



Anti-proliferative therapy for HIV Cure

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Overview

- Mechanisms of HIV reservoir persistence despite ART
- Anti-proliferative strategy for decreasing the HIV reservoir
- Clinical trial of MMF to reduce the HIV reservoir



HIV dynamics during ART



Time of the



Durand, Trends Immunol 2012.

The HIV reservoir

- The body:
 - 1-10 million latently infected cells
 - One cell per 10⁶ resting memory CD4+ T-cells
 - Cells disseminated throughout the body
- The infected cell:
 - HIV is integrated into human chromosomal DNA
 - One HIV DNA molecule per infected cell
 - Low protein expression & low immunogenicity



The HIV reservoir is remarkably stable



Siliciano, Nat Med, 2003

Crooks, JID, 2015



The HIV reservoir is challenging to measure





Ho YC, Cell, 2013.

Possible mechanisms of HIV persistence during ART





Therapeutic implications



	Mechanism	Therapeutic solution
HIV replication	 Micro- anatomic ART sanctuary 	 Improved delivery of ART to micro-anatomic sanctuaries (nanoparticles, new agents)
Infected cell longevity	 Lack of HIV epitope expression Lack of HIV replication 	 HIV latency reactivating agents Vaccines / CAR T cells / antibody infusions / stem cell transplant with CCR5 deleted cells
Infected cell proliferation	 Homeostatic proliferation Antigen driven proliferation 	 Lymphocyte anti- proliferation therapies (MMF, azathioprine)



Evidence for cellular proliferation during ART





Replication competent sequences exhibit clonal proliferation





Hosmane N, JEM, 2017.

Clonal proliferation is confirmed by human chromosomal integration site data



Schroder, Cell, 2002.



Wagner T, Science, 2014.



Mathematical modeling







What is the true percentage of HIV reservoir cells generated via cellular proliferation?



Total HIV DNA



Replication competent HIV DNA







Wagner, Science, 2014. Hosmane N, JEM, 2017. The experiment is the equivalent of randomly sampling 100 Americans & assigning clonality according to city of residence



Computationally recreate the entire iceberg

Generate 1000s of theoretical clonal distributions of all HIV infected cells in the reservoir **A** 10⁷ 10⁶ model abundance 10⁵ 10' 10³ 10^{2} 10^{1} 10^{0} 10² 10³ 10¹ 10⁰ 10⁴ 10⁵ model rank

- 10⁹ total HIV DNA sequences
- 10⁷ replication competent HIV sequences
- Free parameter: Power law slope
- Free parameter: Sequence richness





Reeves DB et al, Nature Communications, 2018.

Model fit to data

Generate 1000s of theoretical clonal distributions of all HIV infected cells



Randomly sample 100 sequences from each distribution & fit to proportional abundance curves from actual data

В





Reeves DB et al, Nature Communications, 2018.

Model prediction: a highly organized clonal structure of the HIV reservoir



HIV DNA in the reservoir has a remarkable similarity to the distribution size of towns & cities in the USA



Reality:

- 10⁹ total HIV DNA sequences
- 2.25x10⁸ Americans
- 10⁴-10⁵ unique HIV DNA sequence clones
- 19354 American towns / cities

Conclusion: HIV persistence during ART is primarily due to cellular proliferation

- >99% of cells with HIV DNA were generated via cellular proliferation
- >98% of cells with replication competent HIV DNA were generated via cellular proliferation













- A central memory CD4+ T cell proliferates
 (α_L) once every 45 days
- HIV reactivates (ξ) from a latently infected memory CD4+ T cell once every 138 years



Macallan, JEM, 2004. McCune JM, JCI, 2000. Hill A, PNAS, 2014. Anti-proliferative therapy requires far less potency than latency reactivating agents for therapeutic success





Reeves, Duke et al. Sci Reports 2017

Effect of reservoir heterogeneity on time to eradication





Chomont et al. Nat Med 2009

Mycophenolate mofetil (MMF)

- Specifically targets proliferation of B and T lymphocytes
- Prevents organ rejection following solid organ transplantation
- Prevents graft versus host disease following hematopoietic cell transplantation
- Steroid-sparing agent for autoimmune diseases
- Well tolerated & safe in hundreds of persons with HIV
- Associated risk of opportunistic infection (when co-dosed with prednisone)
- Teratogenic



Decreased under the full to th







Chapuis A et al. Nat Med 2000

MMF clinical trial











MMF clinical trial

- <u>Hypothesis</u>: Prolonged anti-proliferative therapy for 2 years will lower reservoir volume of HIV DNA and replication competent HIV
- 5 participants fully suppressed on ART with CD4 nadir >350/uL will receive MMF twice daily
- Historical controls
- Frequent evaluation for neutropenia, lymphopenia, infections
- Inclusion criteria include documented *in vivo* response to MMF using serum & PBMCs from participants

Hill 1-yr (H1) or Pinkevych cure Hill cure (Hc)









MMF clinical trial

- Optional GI biopsy
- Frequent safety monitoring / blood draws early during study
- No ATI planned
- Emphasis to participants that cure is unlikely







Study progress

- 4 enrolled
 - 6 month analysis pending
 - Drug well tolerated
- Results CROI 2020!







HIV DNA as a primary outcome

- Pros:
 - HIV DNA will remain positive for longer than QVOA if there is a therapeutic effect
 - The therapeutic effect could theoretically be equal for HIV DNA & QVOA
 - Less sample to sample variability
 - HIV DNA median clearance rate: -0.017 log / year (IQR: -0.061 – 0.02, range: -0.195 – 0.166)
 - QVOA: 0.4 log changes on samples separated by 3 months occur 7% of the time
- Cons:
 - Pre-treatment HIV DNA does not correlate with QVOA
 - Optimal timing of ART treatment interruption unknown





Besson GJ, CID, 2014. Crooks, JID, 2015

Plans for a negative result:

 A lack of reduction in reservoir volume would <u>not</u> reject the hypothesis that cellular proliferation sustains the HIV reservoir

Possible cause	Assessment	Solution
Poor drug delivery	Drug levels	Higher dose
MMF resistance	 Anti- proliferative assay 	 Screen participants
Daughter cell death may be functionally linked to proliferation	 IL-7 levels pre & during MMF Radiolabeling study (future) 	• Limit IL-7 effects
Reduction of infected CD4+ memory cells with persistence of infected macrophages	• ??	• ??
Toxicity	• Trial	• Lower dose







Plans for a positive result

- A meaningful reduction in reservoir volume would strongly support the hypothesis that proliferation sustains the HIV reservoir
- Further trials in Africa, Asia
- Trials in persons with primary HIV
- Combination trials
- Specific targeting to CD4 T cells









10,000 simulated trial participants

CURES START HERE"



1yr 2yr

MMF as a combination therapy

- May antagonize:
 - Latency reversal agents
 - CAR T cells / immunotherapies
 - Therapeutic vaccines
- May synergize:
 - "Block & lock" approaches
- May be additive:
 - Passive neutralizing antibody





Conclusions

- The HIV reservoir is sustained by clonal proliferation of infected cells
- Anti-proliferative therapy may reduce HIV reservoir volume & achieve functional cure
- Results from MMF study coming soon!





Thank you!

- Study participants
- UW ACTU
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 - Bob Harrington
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Possible evidence for ongoing HIV replication



Lemey, AIDS Rev, 2016.



Possible evidence for longevity of infected cells



On ART







Frenkel L, JVI, 2003.