

18^a edición

POSTCROI 2021

Una actualización de la 28^a Conference on
Retroviruses and Opportunistic Infections

Investigación básica: Curación del VIH y anticuerpos neutralizantes

Javier Martinez-Picado, PhD



PROGRAM COMMITTEE WORKSHOP FOR NEW INVESTIGATORS AND TRAINEES

ADVANCES IN MOLECULAR VIROLOGY OF HIV AND SARS-CoV-2

Frank Kirchhoff, *Ulm University Medical Center, Ulm,
Germany*



ADVANCES IN HIV AND SARS-CoV-2 IMMUNOLOGY

Galit Alter, *Ragon Institute of MGH, MIT and Harvard,
Cambridge, MA, USA*

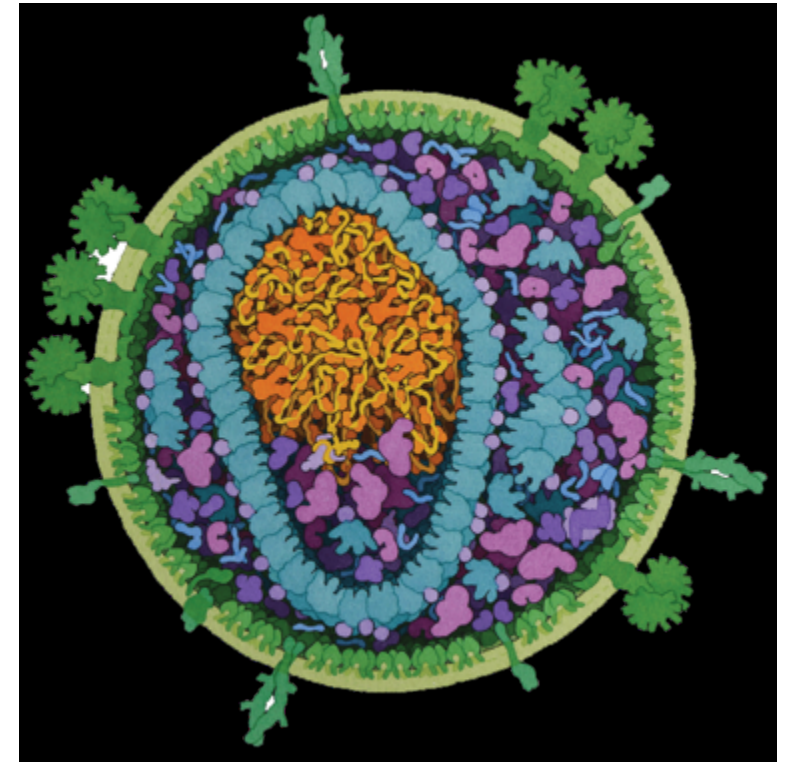
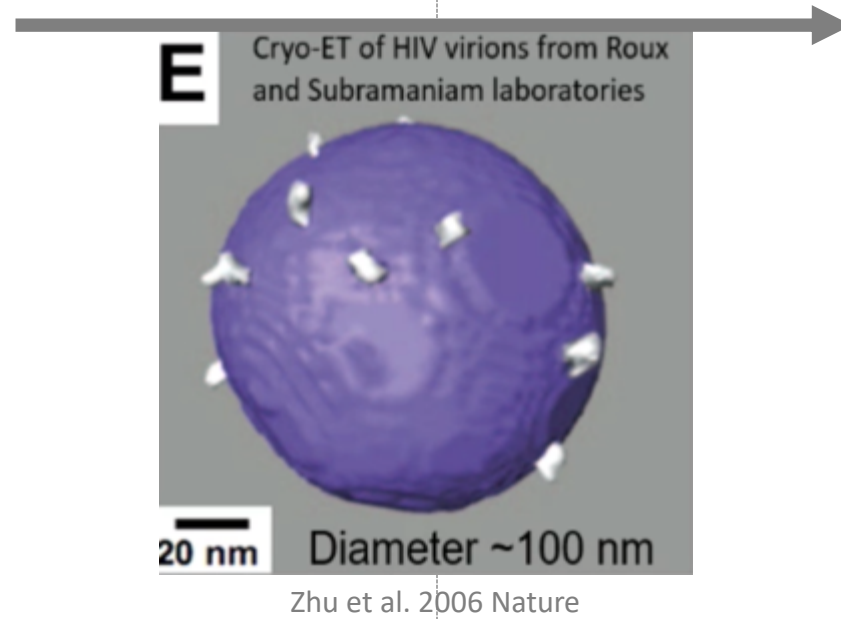
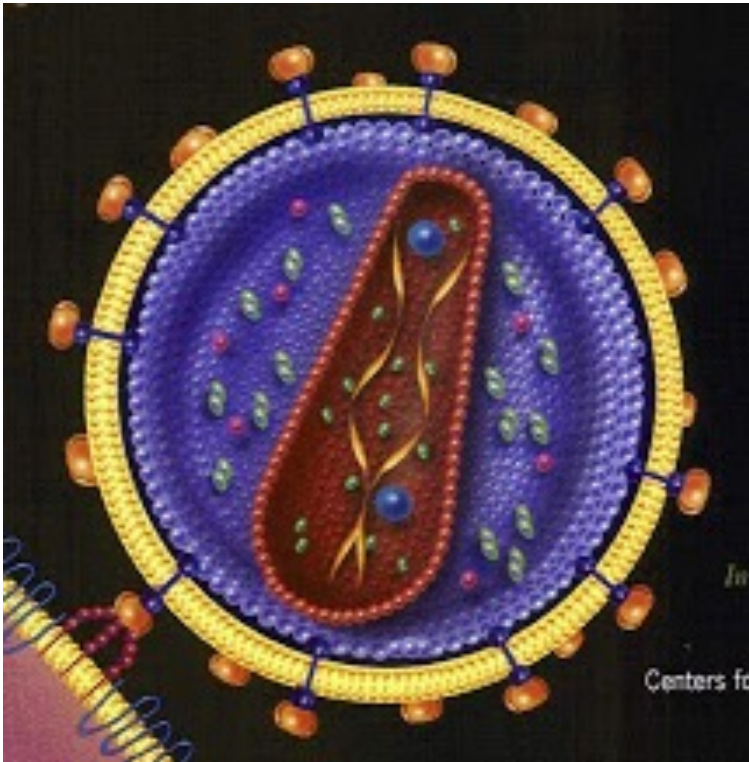


ADVANCES IN HIV CURE

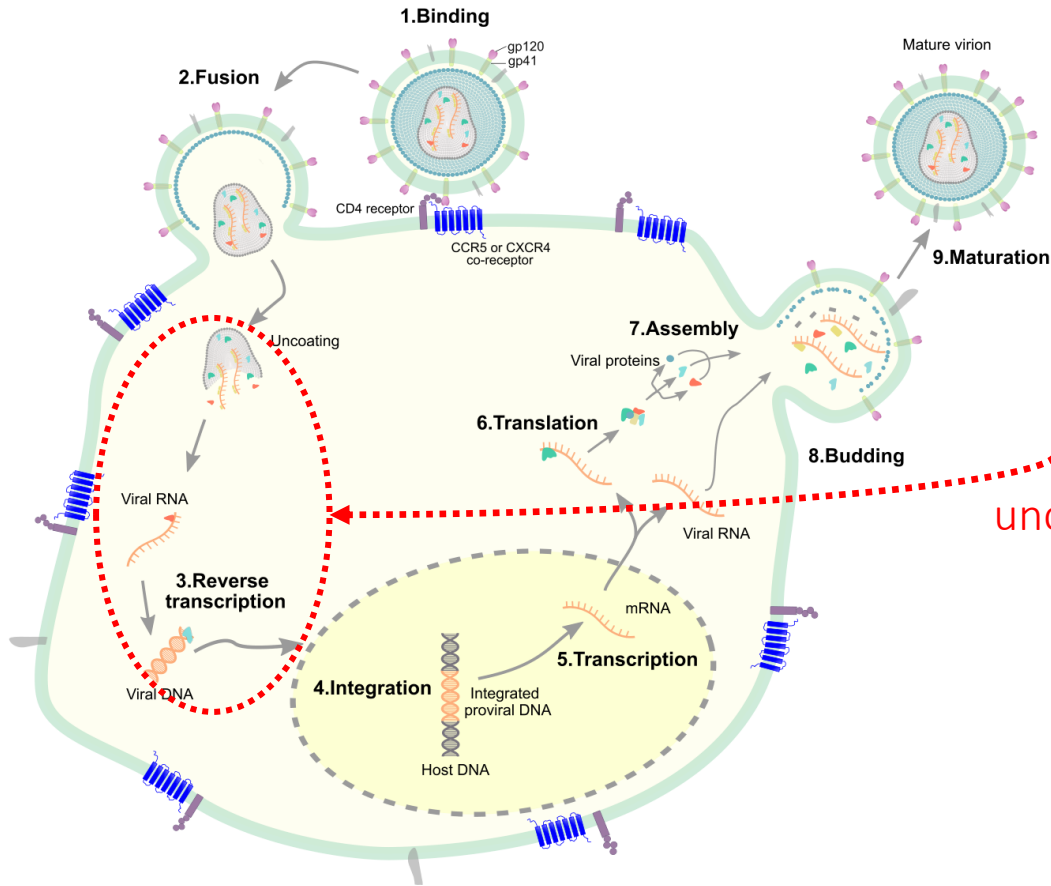
Katherine J. Bar, *University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia,
PA, USA*



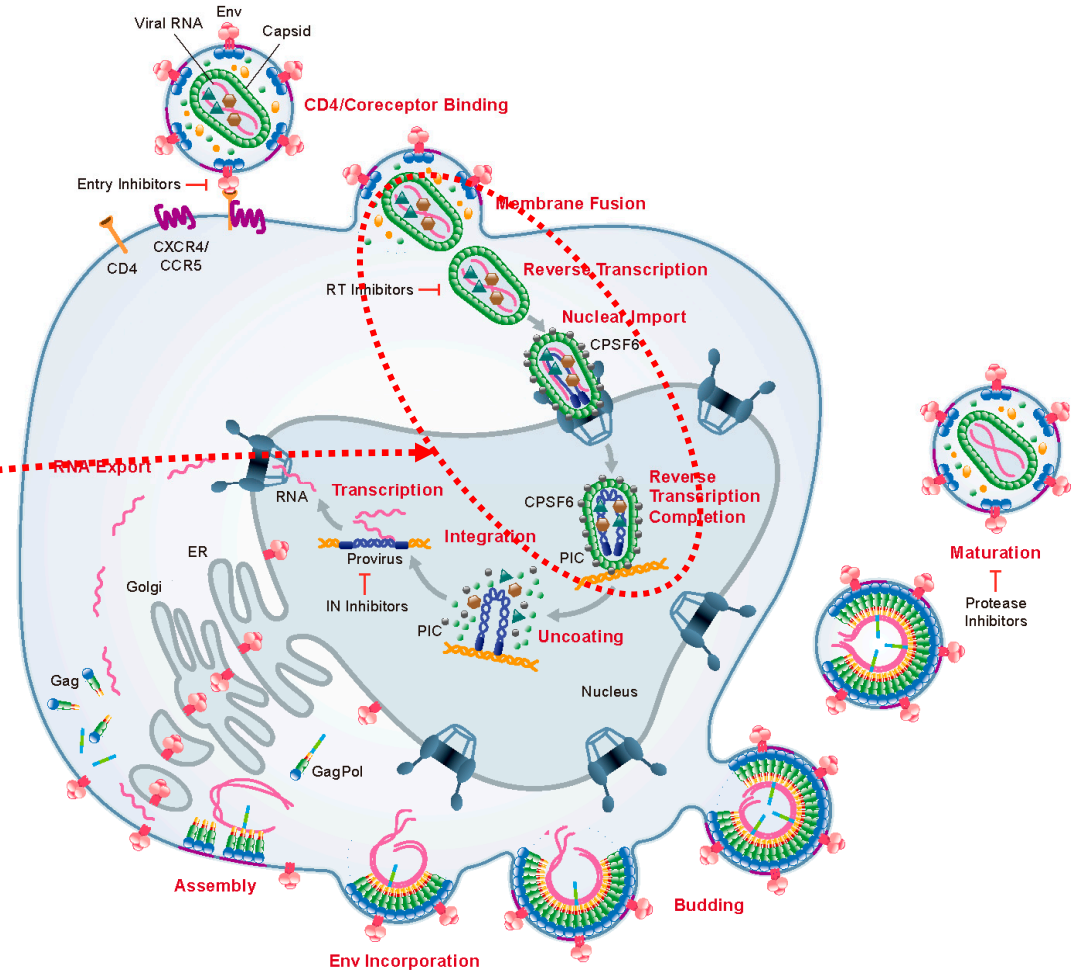
Changes in the CROI logo over the years



HIV Replication Cycle

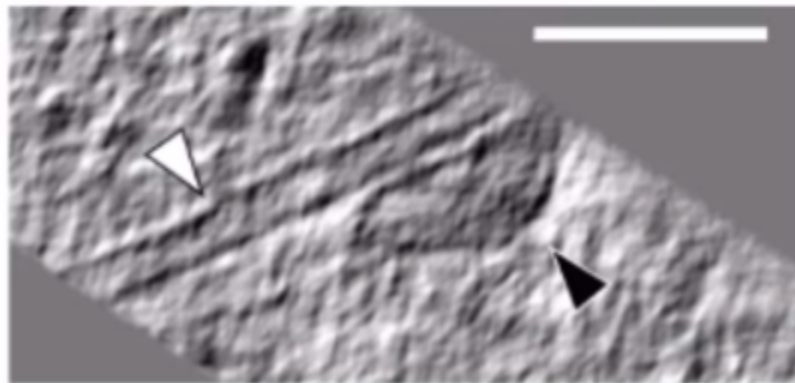
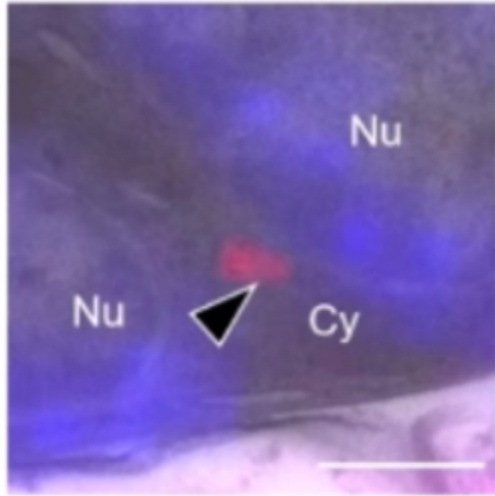


uncoating

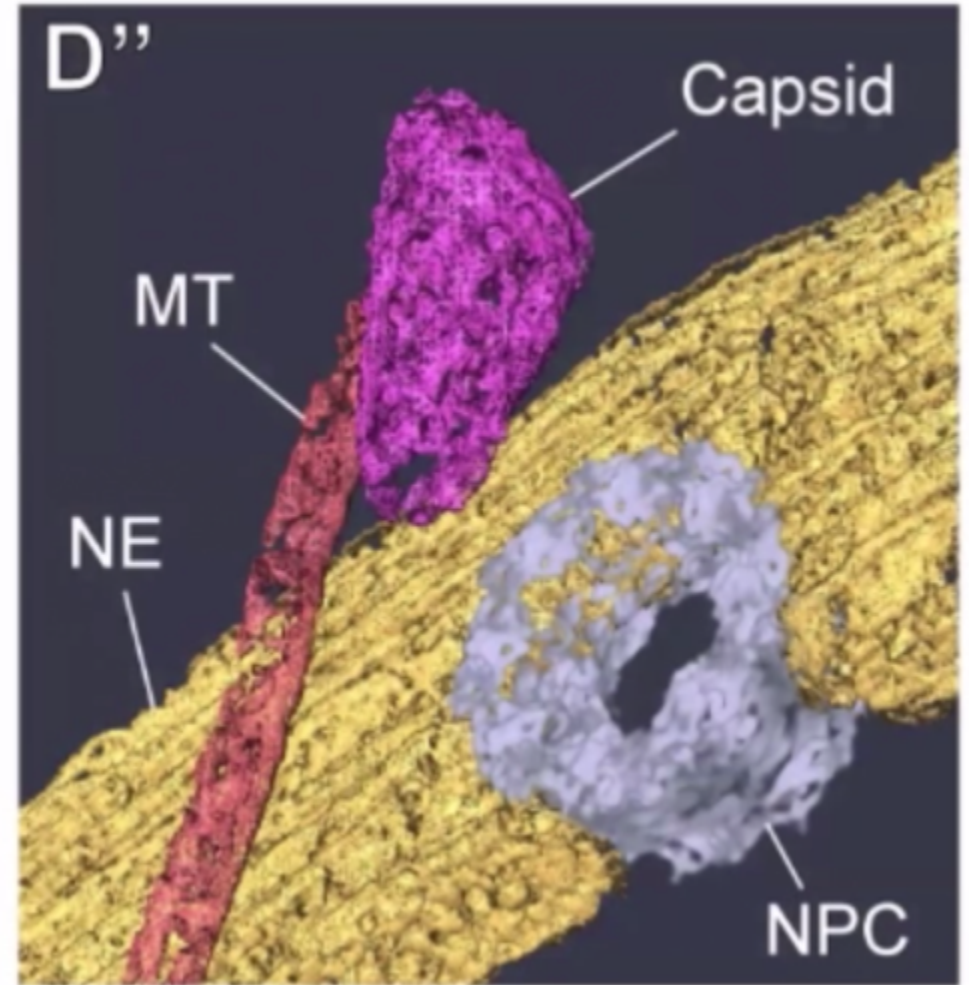


Post-fusion HIV capsids traffick on microtubules to the nuclear pore

Correlative Electron Tomography of cytoplasmic HIV complexes

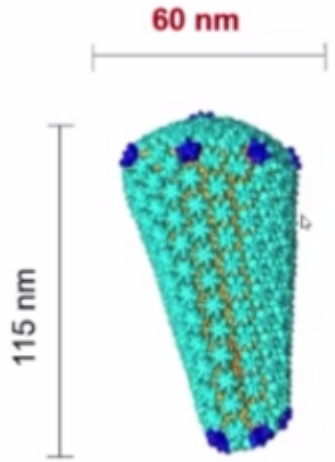


80% of complexes at the NPC associated with microtubules

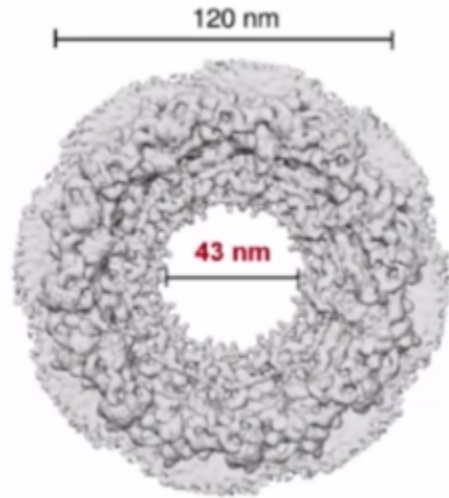


Cone-shaped HIV-1 capsids are transported through intact nuclear pores

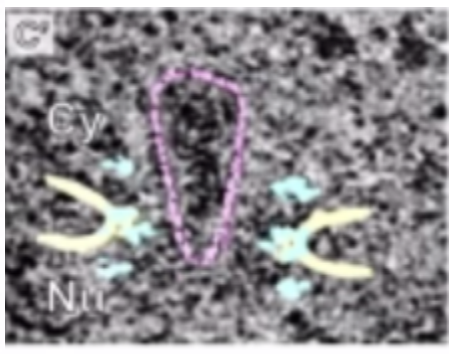
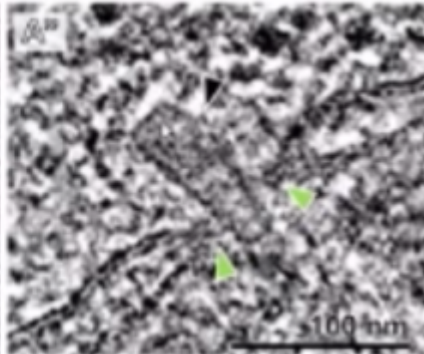
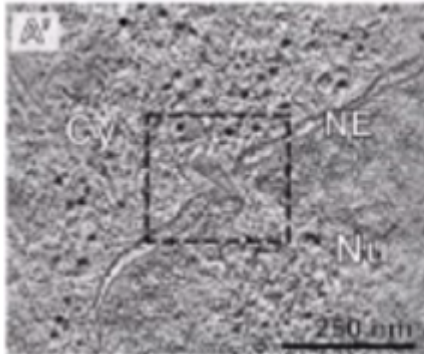
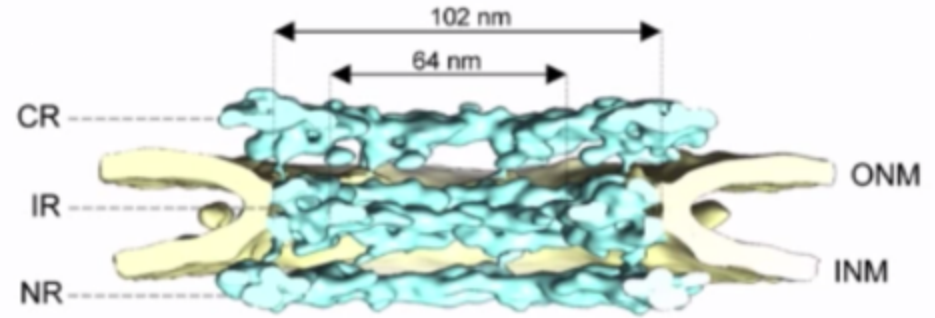
- How does the capsid get through the nuclear pore?
 - \emptyset of the nuclear pore is larger than previously determined
 - The intact capsid can pass through the nuclear pore



Mattei et al., Science 2016

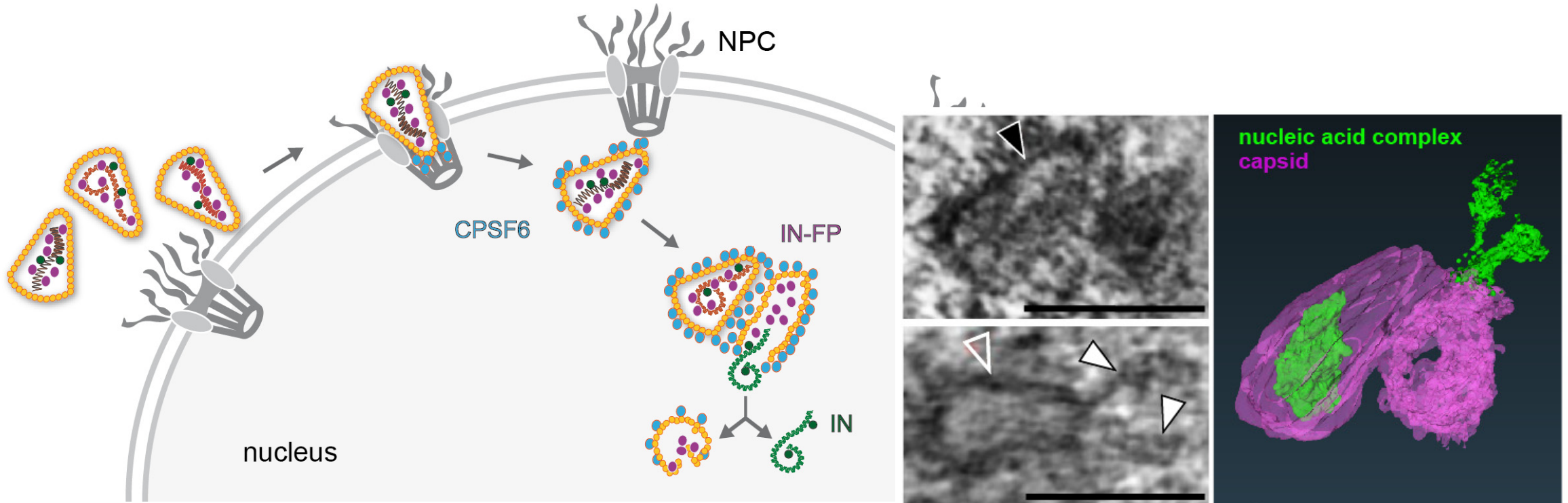


von Appen et al., Nature 2015



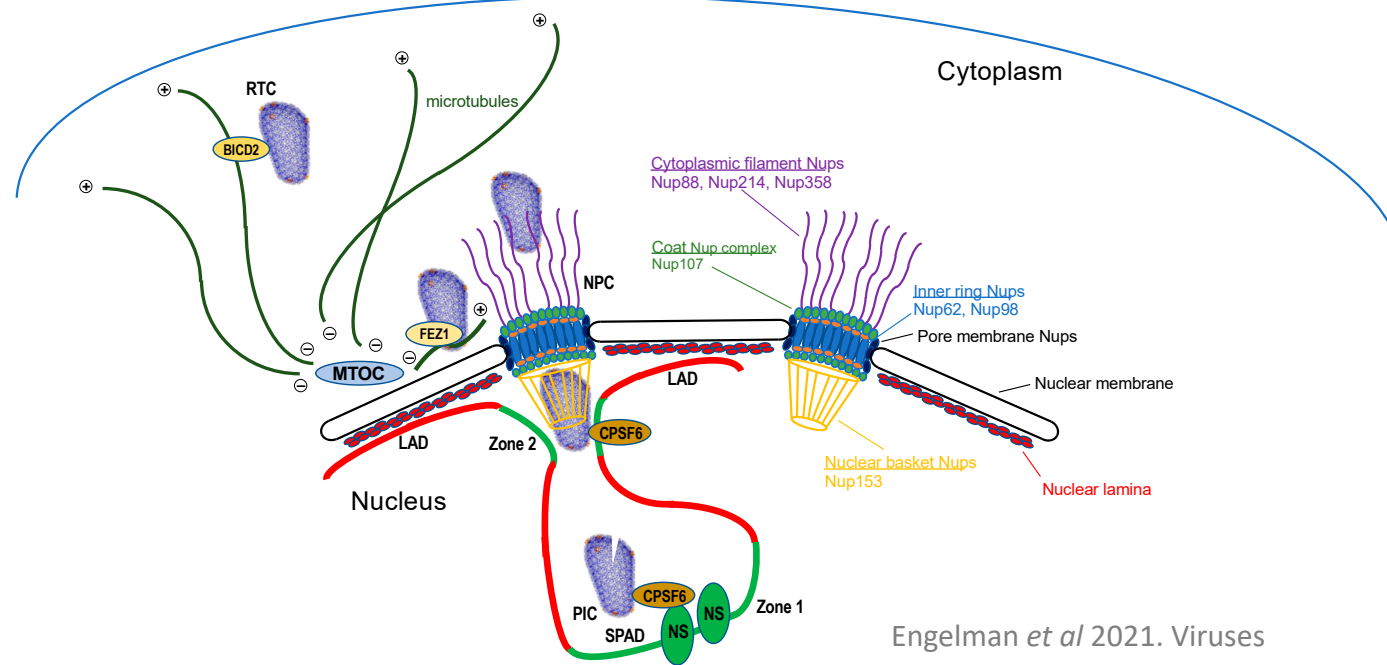
Uncoating occurs by breakage of the capsid lattice in the nucleus

- CPSF6 releases the cores from the nuclear pore and cluster on nuclear capsids.
- +sDNA synthesis of the viral cDNA is completed
- Physical disruption of the capsid releases the completed cDNA into the nucleoplasm
- It becomes integrated into the host cell genome in the vicinity of the uncoating site



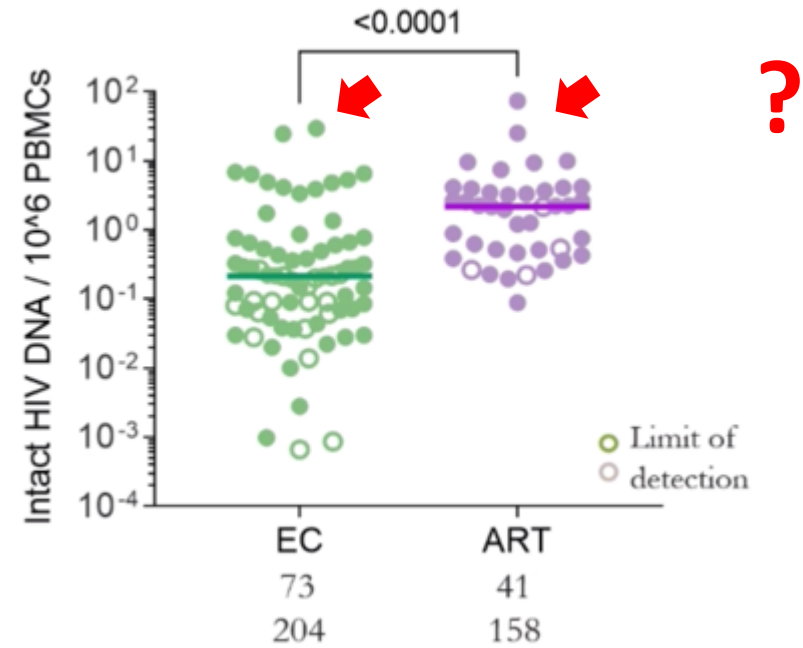
Why HIV uses intact capsids to traffic to the nucleus ?

- Reaction container for reverse transcription: *initiated in the cytosol*
- Trafficking module in the cytosol: *along the cytoskeleton of the cell*
- Shield from cytolytic DNA sensors: *restriction factors!*
- Nuclear import vehicle: *shape matters ...*
- Nuclear breakage of the capsid releases the genome complex for integration

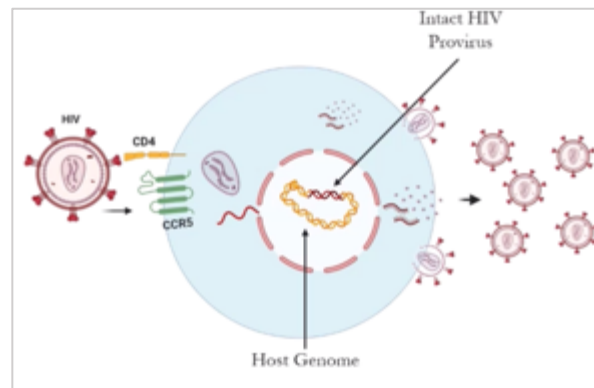


Engelman *et al* 2021. *Viruses*

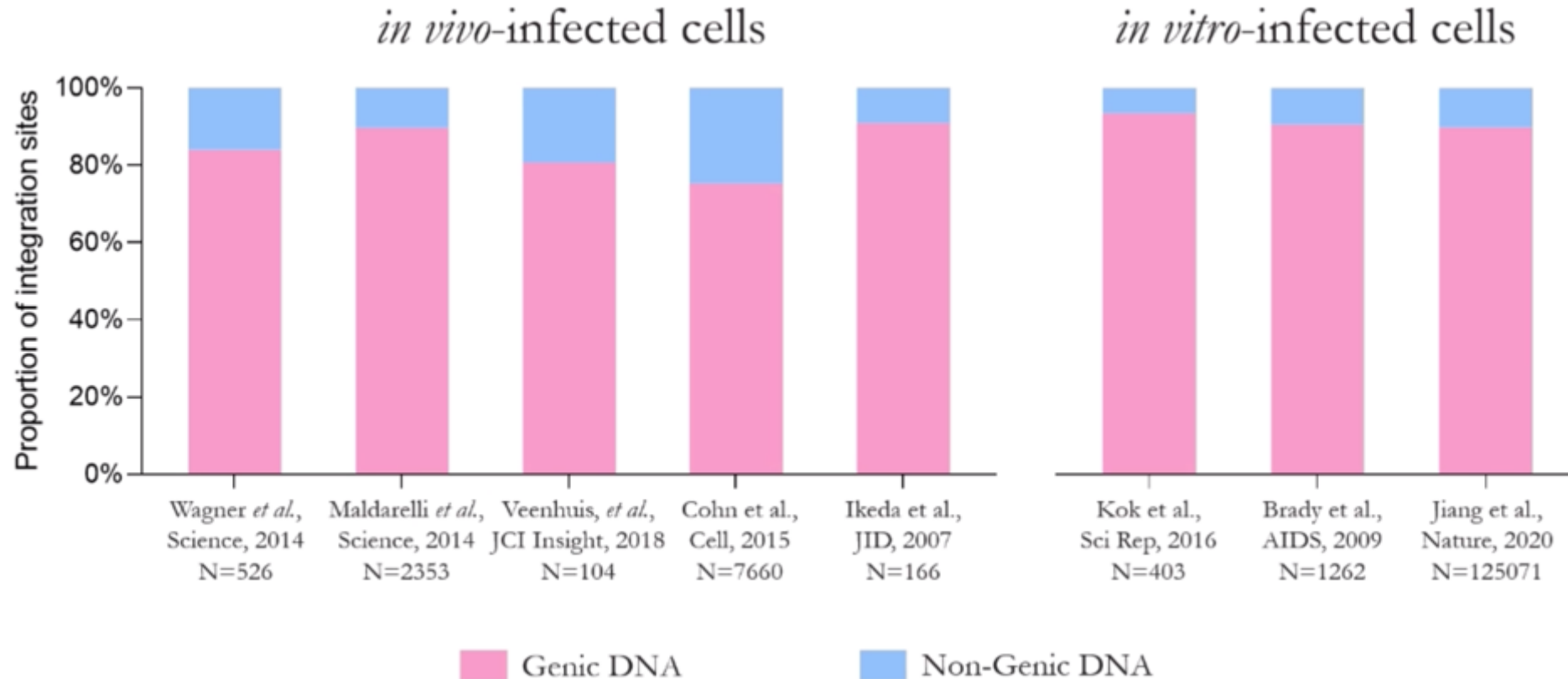
The thousand faces of the Elite Controller



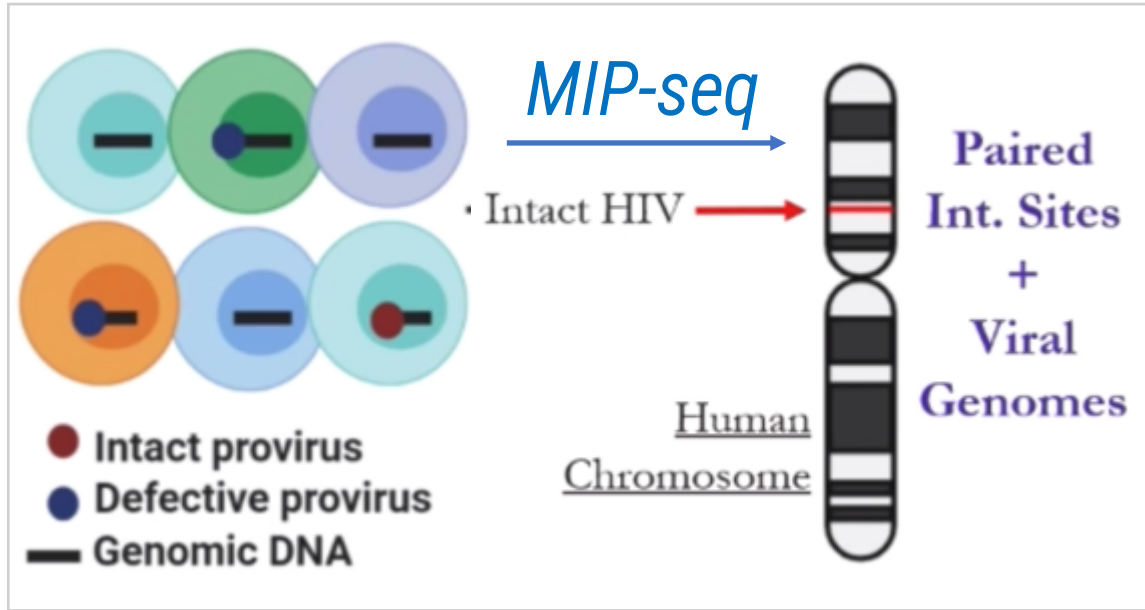
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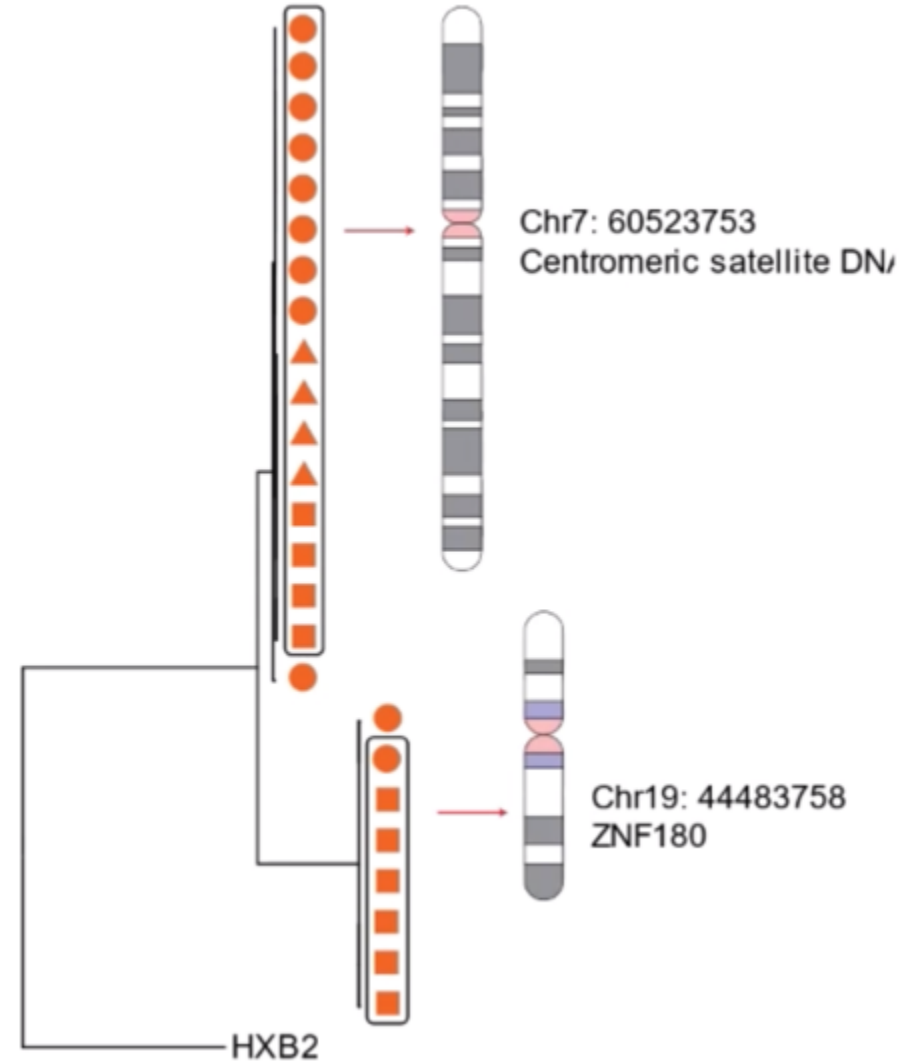
Integration Site Analysis in the Host Chromosome



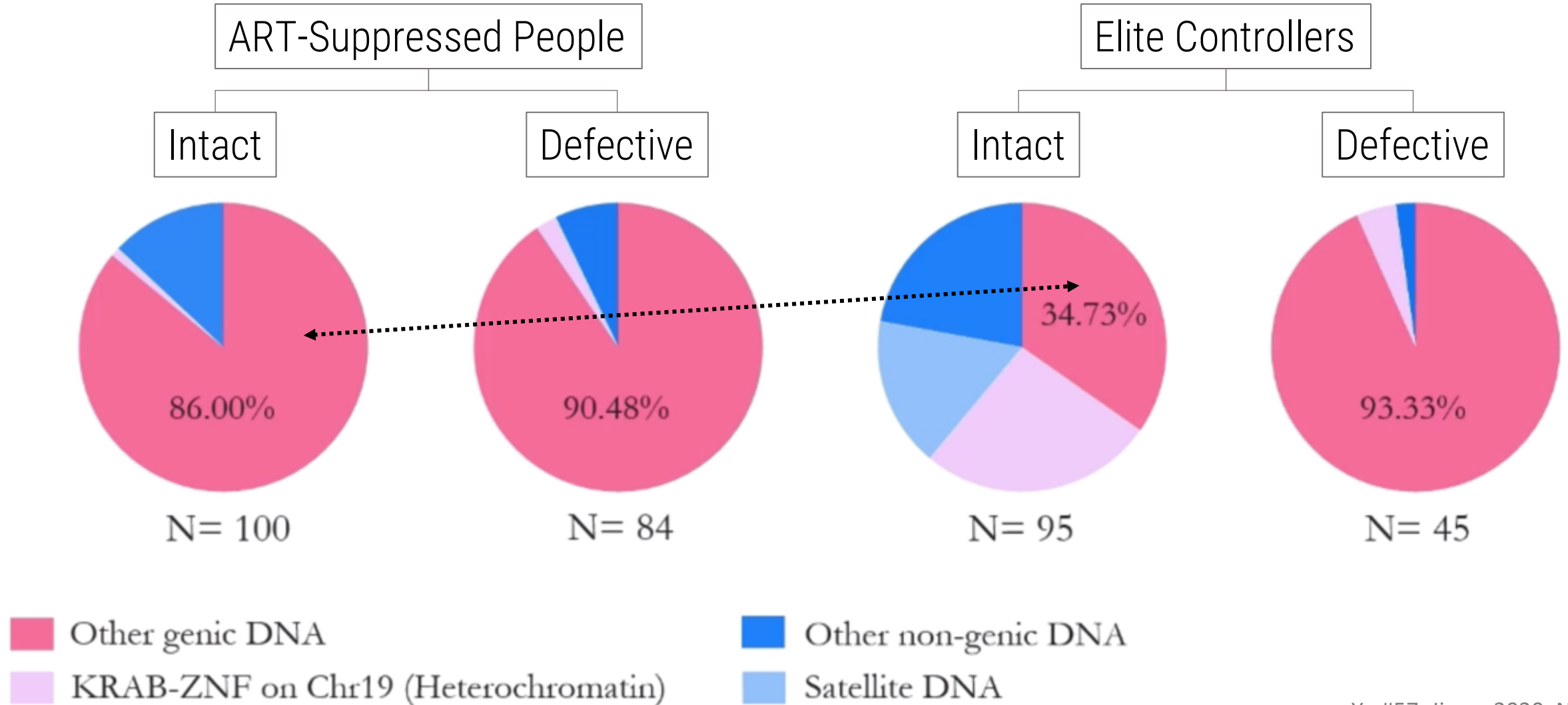
Matched Integration Site and Proviral Sequencing Assay



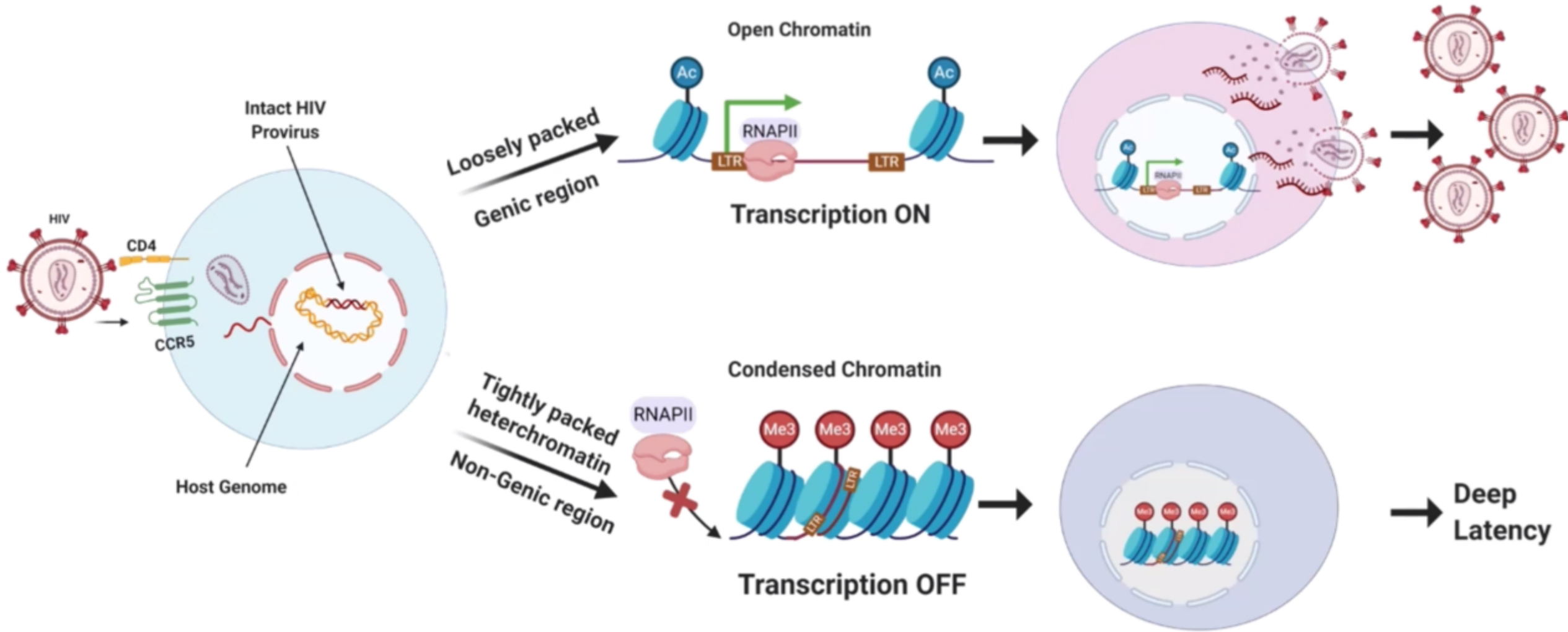
Clonally-expanded intact proviral genomes in Elite Controllers accumulate in Centromeric regions and KRAB-ZNF genes



Intact proviral genomes in EC in: non-genic, satellite or heterochromatin regions



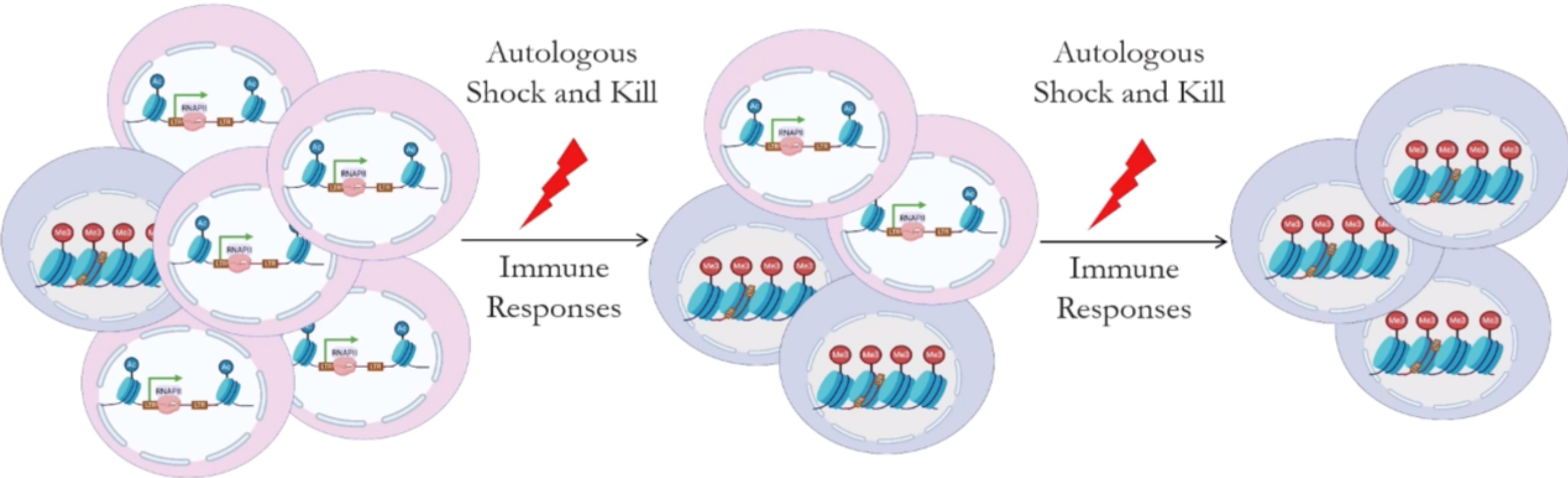
Chromosomal Location Matters



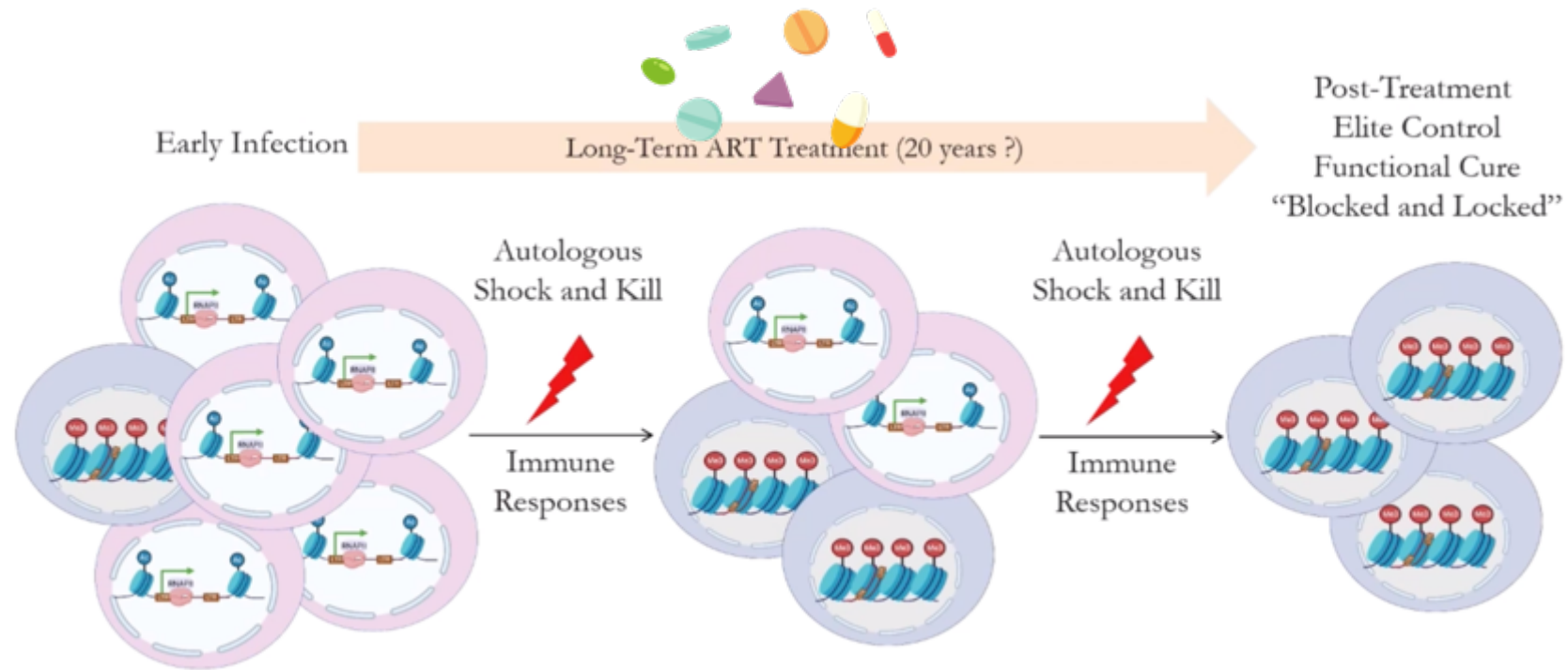
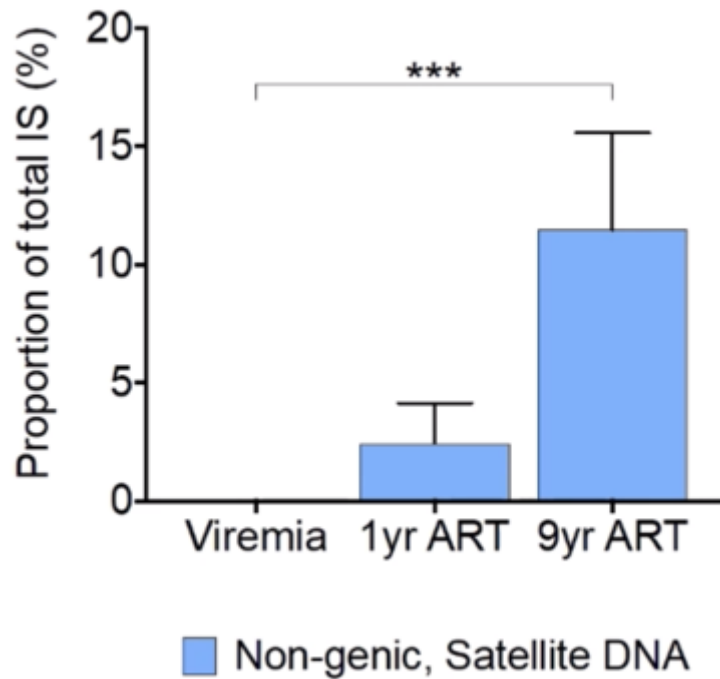
“Autologous Shock and Kill” Immune Selection

Early Infection

Elite Control
Functional Cure
“Blocked and Locked”

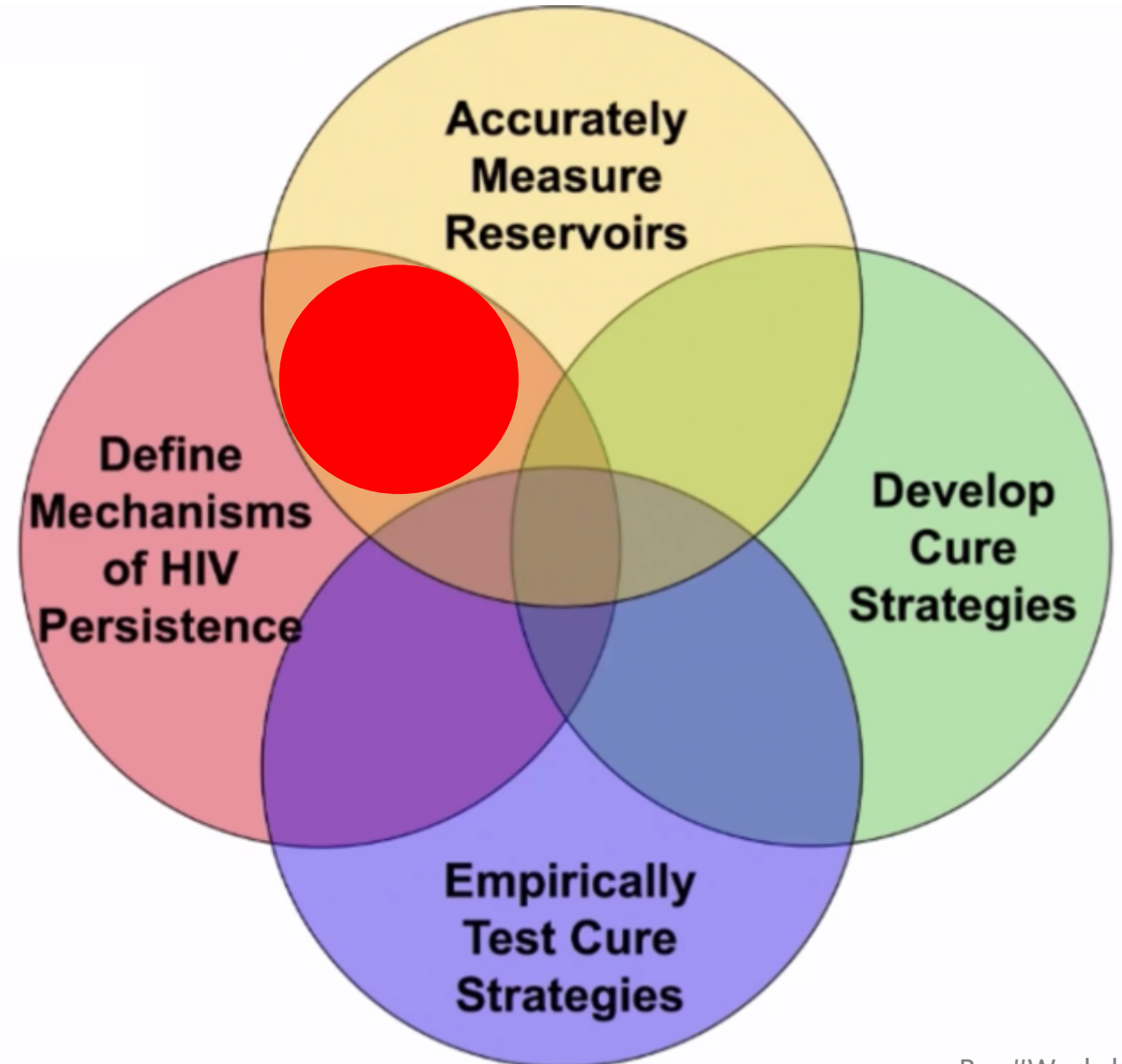


Do intact viruses in "deep latency" undergo immune selection during ART ?



HIV Cure Research Priorities

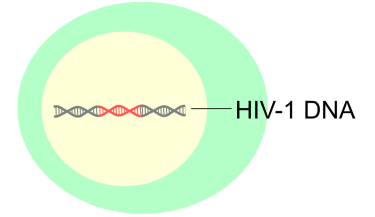
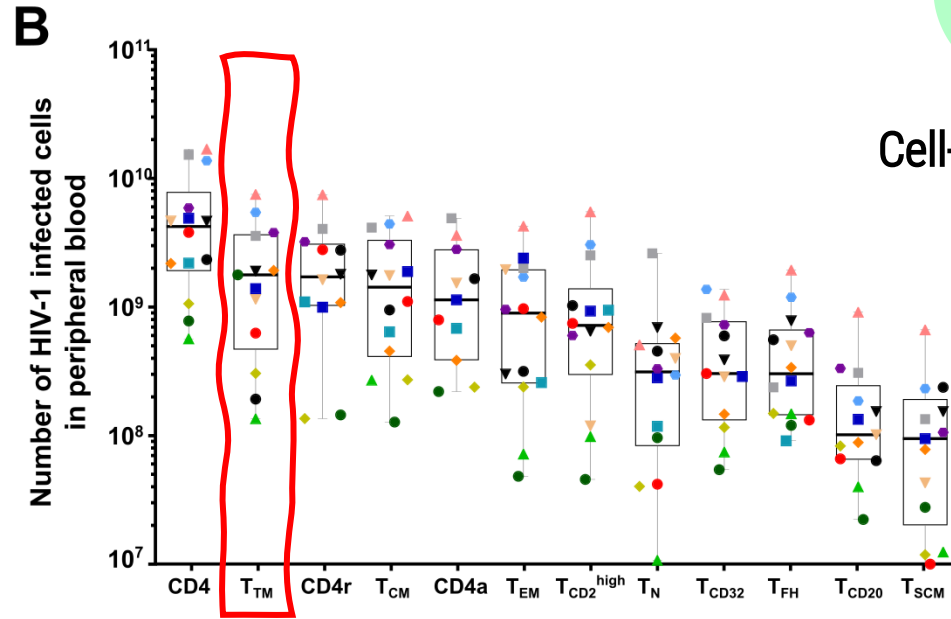
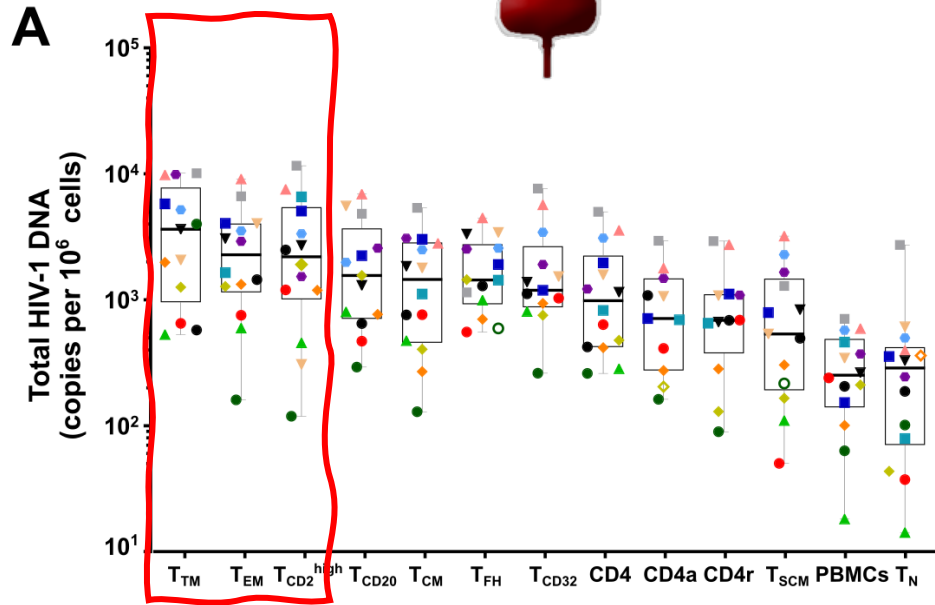
Overlapping, mutually dependent priorities to elucidate and overcome barriers to HIV cure



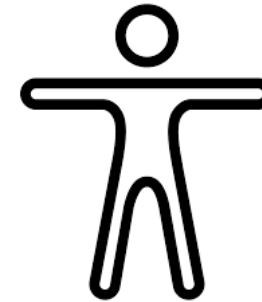
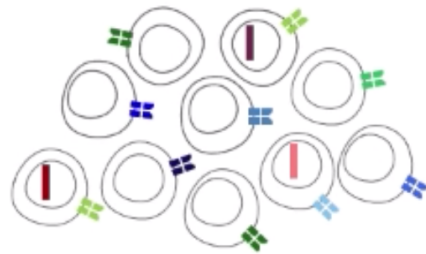
The most infected subpopulations had a memory phenotype



500ml blood drawn

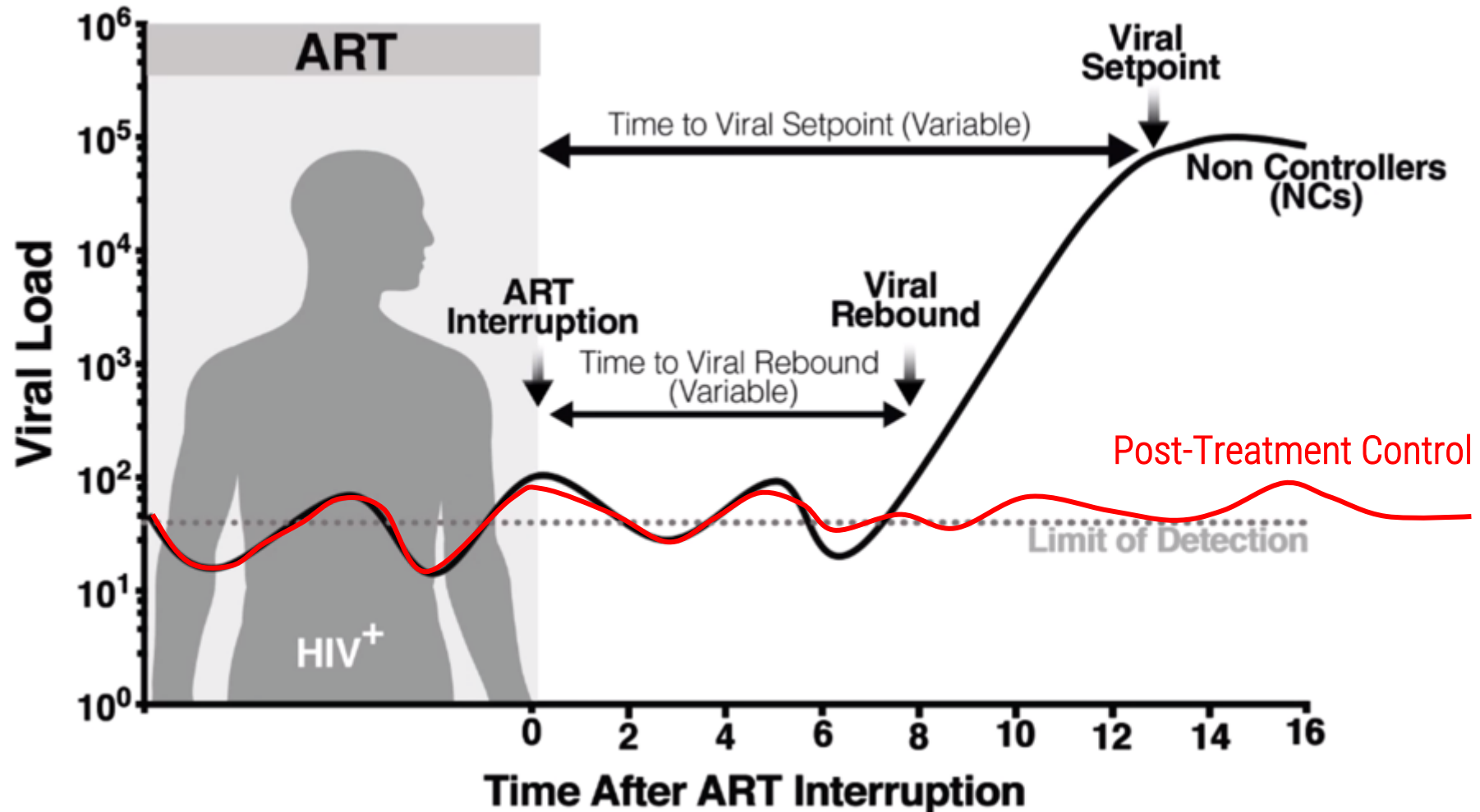


Cell-associated HIV-DNA



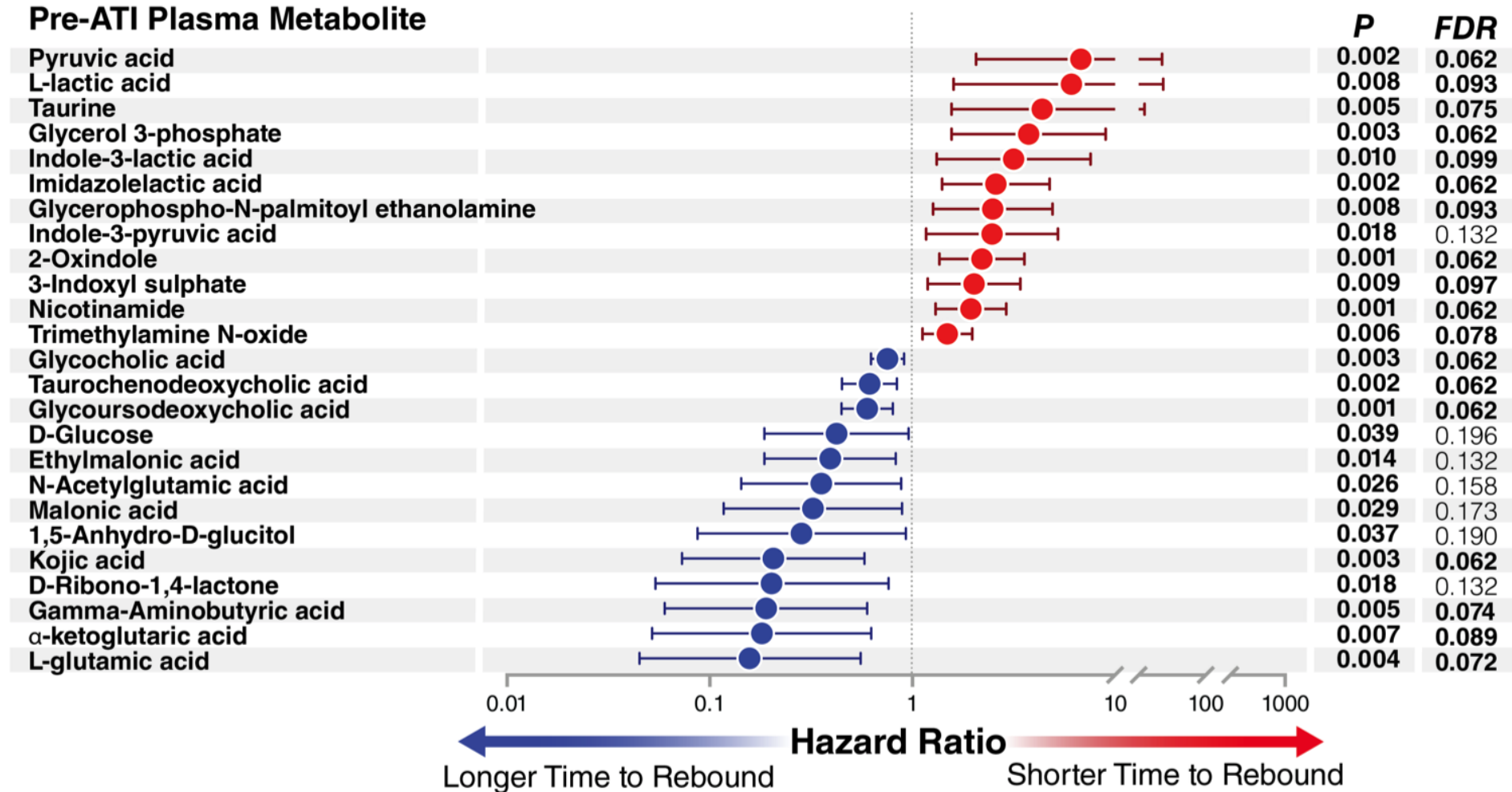
Predictors of Viral Rebound

*Non-invasive plasma glycomic and metabolomic biomarkers of post-treatment HIV control
Improve the safety of analytic treatment interruption*



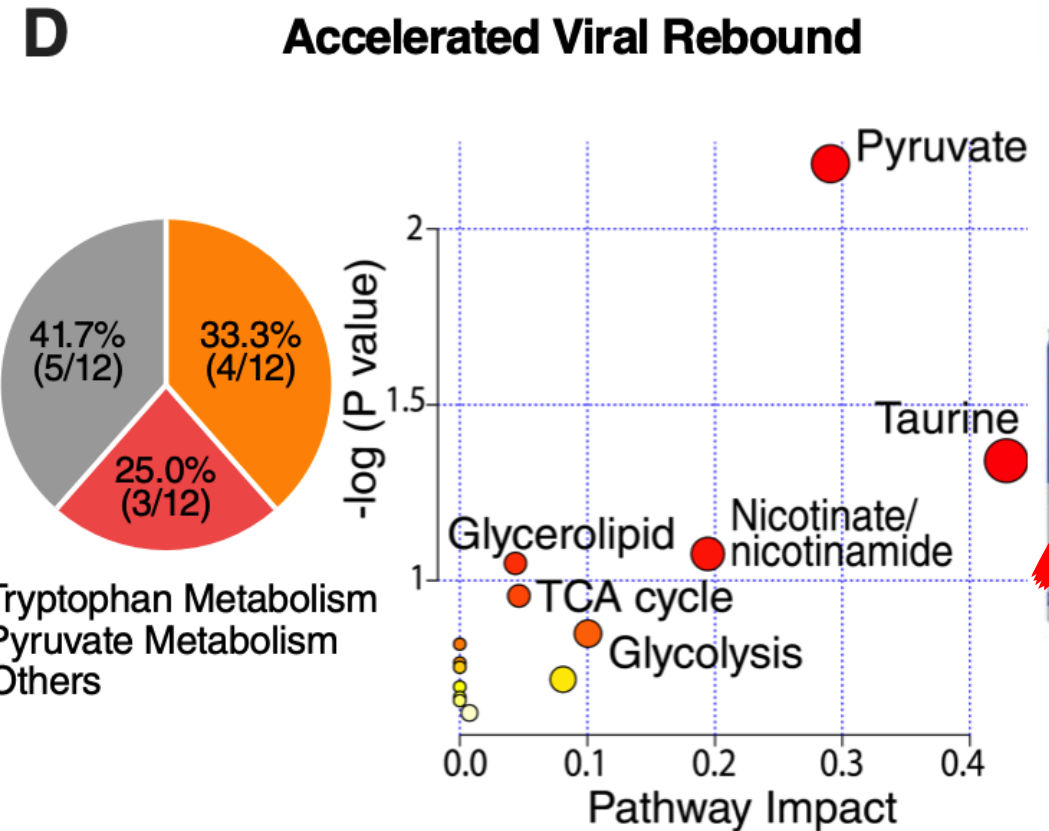
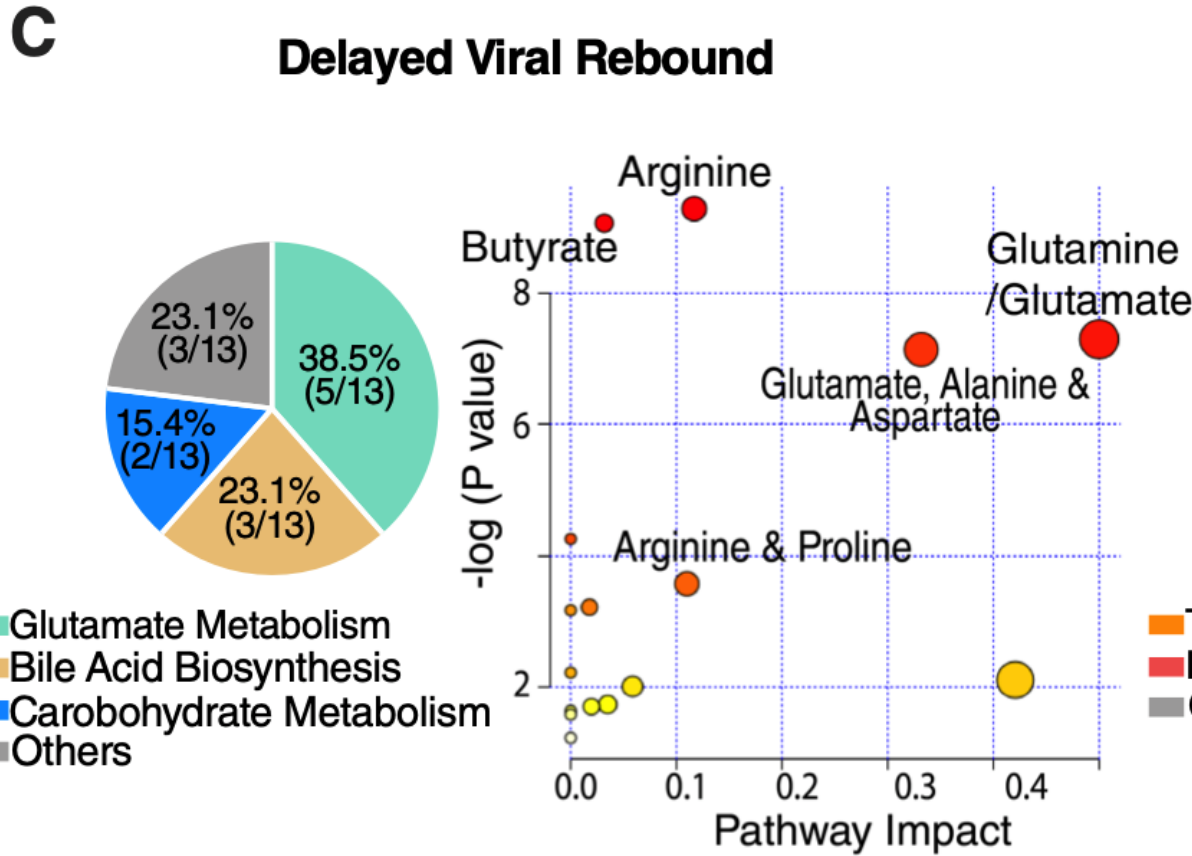
Predictors of Viral Rebound

Plasma metabolites associate with time-to-viral-rebound in the Philadelphia Cohort



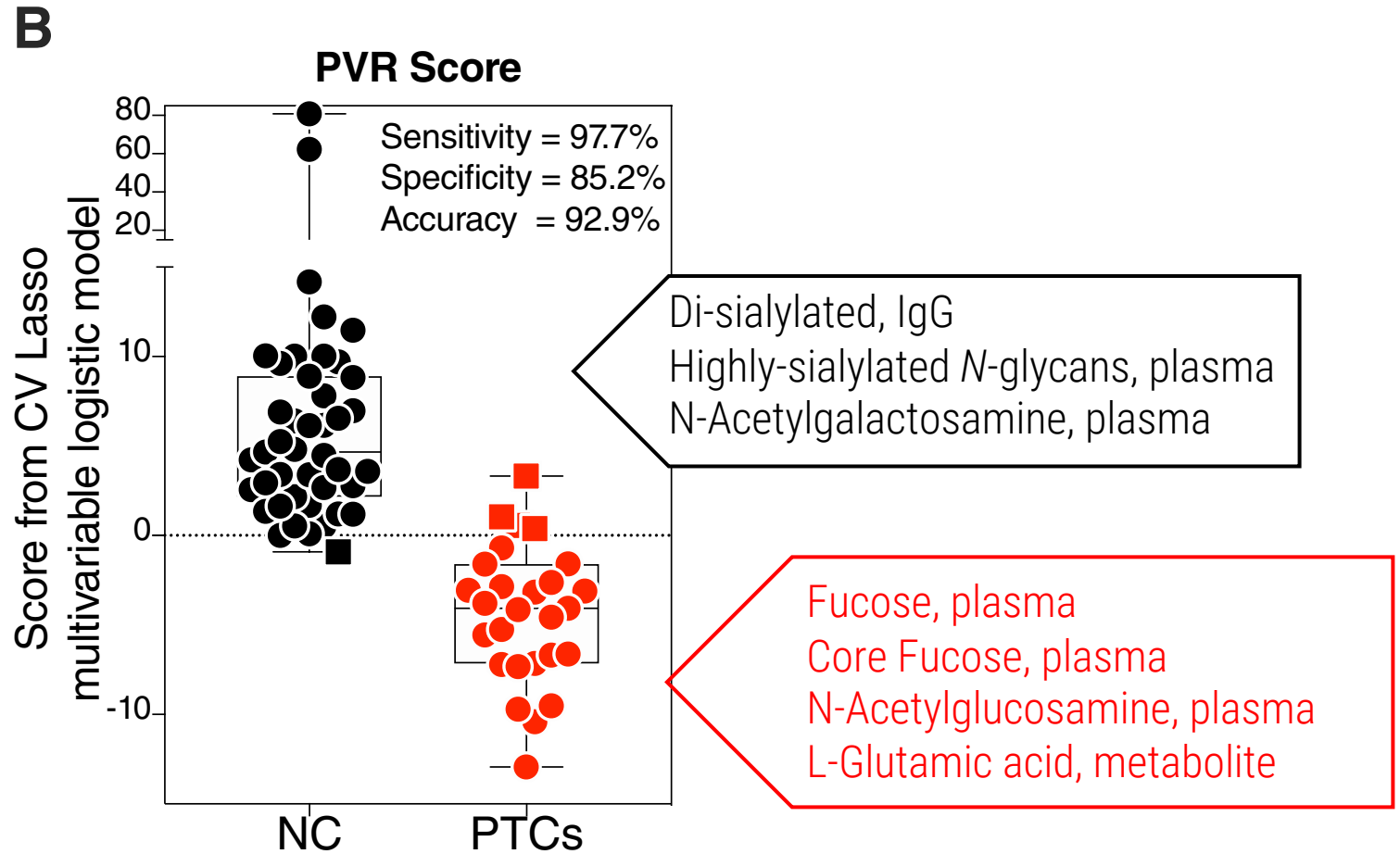
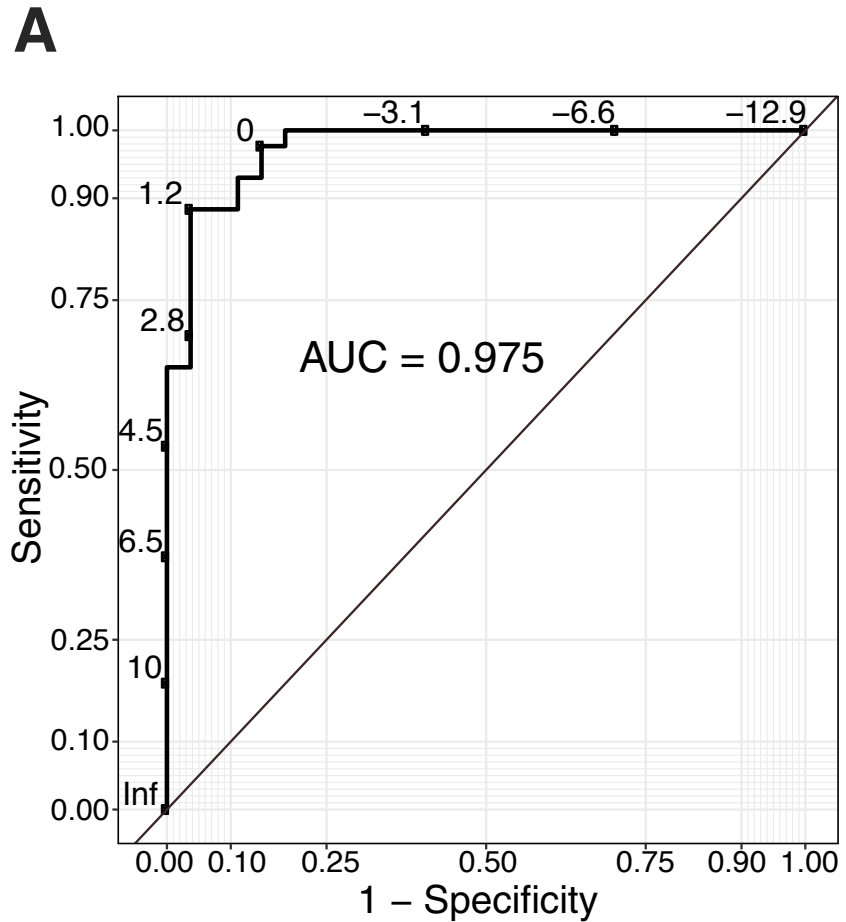
Predictors of Viral Rebound

Plasma metabolites associate with time-to-viral-rebound in the Philadelphia Cohort



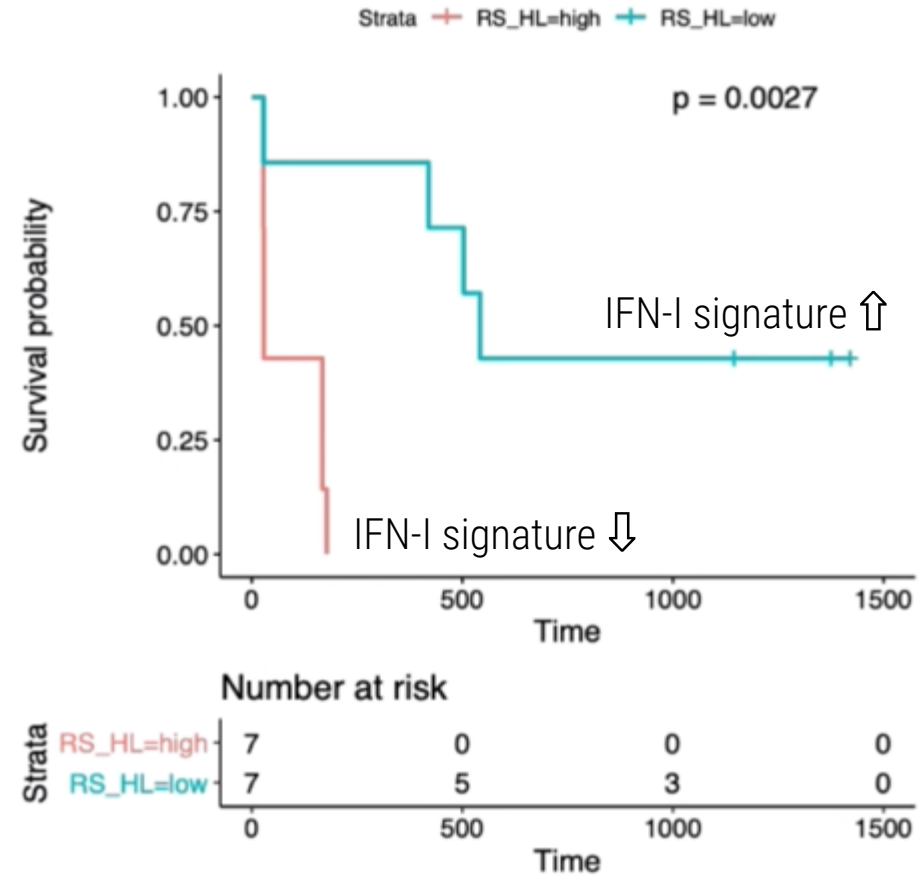
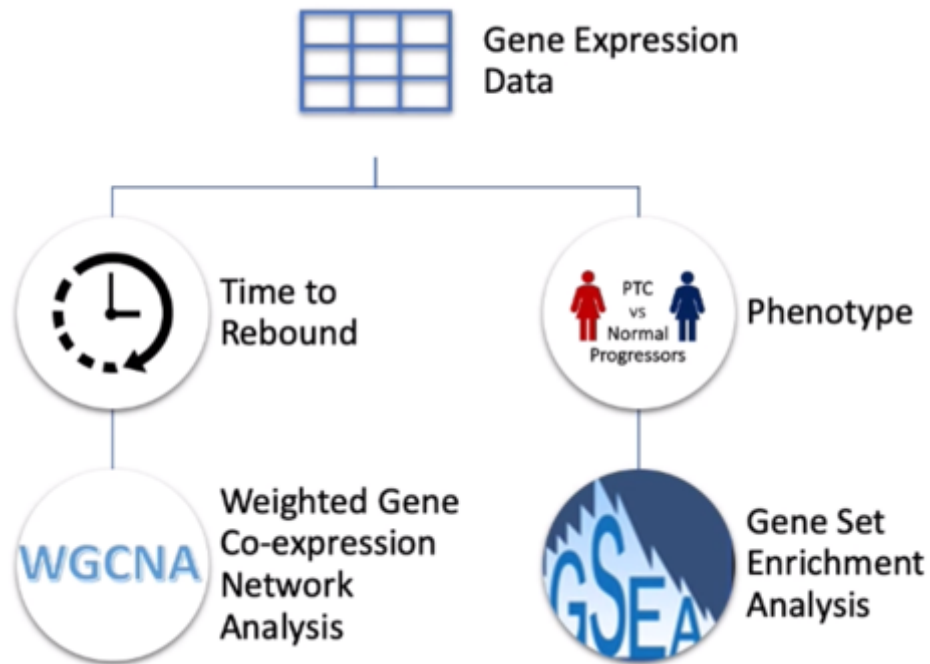
Predictors of Viral Rebound

A multivariable logistic model selected variables predicts probability of viral remission post ATI



Predictors of Viral Rebound

IFN-I-associated gene expression predicts time to viral rebound after ART interruption

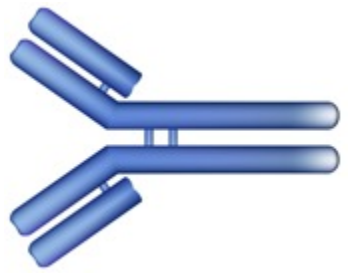


Risk Score

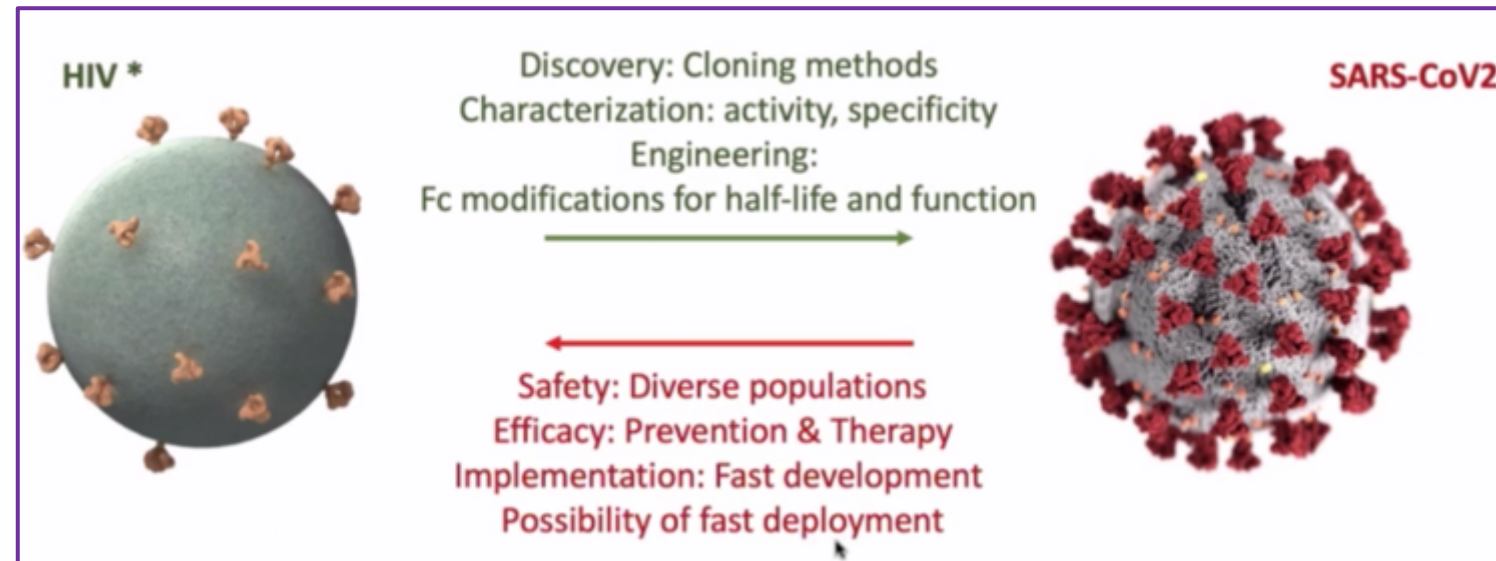
ISG15
 TRIM25
 XAF1
 USP18

All with negative coefficient

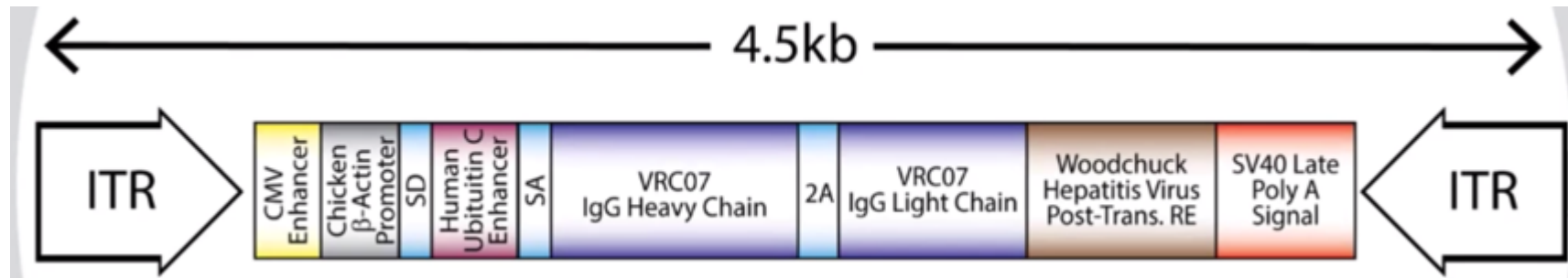
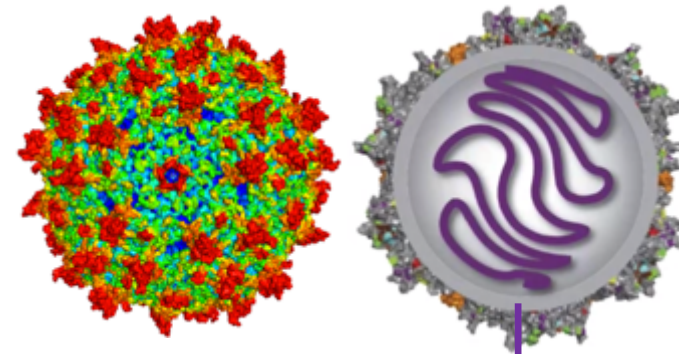
HIV-1 bNAbs: Looking ahead



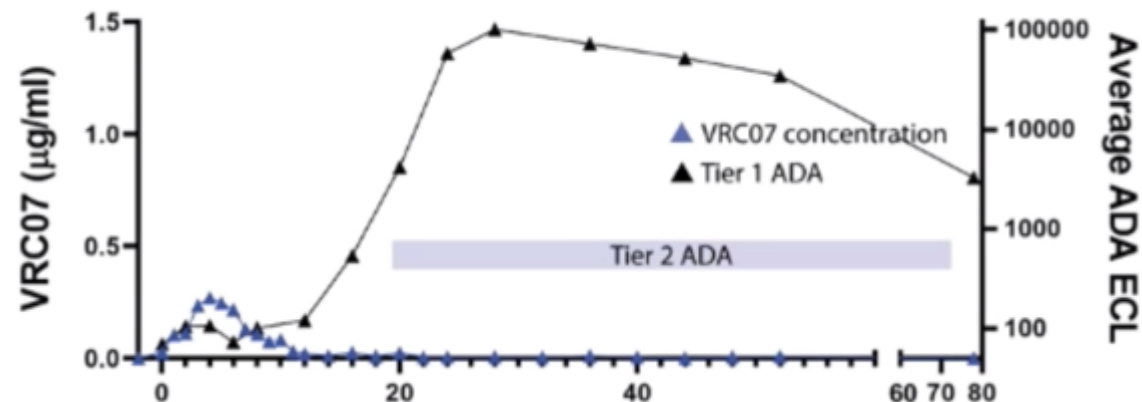
- Proof-of-concept for Ab-mediated **PREVENTION**
- Emergence evidence that bNAbs can maintain viral suppression as **THERAPY**
- Early promising data with **LONG-TERM CONTROL**, through delivery systems
- Safety in humans
- Promising results in NHP
- Challenges:
 - *pre-existing resistance*
 - *emergence of anti-drug Abs*
 - *cost*
- Future:
 - *new molecules*
 - *combinations*
 - *multiple studies for the next 2 yrs*



Durable HIV-1 Ab production in humans after AAV8-mediated gene transfer



- First-in-human RCT with bNAbs for HIV-1 (n=8, 3 IM doses, 2-3 yrs follow-up)
- No reactogenic production of difficult to induce functional neutralizing Abs
- Induction of anti-drug Abs



- How HIV-1 capsid navigates to the cell nucleus
 - *A new way to understand the HIV replication cycle?*
- Chromosomal location of HIV-1 matters ...
 - *In elite controllers and some people in long-term ART*
- Simultaneous comparison of CD4 T cell in peripheral blood
 - *Memory CD4 T cells form the most abundant reservoir*
- Predicting viral rebound through
 - *Plasma metabolites*
 - *IFN-I-signatures*
- bNAb: their role in treatment, prevention and cure strategies
 - *Durable HIV Ab production in humans after AAV8-mediated gene transfer*
 - *SARS-CoV-2: a win-win situation in bNAb development*





¡MUCHAS GRACIAS!

Javier Martinez-Picado

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