



ORAL PRESENTATION

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# Immune control of an SIV challenge by a heterologous and direct mucosal vaccination regimen in rhesus monkeys

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## Background

The mucosal surface is the major route for HIV-1 transmission, yet a safe and effective AIDS vaccine through direct mucosal immunization remains elusive.

## Methods

Here, we report a novel vaccination regimen consisting of a mucosal prime with replication-competent vaccinia Tiantan rMVTTSIVgpe and an intramuscular boost with non-replicating rAd5SIVgpe expressing SIV Gag, Pol and Env. Twenty Chinese rhesus macaques were used to evaluate its safety, immunogenicity and protective potential.

## Results

Compared with three control groups, the rMVTTSIVgpe-rAd5SIVgpe regimen elicited robust cellular immune responses with enhanced magnitude, sustainability and polyfunctionality, and higher titers of neutralizing antibodies against SIVmac1A11. Moreover, one rMVTTSIVgpe-rAd5SIVgpe vaccinated animal was fully protected, while the rest demonstrated 1.74-log and 1.2-log reductions in peak and set-point viral loads upon intrarectal challenge with a high dose ( $5 \times 10^5$  TCID<sub>50</sub>/animal) of a pathogenic and neutralization-resistant SIVmac239. Importantly, the rMVTTSIVgpe-rAd5SIVgpe vaccinated animals remained healthy up to 850 days post-challenge, while the majority (~75%) of controls progressed to simian AIDS. The protective effect was found to correlate with SIV-specific CD8<sup>+</sup> T cell ELISpot responses against Gag and Pol, but not Env.

## Conclusion

Our findings indicate that vaccine strategy engaging the mucosal surface from the beginning of vaccination may provide protective immunity against HIV-1 infection in humans.

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