Delayed Progression To AIDS By A Missense Allele Of The CCR2 Gene

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Technology description

Summary

A specific variant of chemokine receptor CCR2, which appears to be a co-receptor for HIV-1, has been identified. This variant, CCR2-64I, is associated with delayed progression to AIDS in individuals infected with HIV-1, and is the result of a conservative amino acid substitution within the first transmembrane receptor region of CCR2. CCR2-64I is independent of but additive with CCR5-d32, an allele of chemokine receptor CCR5 which is also associated with delayed progression to AIDS. Together, these two polymorphisms are present in nearly 40% of individuals in all ethnic groups; CCR2-64I alone occurs at an allele frequency of 10 - 29% in all ethnic groups. Polynucleotides and polypeptides are provided by the invention. Therapeutic approaches and pharmaceutical compositions are claimed, as are research uses, diagnostic uses, and screening methods.

Institution

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