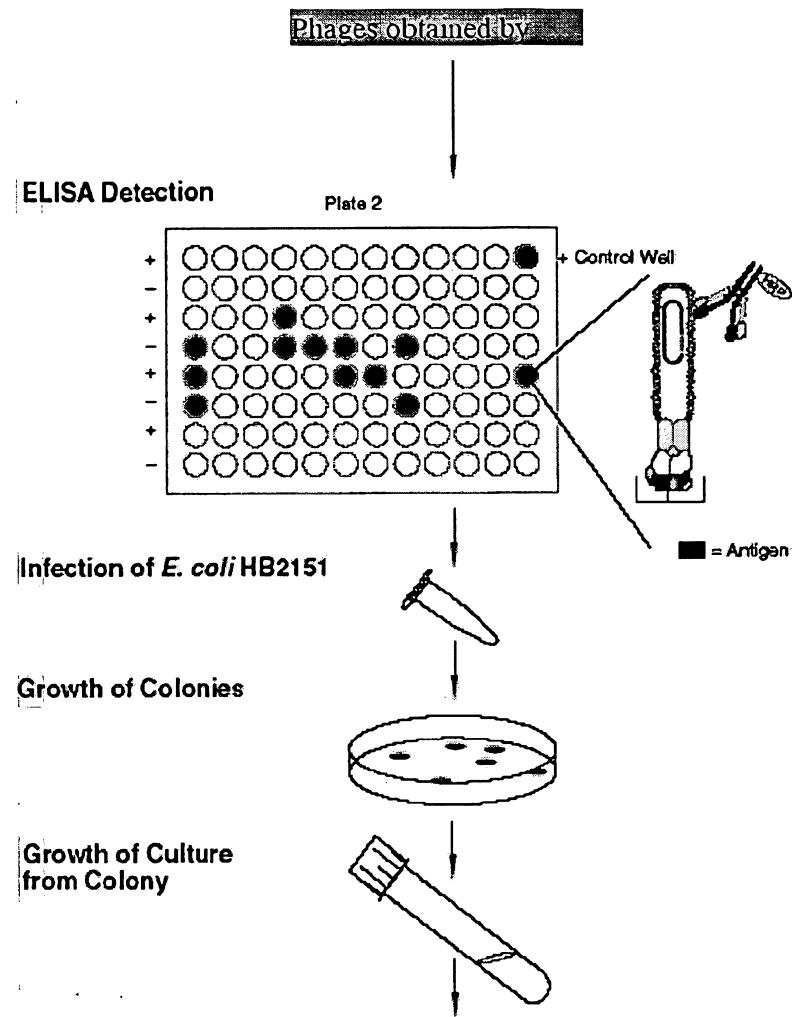


Figure 4: Recombinant phage libraries formation and panning selection.

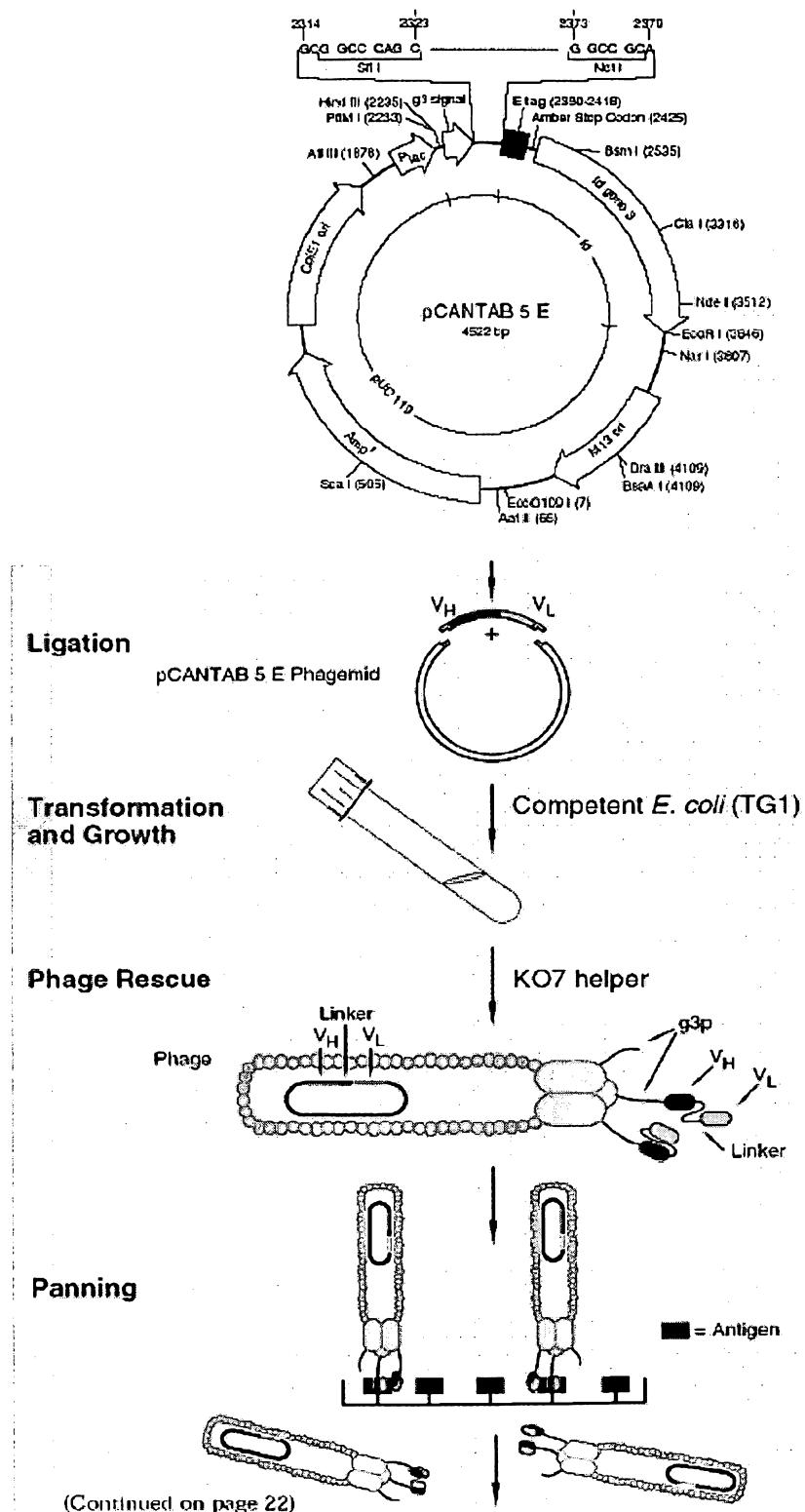
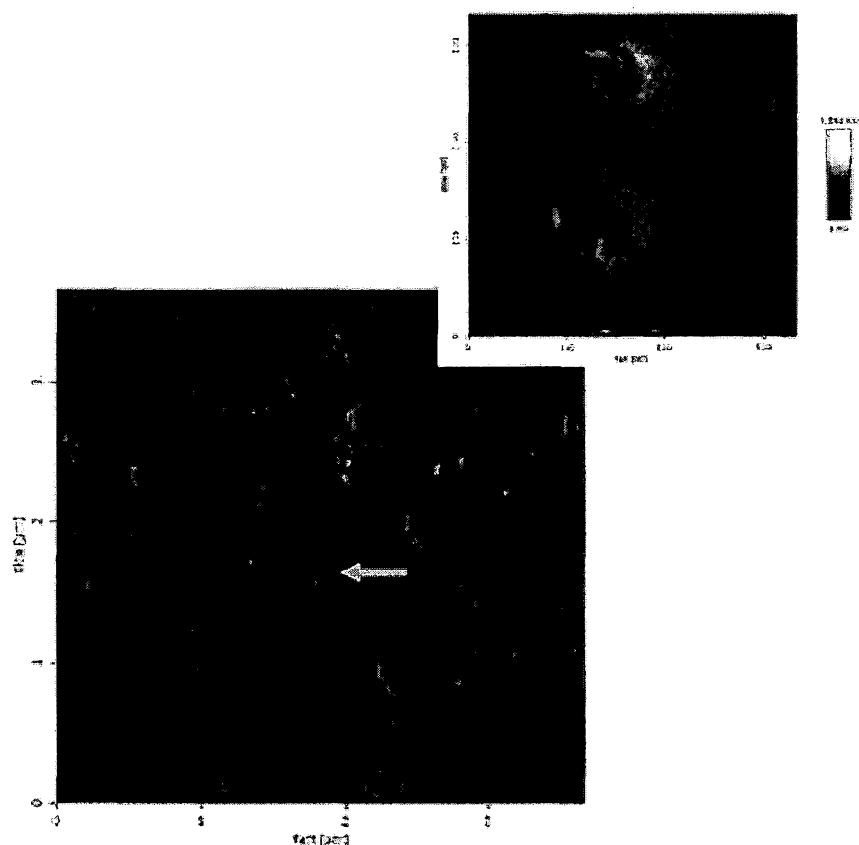


Figure 5 a-b: The structure of recombinant helper M13 phage with presented on "heads" enriched HIV env peptides-specific antibodies library. Scanning Probe Microscopy (SPM or AFM) contact mode is performed using NanoWizard (JPK Instruments, Germany) on base of Nikon Eclipse 2000U, with sting cantilever CSC17/noAl, resonant frequency 12 kHz (MicroMash, Estonia).

Phage length is 800 nm in average, thickness 40-50 nm, the presentation of HIV-specific ScFv library is 2-10 antibodies molecules for one phage particle, the measured size of this "head" is 200-250 nm in average.

a) recombinant M13 phage and its "head" with presented HIV-specific antibodies library



b) control M13Ko7 helper phage

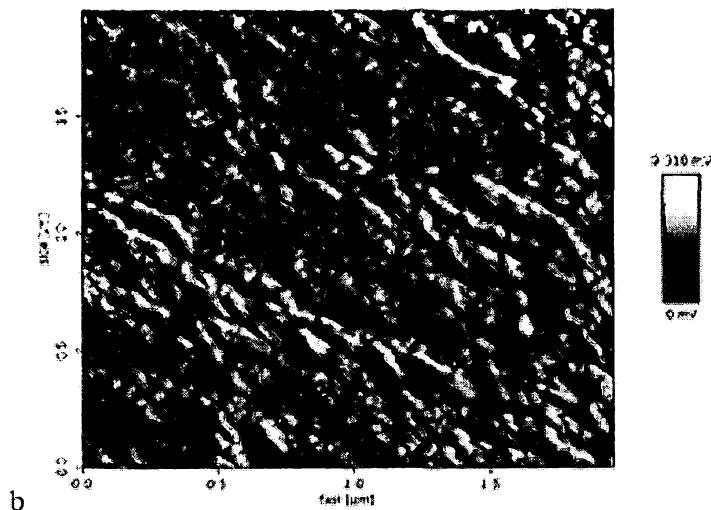
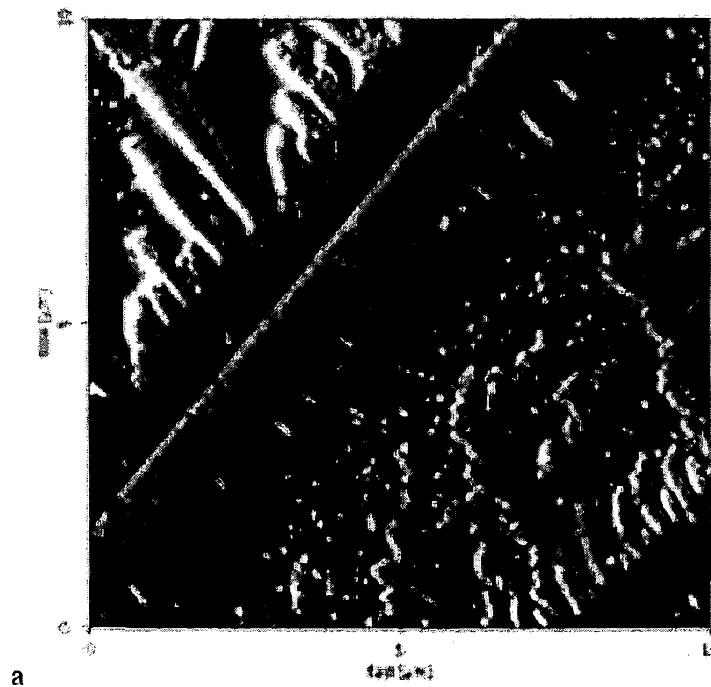


Figure 6 a-b: The structure of affinity supermacroporous monolithic epoxy-activated column used for reverse panning technique. Scanning Probe Microscopy (SPM) contact mode is performed using NanoWizard contact mode with sting cantilever CSC17/noAl.

a) supermacroporous monolithic epoxy-activated sorbent before recombinant phage embedding



b) supermacroporous monolithic epoxy-activated sorbent after M13 mAbs embedding and with presented recombinant phage HIV-specific ScFv library

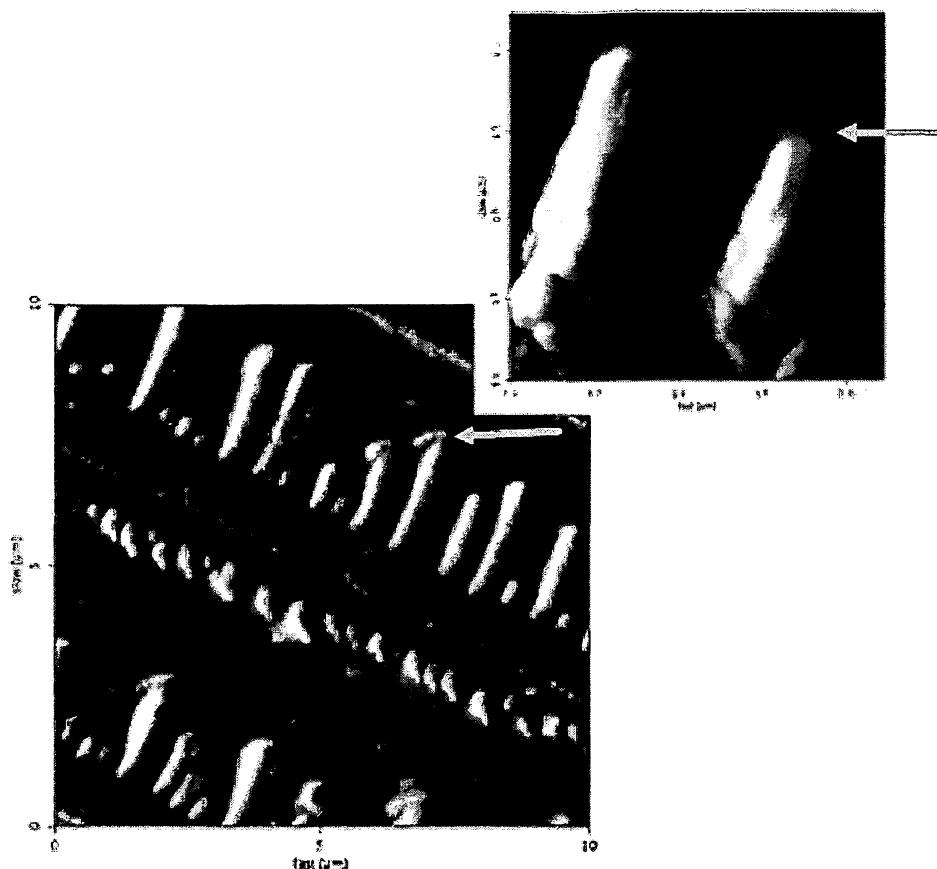


Figure 7a,b: Reverse panning technique for collecting HIV env peptides:

a) Profile of eluted fraction from RP affinity column (subtype A pool isolates, PEG-precipitation and following ultraspinning 100000g in 20% sucrose gradient were used for concentration). Peaks A and B were checked for specific env peptides presence with western blotting using polyclonal anti-HIV antibodies;

b) Profile of eluted fraction from RP affinity column (subtype A pool isolates, ultrafiltration was used for concentration of supernatant). Peak was checked by western blotting using polyclonal anti-HIV antibodies

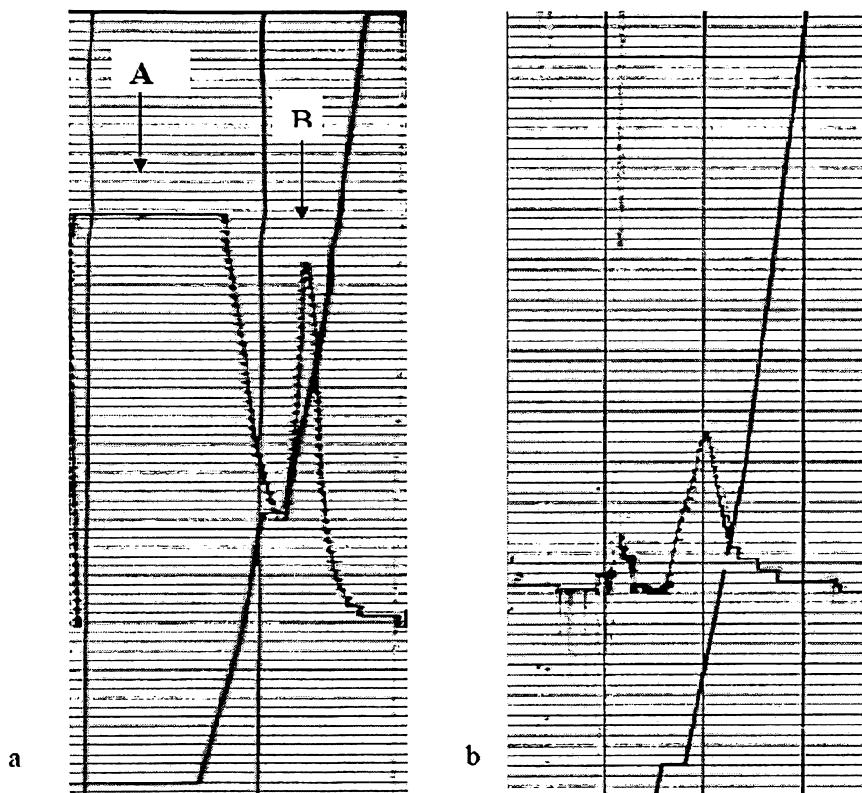
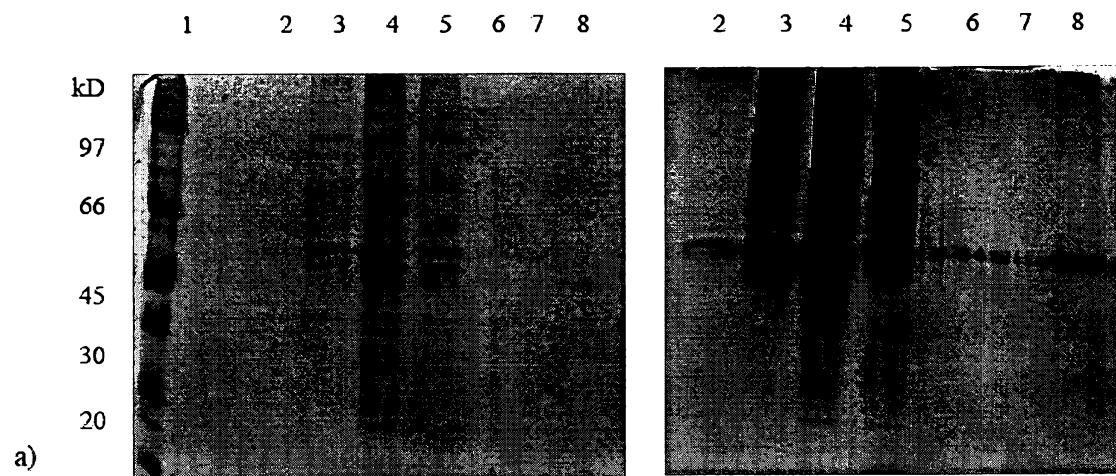


Figure 8 a-b: SDS-PAGE and Western blot (ECL detection) of eluted fractions of HIV subtype A env peptides pool from reverse panning column:

a) 1 - high range markers; 2 - fr.№ 4, 3 - fr.№ 5, 4 - fr.№ 6, 5 - fr.№ 7, 6 - fr.№ 8, 7 - fr.№ 11, 8 - fr.№ 9, - all assays were prepared with β -mercaptoethanol (β -ME)



b) 1 - fr.№1 with β -ME; 2 - fr.№2 with β -ME; 3 - HIV-PEG with β -ME; 4 - HIV-sediment with β -ME; 5 - HIV-supernatant with β -ME; 6 - high range markers; 7 - fr.№1 without β -ME; 8 - fr.№ 2 without β -ME; 9 - fr.№ 6 without β -ME; 10 - HIV-PEG without β -ME; 11 - HIV-sed. without β -ME; 12 - HIV-super. without β -ME.

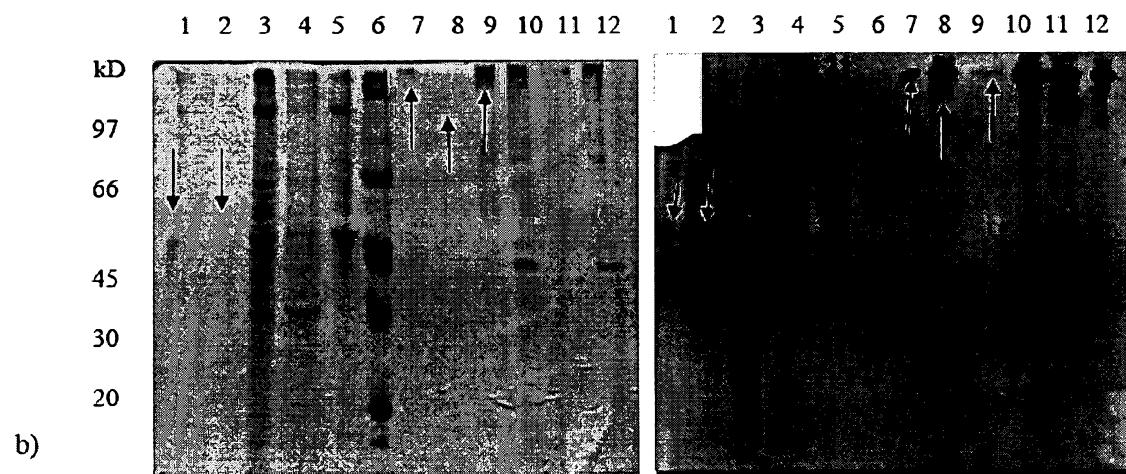
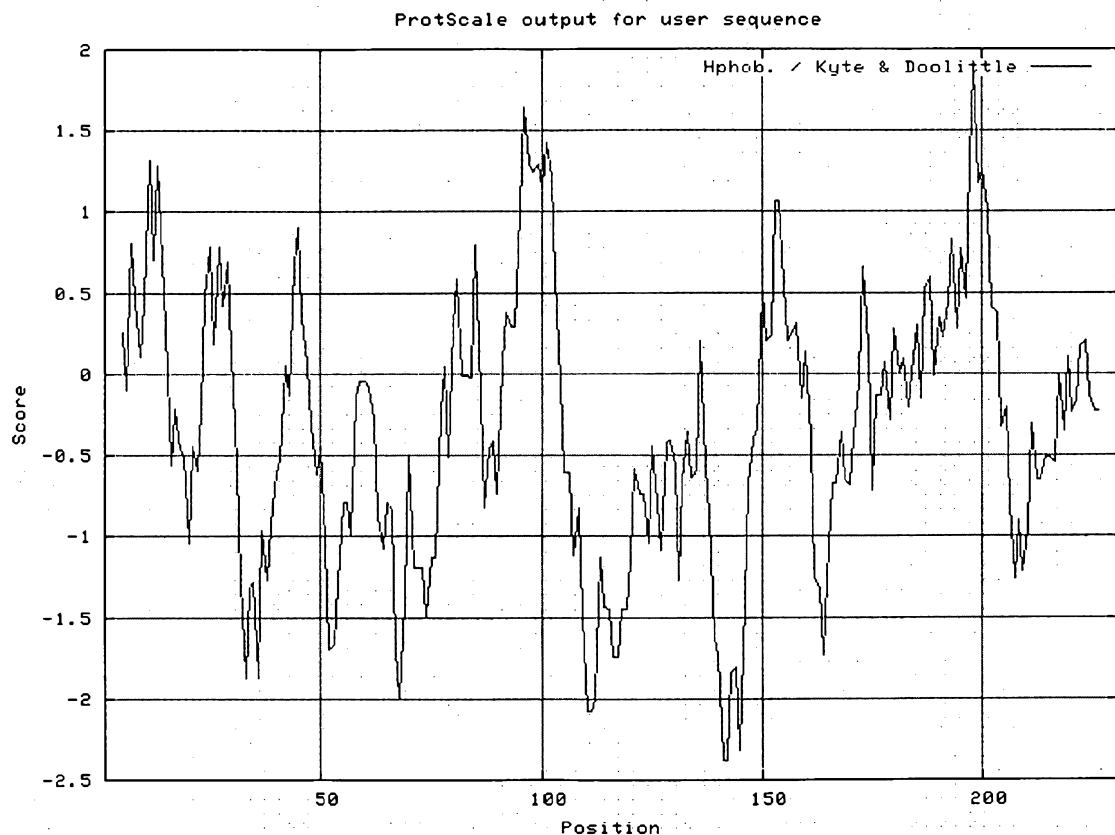


Figure 9a-c: Reconstruction of Env signal peptide gp 120 structure with sequencing and 2D analysis:

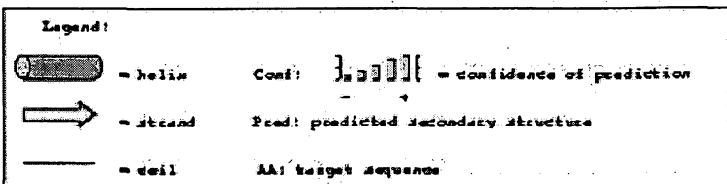
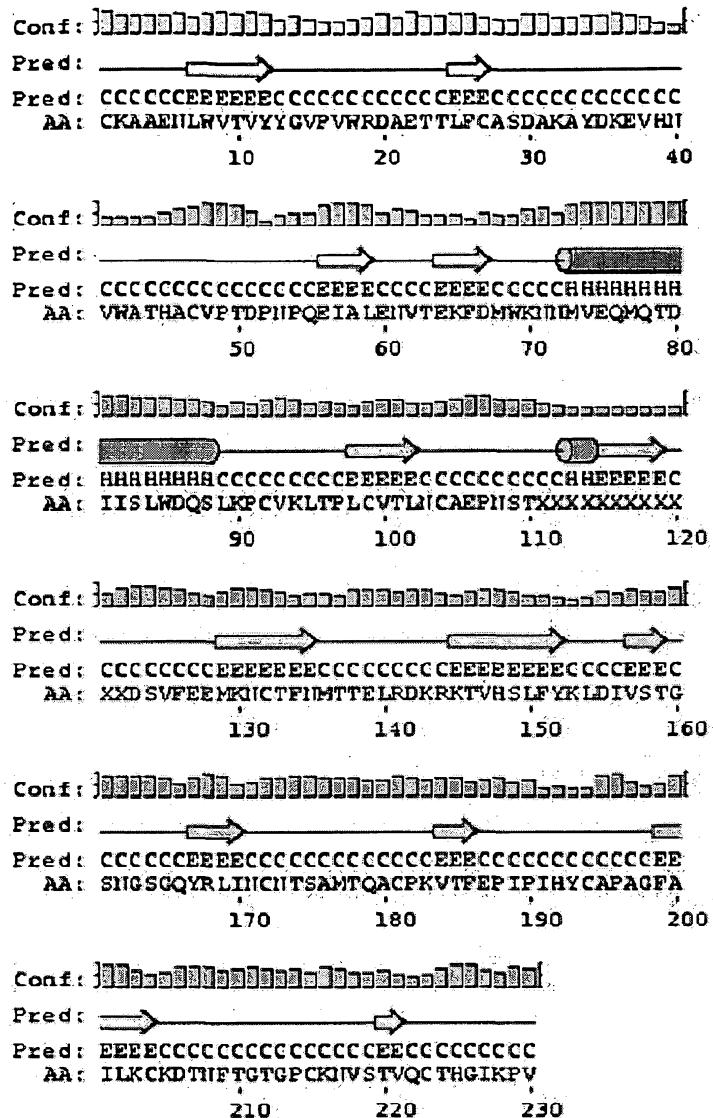
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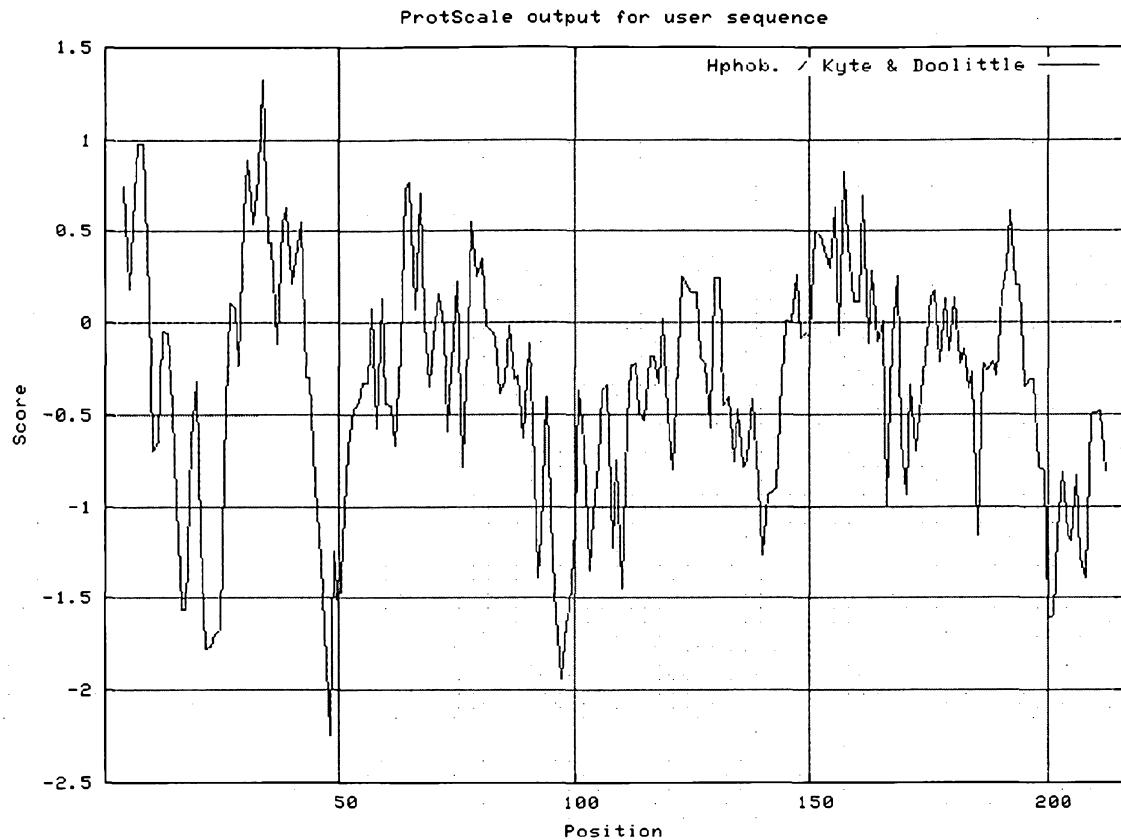


gp120 inner domain  
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gp120 outer domain v3 v4 v5
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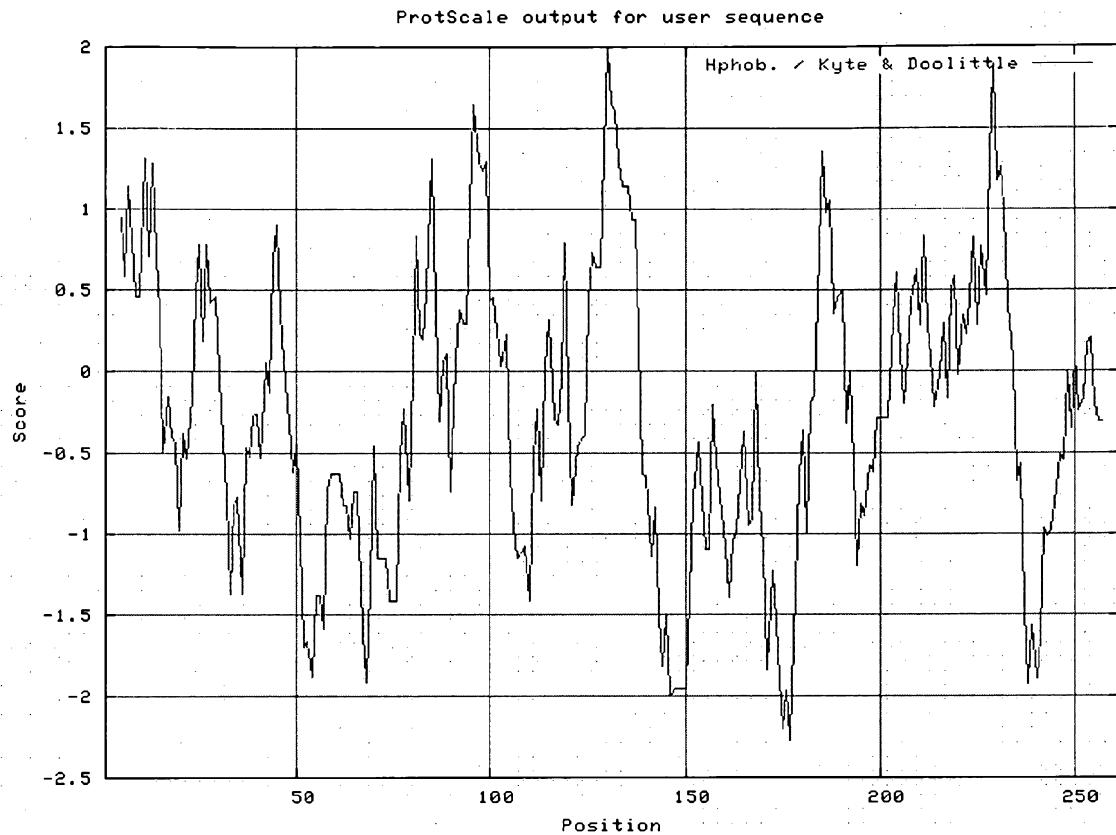
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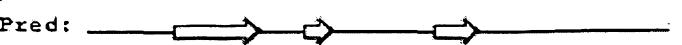
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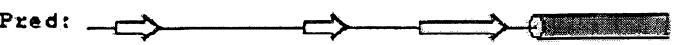
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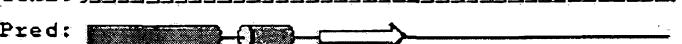
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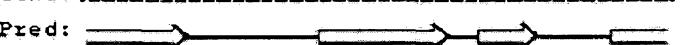
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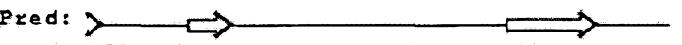
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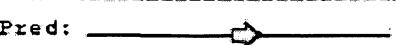
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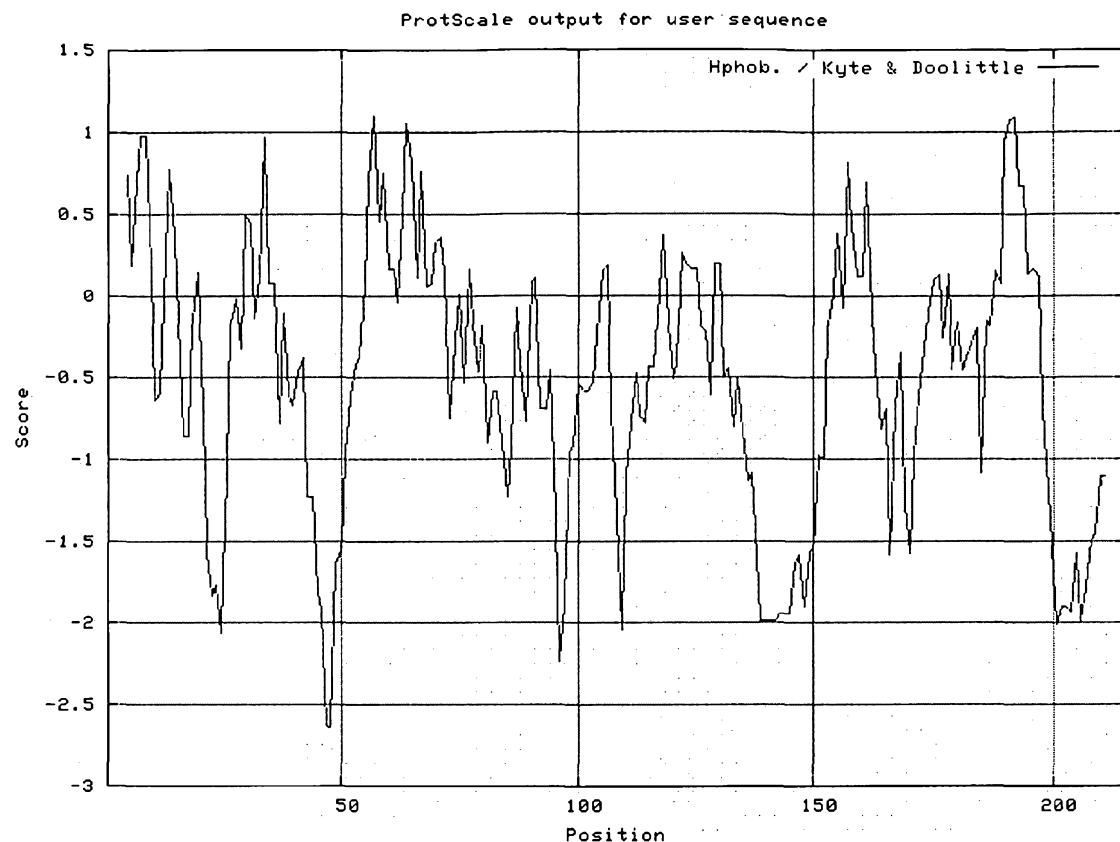
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Sequence logo for Conf: A sequence of 20 positions, each with a bar indicating the probability of being A, T, C, or G. The sequence is highly conserved, with the highest probability at each position being 'A'.

Sequence logo for Pred: A sequence of 20 positions, each with a bar indicating the probability of being A, T, C, or G. The sequence is highly conserved, with the highest probability at each position being 'A'.

Sequence logo for AA: A sequence of 20 positions, each with a bar indicating the probability of being A, T, C, or G. The sequence is highly conserved, with the highest probability at each position being 'A'.

Sequence alignment diagram: A horizontal line with numbered tick marks at 50, 60, 70, and 80. Above the line, four colored ovals represent motifs: a blue oval at position ~55, a red oval at ~65, a green oval at ~75, and an orange oval at ~80. Below the line, the sequence 'AA: I N C T R P S I N I T R K S I S I G P G X A F Y A T G D I I G D I R K A H C I I L S G' is shown, with the first letter 'I' aligned with the blue oval.

Conf: }
 Pred: 
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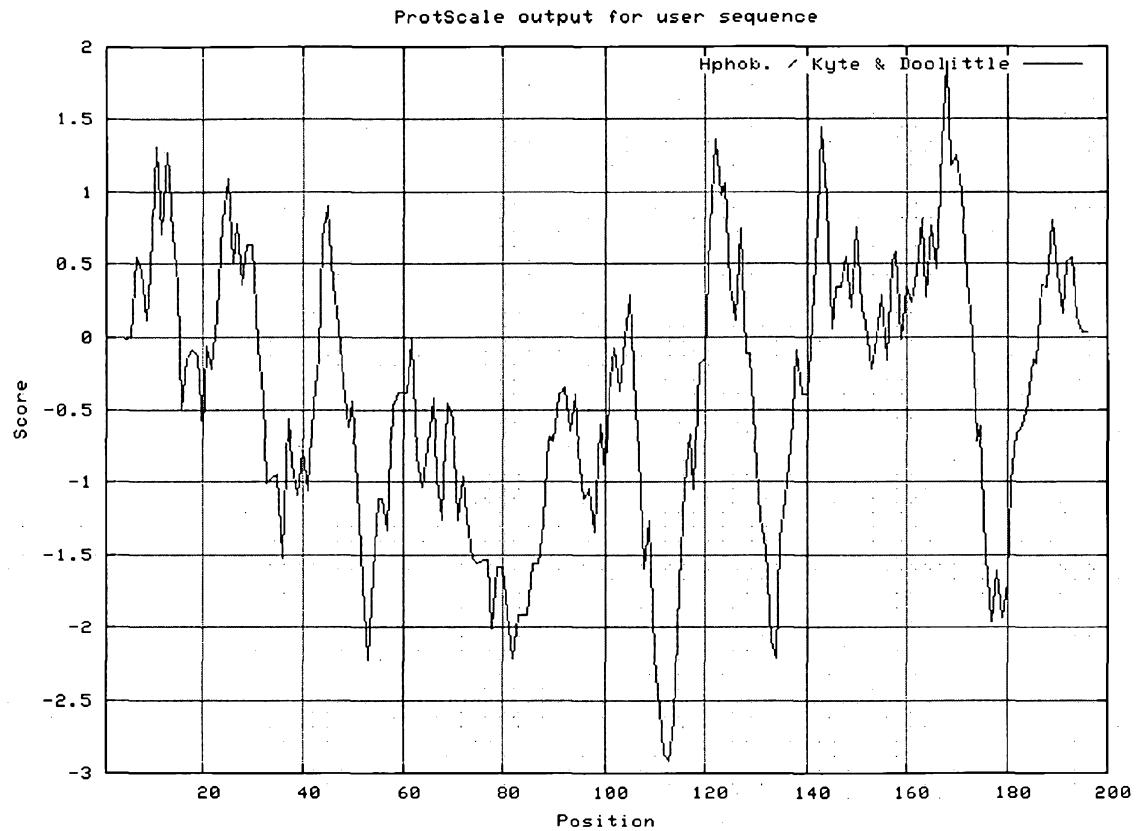
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-  - helix
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- Conf:  - confidence of prediction
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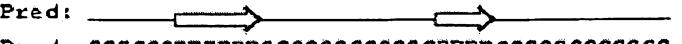
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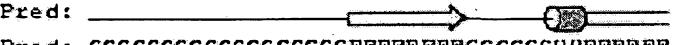
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AA: IKTINQIISSSCXMMKXGEMKICSFNITTS TRDRKKKEYALF

90 100 110 120

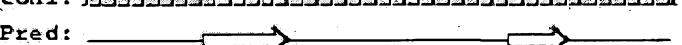
Conf: 

Pred: 

Pred: EEEEEEECCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
AA: YKLDIVPIDDAKIISTIYRLISCHTSVLTQACPKVSFEP IP

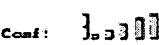
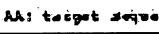
130 140 150 160

Conf: 

Pred: 

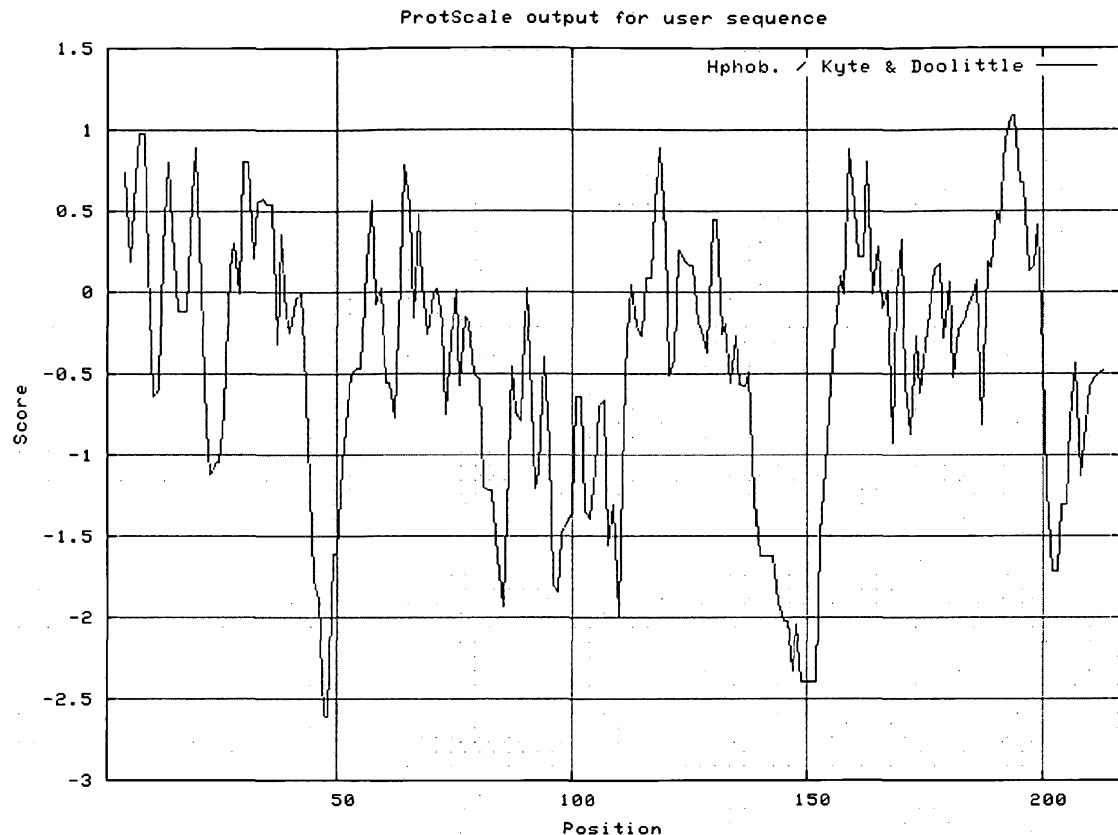
Pred: CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
AA: IHYCAPAGFAILKCKDKKFNGTGPCTIVSTVXCTHGIRPV

170 180 190 200

Legend:	
	= helix
	= strand
	= coil
	= confidence of prediction
	= pred: predicted secondary structure
	= AA: target sequence

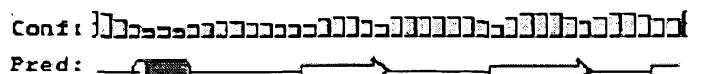
gp120 outer domain v3 v4 v5
#B.RU.04.04RU129005_AY751406

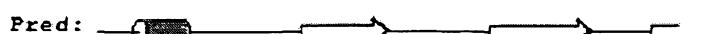
VSTQLLLNGSLAEEEVIRSANFTNNAKTIIIVQLNESXVINCTRFXNNTRKSIPIGPGRAYTTGDIIGDIRQAHGX
LSSTKWNDTLRQIVEKLREQFGNKTIKEFNQSSGGDPEIVMHSFNCGGEFFY [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] RIKQIINMWQKVGQAMYAPPIRGQISCSSNITGLLTRDGGANNSTIEVFRPGGX



gp120 outer domain v3 v4 v5

#B.RU.04.04RU129005 AY751406

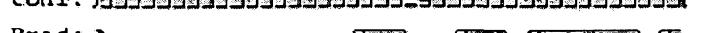
Conf: 

Pred: 

Pred: CCCHHBCCCCCCCCCEEEEEECCCCCCCCCEEEEEECCCCCEE
AA: VSTQLLLNGSLAEEVVIIRSAIFTRIAKTIIVQLNESXVI

10 20 30 40

Conf: 

Pred: >

Pred: ECCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCHHHCCCCHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHH
AA: NCTRPXINIRKSIPIGPGRAYTTGDIIGDIRQAHCKLSS

50 60 70 80

Conf: 

Pred: 

Pred: HHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
AA: TKWIDTLRQIVEKILREQFGIKTIKFHQSGDPEIVMHSF

90 100 110 120

Conf: 

Pred: >

Pred: CCCCCCCCCCCCCCEEEEEECCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
AA: NCGGEFFYCNSTPLFIIISTWISSHGDESTRSINTESTILT

130 140 150 160

Conf: 

Pred: >

Pred: CCHHHHEEEHHHHACCHHHCCCCCCCCCEEECCCCHHHHHEEECC
AA: CRIKQIIMMHQKVQGAMYAPPPIRGQISCSSNITGLLLTRD

170 180 190 200

Conf: 

Pred: >

Pred: CCCCCCCCCCEEECCCC
AA: GGAINISTTEVFRPGGGX

210

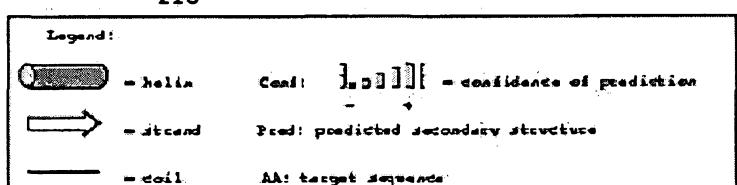
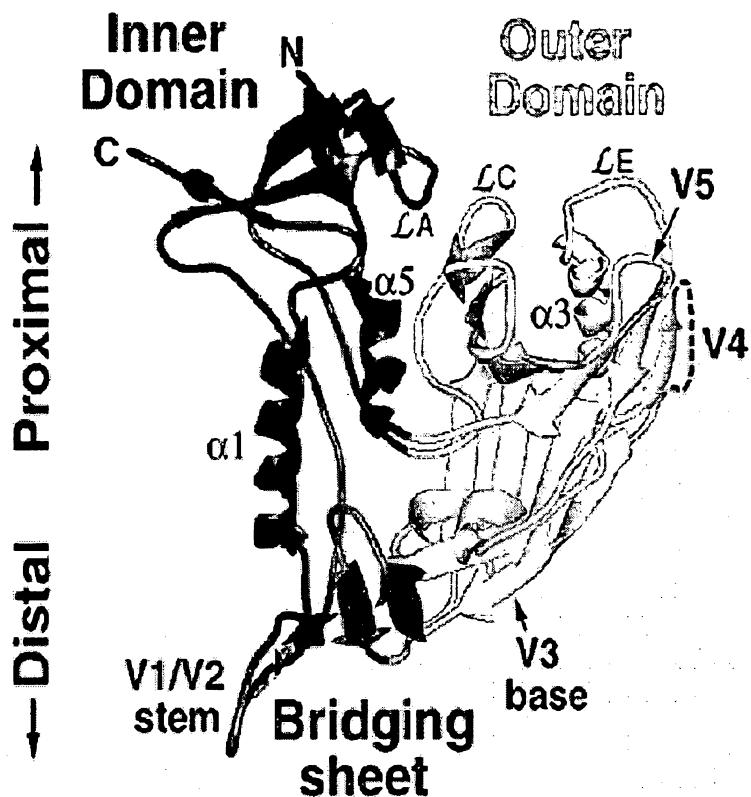
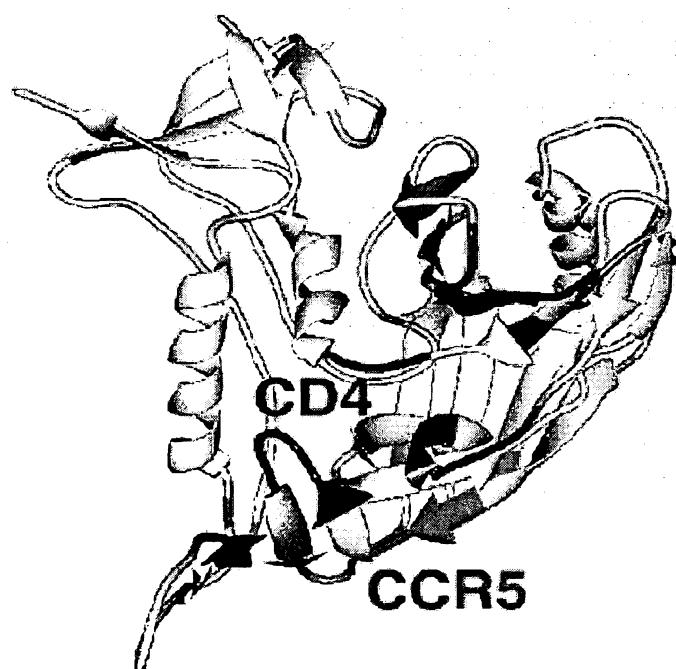


Figure 10 a-d: Schematic 3D structure of HIV-1 envelop peptides.

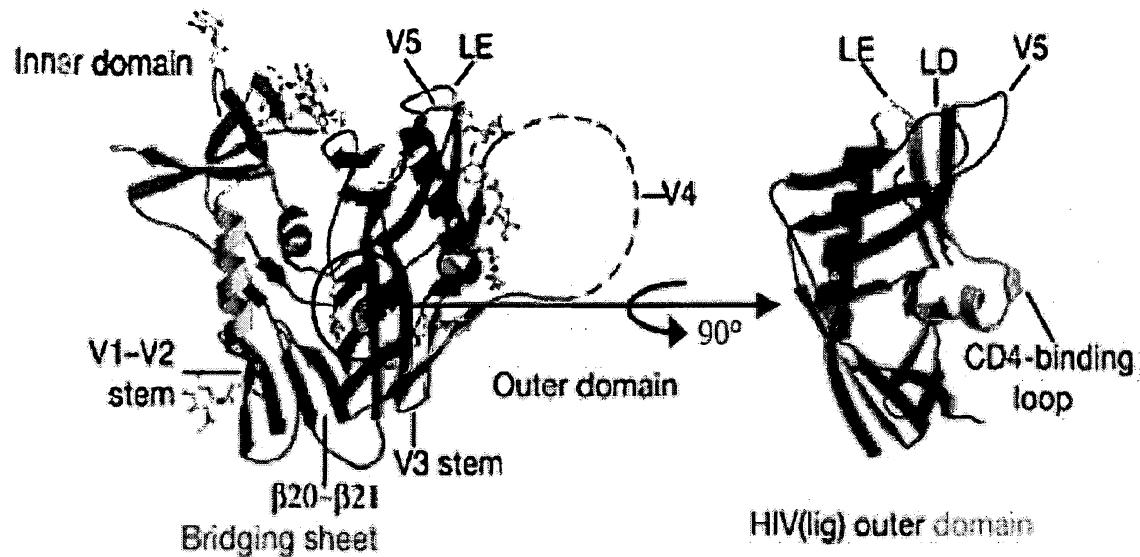
e) Schematic 3D structure of gp120 core [40, 41]



b) Schematic 3D structure of gp120 CD4 – CCR5 binding epitopes [24]



c) Schematic 3D structure of gp120 transformation in CD4-binding loop formation [22]



d) Structure and variability of gp41 ectodomain [34]



HXB2 reference strain sequence numbering of amino acid positions in the gp41 sequence;
ectodomain — residues 512–684, transmembrane domain — residues 684–705

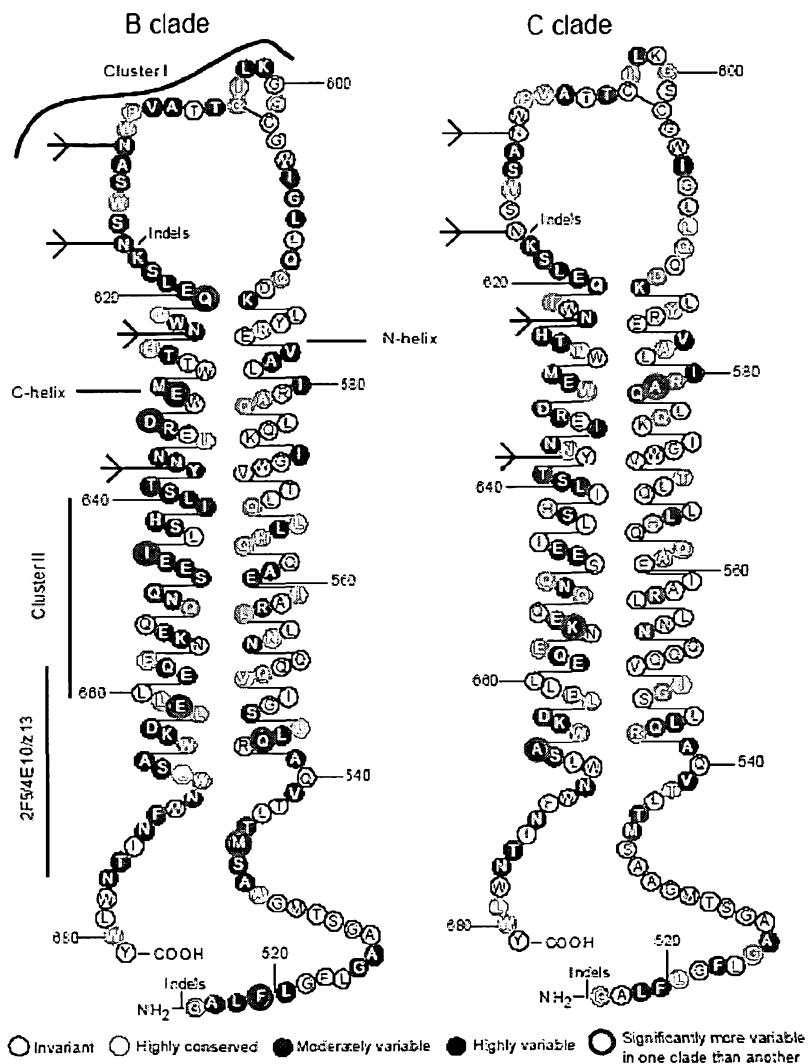
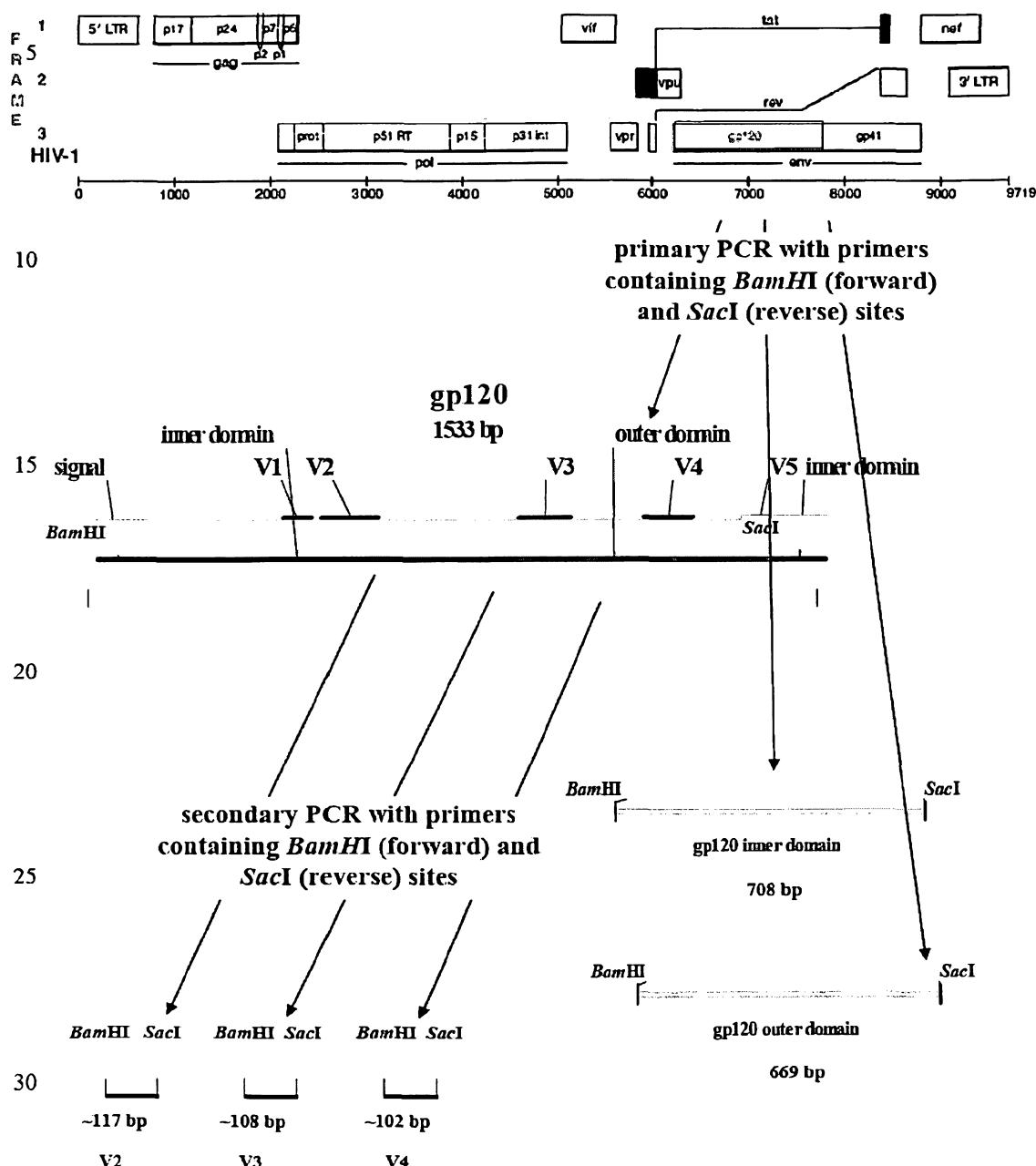
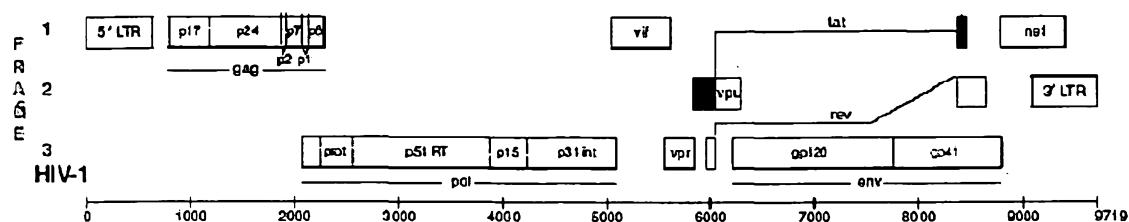


Figure 11 a-b: PCR amplification of HIV env peptides DNA fragments encoding
a) the whole gp120, gp120 inner and outer domains and V2, V3 and V4 loops.





10

primary PCR with primers
containing *BamHI* (forward)
and *SacI* (reverse) sites

15

gp41
1038 bp

BamHI _____ *SacI*

20

secondary PCR with primers
containing *BamHI* (forward) and
SacI (reverse) sites

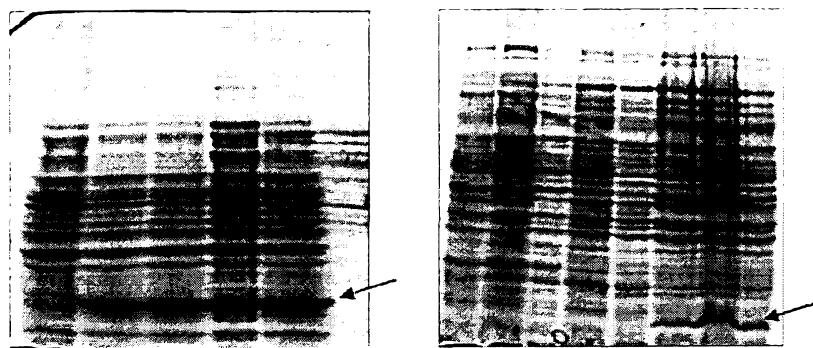
25

gp41
ectodomain
519 bp

BamHI _____ *SacI*

30

Figure 12: Production of HIV env peptides and their fragments in different expression systems: a) inducible expression gp120 inner domain, gp41 ecto- domain, SD-PAGE



b) permanent expression gp120, gp41, SDS-PAGE and ECL Western blotting detection

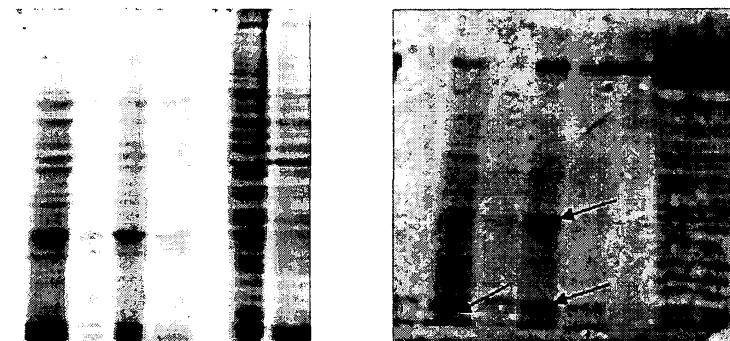


Figure 13: The scheme of N-glycosylation of proteins in *Leishmania tarentolae* cells (LEXSY expression system) compared to glycosylation in other protein expression systems. Glycosylation patterns obtained in mammalian cells and in *Leishmania tarentolae* differ only in the presence of N-acetylneuraminic acid at the ends of the sugar chains in the latter (Jena Bioscience GmbH).

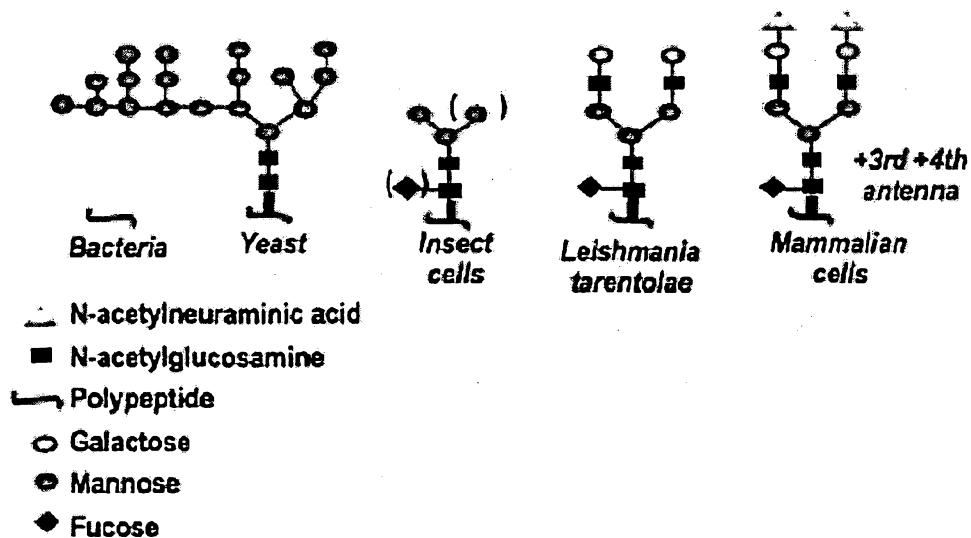


Figure 14: Map of the pLEXSY_I-2 vector family with cloning sites for the target genes replacing the 1 kb stuffer fragment. 5'odc and 3'odc are regions for homologous recombination into the host chromosome following linearization of the expression plasmid with *Swa*I. Utr1 derived from 0.4k-IR of *L. tarentolae* *aprt*, utr2 from 1.4k-IR *camCB* and utr3 from 1.7k-IR are optimized gene-flanking non-translated regions providing the splicing signals for posttranscriptional mRNA processing for expression of target and marker genes in the LEXSY host T7-TR. SP designates the signal peptide of *L. mexicana* secreted acid phosphatase LMSAP1 (7) and H6 the hexa-Histidine stretch. Alternative cloning strategies result in cytosolic (c) or secretory (s) expression of the target protein. The 5' insertion sites for cytosolic expression are *Bgl*II, *Nco*I, or *Sla*I and for secretory expression *Sal*I or *Xba*I. At the 3' end of this stuffer fragment the restriction sites for *Nhe*I, *Msp*CI, or *Kpn*I yield fusion to a C-terminal His6 stretch, whereas utilization of the *Not*I cloning site avoids this His6 stretch. As markers are available the *ble* (bleomycin resistance) and *neo* (aminoglycoside phosphotransferase) genes. (Jena Bioscience GmbH).

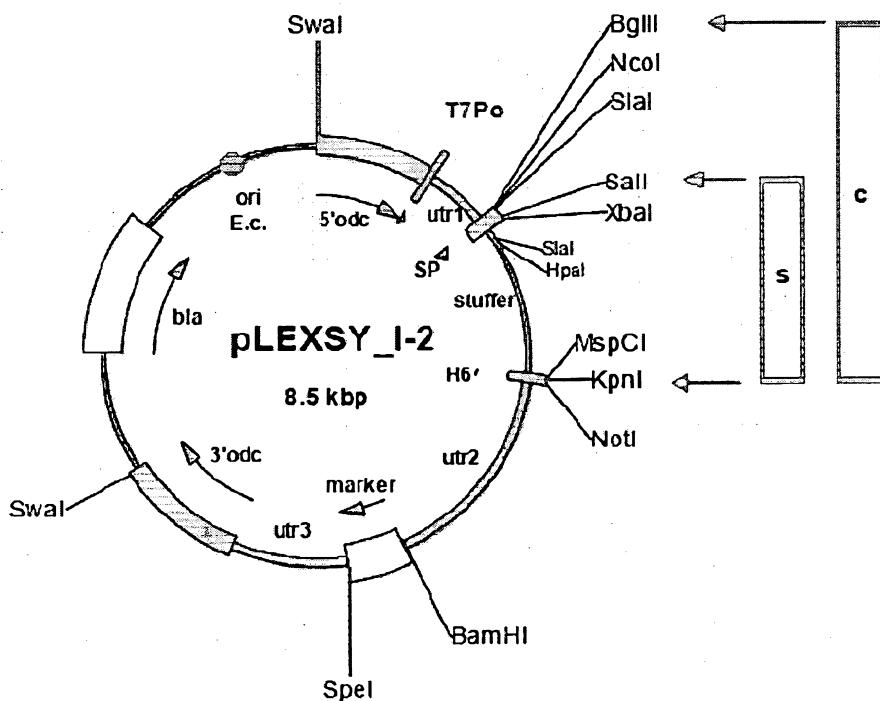
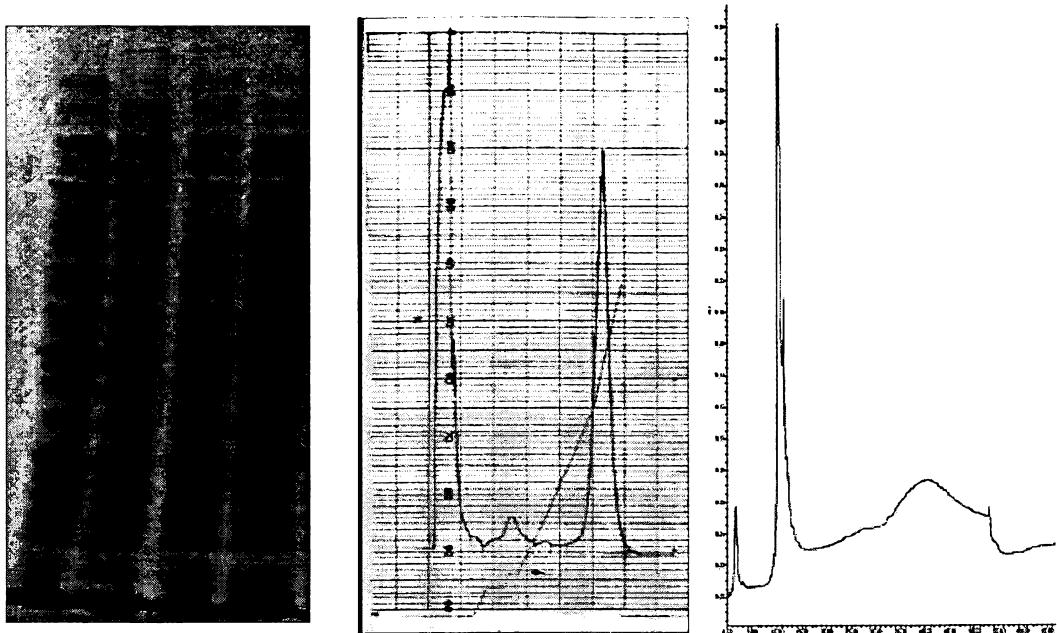


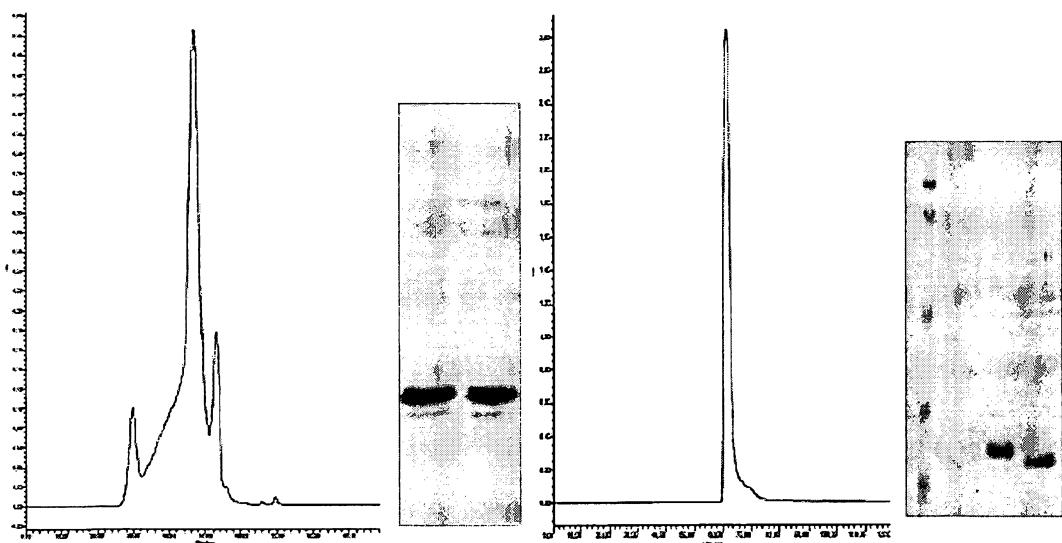
Figure 15 a-d: Steps of chromatography purification of HIV env recombinant peptides:



a) 6Hisp120id1 E-Coli expression (SDS-PAGE 5-20%)

b) Purification of 6Hisp120id1 on Ni-NTA column

c) Purification of 6Hisp120id1 on Biosuite Q -PEEK 10um 4.6*50mm column (Waters, USA)



d) 6 His p120id1 purification by gel filtration chromatography on Superose 12 10/300 GL. before purification and after purification.

Figure 16 a-b: Types of liposomal adjuvant for HIV env recombinant peptides immune boost:

- c) Schematic image of sterically stabilized liposomes 150 nm, PEG-400, with recombinant HIV env peptides enloaded inside water phase of vesicles
- d) Schematic image of sterically stabilized liposomes 200 nm, PEG-2000, with recombinant HIV env peptides coupled to PEG activated distal ends

5

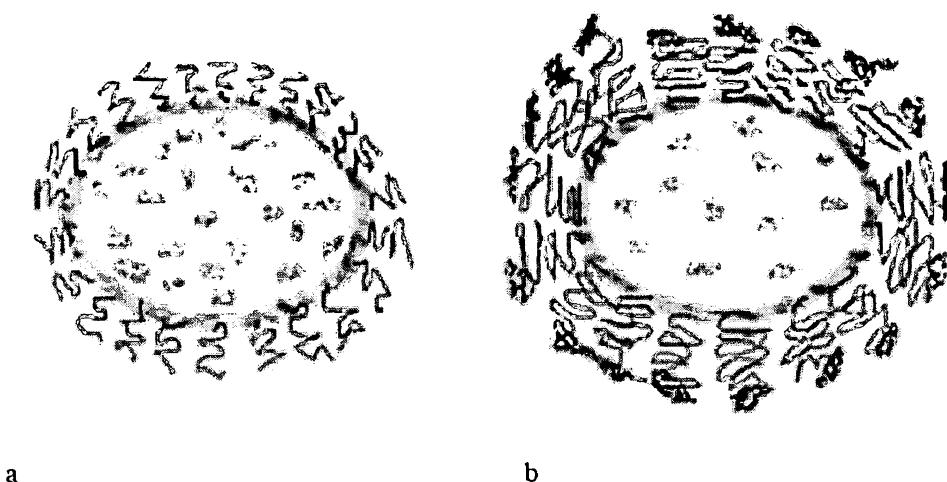


Figure 17: Gaussian and Nicomp size distribution for SSL vaccine component: the mean diameter of vesicles is 155 nm

