HIV PERSISTENCE DURING THERAPY



Reservoirs & Eradication Strategies Workshop

Selective export of HIV mRNAs is regulated by compartmentalized interactions with Sam68, PTB and m6A RNA methylation in reactivated latently infected T-cells

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DECLARATION

The Authors Declare No Competing Interests



INTRODUCTION

HIV-1 Latency and subsequent reactivation Alternative splicing products and export of HIV-RNA **No Stimulation RNA** modifications Ż cell Late phase Early phase ac⁴C m⁶A Latent CD4+ T _ CH₃ ~1.8 Kb 4 Kb ~9 Kb Completely spliced Partially spliced Full length **Nucleus** Cy5 - Provirus Cellular <u>D</u>NA **CTE** Pathway * OF RRE m¹A m⁷G **RRE** Pathway 0 OH **TCR-activated** A-to-I editing Activation from Latency GRM1 Uridine m⁵C NH 0 8 ~4 Kb ~9 Kb <u>Sila</u> OH 0 Cytoplasm T **Cellular DNA** O OH T Tat T Genome tal HIV mRNA Env, Vif Rev Gag NN Nef Vpr, Vpu

Fredrick Kizito, et al,. (To be published soon)

www.hiv-persistence.com

Pol

Liu, WW. et al. 2024



THE PROBLEM

CD4+ T cells sequester HIV-1 RNA. This is a supplementary mechanism of HIV-1 Persistence!

Sequestration of HIV-1 RNA in the Nucleus

Nuclear retention of multiply spliced HIV-1 RNA in resting CD4+ T cells.

Lassen KG¹, Ramyar KX, Bailey JR, Zhou Y, Siliciano RF.

HIV-1 mRNA sequestration in

the nucleus

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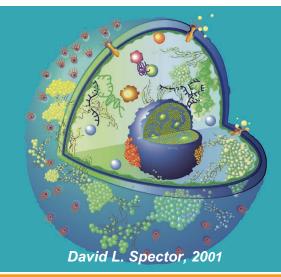
Why do we care?

Gene expression and viral prodution in latently infected, resting CD4⁺ T cells in viremic versus aviremic HIV-infected individuals

Tae-Wook Chun*[↑], J. Shawn Justement*, Richard A. Lempicki[‡], Jun Yang[‡], Glynn Dennis, Jr.[‡], Claire W. Hallahan*, Christina Sanford*, Punita Pandya*, Shuying Liu*, Mary McLaughlin*, Linda A. Ehler*, Susan Moir*, and Anthony S. Fauci*

To-date, little is known about the critical nuclear compartmentation and chemical modifications which determine segregation, compartmentation and trafficking vis a vis subnuclear sequestration and retention

A Complex Nuclear Environment



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Aims

- Identify the subnuclear compartments, cellular factors for HIV-1 RNA segregation, sequestration and assembly and trafficking
- Identify the HIV-1 RNA modifications for sequestration and retention verses trafficking and export

Fredrick Kizito, et al,. (To be published soon)

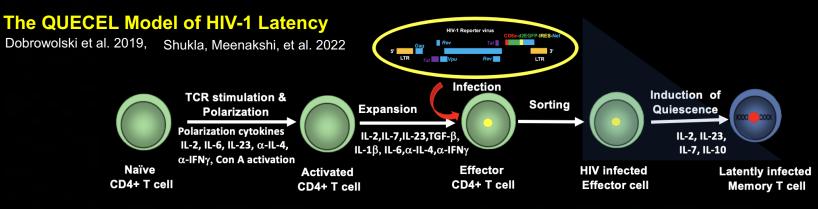
TCR-activated QUECEL

Cellular DNA

Total HIV mRNA



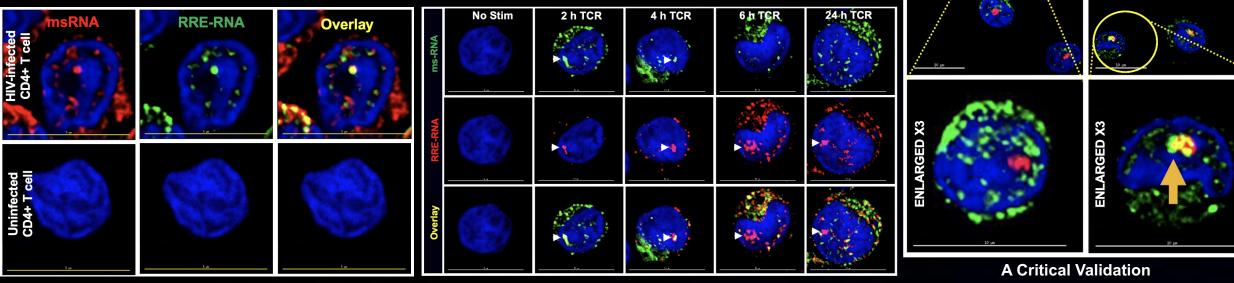
METHODS



Imaging analysis to track spatiotemporal induction, segregation and subnuclear compartmentation of HIV-1 RNA, early RNPs assembly and export

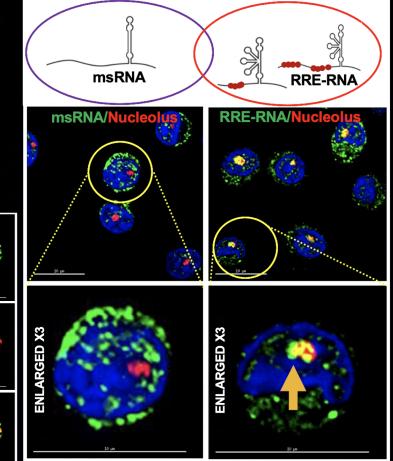
Differential expression of msRNA and RRE-RNA

Nuclear dynamics of msRNA and RRE-RNA



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HIV mRNA interactions with the nucleolus



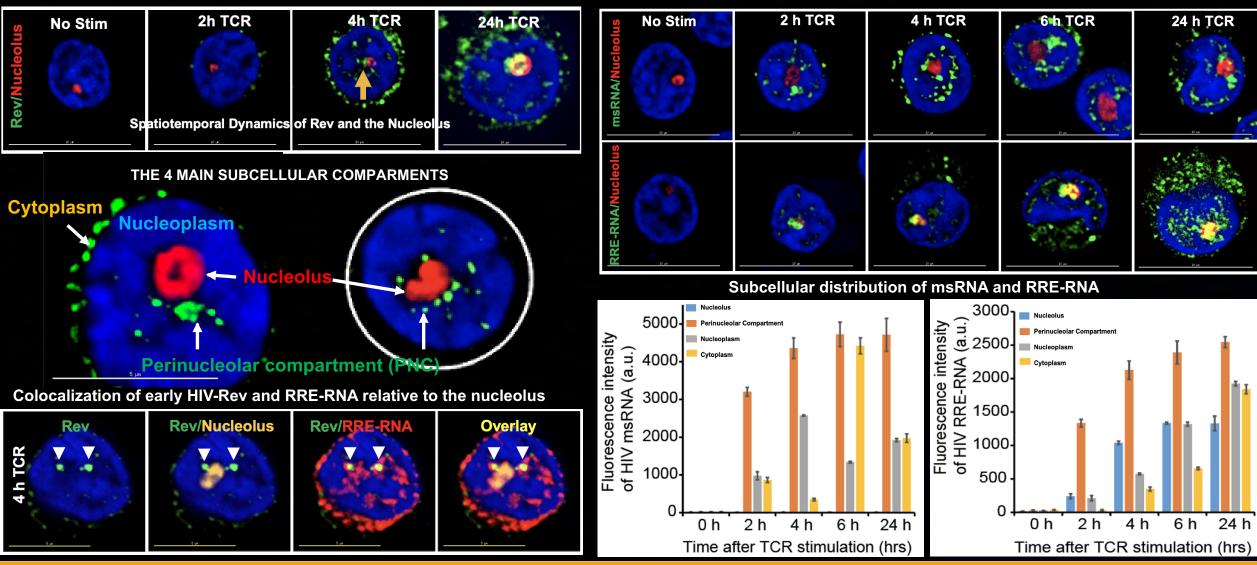


RESULTS

HIV-1 RNA accumulated in the Perinucleolar compartment (PNC)

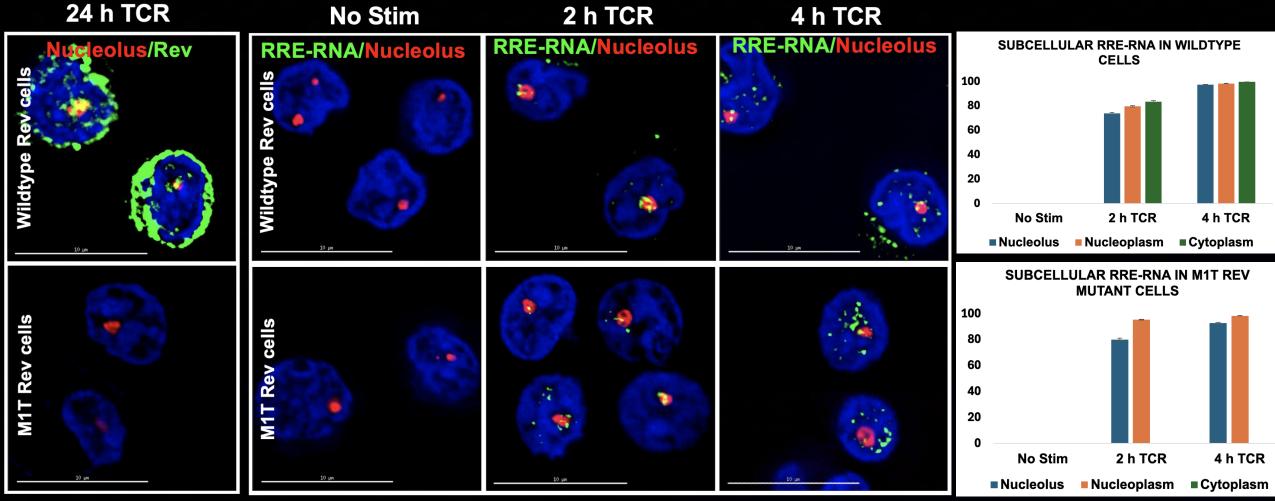
Cellular dynamics of HIV-Rev relative to the nucleolus

Sequestration of msRNA and RRE-RNA in the Perinucleolar compartment (PNC)





A portion of RRE-RNA appeared in the nucleolus in a Rev-independent manner



Kien Nguyen, PhD

✓ RRE-RNA was dispersed in the nucleoplasm in a Rev-independent manner



The PNC is critical in the establishment of HIV Latency and Reactivation

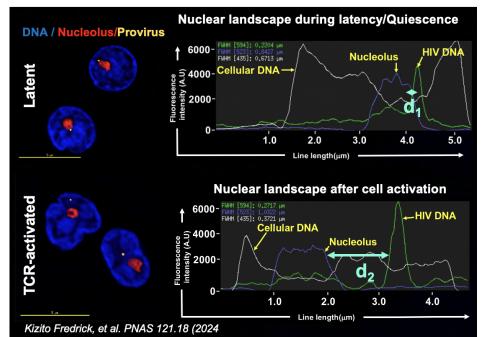
PNAS RESEARCH ARTICLE MICROBIOLOGY

OPEN ACCESS

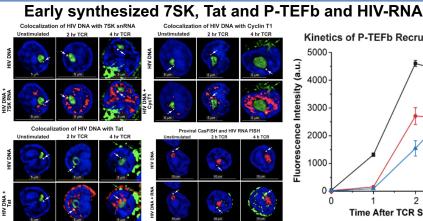
Structural rearrangements in the nucleus localize latent HIV proviruses to a perinucleolar compartment supportive of reactivation

Fredrick Kizito* 💿, Kien Nguyen* 💿, Uri Mbonye* 💿, Meenakshi Shukla*, Benjamin Luttge* 🕕, Mary Ann Checkley* 💿, Anna Agaponova* 💿, Konstantin Leskov^a, and Jonathan Karn^{a,1}

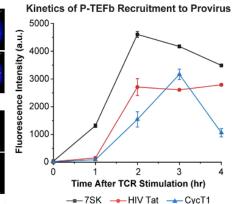




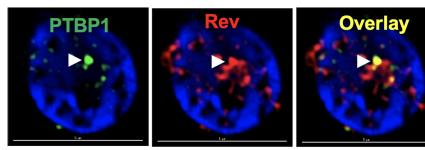
Is the PNC not only a high proviral transcription site but also High HIV-RNA regulatory site?



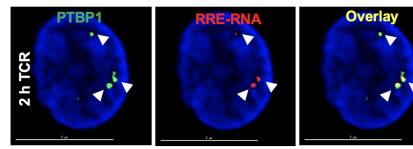
lucleolus / GFP 7SK RNA / Tat / CycT1 DN



Basal PTBP1 colocalization with Rev

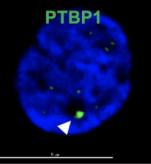


Basal PTBP1 colocalization with RRE-RNA

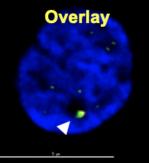


PTBP1 colocalization with the provirus

No Stimulation

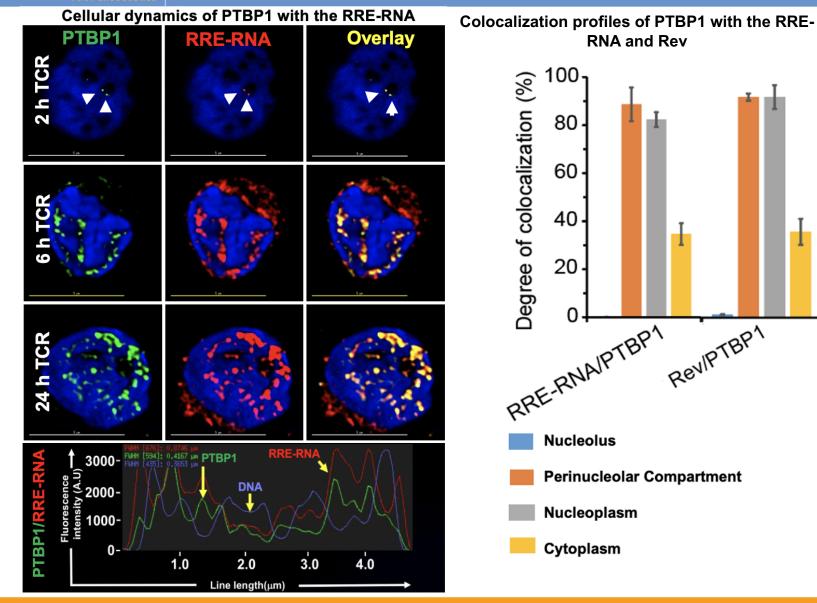


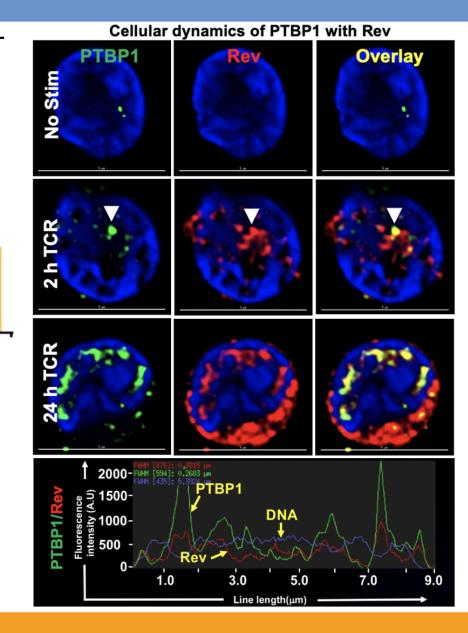






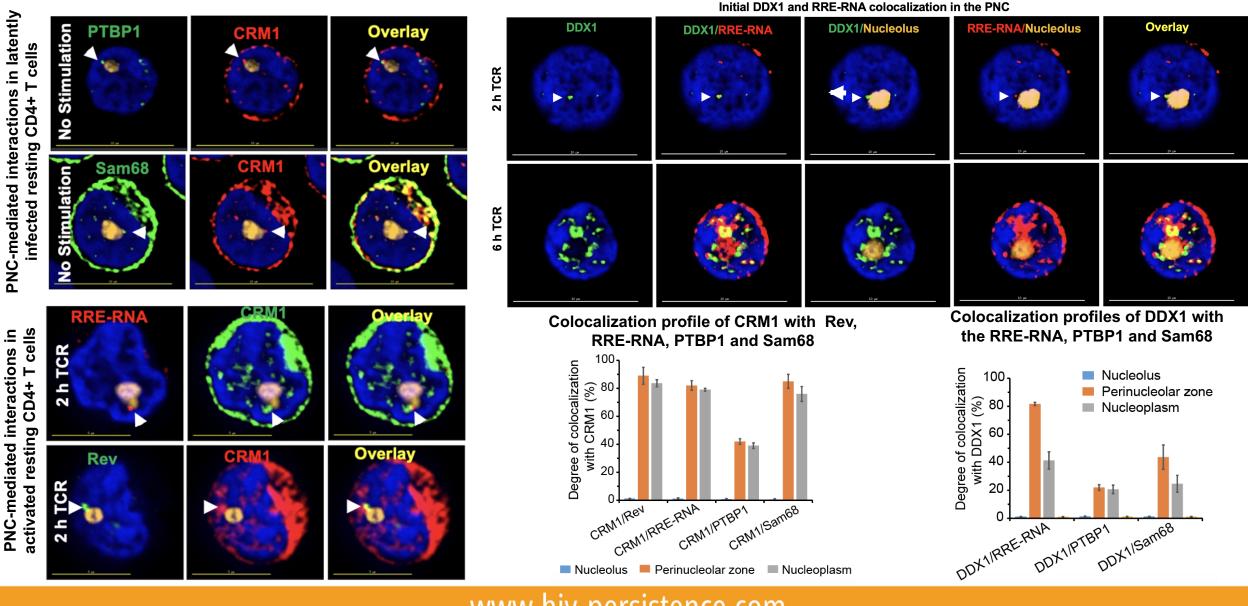
PTBP1 colocalized with RRE-RNA and Rev in the nucleoplasm, but not in the cytoplasm







Imaging analysis of the RRE-RNP macromolecular export complex assembly in the PNC

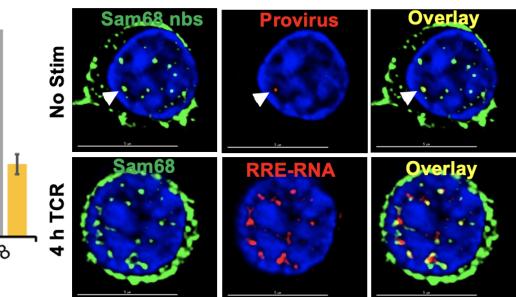




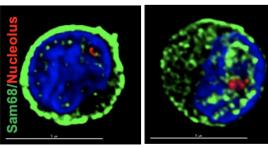
Sam68 colocalized with PTBP1 in the nucleoplasm

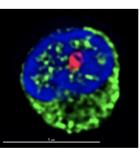
Colocalization profiles of PTBP1 with Sam68, and Rev with RRE-RNA

Sam68 colocalization with the provirus and RRE-RNA

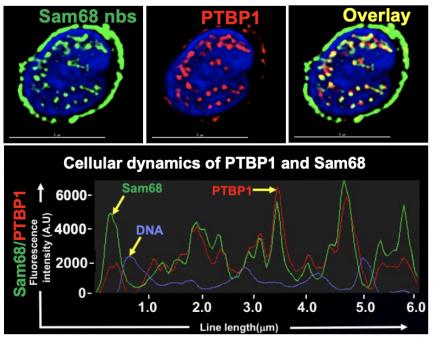


Cellular dynamics of Sam68 relative to the nucleolus

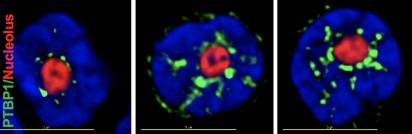


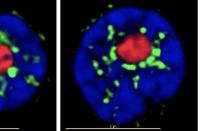


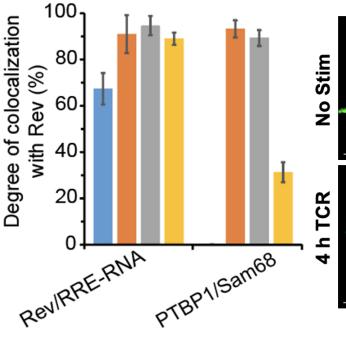
PTBP1 colocalization with Sam68



Cellular dynamics of PTBP1 relative to the nucleolus



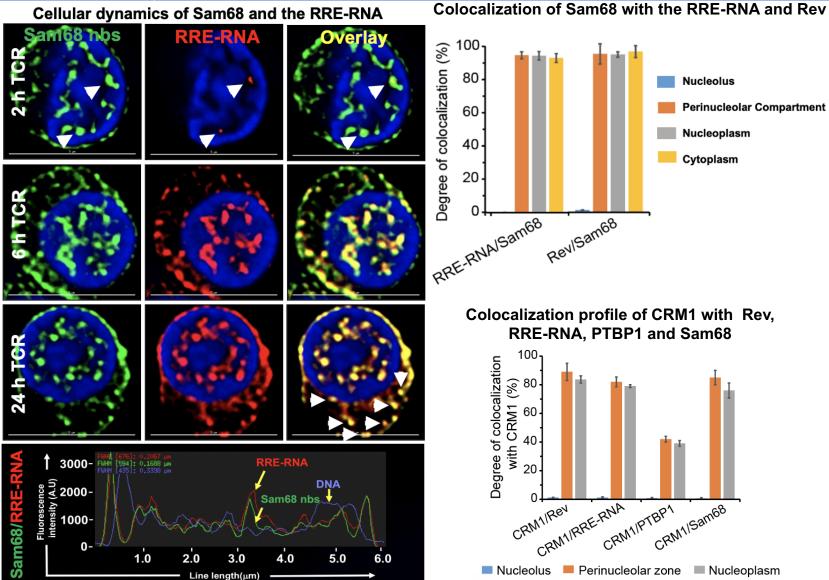


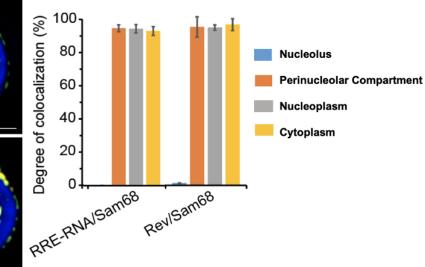


- Nucleolus
- Perinucleolar Compartment
- **Nucleoplasm**
- Cytoplasm

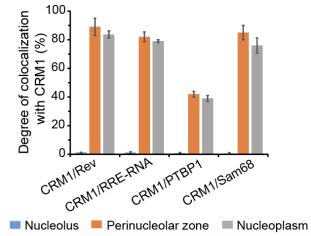
DERSISTENCE

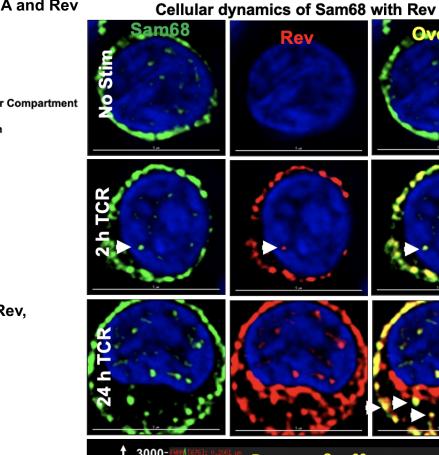
Sam68 colocalized with the RRE-RNA in the nucleoplasm and cytoplasm

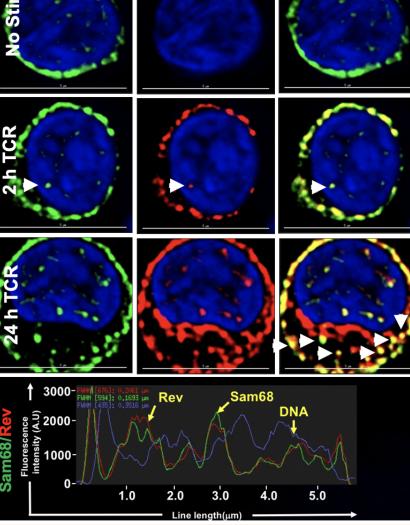










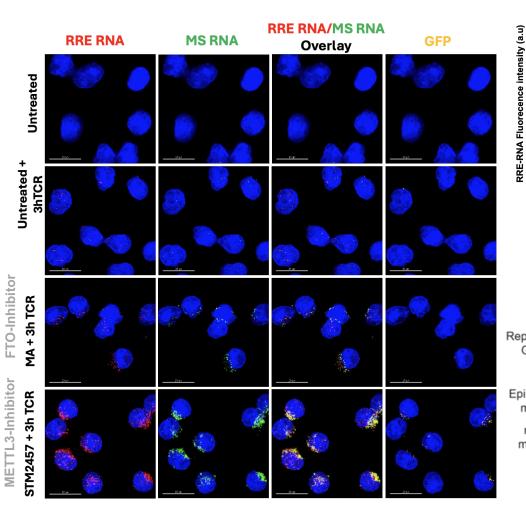


Overlay

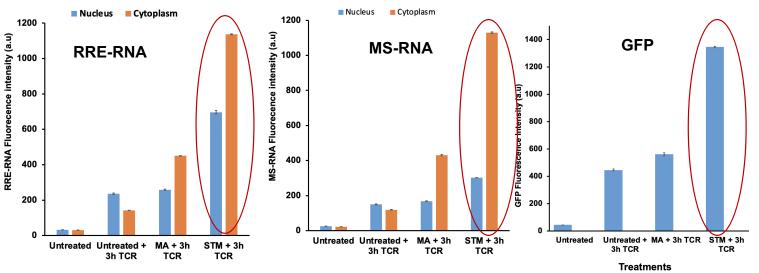
Reduced M6A modifications increased selective export and translation of HIV-1 RRE-RNA

Differential effects of FTO and METTL3 inhibitors on the expression of HIV-1 RNA transcripts

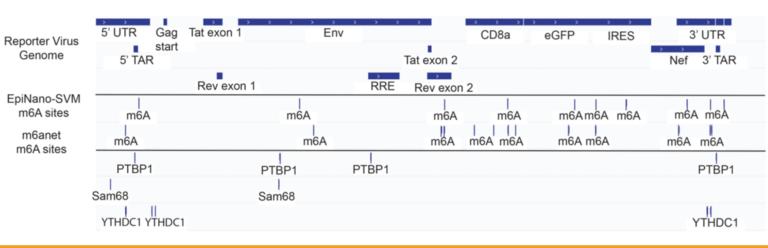
PERSISTENCE



Expression profiles of RRE-RNA, MS-RNA and GFP in untreated and inhibitor-treated cells



Potential overlap of M6A sites with PTBP1, Sam68 and canonical M6A reader, YTHDC1





TAKE HOME

 The Perinucleolar compartment was the 'Hotspot' subnuclear compartment for segregation and initial assembly of HIV-RNA-macromolecular export complexes in reactivation T-Cells

 RRE-RNA appearance in the nucleolus and distribution in the nucleoplasm were Revindependent processes

PTBP1 was the critical mediator of HIV-RNA segregation and assembly in the Perinucleolar compartment and mediated an independent RRE-RNA subnuclear trafficking pathway from that of the nucleolus

Sam68 was the critical mediator of Rev-mediated nucleo-cyl

toplasmic export of RRE-RNA

M6A modifications likely affect the export and translation kinetics of HIV-1 RNA



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