

APPENDIX A

NUCLEIC ACID CODES, AMINO ACID CODES, AND GENETIC CODES

Table 6. Nucleic acid codes

Code	Description
A	Adenine
G	Guanine
C	Cytosine
T	Thymine
U	Uracil
R	Purine (A or G)
Y	Pyrimidine (C or T)
N	Any nucleotide
W	Weak (A or T)
S	Strong (G or C)
M	Amino (A or C)
K	Keto (G or T)
B	Not A (G or C or T)
H	Not G (A or C or T)
D	Not C (A or G or T)
V	Not T (A or G or C)

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Table 7. Amino acid codes

1-letter code	3-letter code	Description
A	Ala	Alanine
R	Arg	Arginine
N	Asn	Asparagine
D	Asp	Aspartic acid
C	Cys	Cysteine
Q	Gln	Glutamine
E	Glu	Glutamic acid
G	Gly	Glycine
H	His	Histidine
I	Ile	Isoleucine
L	Leu	Leucine
K	Lys	Lysine
M	Met	Methionine
F	Phe	Phenylalanine
P	Pro	Proline
S	Ser	Serine
T	Thr	Threonine
W	Trp	Tryptophan
Y	Tyr	Tyrosine
V	Val	Valine
B	Asx	Asn or Asp
Z	Glx	Gln or Glu
J	Xle	Leu or Ile
U	Sec	Selenocysteine (UGA)
O	Pyl	Pyrrolysine (UAG)
X	Unk	Unknown

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Table 8. Standard genetic code

1 st position	2 nd position								3 rd position
	U	C	A	G	U	C	A	G	
U	UUU	Phe	UCU	Ser	UAU	Try	UGU	Cys	U
	UUC	Phe	UCC	Ser	UAC	Try	UGC	Cys	C
	UUA	Leu	UCA	Ser	UAA	Stop	UGA	Stop	A
	UUG	Leu	UCG	Ser	UAG	Stop	UGG	Trp	G
C	CUU	Leu	CCU	Pro	CAU	His	CGU	Arg	U
	CUC	Leu	CCC	Pro	CAC	His	CGC	Arg	C
	CUA	Leu	CCA	Pro	CAA	Gln	CGA	Arg	A
	CUG	Leu	CCG	Pro	CAG	Gln	CGG	Arg	G
A	AUU	Ile	ACU	Thr	AAU	Asn	AGU	Ser	U
	AUC	Ile	ACC	Thr	AAC	Asn	AGC	Ser	C
	AUA	Ile	ACA	Thr	AAA	Lys	AGA	Arg	A
	AUG	Met	ACG	Thr	AAG	Lys	AGG	Arg	G
G	GUU	Val	GCU	Ala	GAU	Asp	GGU	Gly	U
	GUC	Val	GCC	Ala	GAC	Asp	GGC	Gly	C
	GUA	Val	GCA	Ala	GAA	Glu	GGA	Gly	A
	GUG	Val	GCG	Ala	GAG	Glu	GGG	Gly	G

APPENDIX B

ANTIRETROVIRAL DRUGS FOR TREATING PREGNANT WOMEN AND PREVENTING HIV INFECTION IN INFANTS: TOWARDS UNIVERSAL ACCESS RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A PUBLIC HEALTH APPROACH

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Table 9. Different approaches to the use of ARV prophylaxis to prevent HIV infection in infants (WHO, 2006 [459])

Ranking	Time of administration			Advantages	Disadvantages
	Pregnancy	Labour	Postpartum		
Recommended	AZT (≥28 weeks gestation)	Sd-NVP ^a + AZT/3TC	Mother: AZT/3TC x 7 days ^a Infant: Sd-NVP + AZT x 7 days ^b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Highly effective regimen - Substantially reduces <i>in utero</i> and intrapartum transmission - The AZT/3TC tail given to the mother reduces the development of her becoming resistant to NVP - AZT given to infants reduces the risk of resistance to NVP in those who become infected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Longer and more complex regimens than other
Alternative	AZT (≥28 weeks gestation)	Sd-NVP	Infant: Sd-NVP + AZT x 7 days ^b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Highly effective regimen - Substantially reduces <i>in utero</i> and intrapartum transmission - AZT given to infants reduces the risk of resistance to NVP in those who become infected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High risk of resistance to NVP - Probable sub-optimal viral response if NNRTI-ART is initiated in women within 6 months of childbirth

Ranking	Time of administration			Advantages	Disadvantages
	Pregnancy	Labour	Postpartum		
Minimum	-	Sd-NVP + AZT/3TC	Mother: AZT/3TC x 7 days Infant: Sd-NVP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Effective in reducing MTCT - The AZT/3TC tail given to the mother reduces the development of her becoming resistant to NVP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Less effective than recommended regimen - Does not reduce <i>in utero</i> transmission - More complex to deliver than Sd-NVP alone
Minimum	-	Sd-NVP	Infant: Sd-NVP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Effective in reducing MTCT - Simplest regimen to administer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Less effective than recommended regimen - Does not reduce <i>in utero</i> transmission - High risk of resistance to NVP - Probable sub-optimal viral response if NNRTI-ART is initiated in women within 6 months of childbirth

^a If the women receives at least four weeks of AZT during pregnancy, omission of the NVP does for mothers may be considered. In this case the NVP does must be given to the infant immediately after birth, AZT is recommended for four weeks instead of one week, and the mother will not require 3TC during labour as well as AZT and 3TC postpartum.

^b If the mother receives less than four weeks of AZT during pregnancy, AZT is recommended for four weeks instead of one week.

Table 10. ARV prophylaxis regimens for PMTCT among pregnant women living with HIV who have not received antepartum therapy or prophylaxis (WHO, 2006 [459]).

Ranking	Time of administration		Advantages	Disadvantages
	Labour	Postpartum		
Recommended	Sd-NVP + AZT/3TC	<p>Mother: AZT/3TC x 7 days</p> <p>Infant: Sd-NVP + AZT x 4 weeks^a</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sd-NVP is effective in reducing MTCT - The AZT/3TC tail given to the mother reduces the development of her becoming resistant to NVP - In breastfeeding women, NVP-based regimen may be advantageous in reducing early postpartum transmission - Consistent with recommended regimen for PMTCT when mother receives antepartum prophylaxis - AZT given to infants reduces the risk of resistance to NVP in those who become infected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More complex to deliver than Sd-NVP alone

Ranking	Time of administration		Advantages	Disadvantages
	Labour	Postpartum		
Alternative	AZT/3TC	Mother: AZT/3TC x 7 days Infant: AZT/3TC x 7 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Equivalent efficacy to Sd-NVP alone intrapartum/postpartum - No risk of resistance to NVP in women or infants should they become infected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More complex to deliver than Sd-NVP alone
Minimum	Sd-NVP + AZT/3TC	Mother: AZT/3TC x 7 days Infant: Sd-NVP ^a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sd-NVP is effective in reducing MTCT - The AZT/3TC tail given to the mother reduces the development of resistance to NVP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More complex to deliver than Sd-NVP alone
Minimum	Sd-NVP	Infant: Sd-NVP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Single-dose NVP is effective in reducing MTCT - Simplest regimen to administer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High risk of resistance to NVP, with sub-optimal viral response if NNRTI-based ART is initiated in women within 6 months of childbirth

^a Data on added efficacy of four weeks of infant AZT in this situation are limited.

Table 11. ARV prophylaxis regimens for infants born to women living with HIV who have not received antepartum or intrapartum therapy or prophylaxis (WHO, 2006 [459]).

Ranking	Time of administration	Advantages	Disadvantages
Recommended	Infant: Sd-NVP immediately after birth + AZT × 4 weeks ^a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sd-NVP + AZT given to the infant is more effective in reducing MTCT than just Sd-NVP - Consistent with recommended regimen for PMTCT when mother receives antepartum or intrapartum prophylaxis - AZT given to the infant reduces his/her risk of becoming resistant to NVP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More complex to deliver than Sd-NVP alone
Alternative	Infant: Sd-NVP immediately after birth + AZT × 1 week	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clinical trial data demonstrate that Sd-NVP + AZT for one week given to the infant is more effective in reducing MTCT than just Sd-NVP - AZT given to the infant reduces his/her risk of becoming resistant to NVP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More complex to deliver than Sd-NVP alone
Minimum	Infant: Sd-NVP immediately after birth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prophylaxis with Sd-NVP for the infant is equivalent to six weeks of AZT - Simplest regimen to administer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risk of resistance to NVP in infants who become infected despite NVP prophylaxis

^a NVP administered immediately after birth, if possible within 12 hours after delivery, is likely to result in a larger reduction in transmission than starting it later. Data on added efficacy of four weeks of AZT for infants in this situation are limited.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name Tanawan Samleerat

Date of Birth 13 August 1979

Place of Birth Bangkok, Thailand

Education

B.Sc., Medical Technology 2000
Faculty of Allied Health Sciences,
Thammasat University, Bangkok, Thailand

M.S., Medical Technology 2003
Faculty of Associated Medical Sciences,
Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai, Thailand

Scholarships

Franco-Thai Collaboration Program in Higher Education and Research (Franco-Thai). 2005-2008.

Collaborative Research Network (CRN) PhD scholarship, Ministry of Education, Thailand. 2005-2008.

Publications

1. Samleerat T, Braibant M, Jourdain G, Moreau A, Ngo-Giang-Huong N, Leechanachai P, Hemyuttiphon J, Hinjiranandana T, Changchit T, Warachit B, Suraseranivong V, Lallemand M, Barin F. Characteristics of HIV-1 gp120 *env* sequences in mother-child pairs infected with HIV-1 subtype CRF01_AE. *J Infect Dis* 2008; 198(6):868-876.
2. Samleerat T. Role of Cytokines/Chemokines in AIDS: Disease Progression and Resistance (Review). *Bull Chiang Mai Assoc Med Sci* 2001; 34(2): 107-117.

International Conferences

1. **The XVI International AIDS Conference.** Toronto, Canada. 13-18 August 2006.

Samleerat T, Jourdain G, Braibant M, Ngo-Giang-Huong N, Lallemand M, Leechanachai P, Sirithadthamrong S, Surasaerneewongse V, Warachit B, Hotrawarikarn S, Barin F. Maternal neutralizing antibodies to a CRF01_AE primary isolate are associated with low intra-partum transmission of HIV-1 in Thailand. *Oral presentation.*

2. **The AIDS Vaccine 2006 Conference.** Amsterdam, The Netherlands. 29 August -1 September 2006.

Samleerat T, Jourdain G, Braibant M, Moreau A, Ngo-Giang-Huong N, Leechanachai P, Sirithadthamrong S, Surasaerneewongse V, Warachit B, Hotrawarikarn S, Lallemand M, Barin F. Maternal neutralizing antibodies toward a CRF01_AE primary isolate are associated with lower mother-to-child transmission of HIV-1 in Thai women. *Poster presentation.*
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3. **The AIDS Vaccine 2007 Conference.** Seattle, Washington USA. 20-23 August 2007.

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Antiviral Therapy 2007; Suppl 4: 1-210.

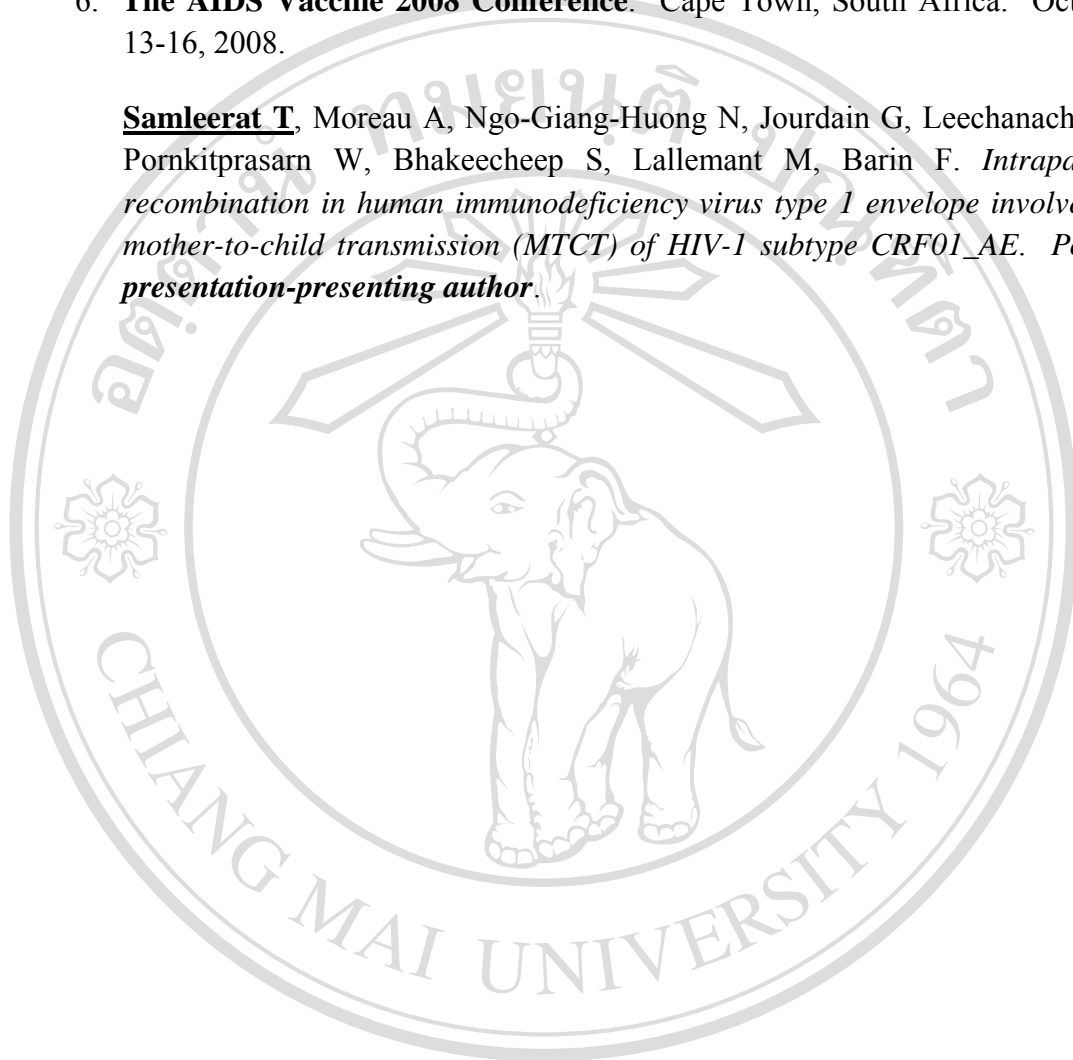
4. **Fourth Dominique International Conference. Maternal chronic viral infections transmitted to infants: from mechanisms to prevention and care.** Paris, France. 13-15 December 2007.

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Retrovirology 2008, 5(Suppl 1):P5.

5. **The 25 years of HIV.** Institute Pasteur, Paris, France. 19-21 May 2008.
6. **The AIDS Vaccine 2008 Conference.** Cape Town, South Africa. October 13-16, 2008.

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