

RESEARCH NOTE

Polymorphism of the Predictive Antigenic Sites on the V3 Loop of Brazilian HIV-1 Subtype B Strains

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The Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 (HIV-1) isolates have been found to be highly divergent both in nucleotide and amino acid sequences. Phylogenetic analysis of the worldwide distributed isolates showed at least nine HIV-1 subtypes (A-I) included in the majoritary M group, in addition to the highly divergent group O (G Myers et al. 1994 *Human retroviruses and AIDS: A Compilation of Nucleic and Amino Acid Sequences*, Los Alamos, Natl Lab Los Alamos, New Mexico, W Janssens et al. 1994 *AIDS Res Hum Retrov 10*: 877-879, LG Kostrikis et al. 1995 *J Virol 69*: 6122-6130). This striking genetic variability of HIV-1 isolates, specially at the immuno-

logically important regions of the envelope protein gp120, can be limiting for the development of a broadly protective vaccine. Indeed, one of the important antigenic epitopes recognized by neutralizing antibodies, is the type-specific principal neutralizing determinant (PND) which maps in the top of the V3 loop (K Javaherian et al. 1989 *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 86*: 6768-6772, K Javaherian et al. 1990 *Science 250*: 1590-1593, GD La Rosa et al. 1990 *Science 249*: 933-935).

Moreover, antigenic epitopes stimulating cell mediated immune responses have also been mapped within this highly variable region (B Warren et al. 1989 *AIDS 4*: 448-456, Clerici et al. 1991 *J Immunol 146*: 2214-2219, AM Geretti et al. 1994 *Scan J Immunol 39*: 355-362).

At least three HIV-1 subtypes, B, F and C have been found in Brazil (KE Potts et al. 1993 *AIDS 7*: 1191-1197, MG Morgado et al. 1994 *AIDS Res Hum Retrov 10*: 569-576, J Lowagie et al. 1994 *AIDS Res Hum Retrov 10*: 561-567, WHO Network for HIV Isolation and Characterization 1994 *AIDS Res Hum Retrov 10*: 1327-1343). Moreover, an HIV-1 recombinant B/F genome has also been identified (EC Sabino et al. 1994 *J Virol 68*: 6340-6346). However, there is a clear predominance up to now of isolates belonging to the B subtype. This subtype is also highly prevalent in the USA and Europe, and the majority of the molecules candidate to the development of an anti-HIV/AIDS vaccine were obtained from LAI, MN, or SF-2 HIV-1 isolates, all of them included in this subtype. Moreover, a high percentage of Brazilian subtype B isolates present a typical amino acid composition at the conserved crown of the gp 120 V3 loop, with the GWGR tetrapeptide replacing the conserved GPGR, in addition to other amino acid substitution flanking this region.

Brazil is one of the four countries selected by the World Health Organization as possible vaccine trial field sites. Nevertheless, as more sequence data from Brazilian HIV-1 subtype B isolates became available it is possible to perform a more accurate analysis of such diversity and to evaluate its importance on the specificity of the immune response for future anti-HIV/AIDS vaccine candidates. Up to now, nucleotide sequences from 71 Brazilian HIV-1 samples belonging to subtype B have been published by different groups. The comparative analysis of the deduced amino acid sequences of the gp 120 C2-V3 region of those samples permitted the identification of the two main groups of subtype B samples circulating in Brazil (Fig. 1). Indeed, the conserved GPG motif in the tip of the V3 loop, simi-

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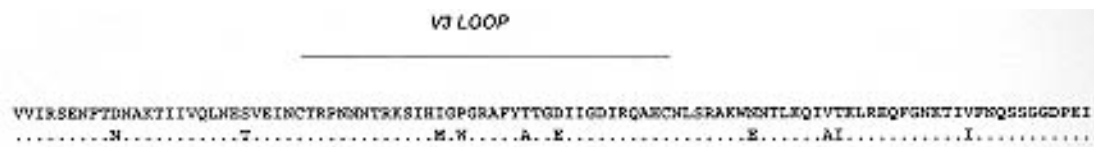


Fig. 1: alignment of the deduced amino acid sequences of the gp 120 C2-V3 regions from the two Brazilian subtype B consensus sequences. The consensus sequences were derived based on the alignment of 71 published sequences classified as subtype B (KE Potts et al. 1993 *AIDS* 7: 1191-1197, MG Morgado et al. 1994 *AIDS Res Hum Retrov* 10: 569-576, J Lowagie et al. 1994 *AIDS Res Hum Retrov* 10: 561-567, WHO Network for HIV Isolation and Characterization Report 1994 *AIDS Res Hum Retrov* 10: 1327-1343, E Sabino et al. 1994 *J Virol* 68: 6340-6346, JC Couto-Fernandez et al. 1994 *AIDS Res Hum Retrov* 10: 1157-1163, SM Costa 1995 *AIDS Res Hum Retrov* 11: 1143-1145).

lar to the classical North American/European subtype B strains, was identified in 46.5% of the Brazilian HIV-1 samples, whereas 39.4% beared the motif GWG, typically identified among Brazilian strains. The remaining 14.1% presented other amino acid sequences at this region (GFG, GLG, APG, etc). This P→W modification was consistently associated to other amino acid substitutions and the predicted consensus sequences for both groups differed in 10 of the 100 amino acid positions analyzed. Moreover, the GPGQ motif at the crown of the V3 loop was detected in only one out of 71 Brazilian subtype B samples analyzed, while this motif is typically seen in subtypes A, C, D and E strains (Myers et al. *loc. cit.*) and was recently found to be highly frequent among subtype B samples from Thailand (ML Kalish et al. 1995 *AIDS* 9: 851-857).

Low homology at the V3 loop was detected when the Brazilian subtype B samples were aligned with some North American/European HIV-1 strains as LAI, MN and SF-2, which are under

evaluation for anti-HIV/AIDS vaccine development (Table I).

In order to evaluate the impact of those amino acid modifications on the secondary structure and antigenicity of this region, a computer assisted analysis was conducted using Peptide Structure in GCG sequence analysis software package (version 7). The prediction of the secondary structure was based on the Chou-Fasman method (1978 *Adv Enzymol* 47: 45-158) and the Jameson-Wolf algorithm was used to evaluate antigenic sites based on the hydrophilicity, flexibility, surface probability and secondary structure parameters. Fig. 2 shows the predictive structures of the gp 120 C2-V3 region of the two Brazilian HIV-1 subtype B consensus sequences (GPG and GWG), compared to the corresponding regions on the MN and LAI HIV-1 isolates.

Differences in the secondary structure of the corresponding peptide chains, as well as in the glycosilation sites and in the localization and antigenic index of the antigenic sites could be detected between the samples analyzed. It has been shown that the GPGR residues at the tip of the V3 loop form antigenic beta-turns (J Ghaira et al. 1994 *Science* 264: 82-85), however, this structure is lost in the sample presenting the GWGR motif at this region (this paper). This low probability for beta-turn conformation in this region was also described for other divergent V3 loop residues as GPWG, GQGQ or GLGQ, which were associated to a lower antigenicity (GA Pestano et al. 1995 *AIDS Res Hum Retrov* 11: 589-596). Indeed, the reactivity of sera from Brazilian HIV-1 infected individuals against peptides corresponding to the crown of the V3 loop was lower than it has been shown for sera from North American/European HIV-1 positive individuals (EW Carrow et al. 1991 *AIDS Res Hum Retrov* 7: 831-838, V Bongertz et al. 1994 *Braz J Med Biol Res* 27: 1225-1236). Moreover, low crossreactivity

TABLE I

Percent V3 loop homology between 71 Brazilian HIV-1 samples identified as subtype B and the North American/ European strains used for vaccine development

HIV-1 strains	Homology with	
	Brazilian HIV-1 subtype B	Non-Brazilian subtype B (mean) ^a
LAI	58% - 78%	75%
MN	64% - 83%	83%
SF-2	71% - 91%	89%

^a: based on G Myers et al. (1994 *Human Retroviruses and AIDS: A Compilation of Nucleic and Amino Acid Sequences*, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, NM, USA).

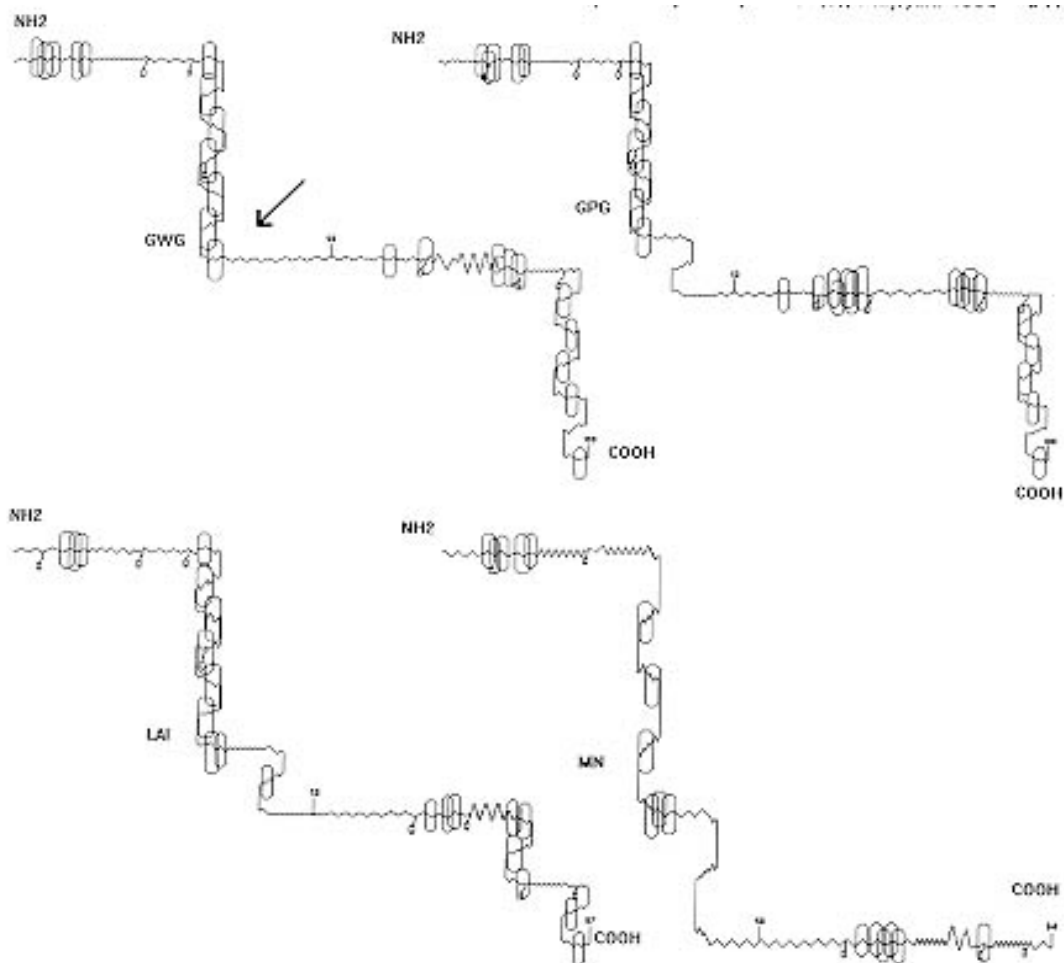


Fig.2: predicted structures of the gp 120 C2-V3 regions from the two subtype B Brazilian consensus sequences (GPG and GWG) and the MN and LAI HIV-1 isolates. Dull saw-tooth waves predicted random coils, turns, beta-turn regions, large waves, alpha-helix and shark-tooth waves, beta-sheet structure. Glycosilation sites (σ) and antigenic sites (\circ) are indicated.

with peptides containing the IGPR and MGWR was detected among sera from HIV-1 positive individuals infected respectively with the corresponding viral sequences (R Cheingsong-Popov et al. 1994 *AIDS Res Hum Retrov* 10: 1379-1386, C-P Pau et al. 1994 *AIDS Res Hum Retrov* 10: 1369-1377). However, such restricted antibody response was not detected when functional neutralizing antibodies against viruses containing those sequences were analyzed (Bongertz et al. *Mem Inst Oswaldo Cruz*, this issue).

In order to assess whether the polymorphism in this region could also restrict T cell antigenic response, we are currently evaluating the lymphoproliferative response of HIV-1 positive individuals infected in Brazil, against synthetic

peptides corresponding to those polymorphic sequences. Briefly, triplicates of PBMC from HIV-1 positive individuals were cultivated at 2×10^6 cells/ml in RPMI-1640 (Sigma Chem Co., USA) supplemented with 10% of heat-inactivated human AB serum (Sigma Chem Co., MO, USA) for 5-6 days in the presence of 10-20 μ g/ml each peptide (Chyron Mimotopes, Au), or PHA mitogen (Sigma Chem Co., USA) at 5 μ g/ml. One μ Ci of [3 H] methylthymidine (Amersham, UK) with a specific activity of 20 Ci/mmol was added to each well 16-18 hr before harvesting. Preliminary data with 10 asymptomatic HIV-1 positive individuals are presented in Table II. PBMC from five out of 10 individuals analyzed did not react with the GWG peptide while reacting with one or

TABLE II

Lymphoproliferative response ^a of Brazilian HIV-1 positive individuals to peptides corresponding to the tip of the V3 loop of MN, LAI and SF-2 HIV-1 isolates, as well as from the two HIV-1 subtype B consensus sequences typically found in Brazil (GPG and GWG)

Patients	Synthetic peptides				
	MN ^b	LAI ^c	SF-2 ^d	GPG ^e	GWG ^f
01	-	+++	ND	ND	+++
02	++	-	ND	ND	+
03	+	-	-	-	+
04	-	-	-	+	-
05	+	+	+	+	-
06	-	+	++	+	+
07	-	-	+	+	-
08	-	-	ND	ND	+
09	+++	-	-	++	-
10	-	+	-	+	-

a: the data were scored in terms of the stimulation index (experimental counts/counts without peptide or mitogenic stimulation). Synthetic peptides used were:

b: RHIGPGRAFYTTKN; *c*: RIQRGPGRAFVTIGK
d: SIYIGPGRAFHTTGR; *e*: SIHIGPGRAFYTGD
f: SIHMGWGRAFYATGE. Negative samples had scores <2.0. Positive samples were scored as + >2.0 <5.0, ++ >5.0 <10.0 and +++ >10.0. ND: not done

more peptide containing the GPG motif. Only one patient showed lymphoproliferative response exclusively to the GWG peptide, although with a quite low stimulation index. The other four individuals, who were also reactive to this peptide, showed lymphoproliferative response to at least one other peptide containing the GPG motif at the crown of the V3 loop. The stimulation indexes were, however, highly variable among them. All these individuals were infected with HIV-1 subtype B isolates, determined by Heteroduplex Mobility assay as described (EL Delwart et al. 1993 *Science* 262: 1257-1261), and nucleotide sequencing is being carried out to discriminate the V3 loop variations inside the subtype B.

Despite interisolate peptide sequence heterogeneity, our data showed that HIV-1 positive individuals reactive to the typical Brazilian HIV-1 B peptide (GWG) had broad lymphoproliferative reaction with other peptides such as the MN, LAI, SF-2 or B consensus (GPG), suggesting conservative T cell epitopes in the region covered by those peptides. Further studies will be necessary to assess this question in order to give support for future anti-HIV/AIDS immunoprophylactic trials in Brazil.