

Figure 1

Percentage of positive cells analyzed by flow citometry in fresh PBMCs. These results show a significantly ($p < 0,001$) inverse expression of CD4+ CD8+ cells in HIV+ patients in comparison to the healty donors phenotype.

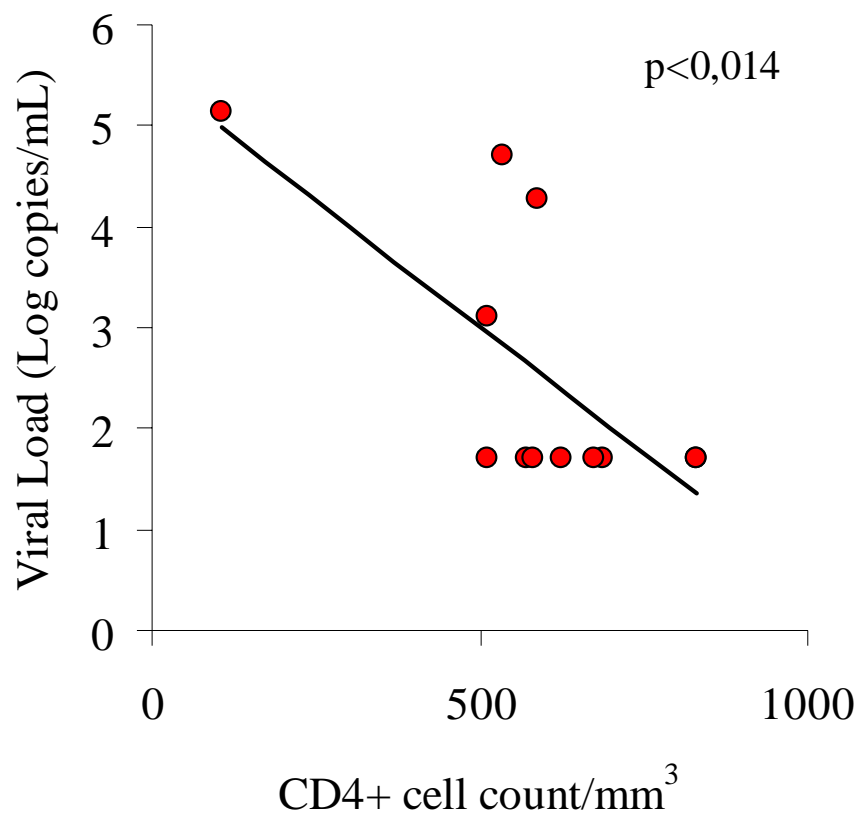


Figure 2

Correlation between the number of CD4+ cells and the Viral Load in HIV+ patients. An increase of CD4+ cells numbers is correlated to a significant decrease of VL (Spearman's rho = -711; p< 0,014).

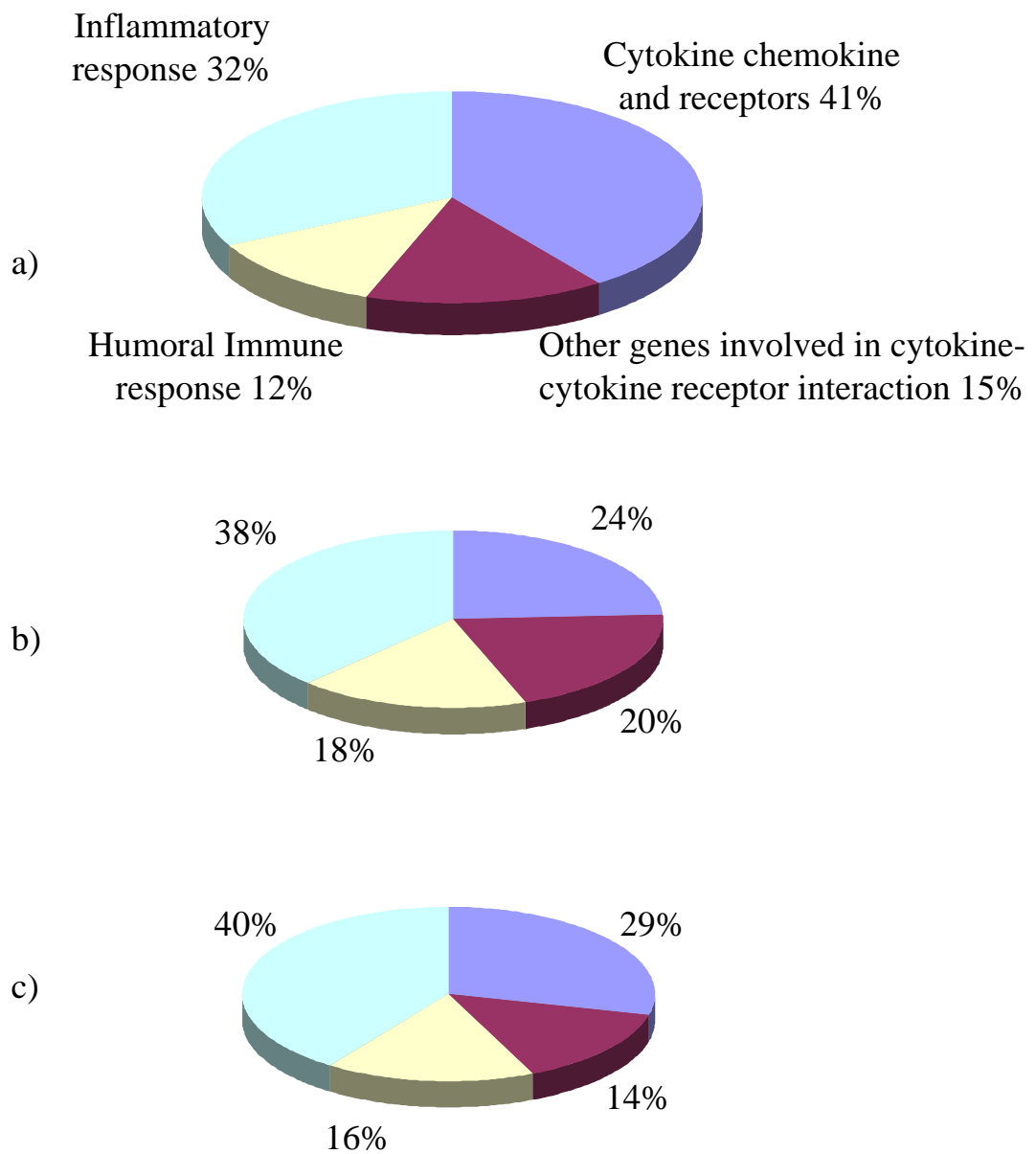


Figure 3

- a) Distribution of functional gene grouping in “Autoimmune and Inflammatory response” microarray systems.
- b) Pie chart summary of T α 1 regulated genes in super array experiments in PBMC from HIV+ patients.
- c) Pie chart summary of T α 1 regulated genes in super array experiments in PBMC from healthy donors.

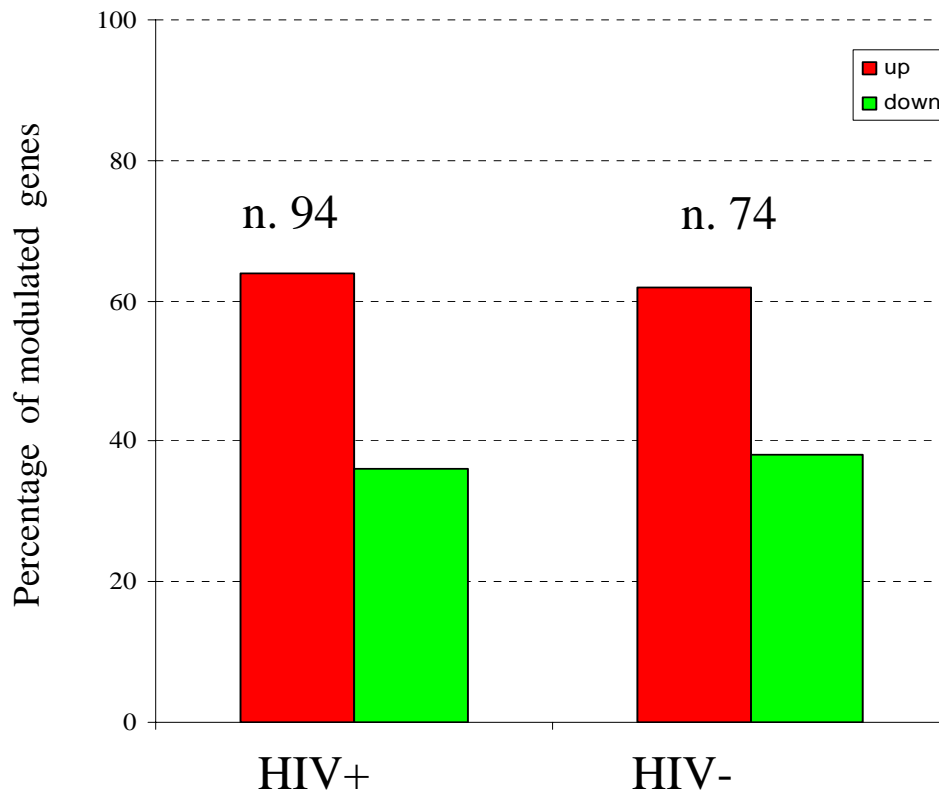


Figure 4

Number of positively and negatively modulated genes by Thymosin alpha 1 in PBMCs from HIV+ patients and healthy donors. 94 genes result regulated in HIV + patients, 64% are up regulated and 36% are down regulated; in HIV- donors the total of regulated genes are 74 whose 62% positively modulated and 38% negatively modulated.

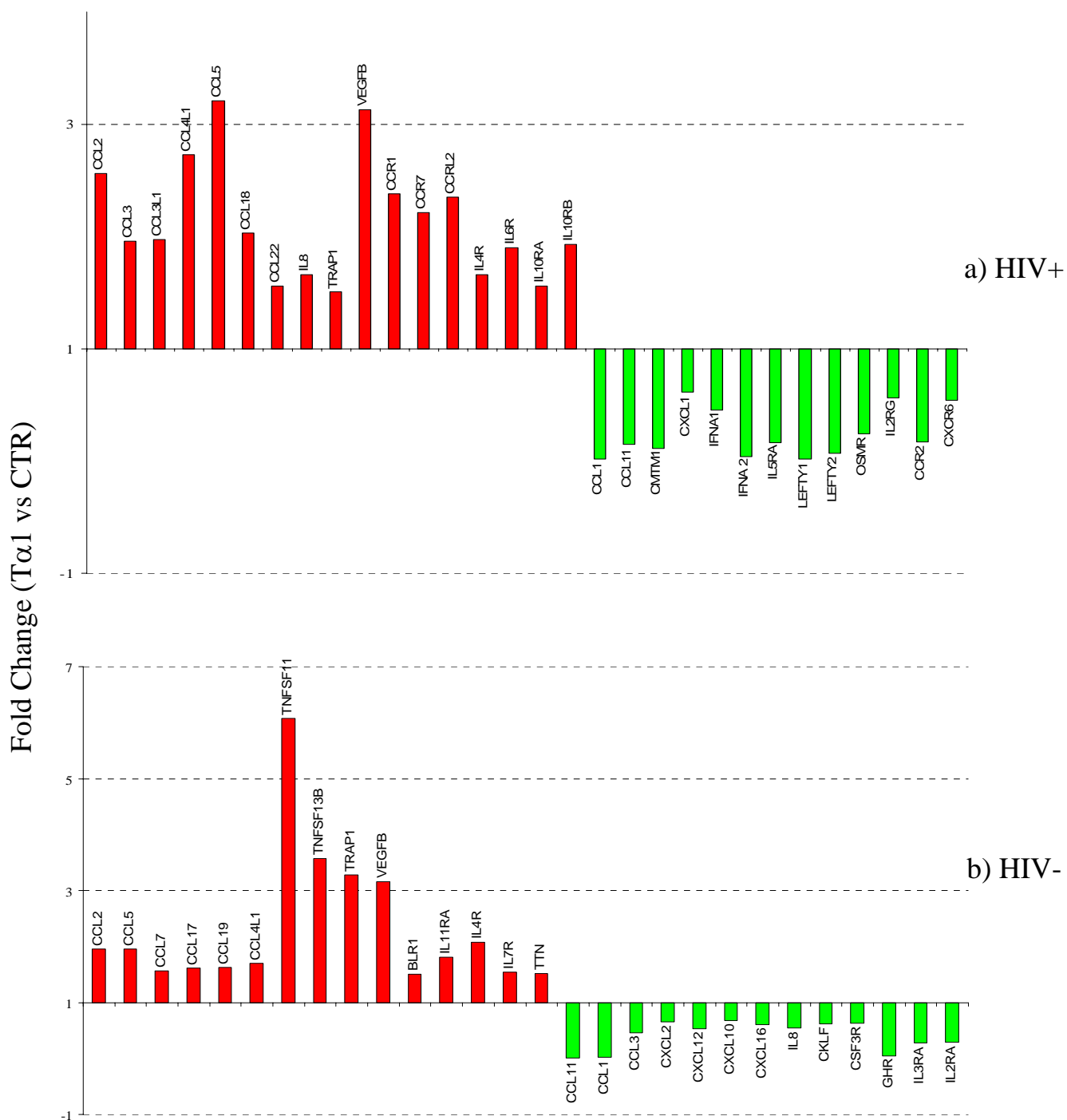


Figure 5
Cytokine, Chemokine and receptors.

Expression of positively modulated genes (red) and negatively modulated genes (green) after treatment with Thymosin alpha 1 in PBMCs from HIV+ patients (a) and HIV- donors (b).

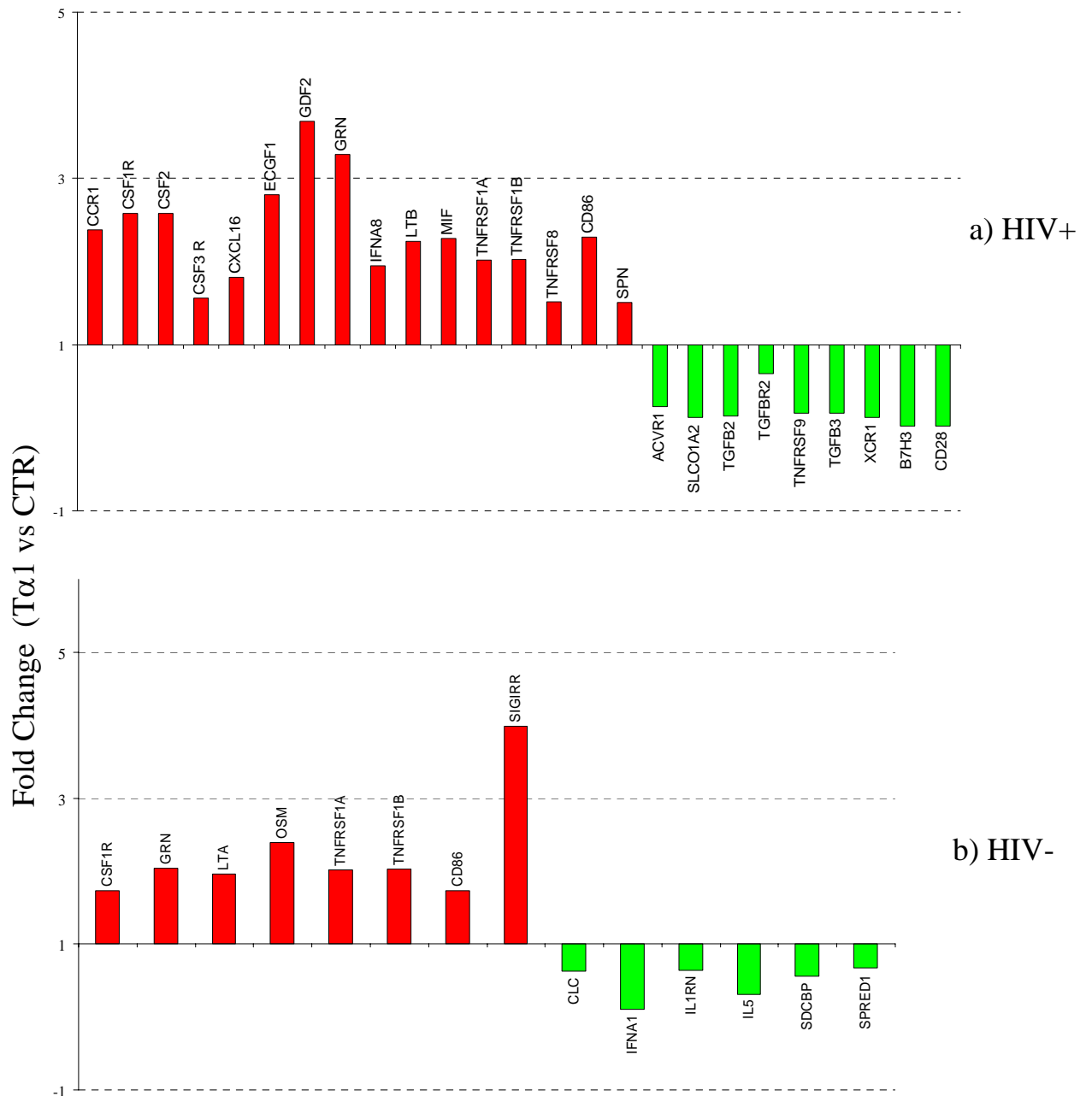


Figure 6

Cytokine-cytokine receptors interaction.

Expression of positively modulated genes (red) and negatively modulated genes (green) after treatment with Thymosin alpha 1 in PBMCs from HIV+ patients (a) and HIV- donors (b).

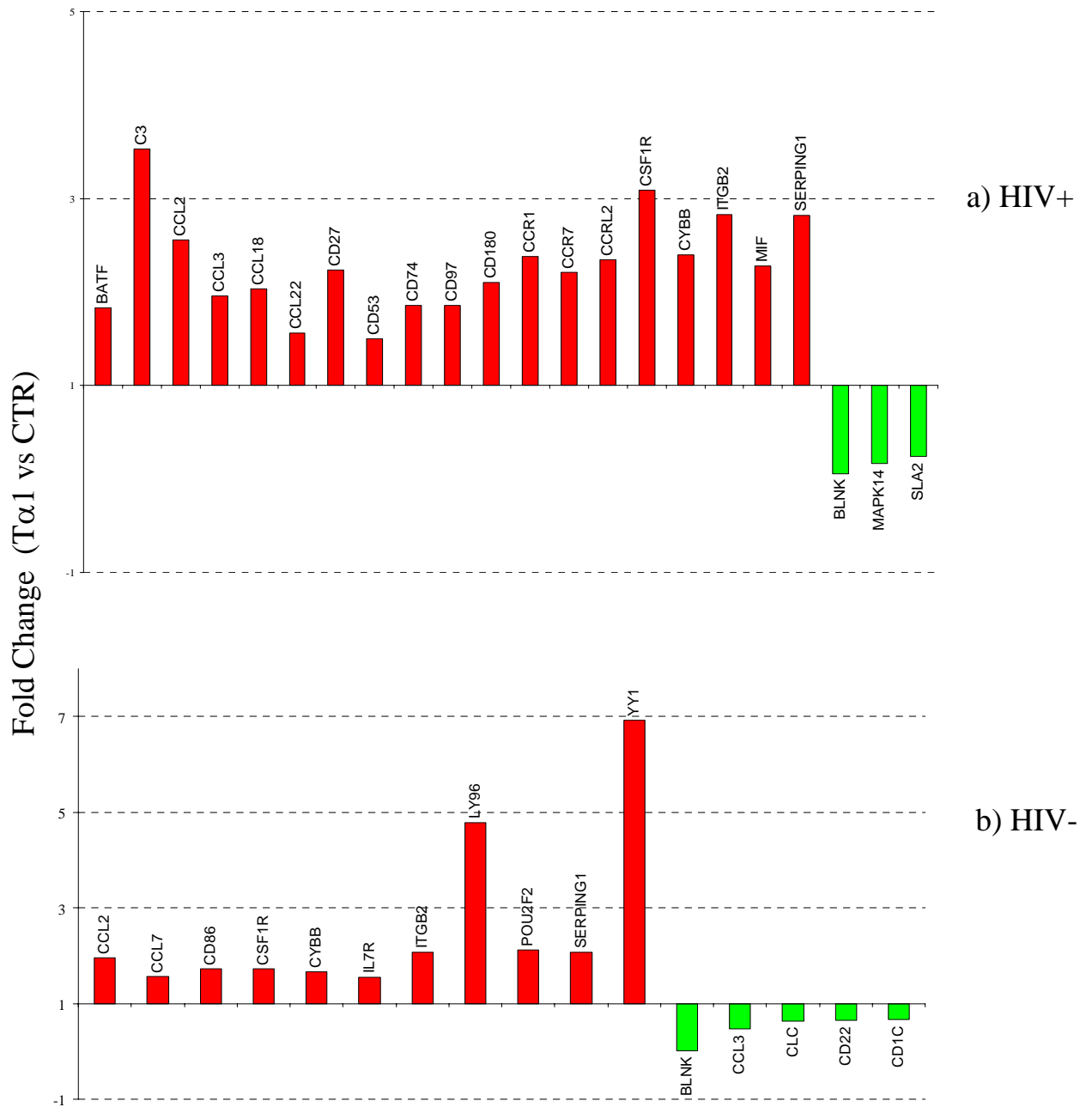


Figure 7

Humoral immune response.

Expression of positively modulated genes (red) and negatively modulated genes (green) after treatment with Thymosin alpha 1 in PBMCs from HIV+ patients (a) and HIV- donors (b).

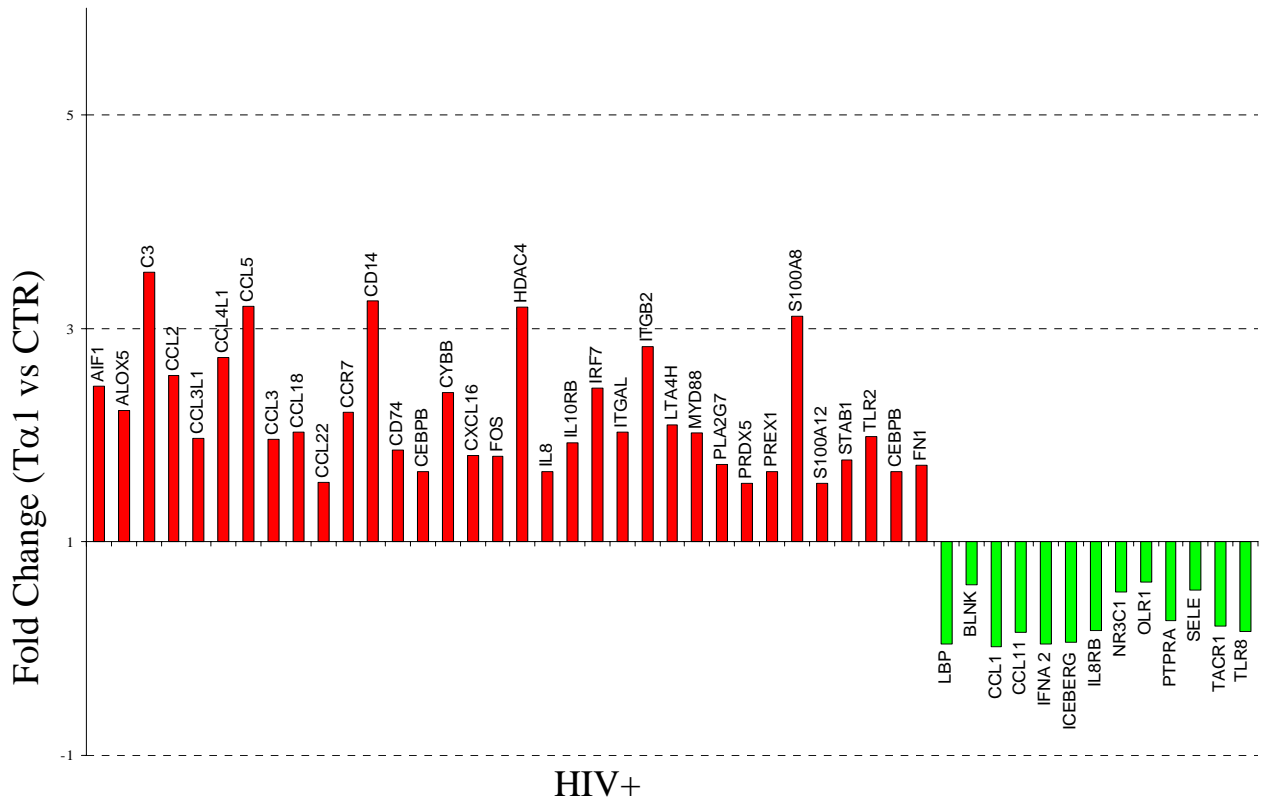


Figure 8

Inflammatory response.

Expression of positively modulated genes (red) and negatively modulated genes (green) after treatment with Thymosin alpha 1 in PBMCs from HIV+ patients.

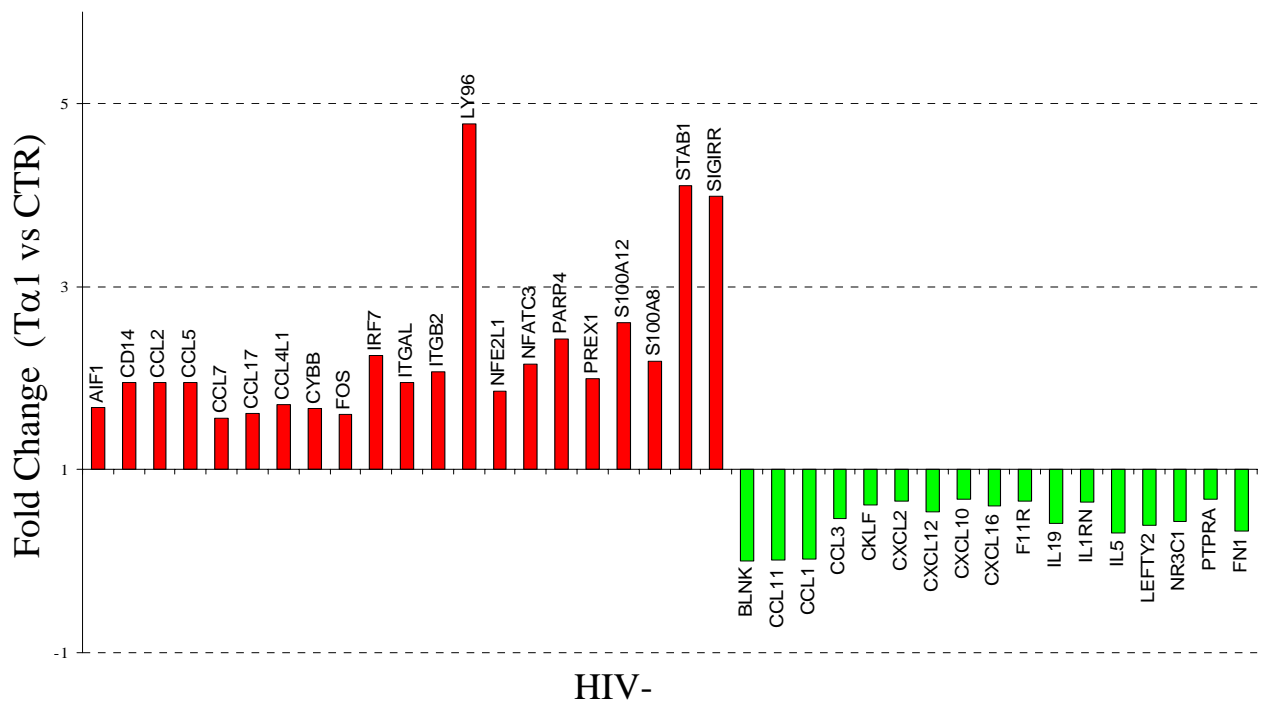


Figure 9

Inflammatory response.

Expression of positively modulated genes (red) and negatively modulated genes (green) after treatment with Thymosin alpha 1 in PBMCs from healthy donors.

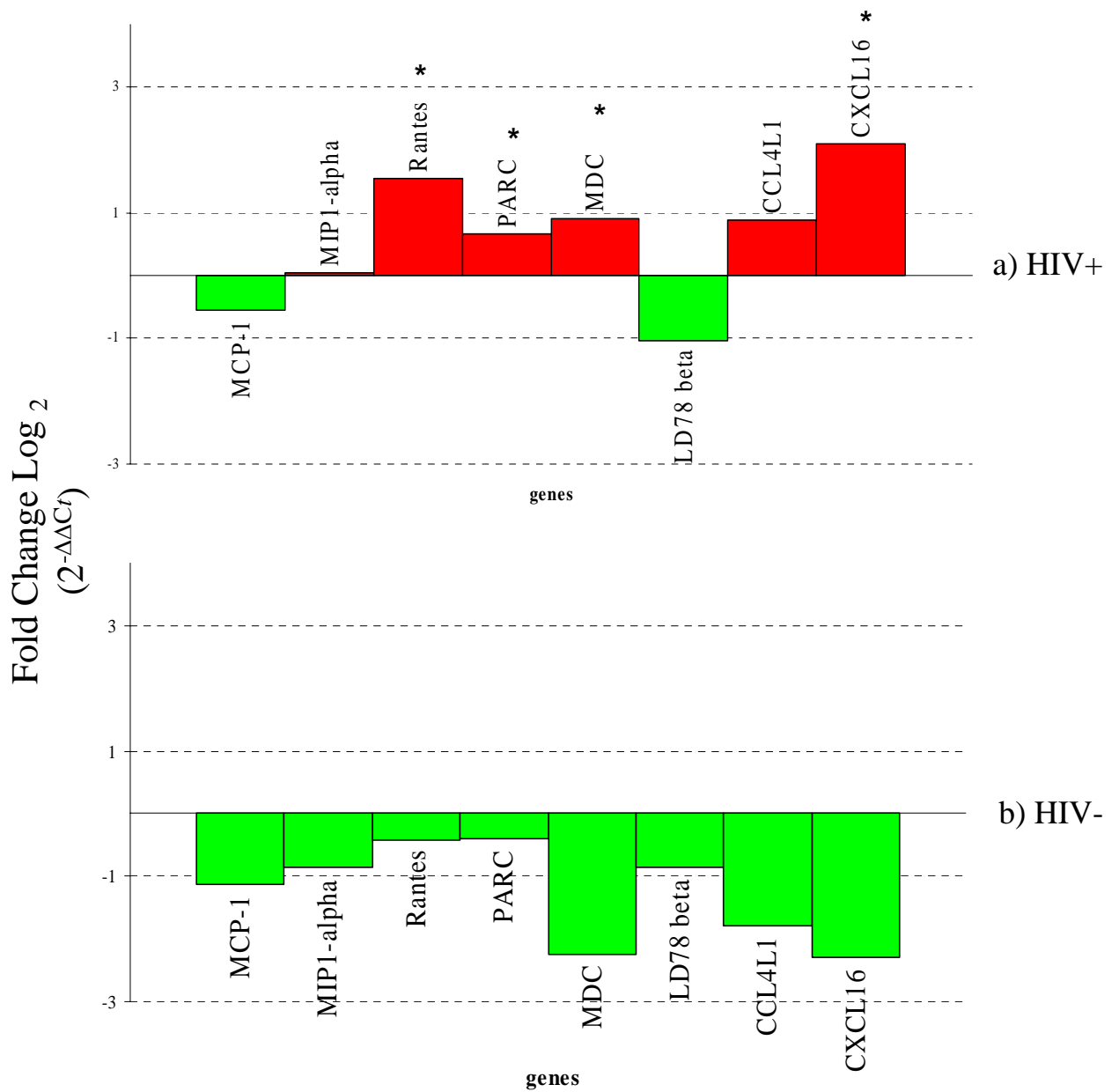


Figure 10

Real time analysis of the gene expression of chemokines after treatment with Thymosin alpha 1 in PBMCs from HIV+ patients (a) and healthy donors (b).

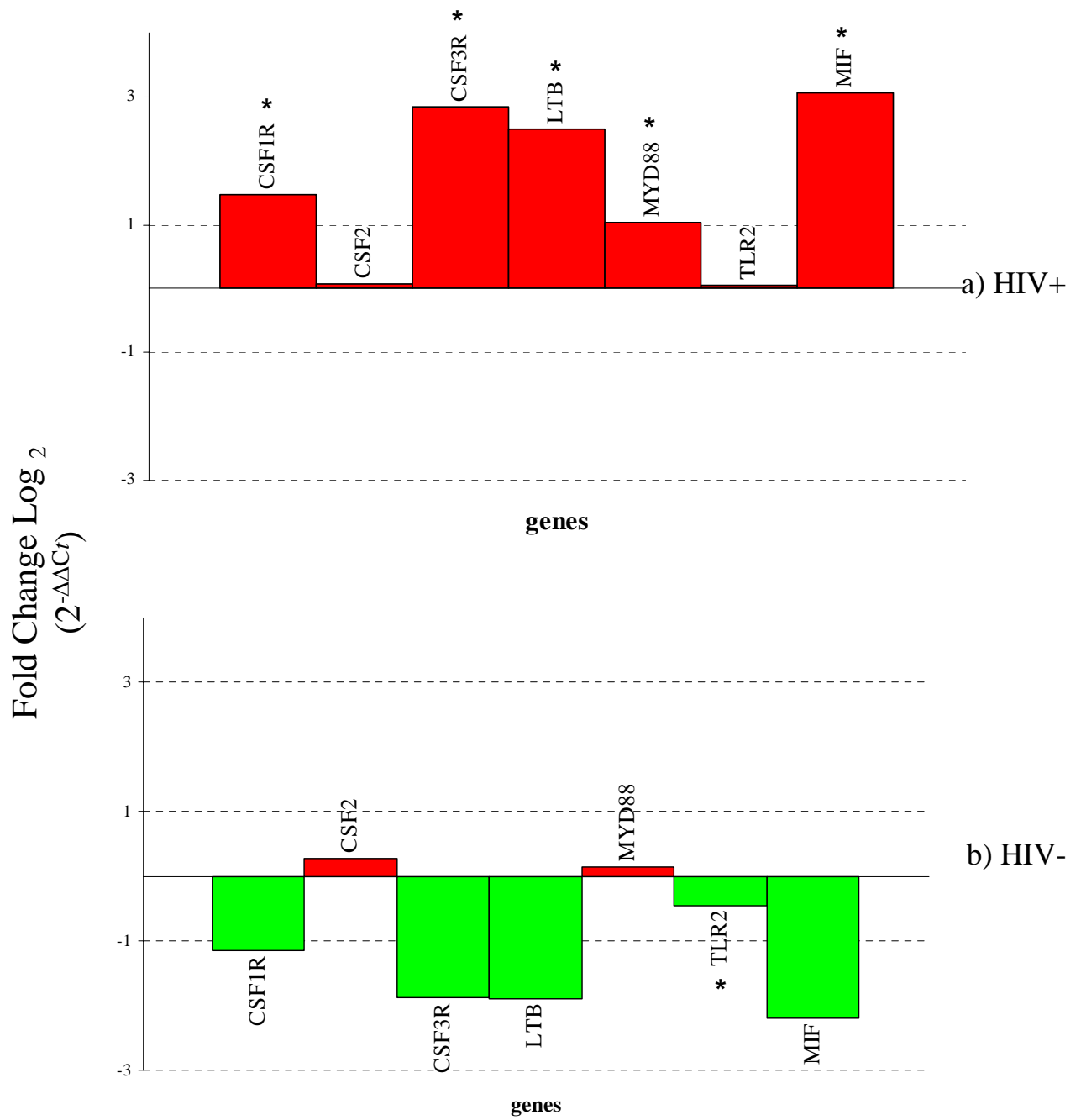


Figure 11

Real time analysis of gene involved in Inflammatory response and in cytokine-cytokine receptors interaction after treatment with Thymosin alpha 1 in PBMCs from HIV+ patients (a) and healthy donors (b).

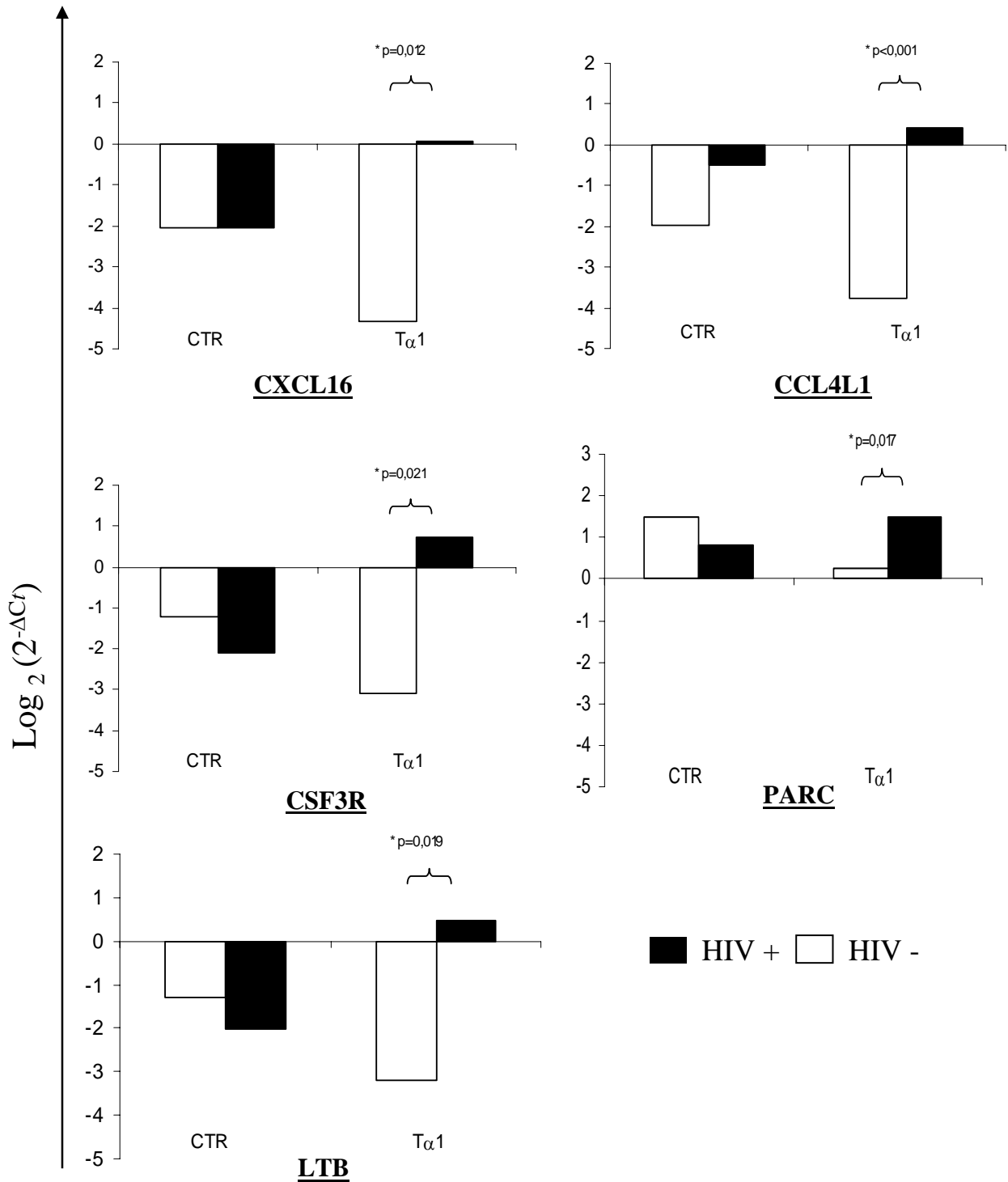


Figure 12a

Real time analysis of gene expression after treatment with Thymosin alpha 1 in PBMCs from HIV+ patients and healthy donors; values are normalized for the housekeeping gene and expressed as $\text{Log}_2(2^{-\Delta C_t})$

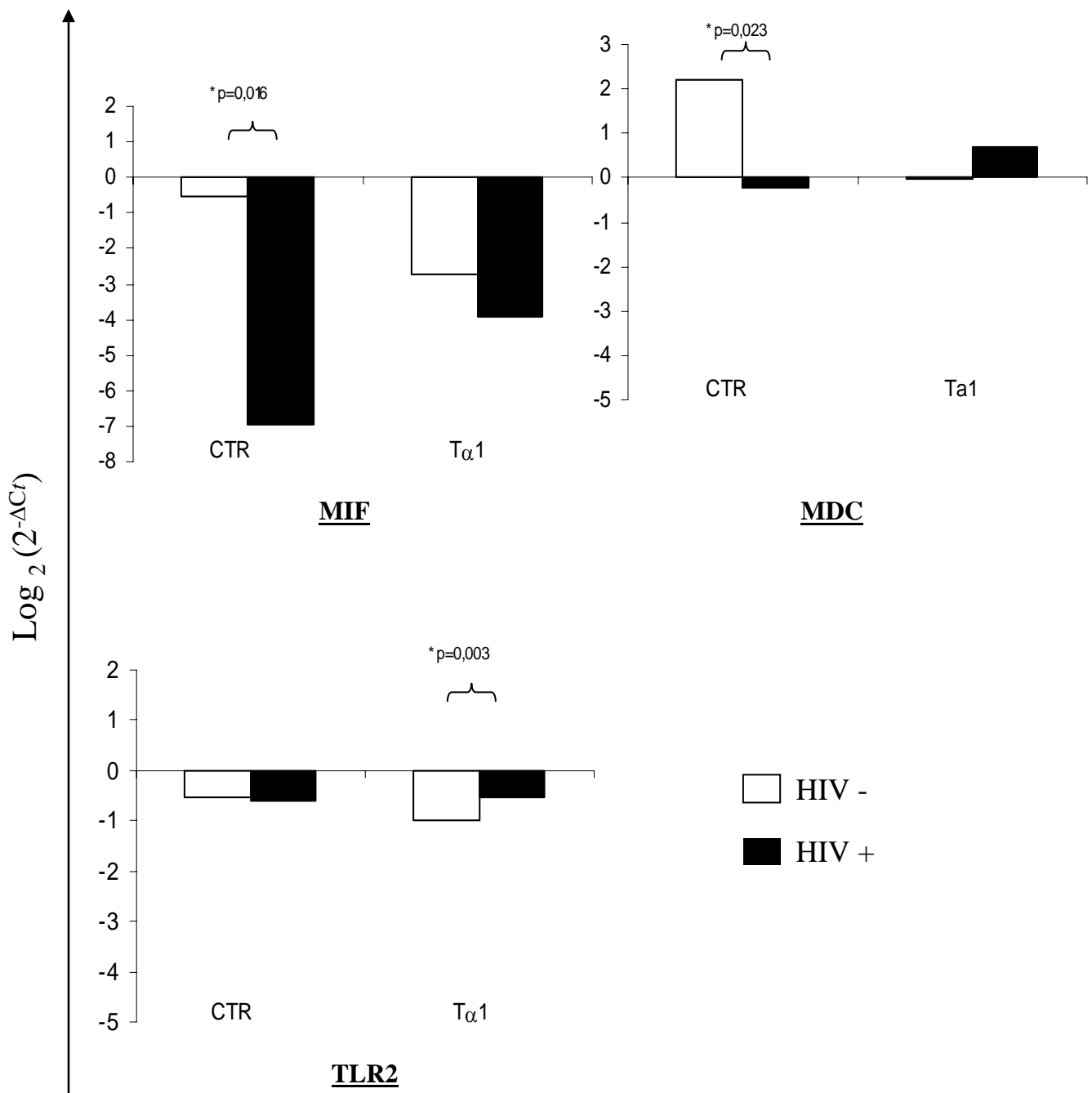


Figure 12b

Real time analysis of gene expression after treatment with Thymosin alpha 1 in PBMCs from HIV+ patients and healthy donors; values are normalized for the housekeeping gene and expressed as $\text{Log}_2(2^{-\Delta C_t})$