Lactobacillus iners (predominant in 21%), and *L. crispatus* (predominant in 14%). 90% of LTNP and 45% of EC samples were *Lactobacillus*-dominant vs. 28% of HIV- and 30% of HIV+ATs. *L. crispatus* and *L. iners* in ECs/LTNPs had significantly different gene content and greater gene richness vs. controls. *G. vaginalis*-predominant communities were found in 66% of HIV- and 68% of HIV+ATs, compared to 46% of EC and 0% of LTNP. The *G. vaginalis* strains present in EC/LTNP also showed significantly lower gene richness and different gene content vs. controls. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT: These results suggest unique VM communities among EC/LTNP, and led us to hypothesize that differential regulation of vaginal immunity drives the observed differences. The similarity between VMs of HIV- and HIV+ATs warrants further study. Larger longitudinal VM studies are needed to assess associated functional pathways and understand the etiology of VM association with HIV progression. CONFLICT OF INTEREST DESCRIPTION: The authors have no conflicts of interest to disclose.

4412

Unraveling the role of the interaction between enteric virus and commensal bacteria in a physiological relevant model of human intestinal epithelium

Carmen Mirabelli[1]
[1]University of Michigan School of Medicine

OBJECTIVES/GOALS: In the crowded environment of the intestine, selected commensal bacteria and enteric viruses interact. The biological significance of this interaction, in either normal or pathological condition is not known. To study this interaction, we are developing a physiologically relevant model of an human intestinal epithelium. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: Intestinal biopsies (ileum region) and fecal samples of 6 healthy and 6 active Crohn's patients are being collected to derive human intestinal enteroid (HIE) lines. 2D-polarized HIE will be first characterized with studies of epithelial permeability, tight junctions and cell type composition, and co-cultured with matching fecal samples. The (co-)cultures will be then infected with human norovirus (HNoV), our model enteric virus, and infection will be quantified by RT-qPCR. In addition, the interaction of HNoV with bacteria derived from healthy or Crohn's will be determined quantitatively by flow cytometry (viral tagging) and qualitatively by 16S sequencing of the total *versus* HNoV-bound bacterial species. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: Crohn's patients are characterized by a microbiome dysbiosis and, in particular, by a high abundance of *Enterobacteriacae*. HNoV interacts with *Enterobacter cloacae*, and interestingly, HNoV infection is associated with exacerbation and reactivation of Crohn's disease. By re-creating the intestinal milieu of healthy and Crohn's patients, we expect that the kinetics of infection by HNoV will be higher in Crohn's as compared to healthy volunteers. In addition, by studying the composition of the HNoV-bound bacterial component of Crohn's versus heathy volunteers, we will be able to identify the contribution of selected bacteria to the expected increase of infection. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT: With this study, we will fill the gap of knowledge on the importance of commensal bacteria and enteric virus interactions in healthy and diseased condition. This new knowledge will be paramount for the identification of novel strategies to combat highly prevalent virus infections.

Clinical Epidemiology/Clinical Trial

4216

A TL1 team approach to investigate attention and learning at the intracranial network level and assess the effect different cognitive rehabilitation strategies have on measures of attention and learning

Sarah E. Long[1], Catherine Tocci[1], Giridhar Kalamangalam, MD, PhD, William Perlstein, PhD, and Ayse Gunduz, PhD
[1]University Of Florida Clinical and Translational Science Institute

OBJECTIVES/GOALS: 1) Investigate the network level interactions of attention and learning during an attention network task (ANT) and an implicit learning contextual cueing (CC) task. 2) Assess the effect attention rehabilitation strategies have on *behavioral and neural responses pre/post-attentional intervention.* METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: This study involves refractory epilepsy patients with implanted intracranial electrodes and moderate-to-severe traumatic brain injury (m/sTBI) survivors. In epileptic patients, we will identify connectivity of cortical regions via the ANT, which probes components of attention (alerting, orienting, and executive control) and a CC task that probes implicit learning. We hypothesize that modulation of attention and learning can be seen at the network level. In TBI we will assess improvement following two attention rehabilitation paradigms behaviorally; and use our results from epileptic patients to guide measurement of treatment-related neuroplastic change via scalp electroencephalography. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: When the proposed objectives are complete, we expect to determine how the implicit learning rate in m/sTBI changes as a result of both direct attention and metacognitive-strategy training, and discern the neuroanatomical networks associated with attention and implicit learning based on connectivity results. We expect to identify intracranial regions and networks that exhibit modulatory effects associated with attention and implicit learning. Additionally, we anticipate that deficits in attention will be mitigated following training and hypothesize that implicit learning rate will improve in TBI patients as a result of both attentional rehabilitation paradigms. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT: Characterizing intracranial activity in epilepsy patients will give electrophysiology data unattainable in TBI patients. This intracranial perspective will enable us to propose mechanisms of action that may result from our interventions and enable critique of current rehabilitation treatments.

4109

Acceptability of a Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate Intravaginal Ring for Human Immunodeficiency Virus Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis Among Sexually Active Women

April Dobkin[1], Rebecca Barnett, Jessica McWalters, Laurie L. Ray, Lilia Espinoza, Aileen P. McGinn, Jessica M. Atrio, and Marla J. Keller
[1]Albert Einstein College of Medicine

OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Vaginal ring delivery of antiretroviral drugs may provide protection against acquisition of HIV-1 when used as pre-exposure prophylaxis. As part of a randomized placebo-controlled safety trial of a tenofovir disoproxil fumarate (TDF) intravaginal ring (IVR), we assessed product acceptability through surveys of 17 women after continuous ring use. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: Sexually active, HIV negative women between the ages of 18 and 45 were enrolled to investigate the safety and pharmacokinetics of three months of continuous TDF IVR use. The study

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