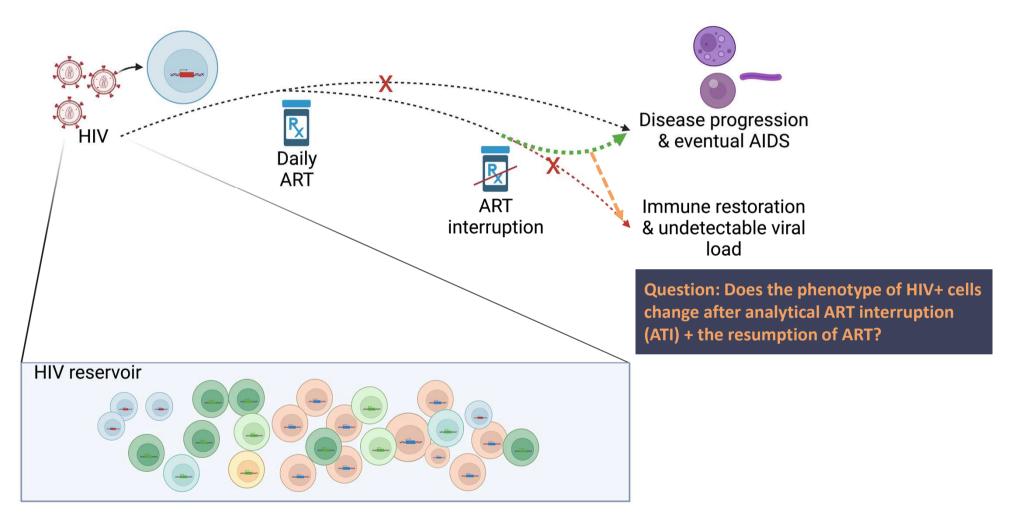
Multiomic dynamics of the cellular HIV reservoir after rebound during ATI

Vincent Wu, PhD HIV Persistence during Therapy | Reservoirs & Eradication Strategies Workshop 2022.12.14

The HIV reservoir



Is cell infected?

scATACseq

genome wide accessible chromatin can also include provirus

What is the cell?

scATACseq + surface protein staining

accessible chromatin + surface antigen markers high resolution identity

scATACseq

(single-cell Assay for Transposase-Accessible Chromatin)

scSAPseq

(single-cell Select Antigen Profiling)

↓ scASAPseq

(single-cell ATAC with Select Antigen Profiling) Mimitou et al., *Nature Biotechnology* 2021

viral scASAPseq enables direct *ex vivo* identification and analysis of HIV+ cells in their <u>native and unmanipulated</u> state

Wu et al., Nature Immunology 2022 (in press)

Identification of infected cells from ART-treated PLWH pre and post ATI

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Effect of HIV Antibody VRC01 on Viral Rebound after Treatment Interruption

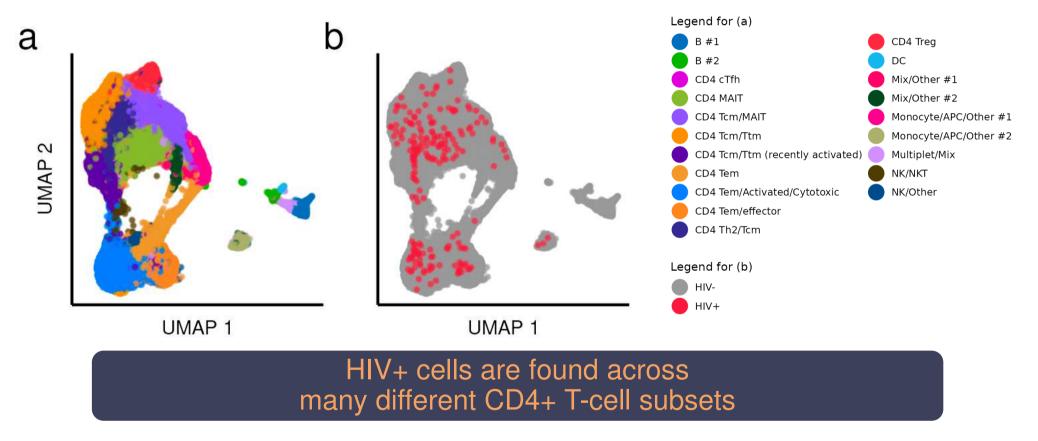
Katharine J. Bar, M.D., Michael C. Sneller, M.D., Linda J. Harrison, M.Sc., J. Shawn Justement, B.S., Edgar T. Overton, M.D., Mary E. Petrone, B.S., D. Brenda Salantes, B.S.,
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Article	1	November 24, 2016 N Engl Med 2016; 375:2037-2050	
44 Reference	ces 299 Citing Articles		DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1608243

Individual	Total cells	HIV+ cells (% of total cells)	Total HIV DNA copies per 1e6 CD4+ T cells (%)*
A01	14021 (pre-ATI)	9 (0.06%; pre-ATI)	185 (0.019% pre-ATI)
	27065 (post-ATI)	6 (0.02%; post-ATI)	293.8 (0.029% post-ATI)
A08	18427 (pre-ATI)	46 (0.25%; pre-ATI)	1791.2 (0.18% pre-ATI)
	17461 (post-ATI)	36 (0.22%; post-ATI)	1564.5 (0.16% post-ATI)
A09	44331 (pre-ATI)	67 (0.15%; pre-ATI)	1297.3 (0.13% pre-ATI)
	32998 (post-ATI)	36 (0.11%; post-ATI)	1221.8 (0.12% post-ATI)

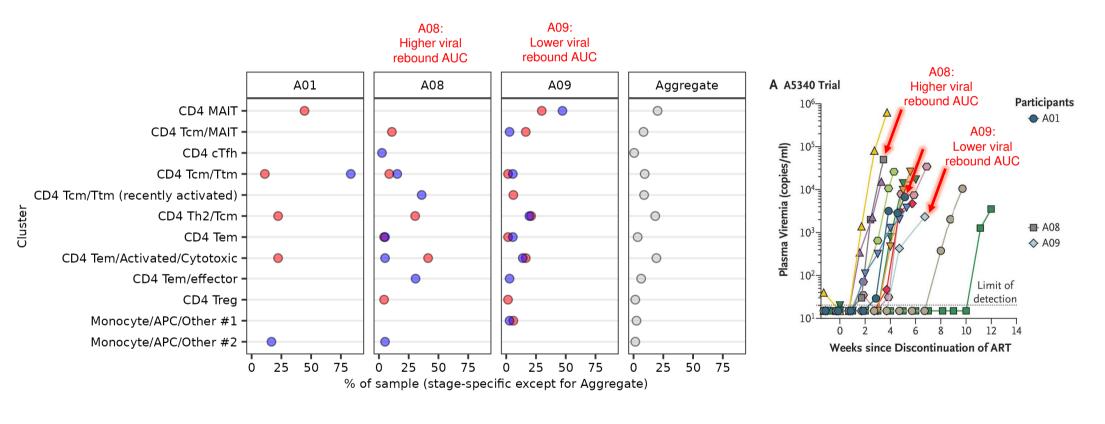
Bar et al., *NEJM* 2016 Salantes et al., *JCI* 2018

Identification of infected cells from ART-treated PLWH



Wu et al. *Nature Immunology* 2022 (in press) * from Salantes et al., *JCI* 2018

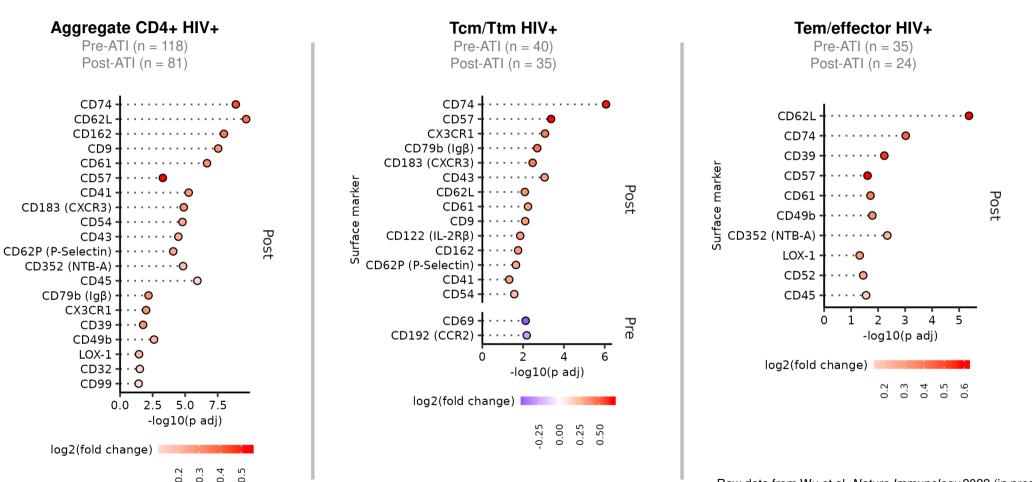
In(stability) of the phenotype of infected cells after ATI, potentially correlating with extent of viral rebound AUC



Stage 🔵 Pre 🔵 Post 🔘 N/A

(left): Wu et al. *Nature Immunology* 2022 (in press) (right): modified from Bar et al., *NEJM* 2016

Differential surface protein expression on HIV+ cells before and after ATI

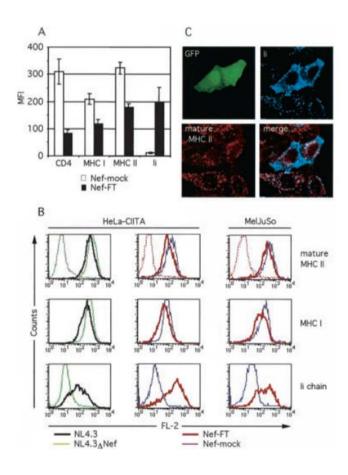


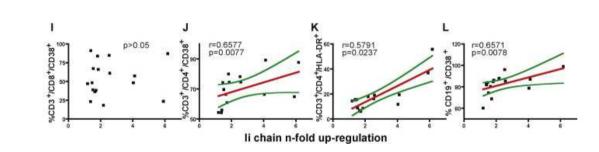
marker

Surface

Raw data from Wu et al. Nature Immunology 2022 (in press) Wilcox method in Seurat's FindMarkers() with Bonferroni correction Showing only HIV+ CD4+ cells & markers with adj p < 0.05</p>

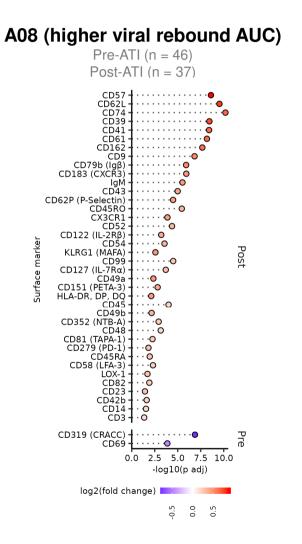
CD74 is known to be a target by HIV-1 Nef (and Vpu) and may be correlated with immune activation





Left: Stumptner-Cuvelette et al. *PNAS* 2001 Right: Ghiglione et al. *Virus Research* 2011

Differential surface protein expression on HIV+ cells is heterogenous between individuals



A09 (lower viral rebound AUC)

Pre-ATI (n = 63) Post-ATI (n = 35)

No markers with adjusted *p* value < 0.05

Raw data from Wu et al. *Nature Immunology* 2022 (in press) Wilcox method in Seurat's FindMarkers() with Bonferroni correction Showing only HIV+ CD4+ cells & markers with adj p < 0.05

Community Summary

 Key question Does the phenotype of HIV+ cells change after ATI + the resumption of ART? 	 What was accomplished? Used our single-cell strategy to phenotypically profile HIV-infected cells at basal (resting) state before and after ATI with VRC01 immunotherapy.
 Why is this important? Provides the highest resolution understanding of the HIV reservoir during 	 Future directions Validation of various markers as a biomarker of ATI on HIV+ cells.

ATI-associated perturbations. Understanding HIV reservoir dynamics will help with cure efforts.

•

- Determine if these findings are specific to • ATI + VRC01 or if ATI alone is sufficient for the observed differences.

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* Former