ABSTRACT

Most current vaccines are based on using whole-inactivated viruses. After creating the immune response and immune memory is organism able to cope with infection create by patogens. In the case of HIV, however, fail to produce the vaccine, which would have been able vaccinated individual from subsequent infections protect. Virus HIV attacks CD4+ cells and destroys the immune system. Rate of his replication is high and virus HIV is resistant to existed antivirotics. And he is resistant before cells, which conveying the immune response. Moreover, the virus persists in cell in the form proviral DNA. For a successful vaccine against HIV is developed a lot of new vaccines and vaccination procedures. One way is the using recombinat viral glycoproteins, which are incorporated into the membrane of virus HIV, which should produce in the vaccinated organism production of neutralizing antibodies. Some modern models of vaccines strategies don´t target the virus itself, but they target the restriction of HIV infection by destroying infected cells via apoptosis, or cytokine secretion. Using plasmid DNA cobination with recombinant vectors appear as the most perepective opportinity to develop HIV vaccine. Unfortunately, traditional models or new models of vaccine against HIV are failing to provide a competitive response of the immune system against virus HIV.