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T-cell therapeutic vaccine for autoimmune components of viral infections

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In some autoimmune diseases T-cell populations have been identified as responding to self-antigens and acting as effectors in the pathological autoimmunity. In the procedure of T-cell vaccination (TCV), such cells are cultivated, expanded and reinjected after fixation into the patient, as a vaccine, in order to induce an immune response against them and protect the organism from their pathological activity. Extensive animal experimentation has shown that TCV was effective in treating various models of

autoimmune diseases. Clinical trials have produced positive results on Multiple Sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis and lupus. Viral infections can trigger autoimmune pathological activity, which develops later into an autonomous way in addition to the direct effects of the virus. That is the case of HIV infection, as experimental evidence has shown. Results of TCV against the autoimmune component of the physiopathology of HIV infection will be presented.

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