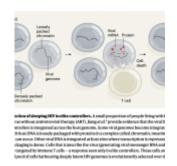
## HIV Viral reservoir: quality rather quantity matters



Access t o antiretroviral treatment regardless of CD4 has count improved the health status of HIV+many individuals. ART can result in a "functional cure", the inability to detect viral

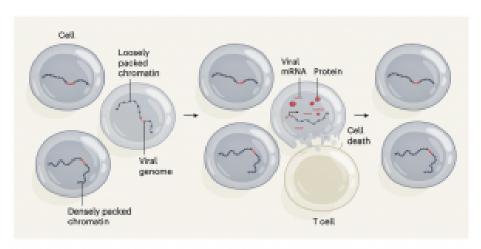


Figure 1| Selection of sleeping HIV in elite controllers. A small proportion of people living with HIV can control the virus without antiretroviral therapy (ART). Jiang et al. \* provide evidence that the viral DNA in these elite controllers is integrated across the host genome. Some viral genomes become integrated at places in which host DNA is loosely packaged with proteins in a complex called chromatin, meaning that transcription can occur. Other viral DNA is integrated at host sites where transcription is repressed because chromatin packaging is dense. Cells that transcribe the virus (generating viral messenger RNA and proteins) are efficiently targeted by immune T cells — a response seen only in elite controllers. These cells are killed, and so a small pool of cells harbouring deeply latent HIV genomes is evolutionarily selected over time.

copies in the blood of HIV individuals, however cessation of ART usual results in the resurgence of viremia. A very small proportion (< 0.5%) of HIV infected individuals can control viral replication without ART treatment. Understanding immunological and viral features associated with this "clinical phenotype" could guide the development of interventions that aim to induce functional cure without ART.

This article focuses on recent virological findings by Jiang et al., that conducted a comparative investigation of the viral reservoirs of elite controllers\* and individuals with ART-induced functional cure. Authors demonstrated that the quality of viral reservoirs is potentially more important than

the quantity of viral reservoir. They showed that elite controllers have higher proportions of "nearly" intact proviral DNA than individuals with functional cure. Further, proviral DNA in elite controllers was more likely "to be integrated in non-protein-coding regions of the genome, ...in regions of repetitive stretches of DNA at chromosomal structures called centromeres... and regions associated with transcriptional repression" than pro-viral DNA in individuals with functional cure. Additionally, cytotoxic lymphocytes from elite controls had a higher proportion of wild-type clade B epitope specificities that were shared consensus sequence as intact proviral sequences.

These findings present evidence for the potential utility of the "'block and lock' mechanism of viral control, which is defined by silencing of proviral gene expression through chromosomal integration into repressive chromatin locations." They also "propose that the distinct reservoir configuration in elite controllers is not related to altered preferences for integration site locations during acute HIV-1 infection in elite controllers, but instead represents the result of cell-mediated immune selection forces that preferentially eliminate proviral sequences that are more permissive to viral transcription, in a process that we suggest referring to as the 'autologous shock and kill' mechanism."

In summary, Jiang et al., identify "markedly distinct reservoir landscape of intact proviral sequences from individuals with durable natural control of HIV-1, characterized by features of integration sites that are highly suggestive of deep latency."

\*Elite controllers individuals with ART-independent functional HIV cure

Journal Article: Jiang et al., 2020. <u>Distinct viral reservoirs</u> in individuals with spontaneous control of HIV-1. Nature

## Also read:

- Chomont et al., 2020. <u>Deep-sleeping HIV genomes under control</u>. Nature
- Block-and-lock strategy to cure HIV
- Investigating the HIV viral reservoir during acute infection
- CD32: marker of HIV reservoir?
- Engineered CD8 T cells flush out HIV reservoirs
- Identical viruses form HIV reservoir

Summary by Cheleka Mpande