Tat-vaccinated macaques do not control simian immunodeficiency virus SIVmac239 replication.

Abstract

The regulatory proteins of human immunodeficiency virus may represent important vaccine targets. Here we assessed the role of Tat-specific cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTL) in controlling pathogenic simian immunodeficiency virus SIVmac239 replication after using a DNA-prime, vaccinia virus Ankara-boost vaccine regimen. Despite the induction of Tat-specific CTL, there was no significant reduction in either peak or viral set point compared to that of controls.