

Characterization of the SIV tissue reservoir transcriptional environment at the single focus level during ART and post ATI

10th International Workshop on HIV Persistence during Therapy

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CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

None

www.hiv-persistence.com

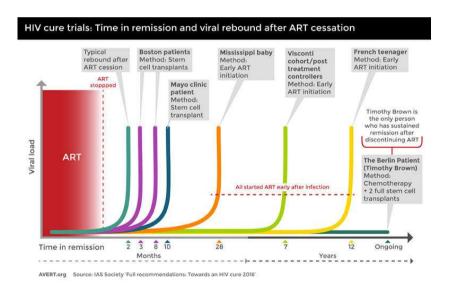
Reservoir main questions

Current ART quickly suppress HIV to levels undetectable in the blood.

However, the virus is not eradicated from the body and in most cases comes roaring back if the drugs are stopped.

- Where the reactivated virus comes from?
- How is the reservoir maintained?
- What are the characteristics of the cells that harbor the reservoirs?
- How is the virus able to retain the variability that it needs to survive?
- How is the virus able to circumvent immunity in tissues to rebound?





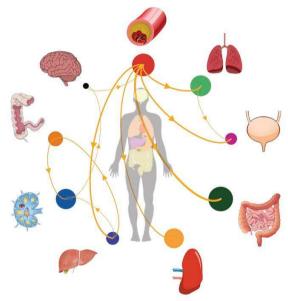
The Reservoir is everywhere (and now we can find it!)





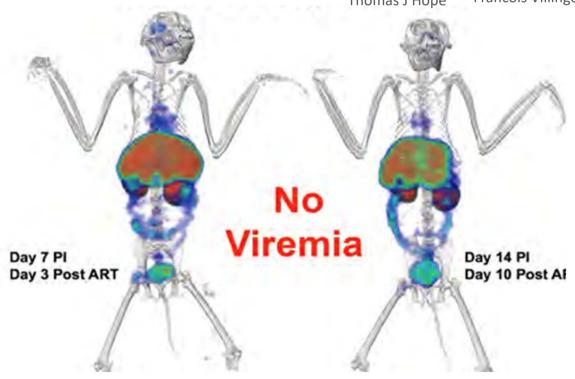
Thomas J Hope

Francois Villinger



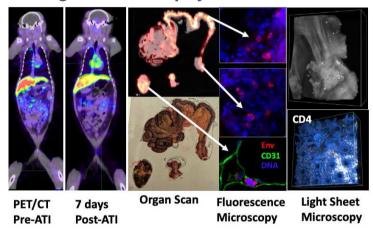






Understanding SIV reservoirs and rebound

PET-CT guided necropsy and multiscale imaging





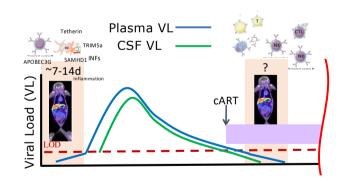


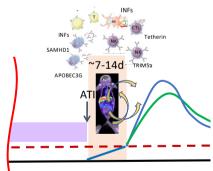


Thomas J Hope

Elena Martinelli

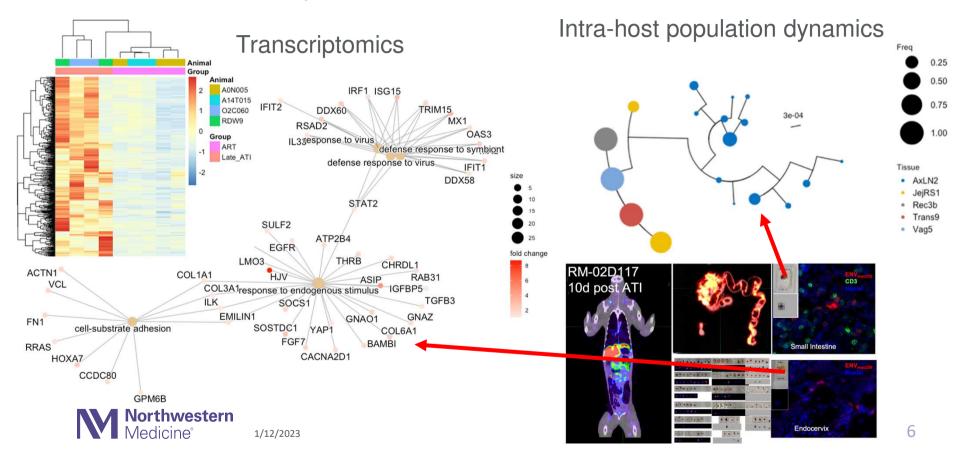
Francois Villinger







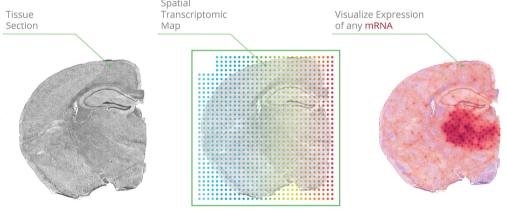
Virus-host system in SIV reservoirs





PET-CT-Guided Spatial Transcriptomics of SIV Tissue Reservoirs

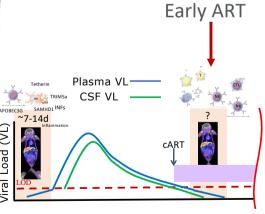


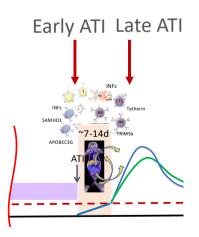


High dose (mac239) challenge vaginal and rectal with biopsies. Early reservoir: ART initiation 4 days post-challenge.

ATI: 6-8 months post ART

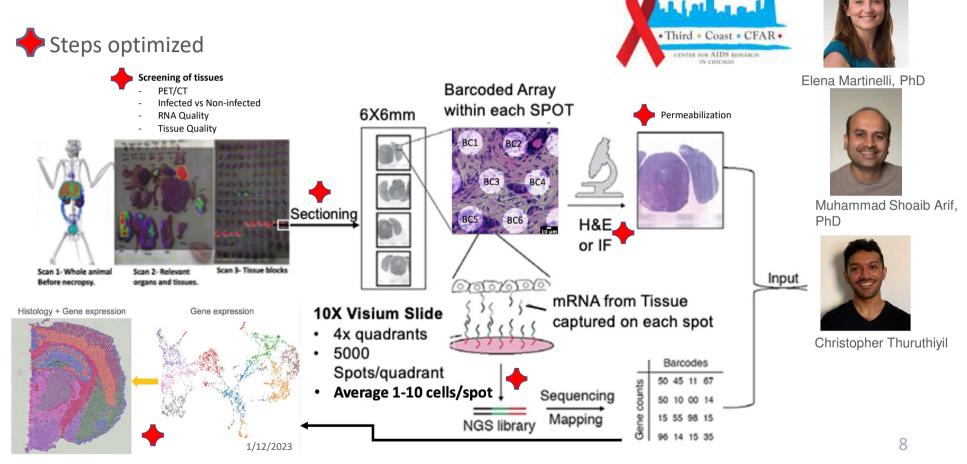
initiation.



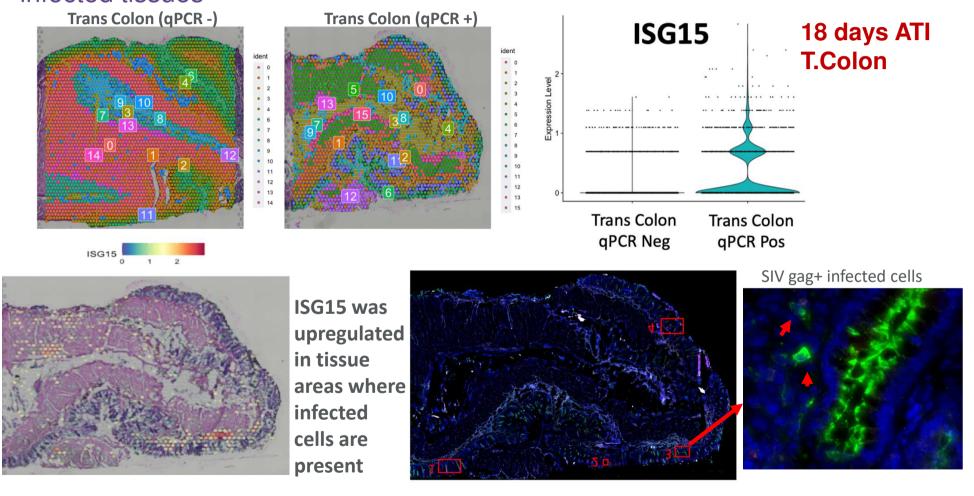




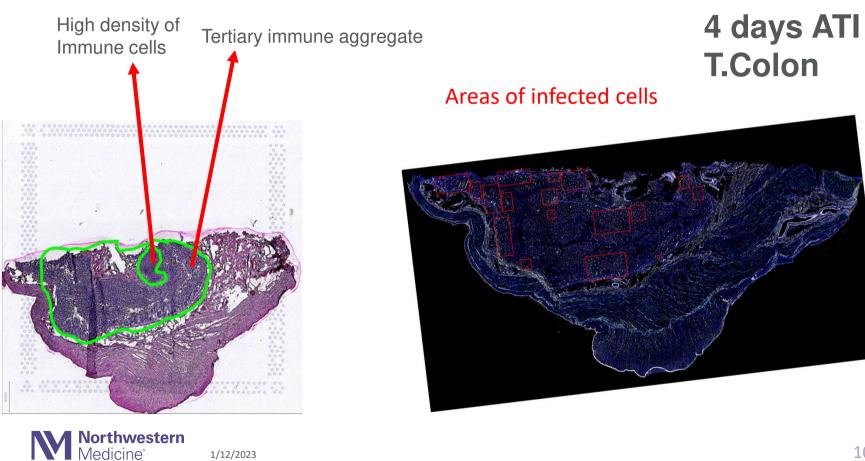
PET-CT-Guided Spatial Transcriptomics of SIV Tissue Reservoirs



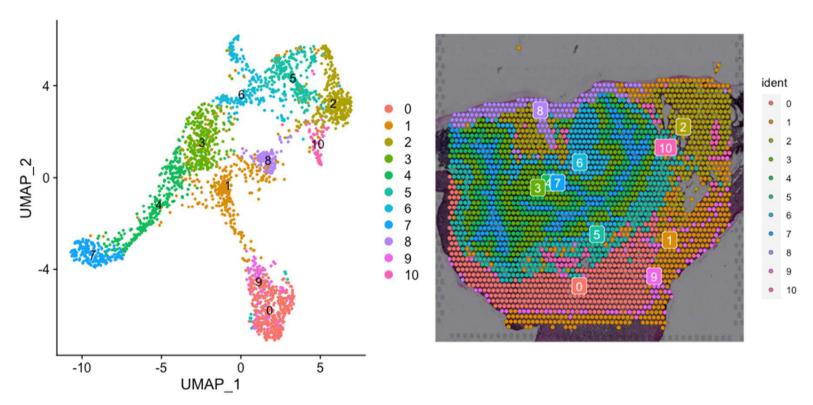
First Experiment: 10x Spatial transcriptomics identify ISGs upregulated in SIV infected tissues



Spatial transcriptomics for in-depth characterization of early ATI infected tissues

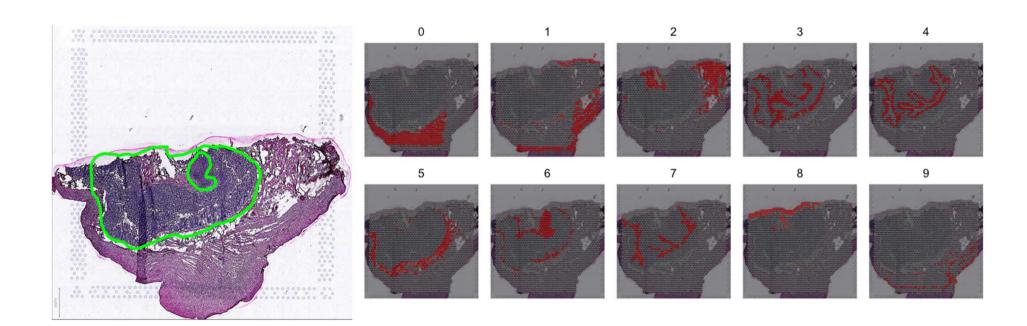


Expression clustering and spatial distribution



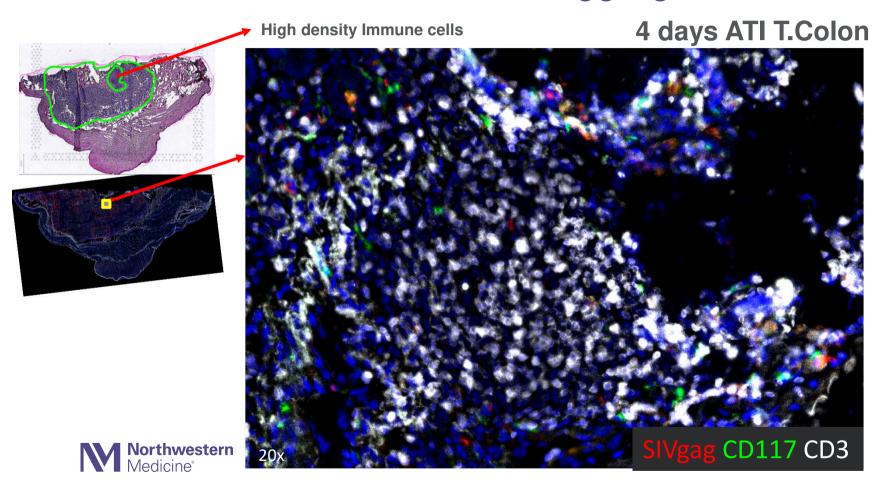


Association of different expression cluster with tissue structures

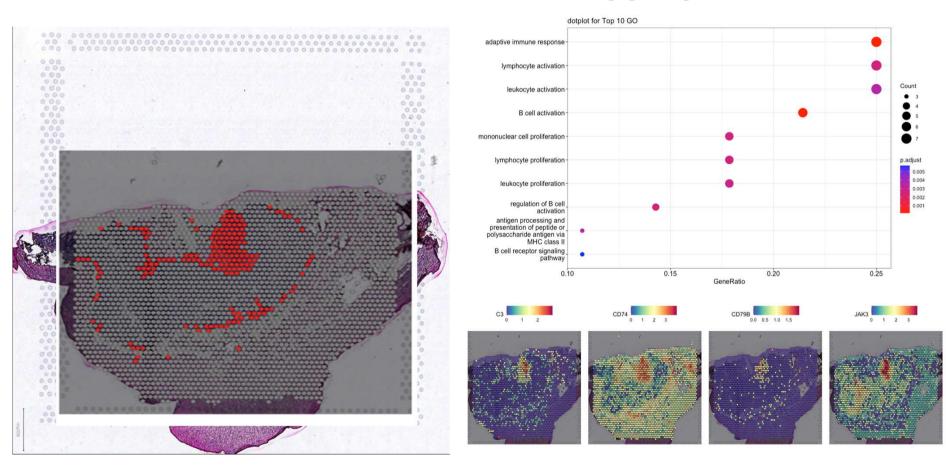




Rare virus detection in immune aggregates

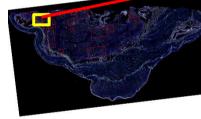


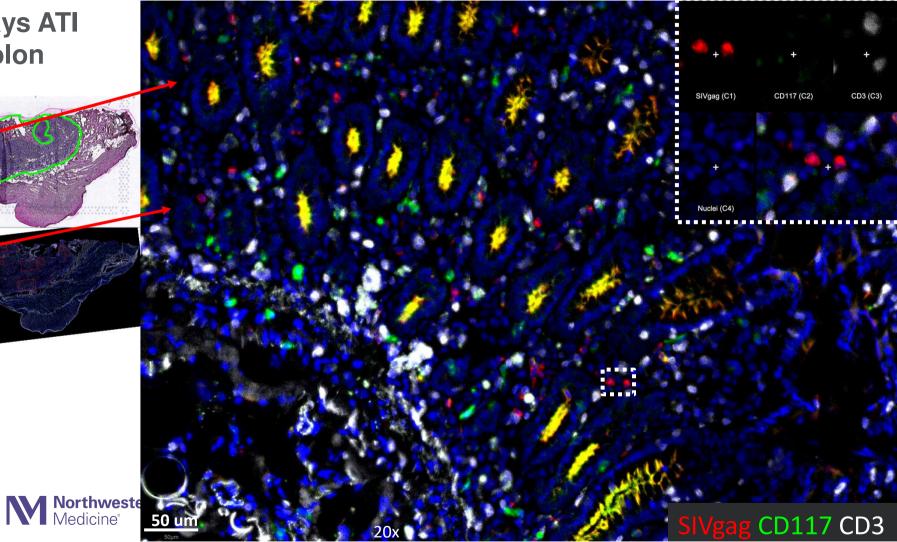
Cluster associated with immune aggregates



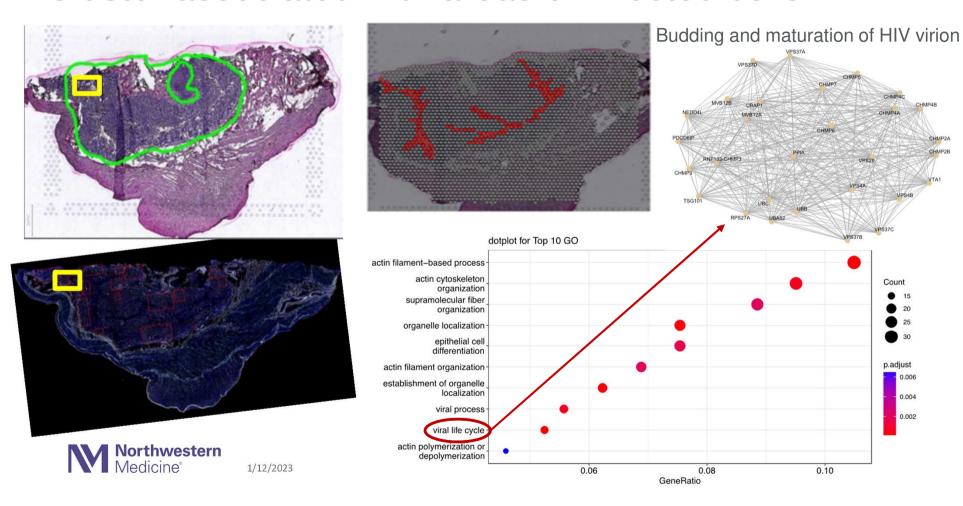
4 days ATI T.Colon





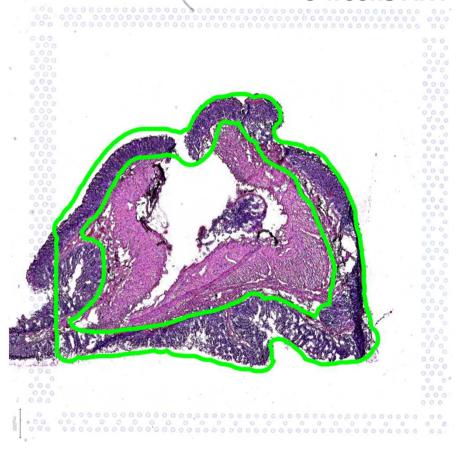


Cluster associated with areas of infected cells

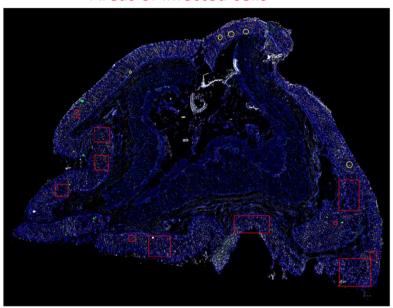


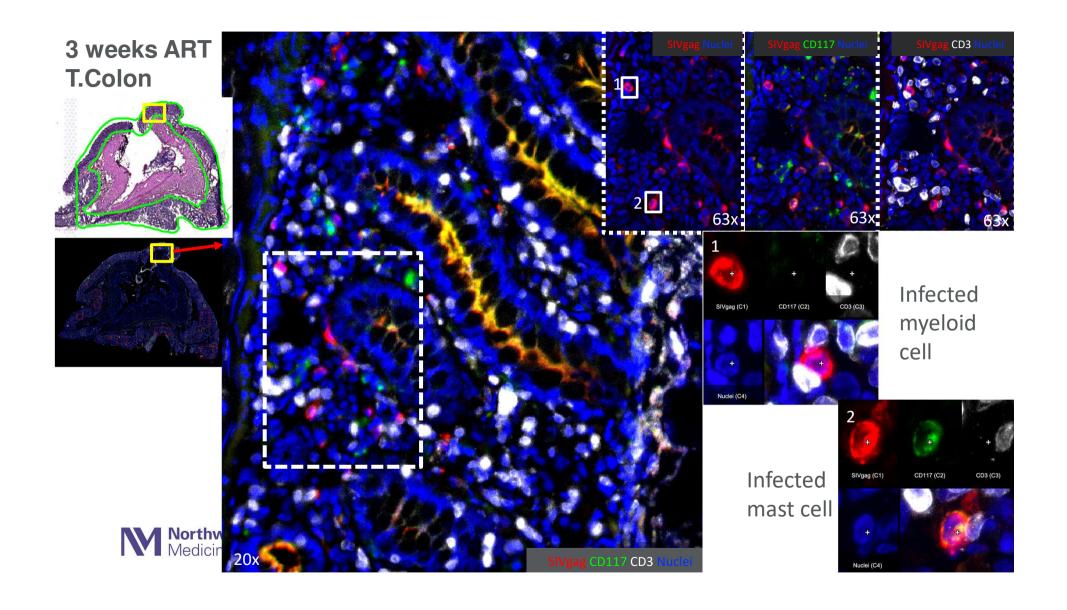
Virus detection in tissues during ART

3 weeks ART T.Colon

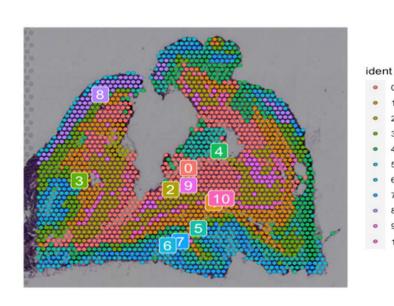


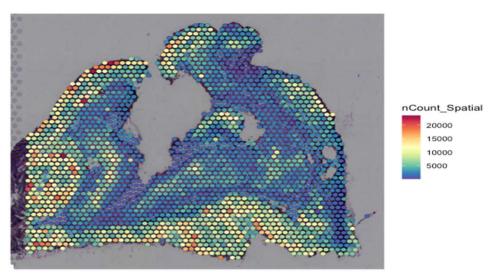
Areas of infected cells

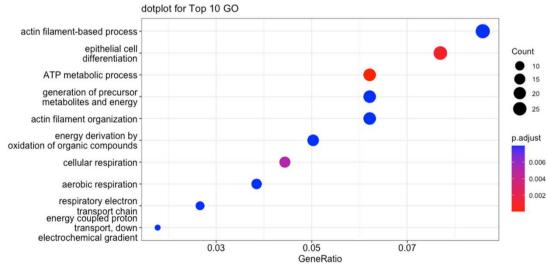




Cell activation associated with areas of infected cells during ART



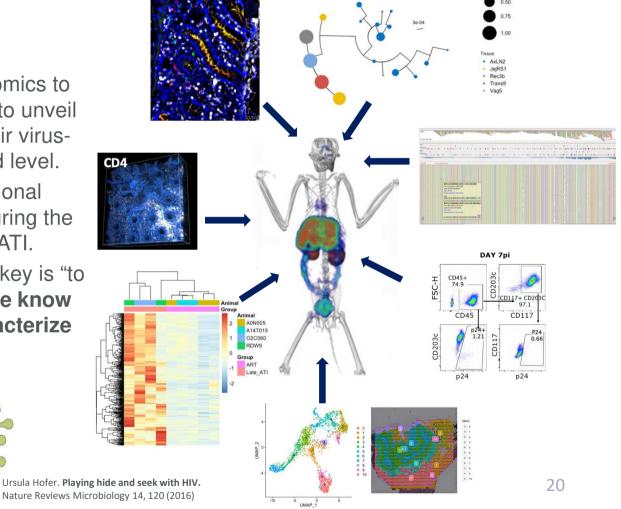




Conclusions

- The addition of spatial transcriptomics to our set of tools has the potential to unveil key characteristics of the reservoir virushost system at an unprecedented level.
- We detect very distinct transcriptional signatures after ART initiation, during the eclipse phase post-ATI, and late ATI.
- The toolbox is important, but the key is "to have the piece of tissue". Now we know where to look to find and characterize the reservoir.

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Acknowledgements







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Hope Lab











Thank You!



Questions?

