

**From:** Fauci, Anthony (NIH/NIAID) [E]  
**Sent:** Sat, 7 Mar 2020 13:13:58 +0000  
**To:** Eisinger, Robert (NIH/NIAID) [E]  
**Subject:** FW: A vaccine with anti immunosuppressive properties  
**Attachments:** (b) (6)

Please respond on my behalf

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**From:** Avraham Halbreich (b) (6) >  
**Sent:** Saturday, March 7, 2020 7:00 AM  
**To:** Fauci, Anthony (NIH/NIAID) [E] <(b) (6)>  
**Subject:** A vaccine with anti Immunosuppressive properties  
**Importance:** Low

Dear Dr Fauci,

Common wisdom tells us that the inability to immunize against HIV, malaria etc. as well as the need to

repeat every year anti flu vaccination result from the excessive, or limitless, genetic variability of the underlying pathogens. While not doubting the reality of this genetic variability, best observed in an orderly manner in the case of HIV, I considered the possibility that these pathogens are endowed with an immunosuppressive capacity that is not inactivated during vaccine production, and that current vaccines do not induce immunity against such

immunosuppression. I applied this reasoning when I worked on an AIDS vaccine in 1991 in Zagury's lab

(Halbreich A et al. (1992) Vaccine Research, 4 :397-412). Indeed, we tested then, in suitably immunized animals, the effect of the various preparations on the cellular response to tuberculin and the capacity of animals to be

immunized against tuberculin and tetanus as a function of the extent of treatment. The immune response to these agents was indeed higher in the presence of HIVION compared to heat inactivated preparations. This HIVION preparation was used on 6 patients in Zaire (Zagury et al. (1992) J Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes, 5 :676-681).