

TITLE: ROLE OF MUCOSA AND MYELOID CELLS IN HIV PATHOGENESIS

DESCRIPTION: Genital and rectal mucosa are the primary site of entry and defense upon exposure to HIV. How the mucosa environment, including immune cells, influences HIV acquisition and persistence is of great importance. Myeloid cells are the first targets of infection and vehicles of viral dissemination, but they also orchestrate the primary intrinsic, innate and adaptive responses. Much still needs to be understood about this dual role.

Here, experts in the field will discuss the current state of the art on the role of mucosal tissue and its myeloid cells in HIV pathogenesis. Recent knowledge on the role of macrophages and dendritic cells as targets of infection and agents of anti-viral defenses will be presented. The role of mucosal immune responses, the influence of early treatment and the potential of mucosal vaccine strategies will be discussed. The influence of gender in the activation of innate immune responses will also be debated.

CHAIRS:

Jason Brenchley -Laboratory of parasitic diseases, NIAID, NIH

Pierre Delobel -Centre de physiopathologie de Toulouse-Purpan, Toulouse

Speakers:

MODULATION OF CELL FREE AND CELL ASSOCIATED INFECTION BY HUMAN SEMINAL PLASMA IN THE COLON

Nathalie Dejucq – Rainsford - Institut de recherche en Santé, environnement et travail (IRSET), Rennes

IGA TARGETING HIV-1 ENVELOPE GP41 TRIGGERS ANTIBODY-DEPENDENT CELL CYTOTOXICITY (ADCC) CROSS-CLADE, IN A PROCESS SYNERGIZED BY ANTI- HIV-1 ENVELOPE IGG

Morgane Bomsel - Cochin Institute, Paris

EARLY CART INITIATION PRESERVES GUT TFH AND GP140 SPECIFIC MEMORY B CELLS IN HIV-1 INDIVIDUALS

Sophie Hüe - Vaccine Research Institute, Créteil

SENSING OF HIV-1 ENTRY TRIGGERS A TYPE I INTERFERON RESPONSE IN HUMAN PRIMARY MACROPHAGES

Philippe Benaroch- Curie Institute, Paris

INTERFERON-INDUCED TRANSMEMBRANE PROTEINS (IFITMs) AND THEIR ROLE IN THE RESTRICTION OF HIV-1 REPLICATION

Andréa Cimorelli - International Center for Infectiology Research (CIRI), Lyon

SINGLE CODON-MEDIATED CONTROL OF TLR7 PROTEIN DOSAGE AFFECTS TYPE I IFN-PRODUCTION BY PLASMACYTOID DENDRITIC CELLS IN A SEX SPECIFIC MANNER

Jean-Charles Guéry- Centre de physiopathologie de Toulouse-Purpan, Toulouse