

Professor Julie McElrath

Fred Hutchinson Cancer Institute, Seattle

Professor Julie McElrath is a leader in the drive to develop vaccines for HIV. She has extensive involvement in human clinical trials and the dissection of immune correlates of protection. She is visiting Sydney as part of the [ASI-visiting speaker program](#), and will speak at UNSW on:

Vaccine Strategies to Prevent HIV-1

Monday 5 May 2014

1:00 – 2:00 pm

LG02 - Wallace Wurth Building, UNSW Kensington Campus
(cnr High and Botany Streets. Lecture theatre on lower ground level)

Host: Professor Miles Davenport, UNSW

m.davenport@unsw.edu.au

Ph: 9385 2762



Dr. Julie McElrath is Principal Investigator and Director of the HIV Vaccine Trials Network and Seattle Vaccine Trials Unit and is a Senior Vice President and Member of Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center. Her current research pursues a vaccine that will protect against HIV-1 infection, investigates how components of cellular immunity elicited early in HIV-1 infection contribute to control of HIV-1 disease, whether T-cell immune responses are involved in resistance to HIV-1 infection in high-risk persons,

how some HIV-1 infected individuals are able to naturally control the infection for long periods of time without treatment, how antigen-specific mucosal T cells protect against HIV-1 exposure, and what elements of immunity correlate with protection against HIV-1 infection by vaccine.

Recent publications:

1. Haynes, B.F. et al. **Immune-correlates analysis of an HIV-1 vaccine efficacy trial.** *N Engl J Med* **366**, 1275–1286 (2012).
2. Hammer, S.M. et al. **Efficacy Trial of a DNA/rAd5 HIV-1 Preventive Vaccine.** *N Engl J Med* **369**, 2083–2092 (2013).
3. Hertz, T. et al. **HIV-1 Vaccine-Induced T-Cell Responses Cluster in Epitope Hotspots that Differ from Those Induced in Natural Infection with HIV-1.** *PLoS Pathog* **9**, e1003404 (2013).
4. Zak et al, **Merck Ad5/HIV induces broad innate immune activation that predicts CD8⁺ T-cell responses but is attenuated by preexisting Ad5 immunity.** *PNAS* **109**, E3503–12 (2012).