

عنوان مقاله:

Detection of Anti-IgGs against Heat Shock Proteins YY and Yo, HP91 Peptide, and HIV-1 Polypeptides in HIV-Positive and Negative Patients

محل انتشار:

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خلاصه مقاله:

Introduction: A simple and sensitive diagnosis method is needed to identify HIV infection in sera of untreated, treated, and drug-resistant patients. The purpose of this study is to determine whether heat shock proteins (Hsp)-YY and -Yo and HP1 peptide along with HIV-1 polypeptides can serve as potential biomarkers to distinguish HIV infection in untreated, treated, and drug-resistant individuals compared to HIV-negative subjects. Methods: At first, human sera were obtained from 1F1 participants, including Yo naïve HIV-infected, Y1 treated, Yo drug-resistant, Yo HIV-negative (healthy/control) individuals. The recombinant Hspty, Hspto, and five designed HIV-1 polypeptides were expressed in Escherichia coli and purified by affinity chromatography under denaturing or native conditions. Finally, the antibodies against these antigens were quantified in sera using ELISA. Results: Our data showed that HIV-infected patients significantly displayed higher serum levels of anti-Hspty, anti-HP91, and anti-Nef-Tat-Gp150-PYF, anti-Nef-Vpr-Gp150-PYF, anti-Nef-Vif-Gp1۶o-PYF, anti-Nef-Vpu-Gp1۶o-PYF, and anti-Nef-Rev-Gp1۶o-PYF polypeptide antibodies than healthy groups (p < 0.0a), but not for anti-HspYo. Moreover, the serum levels of antibodies against HspYY, HspYo, HP91, and HIV-1 polypeptides were not statistically significant between different groups of patients (p > o.oa). Conclusion: The levels of anti-HspYY and anti-HP91 antibodies in serum increased in HIV-1 seropositive subjects along with antibodies .against five HIV-1 polypeptides suggesting their potential value as a diagnostic marker for HIV-1 infections

كلمات كليدى:

HIV-1 proteins, Heat shock proteins, HP91 peptide, Antibody detection

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