

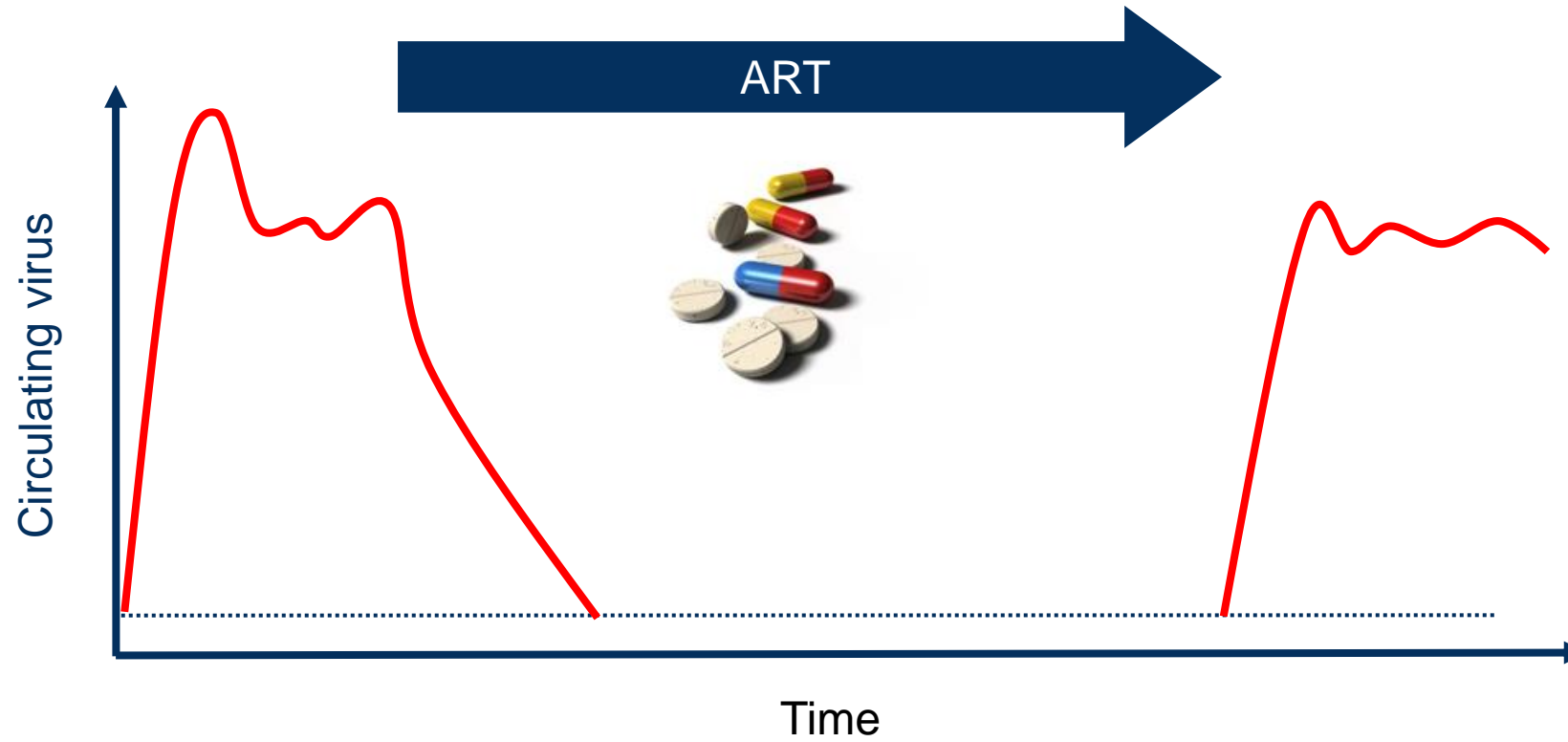
Early Stages of the HIV Reservoir Seeding

Nicolas Chomont, PhD

Hot Topics in HIV

Barcelona • October 24th, 2024

ART does not eradicate HIV

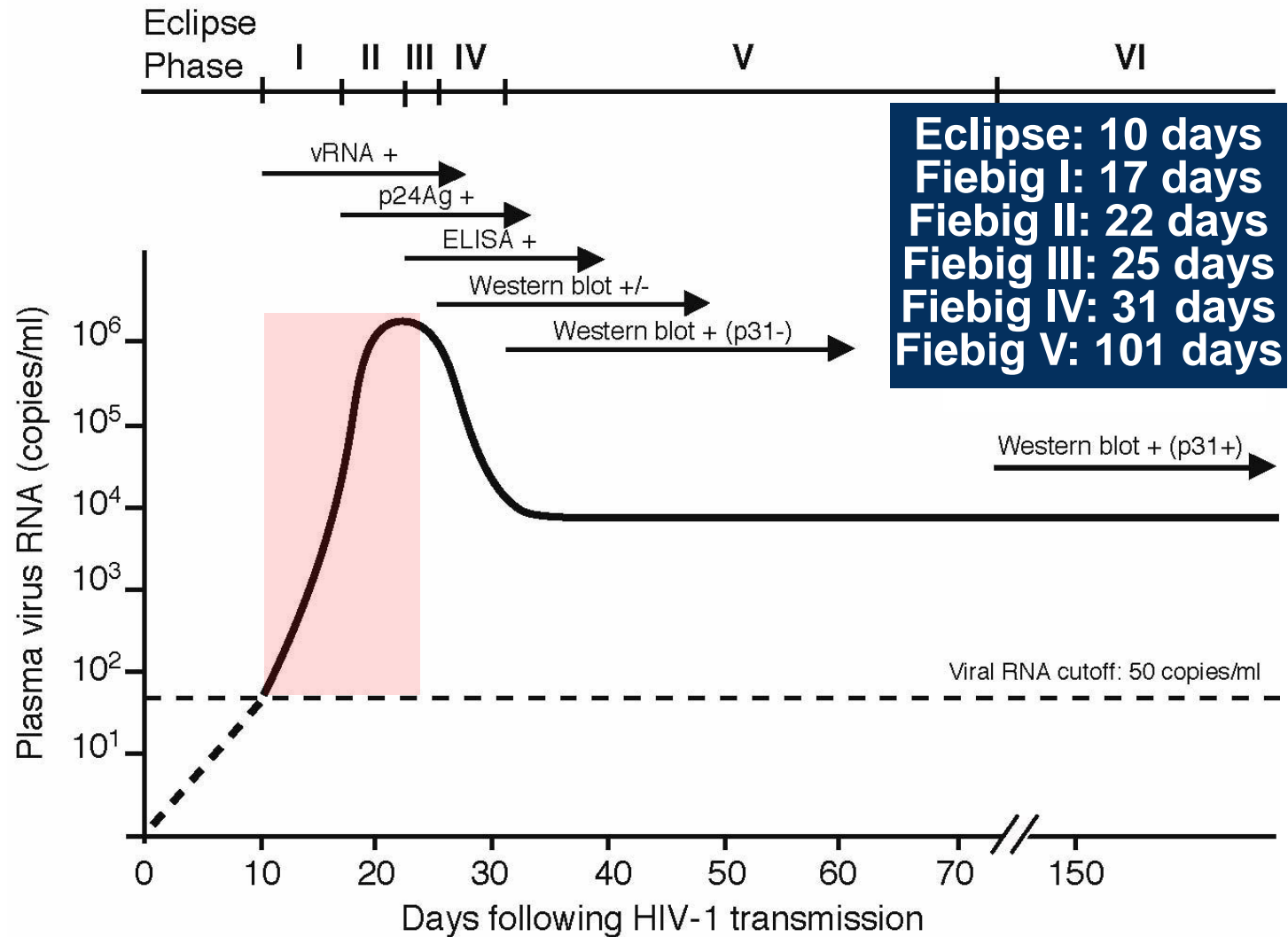


➤ HIV persists during ART

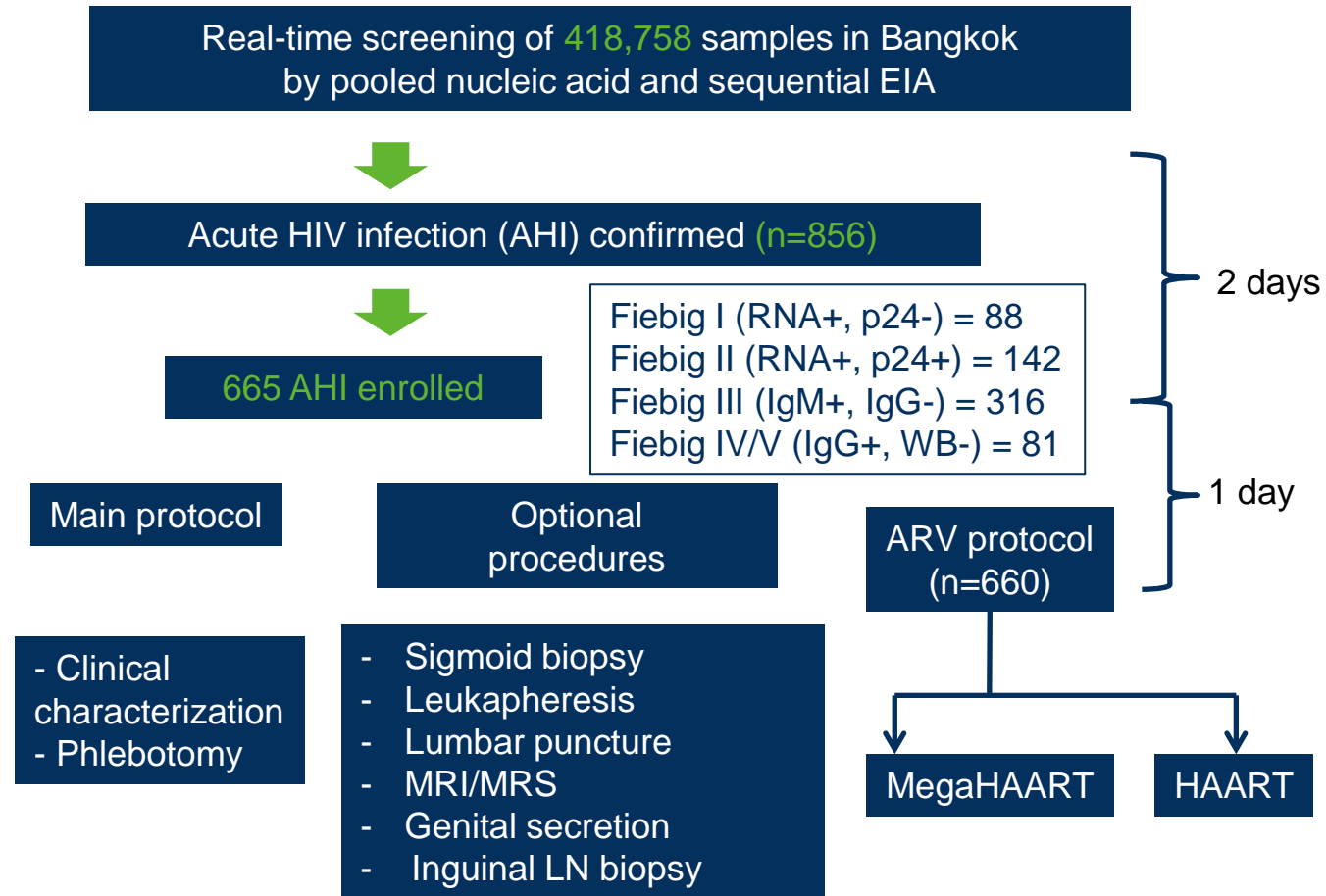
Establishment of HIV reservoirs

- When does HIV establish a persistent reservoir during acute infection?
- In non-human primate studies, SIV rapidly establishes a small pool of latently infected cells in peripheral blood and lymphoid tissues
- However, studies in humans are limited (for obvious reasons!)

Stages of acute HIV infection



RV254 study design - MHRP and Thai Red Cross



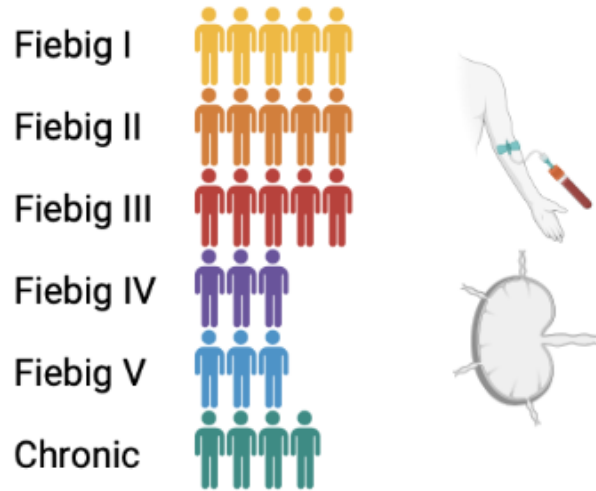
J. Ananworanich



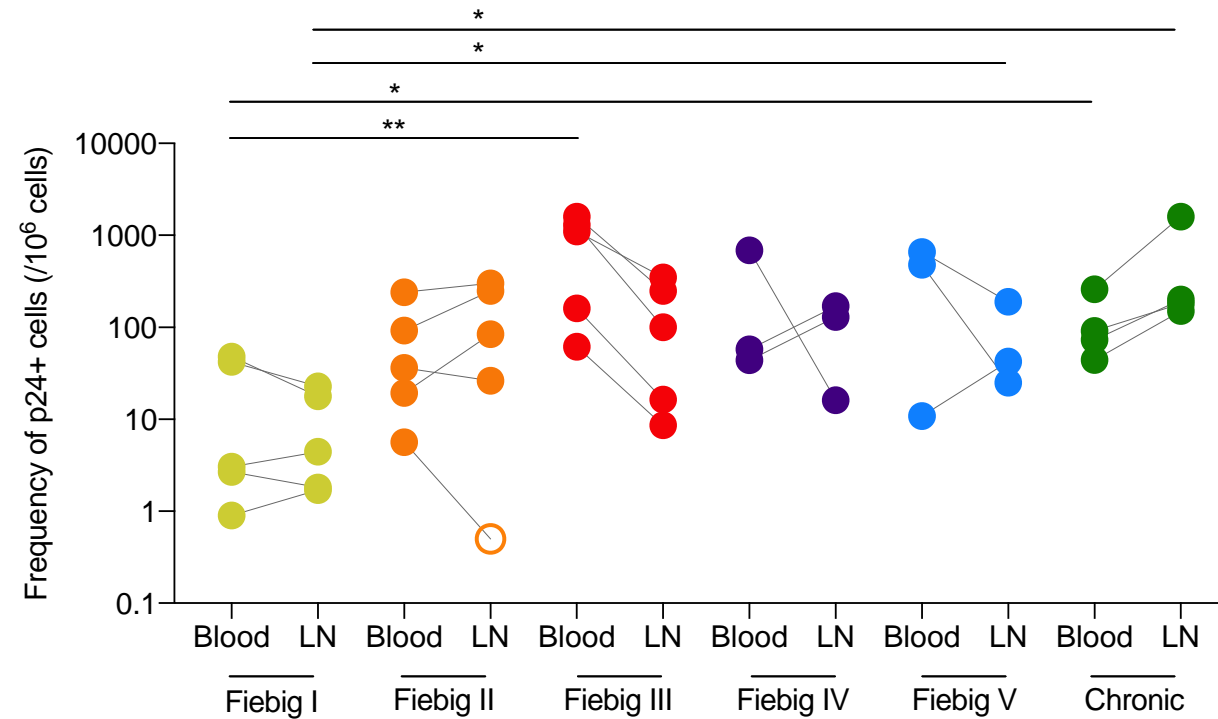
L. Trautmann

What are the early targets of HIV during acute infection?

25 Thai participants
(RV254/SEARCH010)

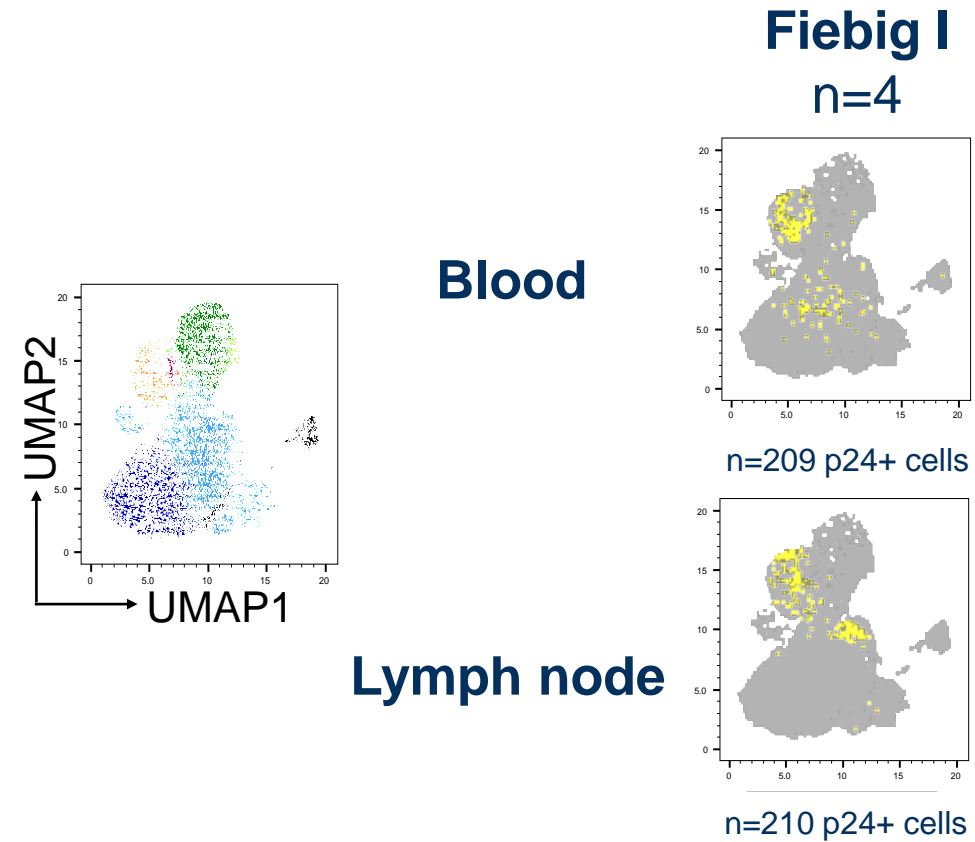


p24+ cells are detected since the earliest stage of acute infection



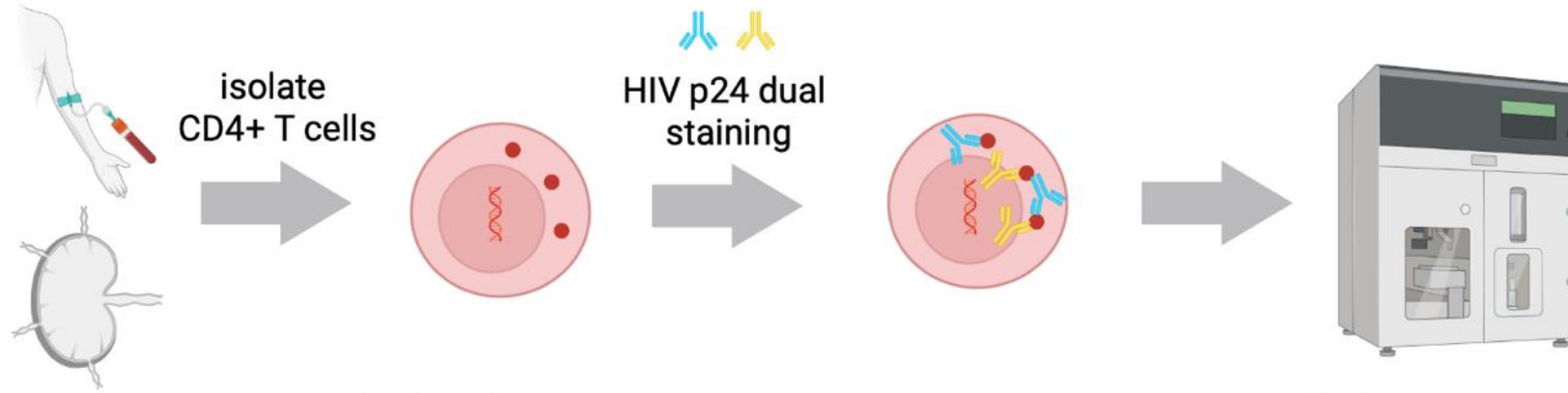
- Frequencies of p24+ cells gradually increase with time of infection (up to 1/1000 cells)
- No clear difference in the frequencies of p24+ cells between blood and lymph nodes

Phenotype of productively infected cells

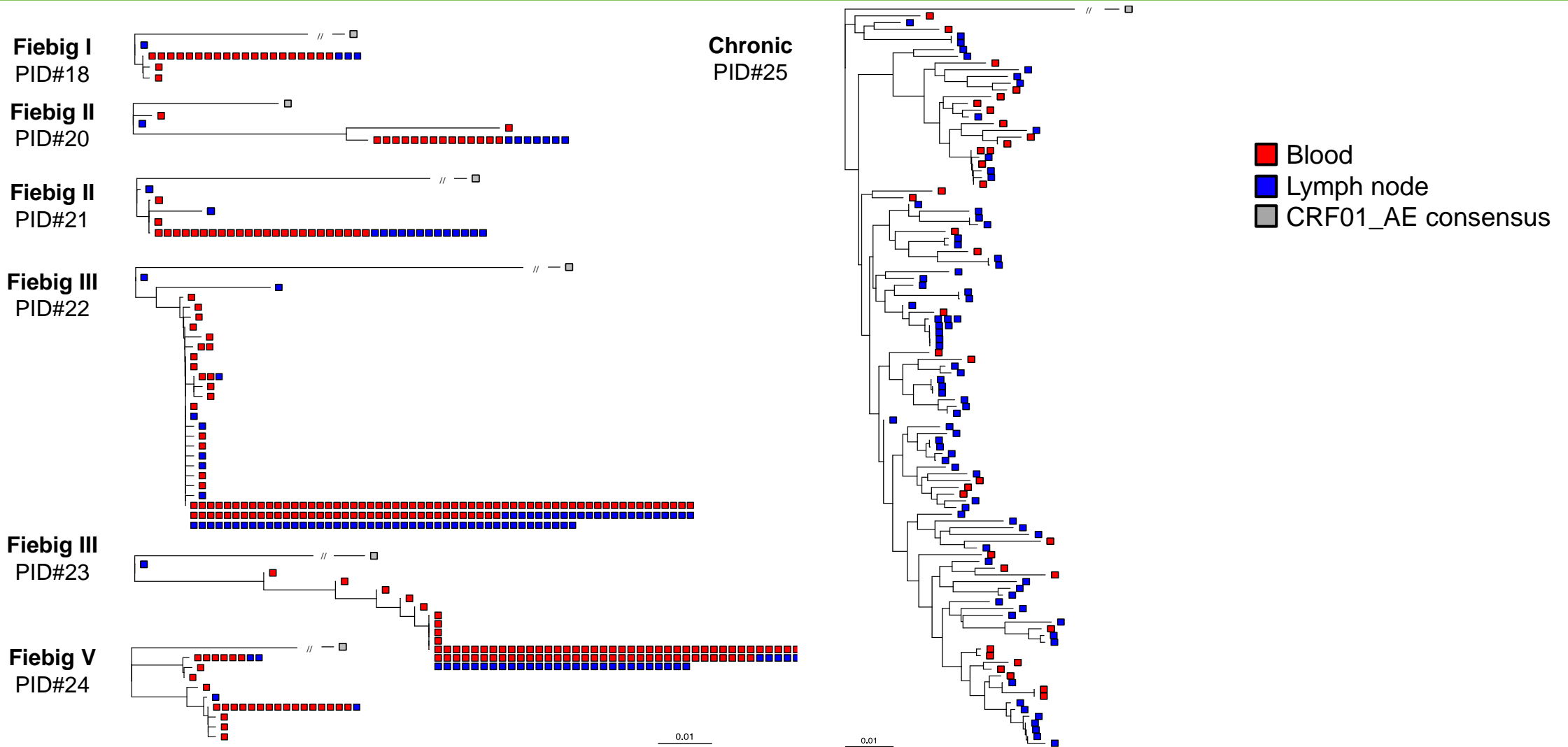


- The phenotype of infected cells changes over time and varies between blood and lymph nodes

How diverse are the virus and the infected cells during acute infection?

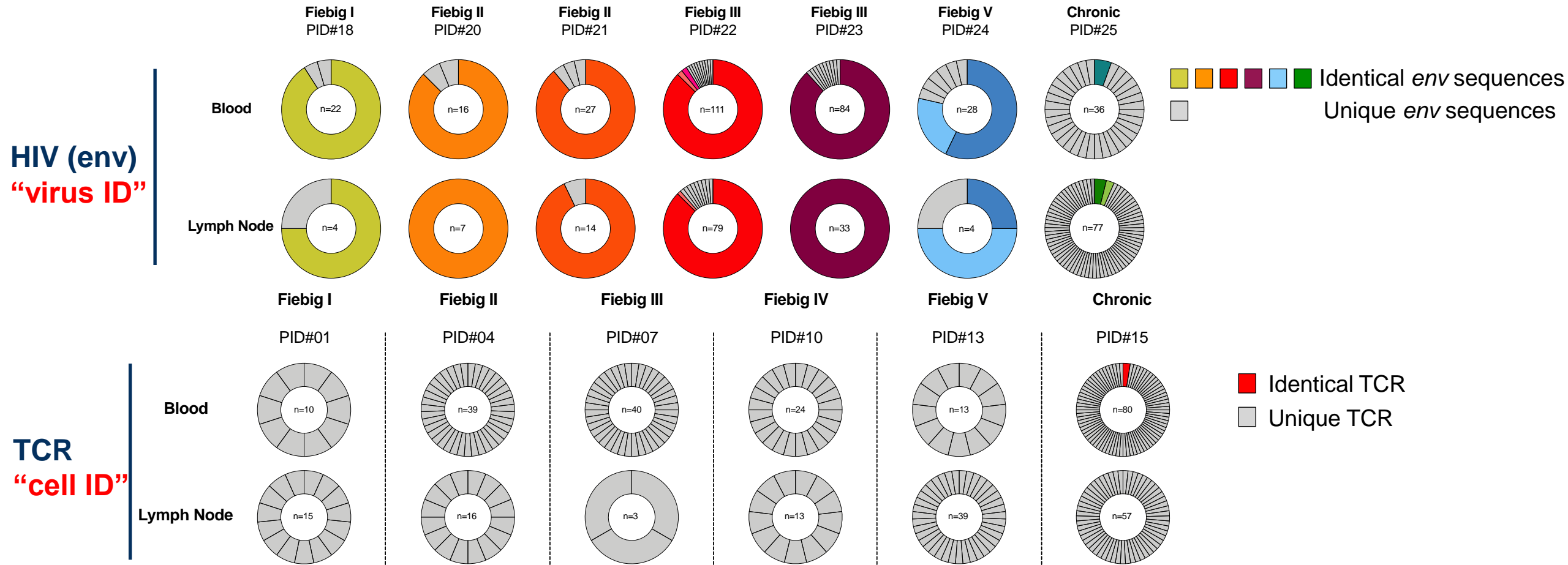


HIV diversity (*env*)



➤ Limited proviral diversity during acute infection. Major variants are often shared between blood and lymph node

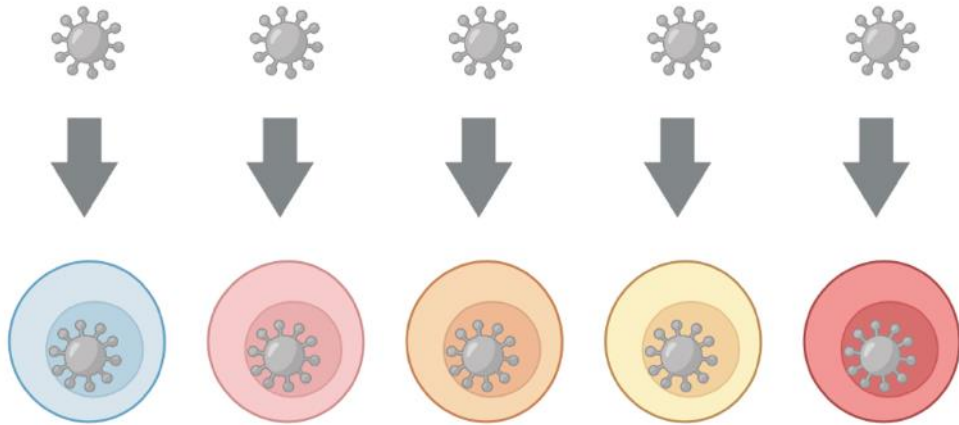
HIV and TCR sequencing



➤ During acute infection, productively infected CD4+ T cells carry identical genomes but belong to different T cell clones

Proposed model

Acute infection

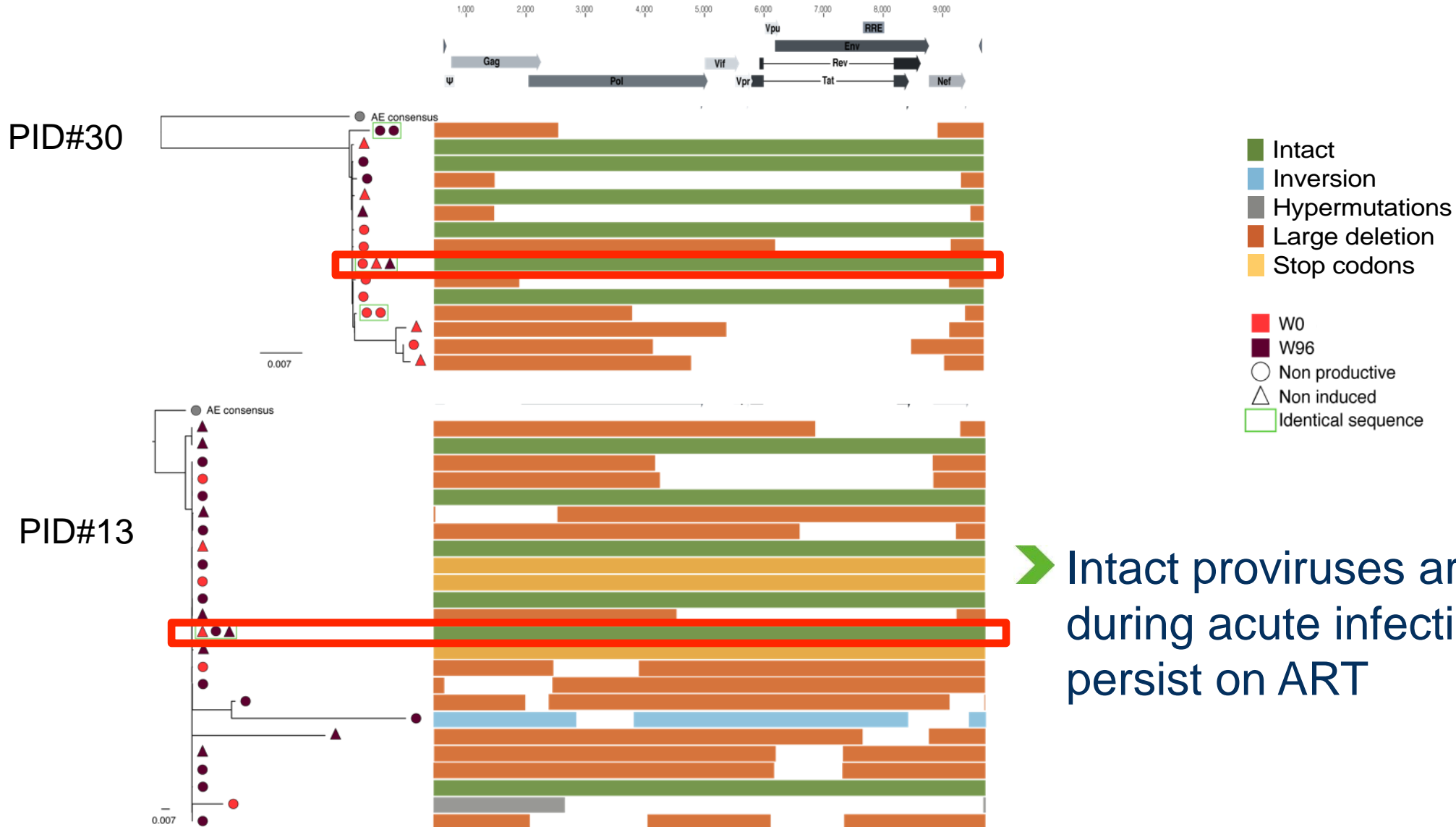


- During acute infection, similar variants target individual T cells from distinct clones
- During chronic infection, HIV quasispecies are more diverse, and the proliferation of infected clones contributes to viral dissemination

When is the persistent reservoir seeded?



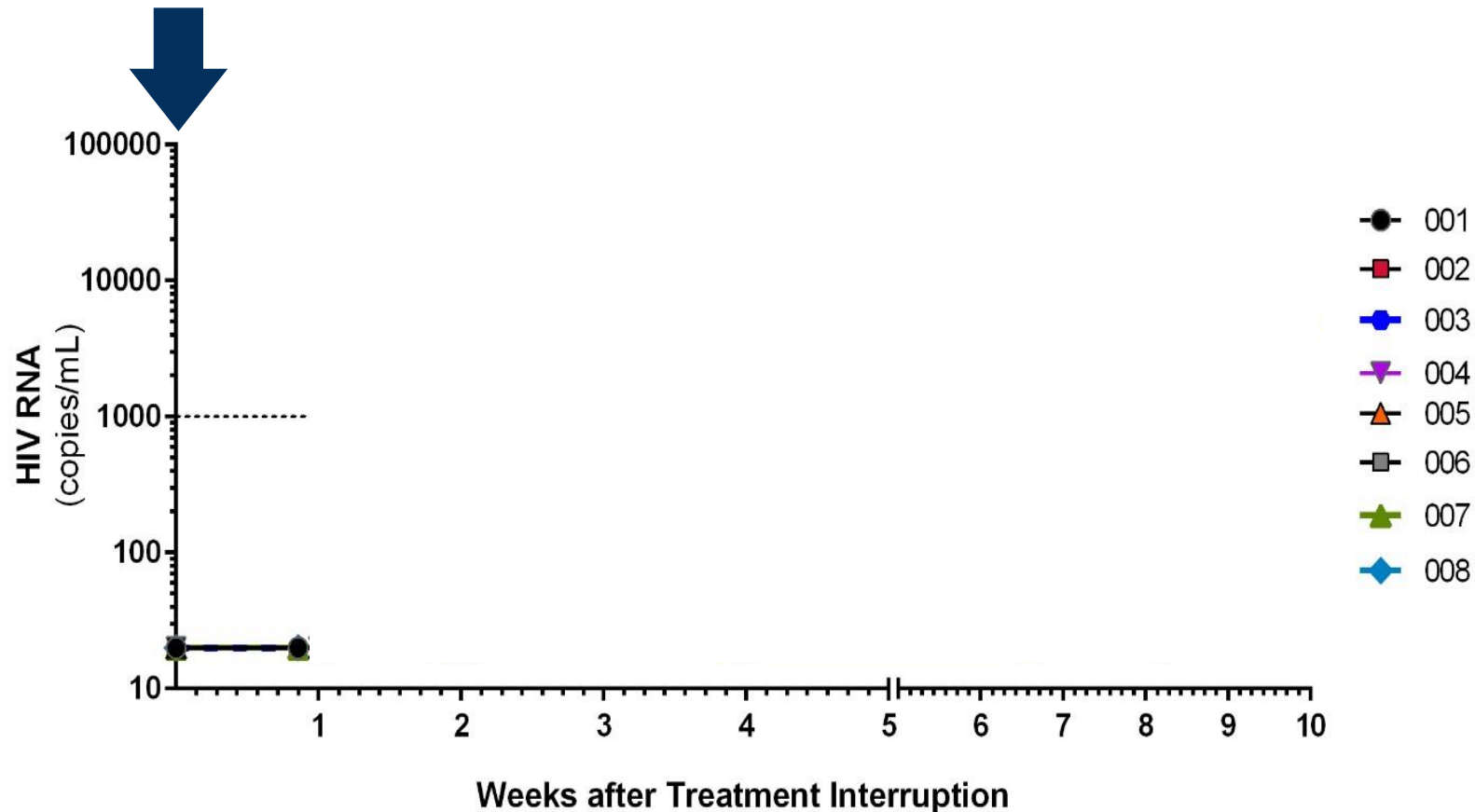
HIV genomes in early treated people



➤ Intact proviruses are archived during acute infection and can persist on ART

ART interruption in Fiebig I participants (RV411)

ART interruption



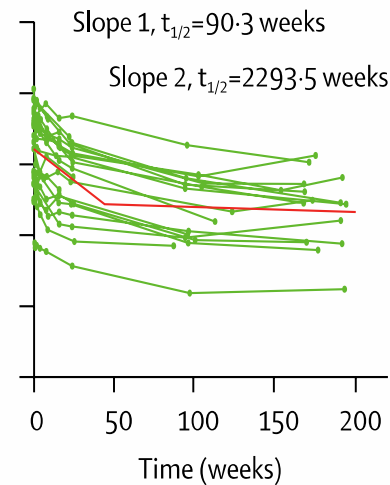
➤ Very early ART is not enough to clear the reservoir and prevent viral rebound

Half life of the reservoir: Early ART in Peru



ART initiation during

Chronic
206 days (196–220)

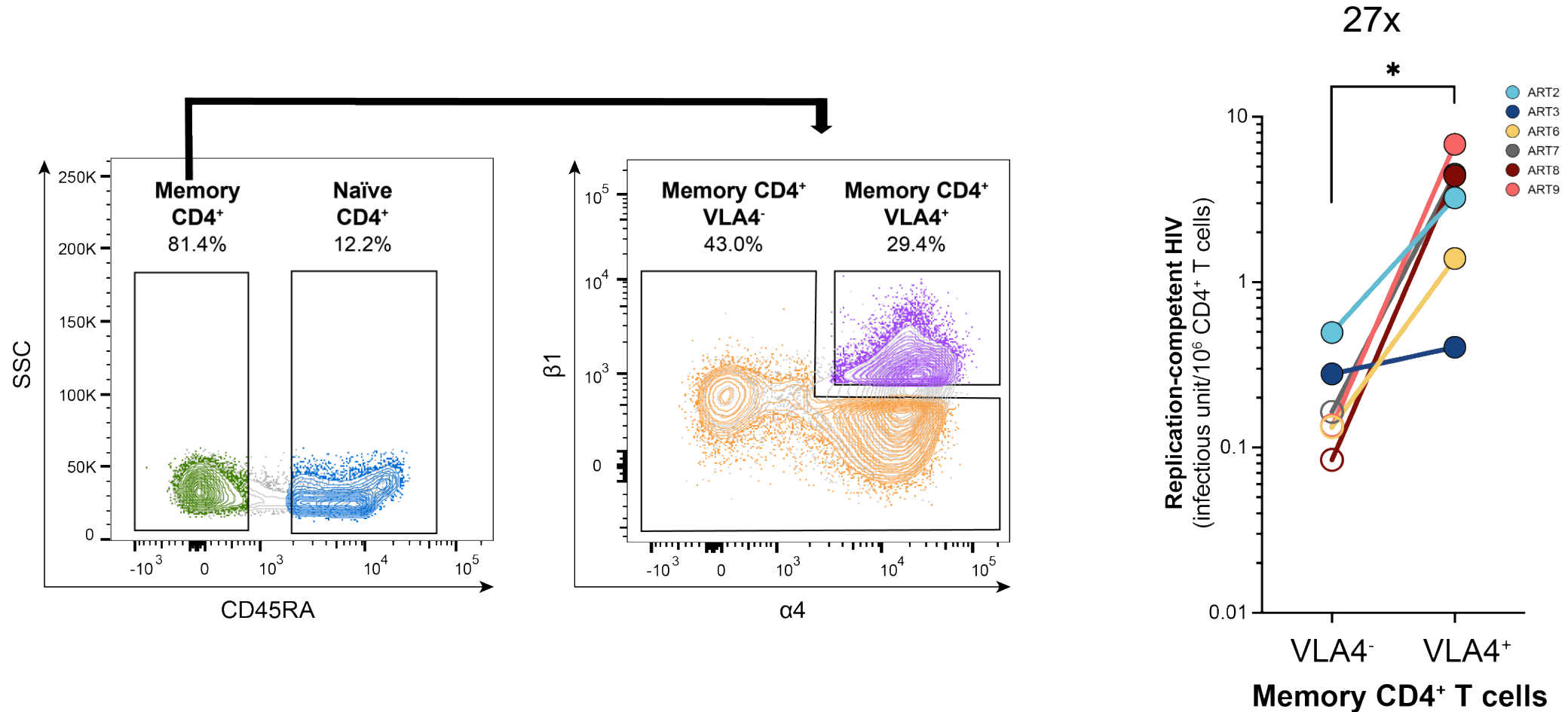


- Early ART limits the size of the pool of infected cells and is associated with a faster decay of HIV reservoir markers

In which cells does HIV hide?

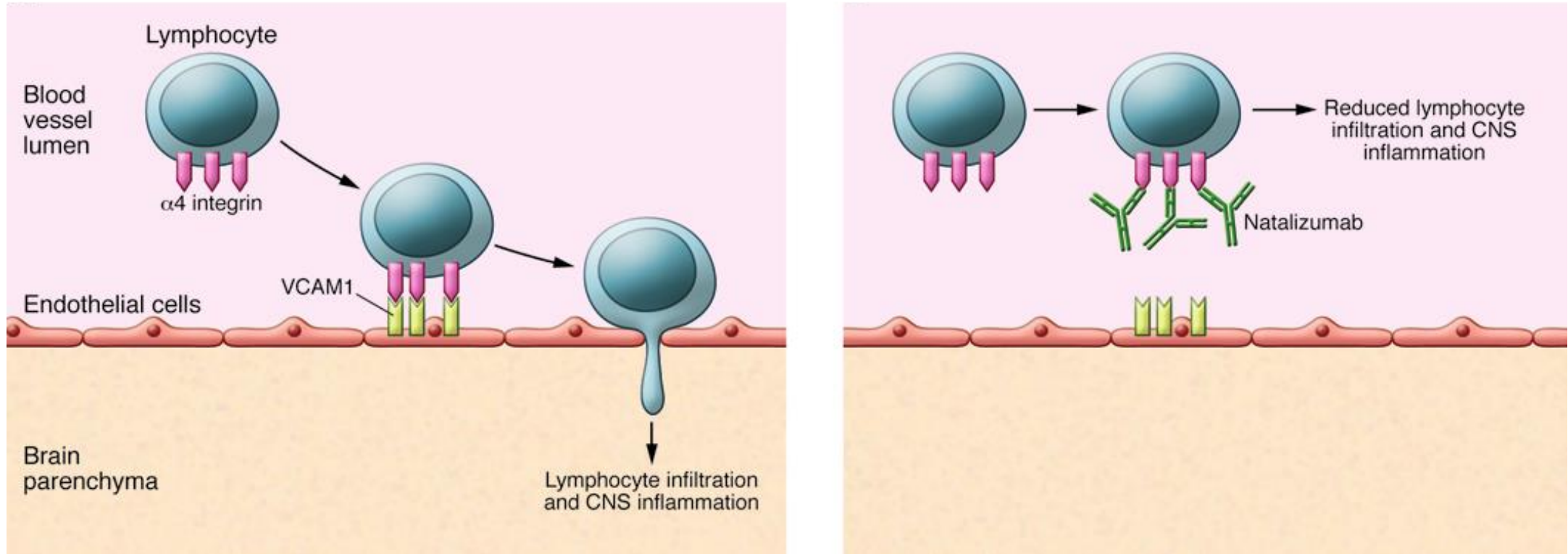
- The establishment of the reservoir seems unavoidable, even with very early ART
- We need to better characterise these cells that persist after prolonged therapy to eliminate them

VLA-4 is a marker of the inducible, replication-competent reservoir



➤ Memory VLA-4 expressing cells are highly enriched in replication-competent HIV

A therapeutic avenue to target reservoirs?

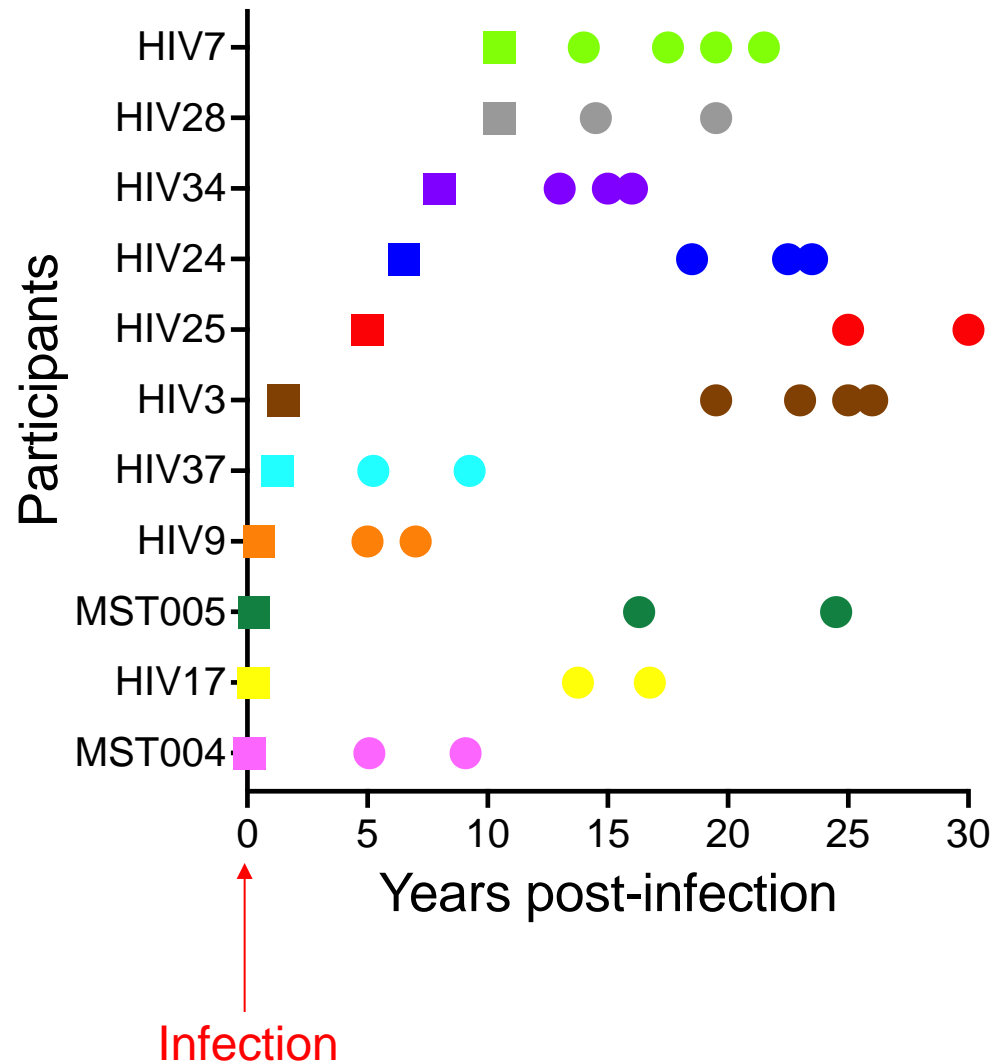


- Natalizumab is a humanized monoclonal antibody targeting VLA-4 and approved for multiple sclerosis and Crohn's disease
- However, it increases the risk of progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML), making it an unlikely therapeutic candidate in PWH
- Novel generations of VLA-4 antagonists such as the recently approved $\alpha 4$ antagonist carotegrast methyl could be tested in animal models (Dhillon et al., Drugs 2022)

Participants



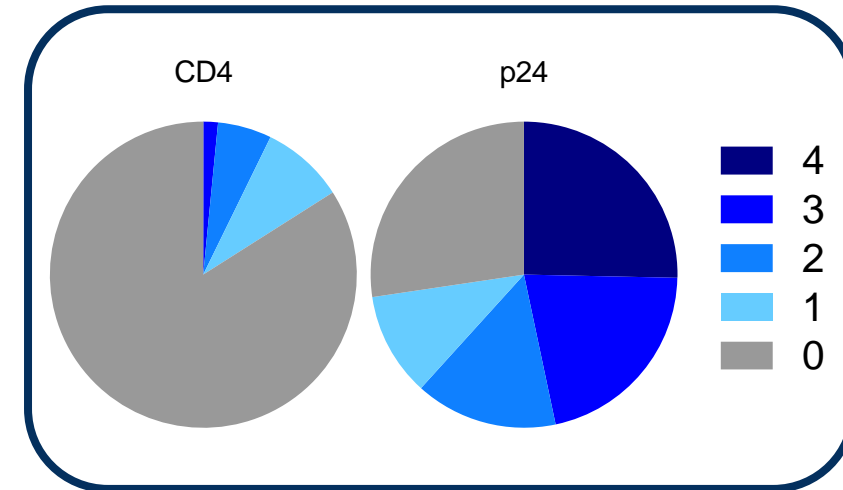
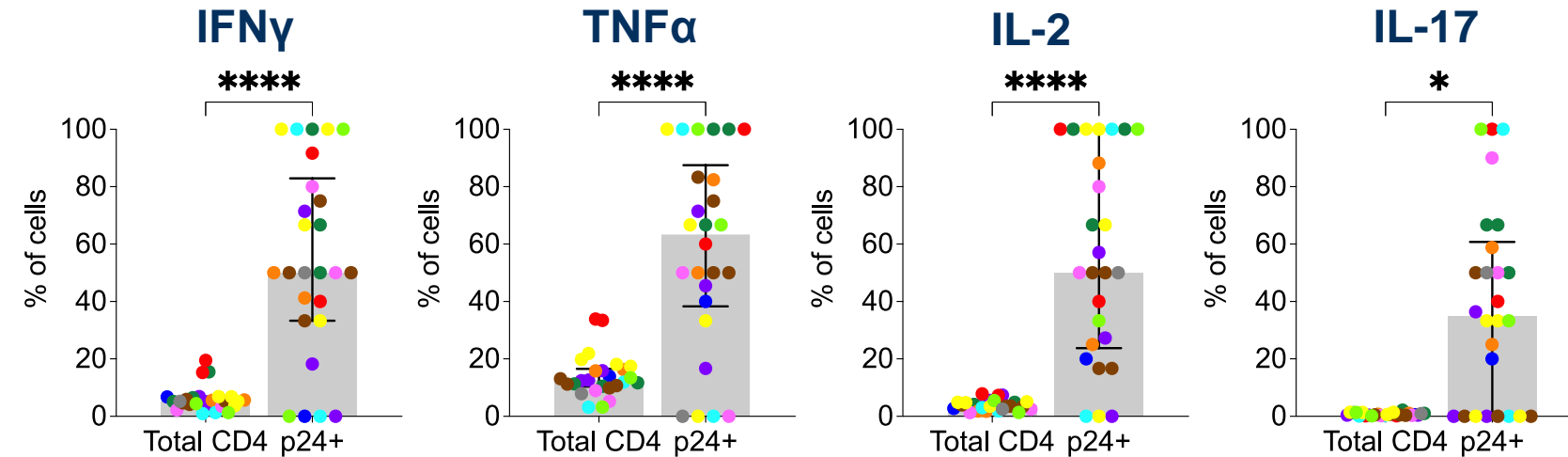
- 11 PWH
- all males, 35-60 yo
- 2-4 time points per participant
- 4-25 years on ART



- Beginning of ART
- Leukapheresis

Cytokines

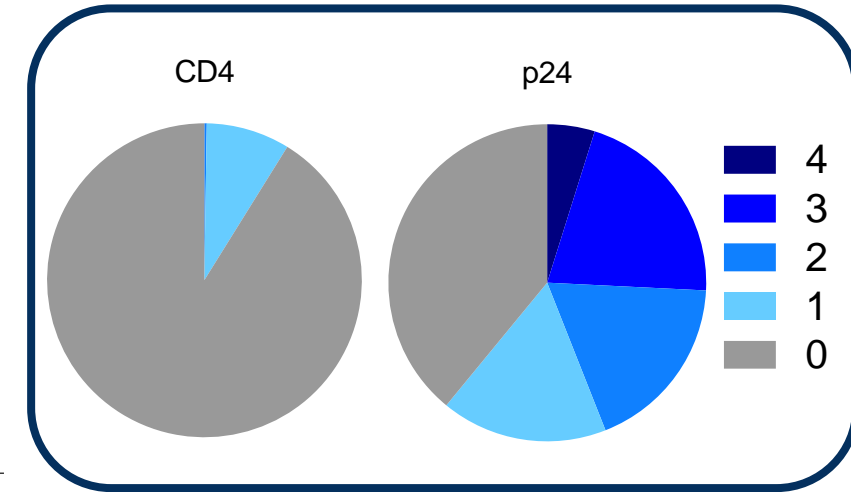
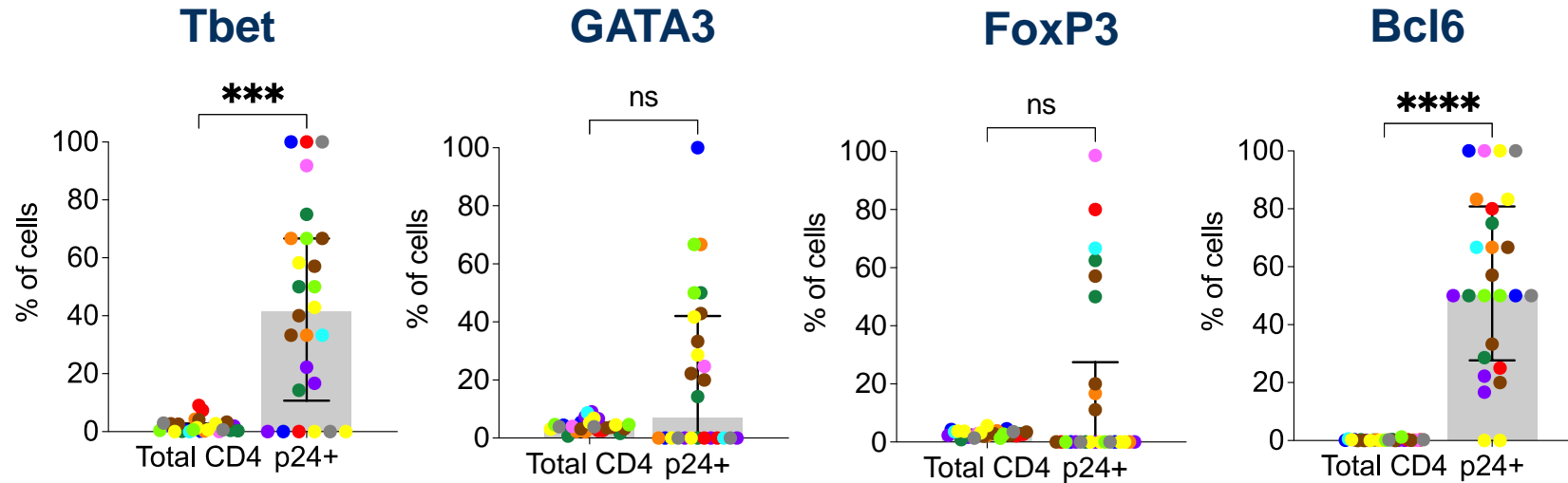
Each colour is a participant
Each ● is a time-point



- p24+ cells express cytokines more frequently than uninfected cells
- They also often express several cytokines simultaneously

Transcription factors

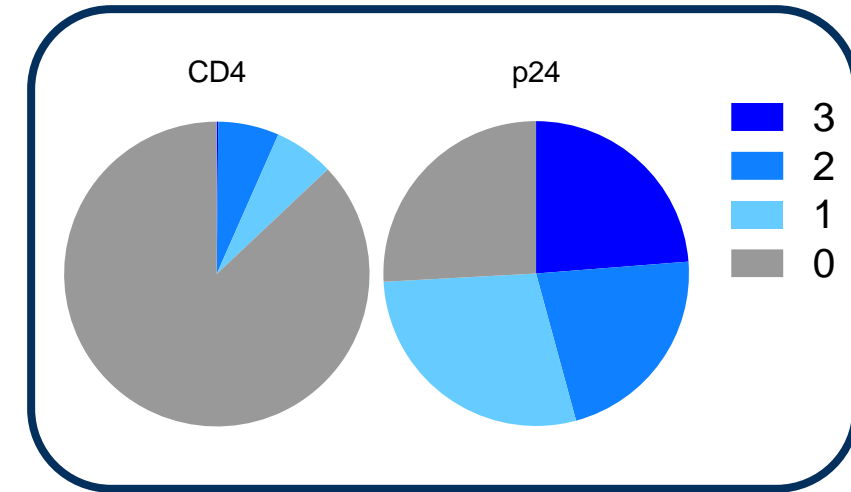
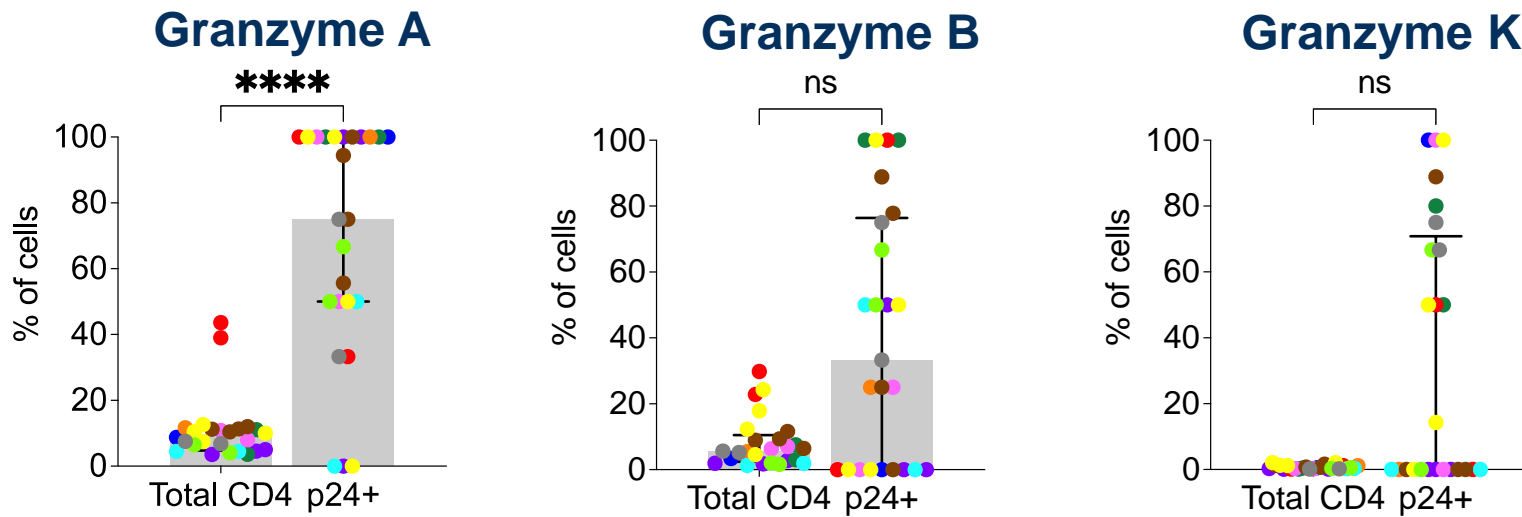
Each colour is a participant
Each ● is a time-point



- p24+ cells express Tbet and Bcl6 more frequently and also tend to express higher levels of FoxP3 and GATA3 than p24- cells
- Surprisingly, they express several of these markers simultaneously

Cytotoxicity

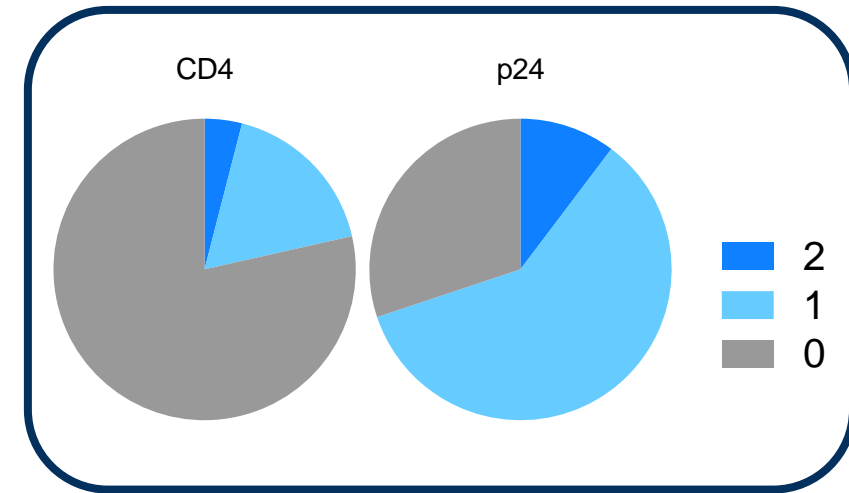
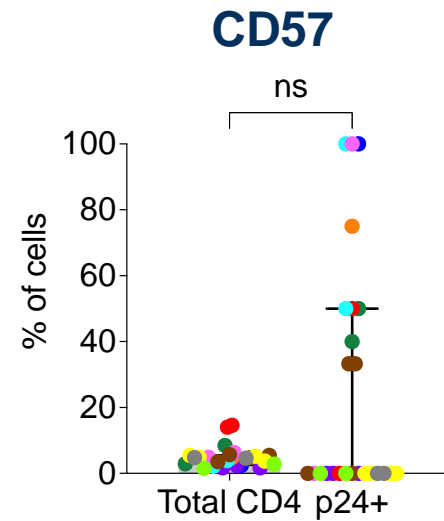
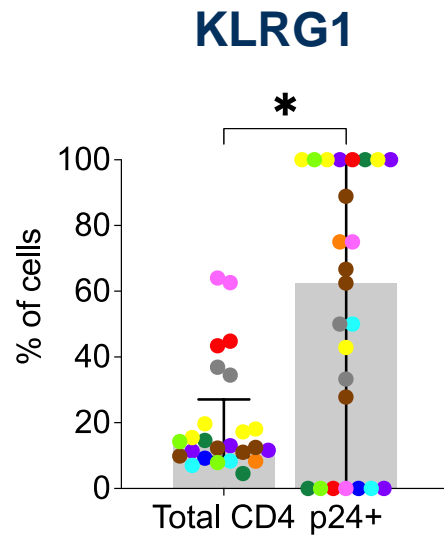
Each colour is a participant
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- p24+ cells express granzyme A more frequently than uninfected cells
- They also express several granzymes simultaneously

Senescence

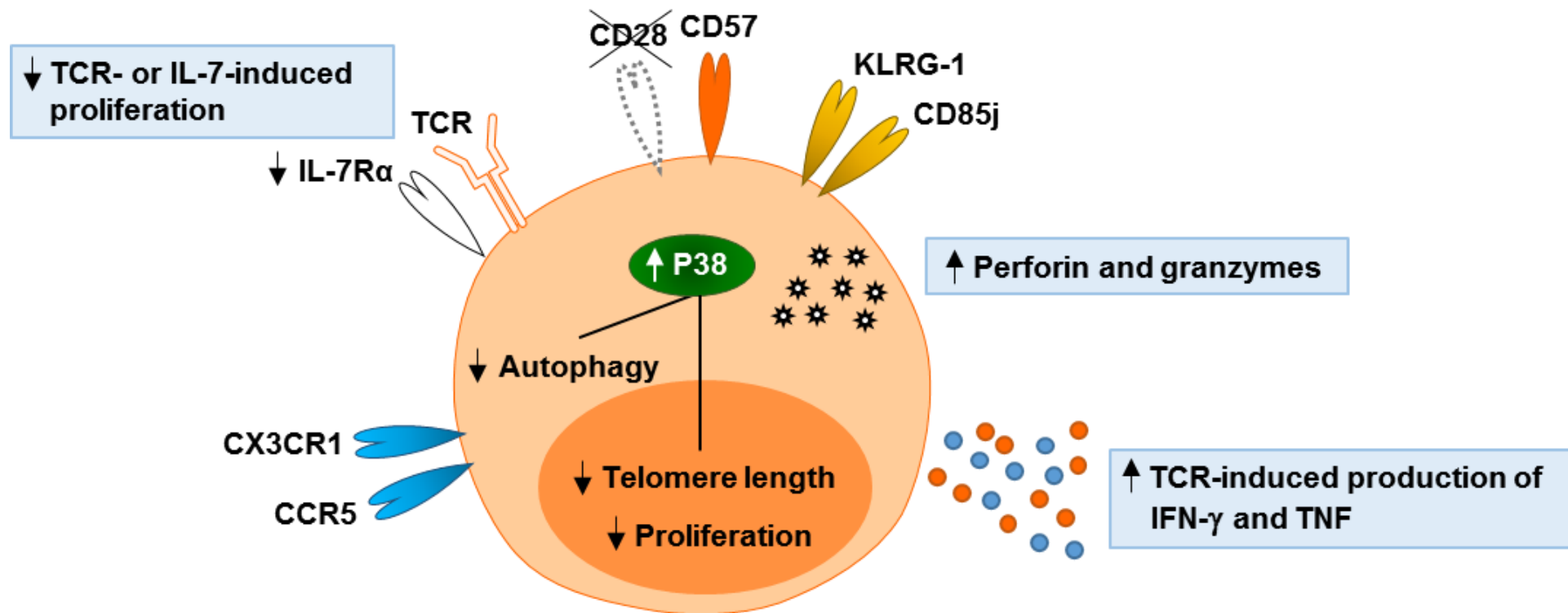
Each colour is a participant
Each ● is a time-point



➤ p24+ cells express KLRG1 more frequently than uninfected cells

Summary

- p24+ cells express multiple cytokines and transcription factors, as well as granzyme and KLRG1 (and immune checkpoint and bcl-2, not shown)
- This signature is reminiscent of senescent T cells



Targeting reservoir cells using senolytic drugs



Senotherapeutics for HIV and aging

Matthew A. Szaniawski and Adam M. Spivak



A. Spivak



J. Alcamí



M. Coyras

Table 1. Investigational senotherapeutics

Drug	Senotherapeutic behavior	Mechanism(s) of action	Clinical status	Tested in HIV-1 infection?	References
Dasatinib	Senolytic	Broadly active TKI	FDA approved for CML	Yes	[143 [¶] ,178,179]
Fisetin	Senolytic	PI3K/AKT/mTOR antagonist	Experimental	No	[140]
Quercetin	Senolytic	PI3K antagonist	Experimental	No	[136 ^{¶¶} ,143 [¶]]
Fenofibrate	Senolytic	PPAR α agonist	FDA approved for hyperlipidemia	Yes	[122,123]
Navitoclax (ABT-263)	Senolytic	BCL-2 antagonist	Experimental	No	[121,146 [¶]]
A1331852	Senolytic	BCL-XL antagonist	Experimental	No	[141]
A1155463	Senolytic	BCL-XL antagonist	Experimental	No	[141]
Venetoclax (ABT-199)	Senolytic	BCL-2 antagonist	FDA approved for CLL	Yes	[150,151]
Piperlongumine	Senolytic	GSTP1 antagonist	Experimental	No	[124,125]
Tanespimycin (17-AAG)	Senolytic	HSP90 inhibitor	Experimental	Yes	[126–128]
Radicicol	Senolytic	HSP90 inhibitor	Experimental	No	[129]
Geldanamycin	Senolytic	HSP90 inhibitor	Experimental	Yes	[129,130]
FOXO4-related peptide	Senolytic	FOXO4 antagonist	Experimental	No	[131]
UBX0101	Senolytic	MDM2/p53 antagonist	Experimental	No	[132]
Panobinostat	Senolytic	HDAC inhibitor	FDA approved for multiple myeloma	Yes	[172,173]
Metformin	Senolytic/ senomorphic	AMPK agonist and glycerophosphate dehydrogenase (mGPD) inhibitor	FDA approved for T2DM	No	[138]
NBD peptide	Senomorphic	IKK inhibitor	Experimental	No	[133]
Rapamycin	Senomorphic	mTOR inhibitor	FDA approved for immune suppression	Yes	[158,159]
Everolimus	Senomorphic	mTOR inhibitor	FDA approved for immune suppression	Yes	[158]
Ruxolitinib	Senomorphic	JAK1/JAK2 inhibitor	FDA approved for myeloproliferative diseases	Yes	[162,164]
KU-60019	Senomorphic	ATM kinase inhibitor	Experimental	No	[134]
Mmu-miR-291a-3p	Senomorphic	TGFRB2 antagonist	Experimental	No	[135]

Targeting reservoir cells using senolytic drugs

NCT05780073 **Recruiting**

Safety and Impact of **Dasatinib** on Viral Persistence and Inflammation in People With **HIV** Under Antiretroviral Treatment

Conditions

HIV Infection Primary

Locations

Badalona, Barcelona, Spain

NCT05527418 **Recruiting**

Safety, Tolerance and Antiretroviral Activity of **Dasatinib**: a Pilot Clinical Trial in Patients With Recent HIV-1 Infection

Conditions

Recent HIV-1 Infection

Locations

Barcelona, Spain



Beatriz Mothe Pujadas

Conclusions

- Genetically intact genomes are rapidly archived in the reservoir and persist on ART
- The reservoir decays faster in people who received ART early
- These cells present very peculiar characteristics (VLA-4), including a senescent-like phenotype, suggesting that senolytic drugs may reduce the HIV reservoir

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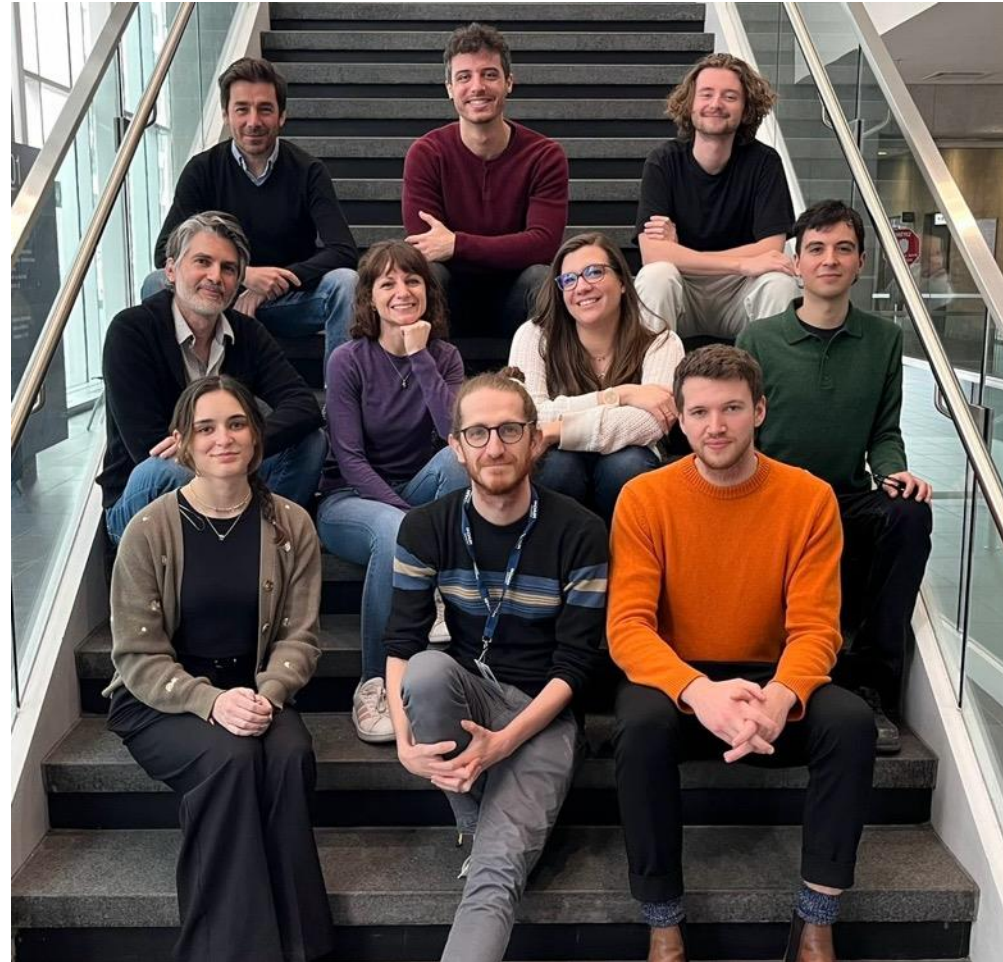
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The study participants!