



OHTN 2013
RESEARCH
CONFERENCE

NOVEMBER 17-19, 2013



UNIVERSITY OF
TORONTO

Targeting HIV-1 Nef to Improve the Recognition of HIV-1 Infected Cells

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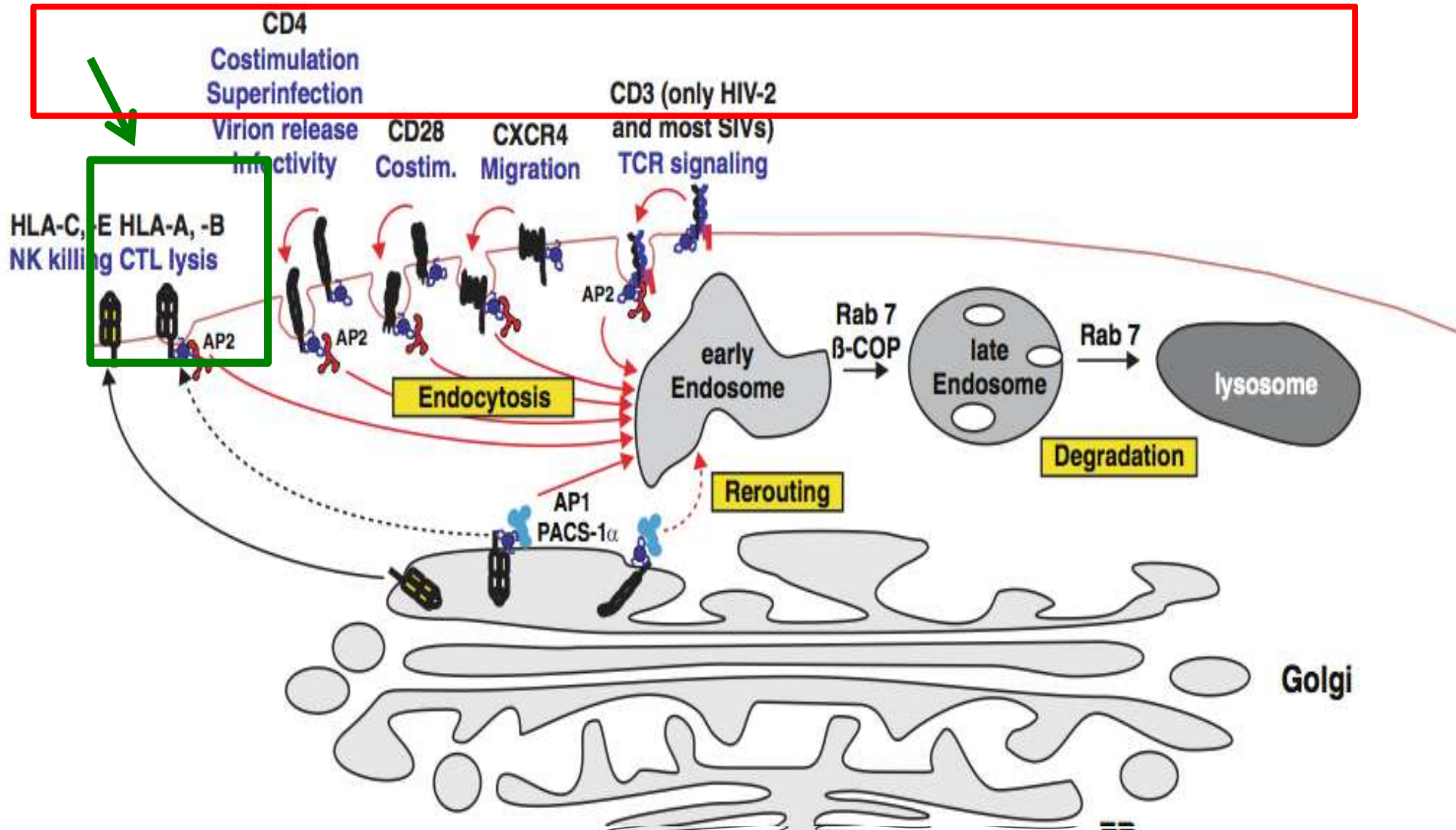
NOVEMBER 17-19, 2013

CHANGING THE COURSE OF THE
HIV PREVENTION, ENGAGEMENT AND
TREATMENT CASCADE

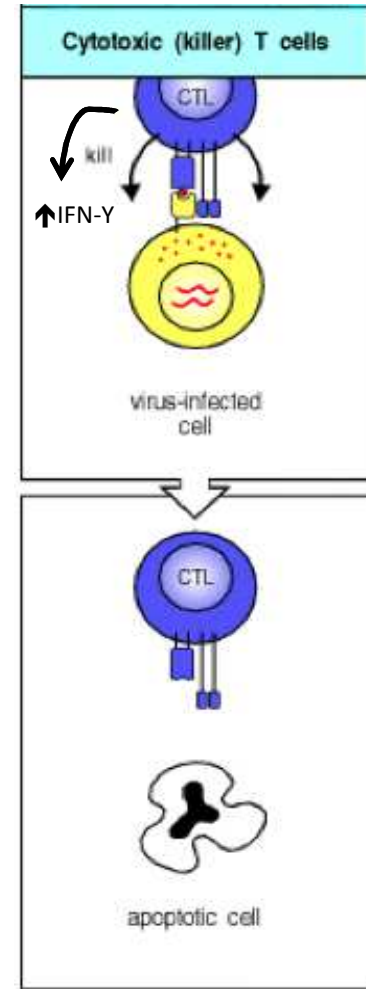
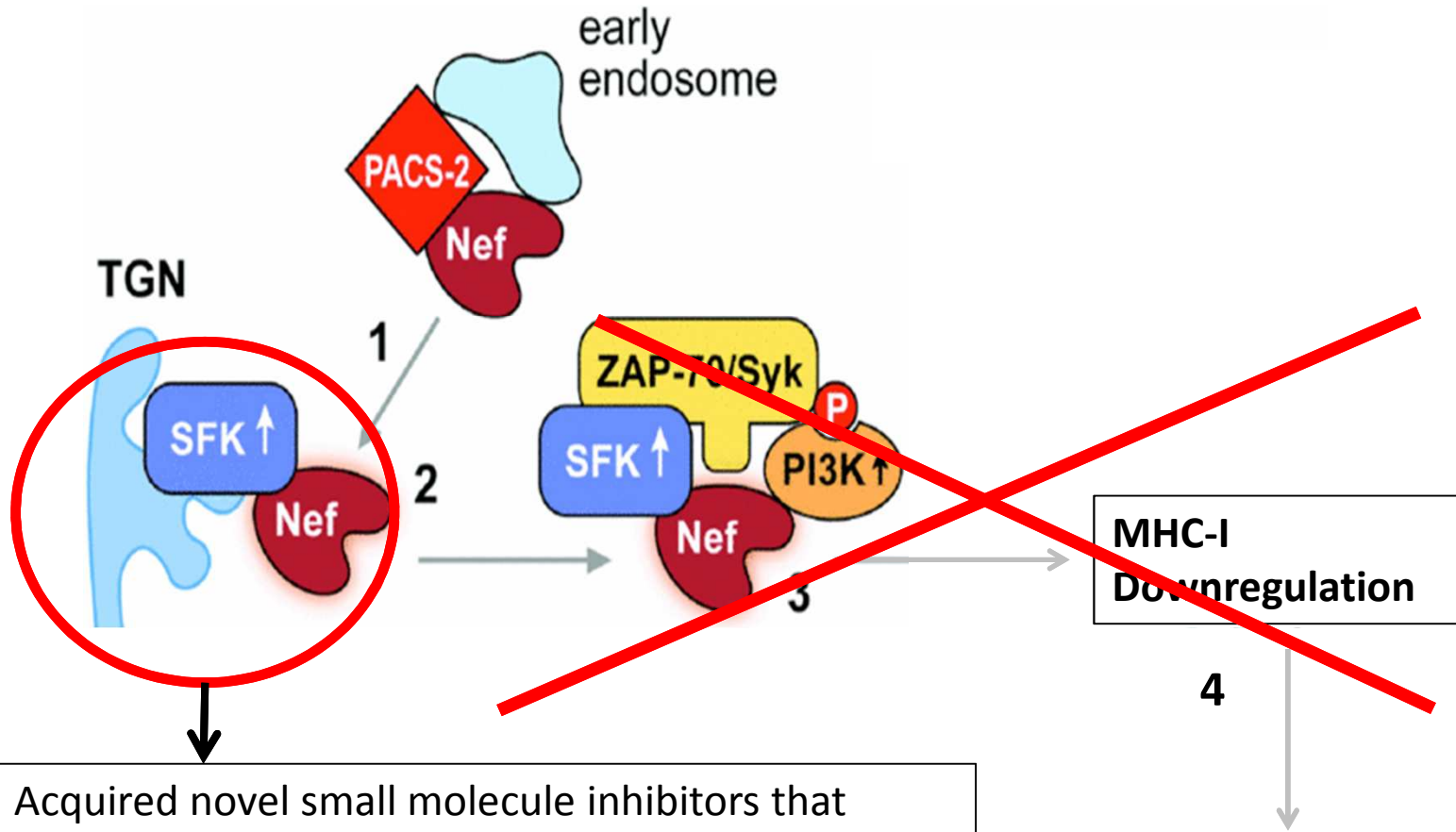
- We have no conflicts to report

HIV Nef

- HIV regulatory protein, Nef = negative effector. Nef is expressed early in the viral life cycle. Has multiple roles



Nef-mediated HLA-A/B ↓



Janeway et al. Immunobiology 6th Ed

- Acquired novel small molecule inhibitors that prevent Nef-mediated SFK activation (Dr. Smithgall, U Pittsburgh).
- These drugs have been characterized on cell lines (H9 etc.) and shown to be effective on Hck only (not present in T cells.)

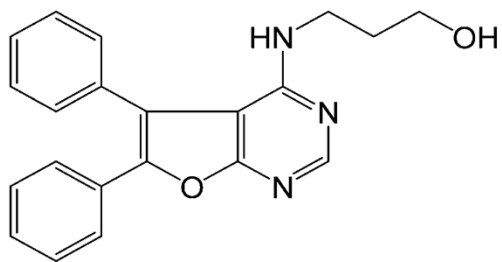
Evasion of CD8 T cell response → persistence of infected cell

Hypothesis

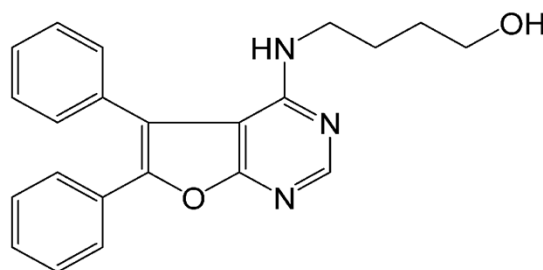
Nef protects HIV-1 infected cells from CD8 T cell mediated recognition and killing by downmodulating MHC Repressing this role of Nef could enhance CTL responses directed against the infected cell, thereby eliminating it.

Nef inhibitors – Two separate mechanisms

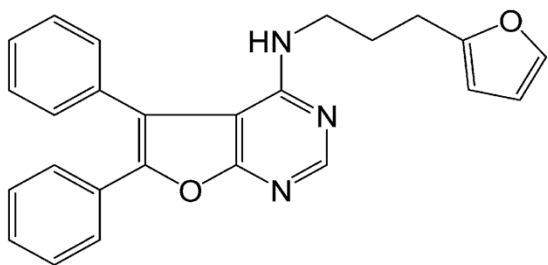
Diphenylfuopyrimidines – SFK Inhibitors



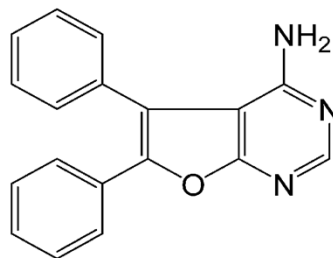
Diphenylfuopyrimidine-4-aminopropanol
DFP-4AP



Diphenylfuopyrimidine-4-aminobutanol
DFP-4AB



Diphenylfuopyrimidine-4-aminopropylfuran
DFP-4APF



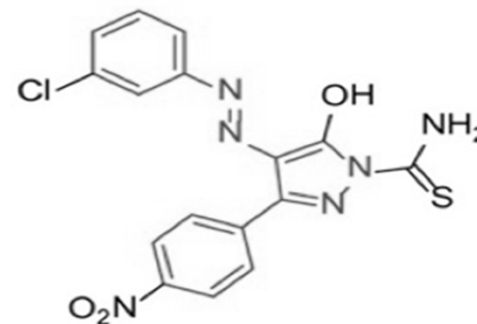
Diphenylfuopyrimidine-4-amine
DFP-4A

Bind to the ATP-binding site, Thr338, of Hck and Lyn preventing SFK phosphorylation. Shown to be Nef dependent.

Emert-Sedlak *et al.* *ACS Chem Biol.* (2009)

Emert-Sedlak *et al.* *Cell Chem. Biol.* (2013)

Diphenylpyrazole– Nef Binding



(E)-4-((3-chlorophenyl)diazenyl)-5-hydroxy-3-(4-nitrophenyl)-1H-pyrazole-1-carbothioamide
B9

Directly bind Nef, Asn126, preventing Nef interaction with SFK

Outline of Experiments

1. Characterize the Nef inhibitors on primary CD4 T cells: Can they prevent MHC-I downregulation in infected cells?
2. **Functional role:** Autologous T cell recognition assays to determine enhancement of HIV-1 specific CD8 T cell function cocultured with Nef inhibited CD4 T cells:
 - Readout of assay: IFN- γ production and CD107a degranulation

Methods - Timeline

Isolate and prime
CD4 T cells
Chronic HIV-1 on
HAART
(VL<50copies)

D=0

2

Infection of
CD4 T cells.
Three sets:
mock
(uninfected),
NL4-3 ΔNef,
and **NL4-3**
[Cultured with
drugs]

Isolate
autologous
CD8 T cells.
Rested
overnight.

5

Expt. 1: Stain
for MHC-I
levels in
infected cells

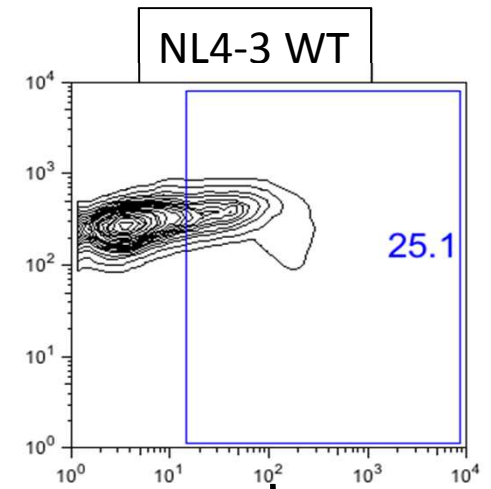
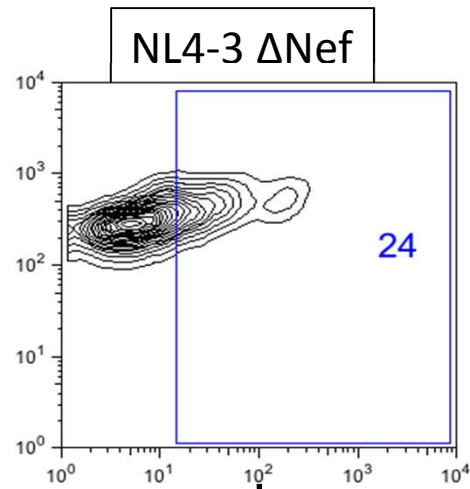
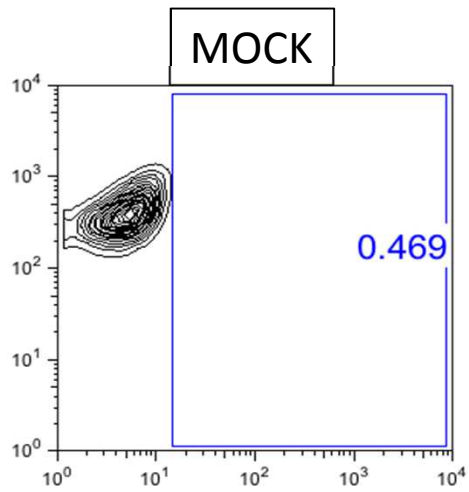
6

Expt. 2: CD8 T
cell coculture.
6h assay to
measure CD8 T
cell effector
function. **IFN-γ**
and **CD107a**

Analysis of
data. All done
by flow
cytometry.

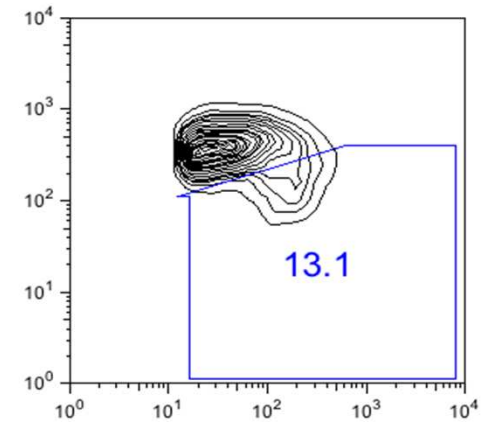
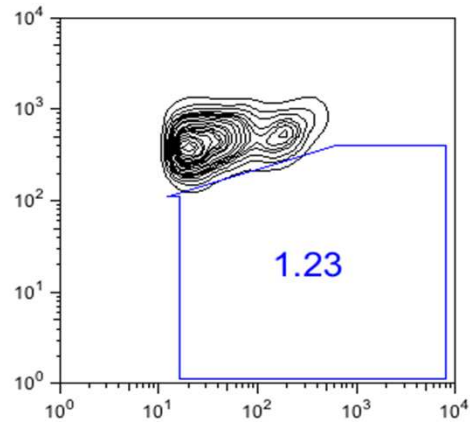
7

HIV-1 infection and MHC-I ↓



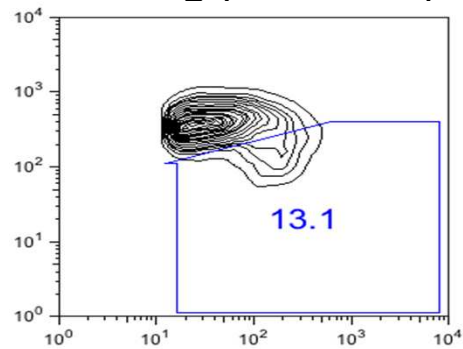
MHC-I ↑
HIV Gag →

% of MHC-I downregulated cells
within the HIV infected subset

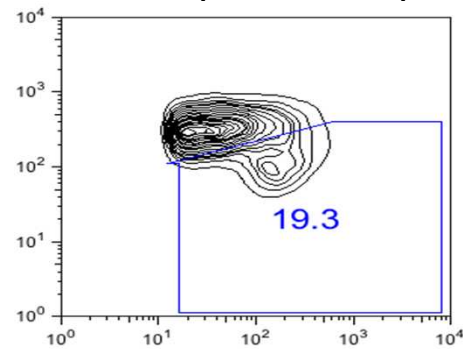


Representative Example with each of the drugs

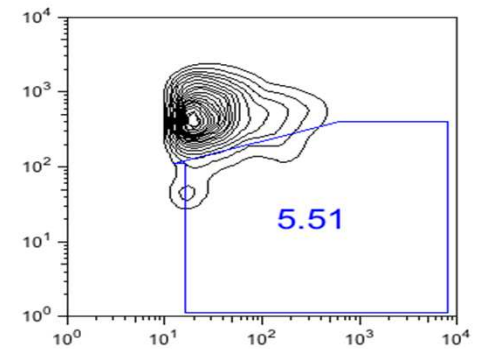
No Drug (NL4-3 WT)



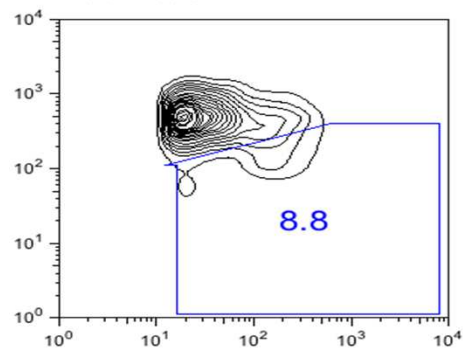
DFP-4A (backbone)



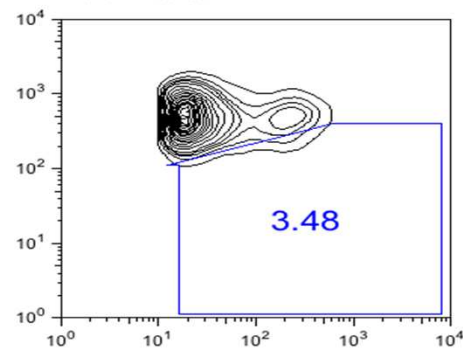
DFP-4AP



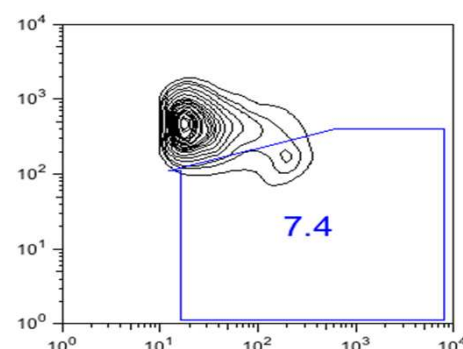
DFP-4AB



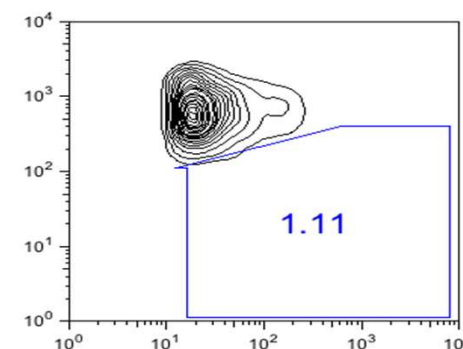
DFP-4AF



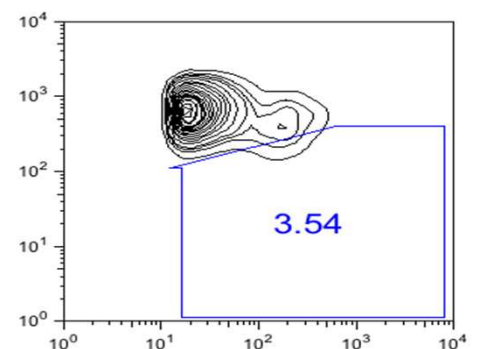
TS2



B9



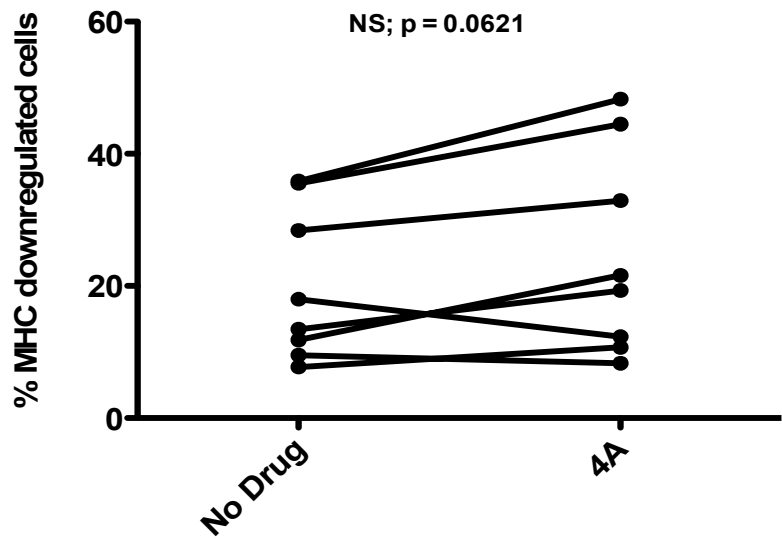
2C



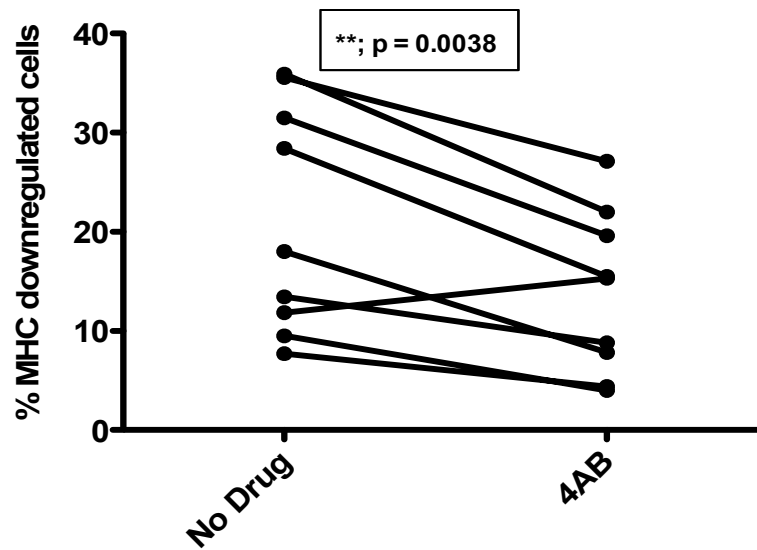
MHC-I
↑
HIV Gag
→

%MHC-I Nef-SFK inhibitors (DFP)

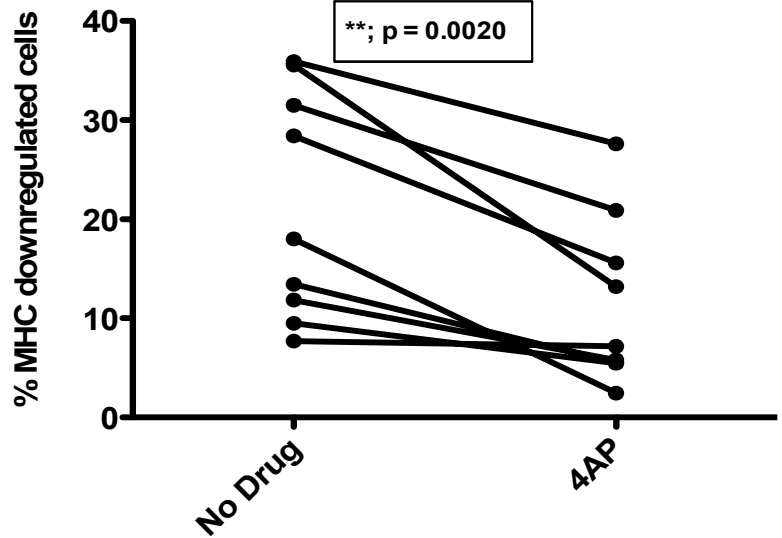
DFP-4A



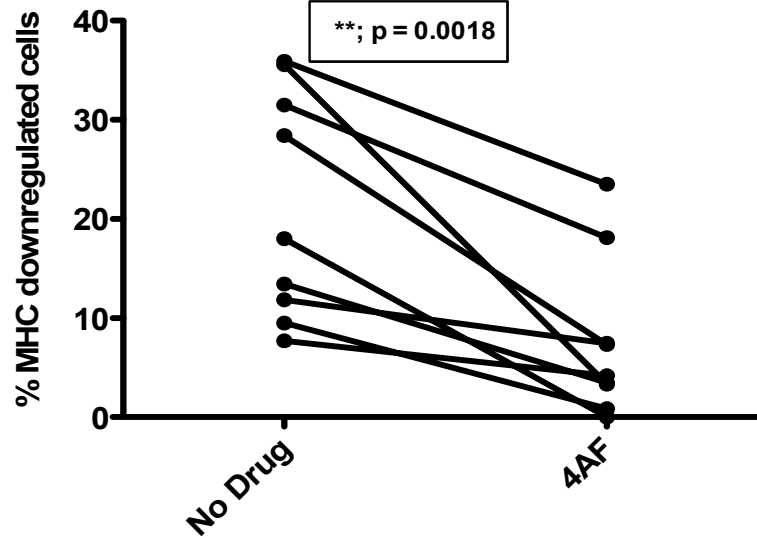
DFP-4AB



DFP-4AP

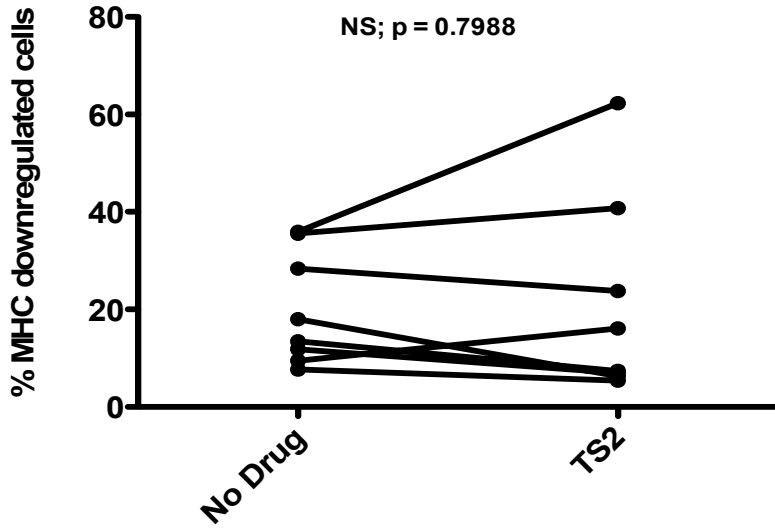


DFP-4AF

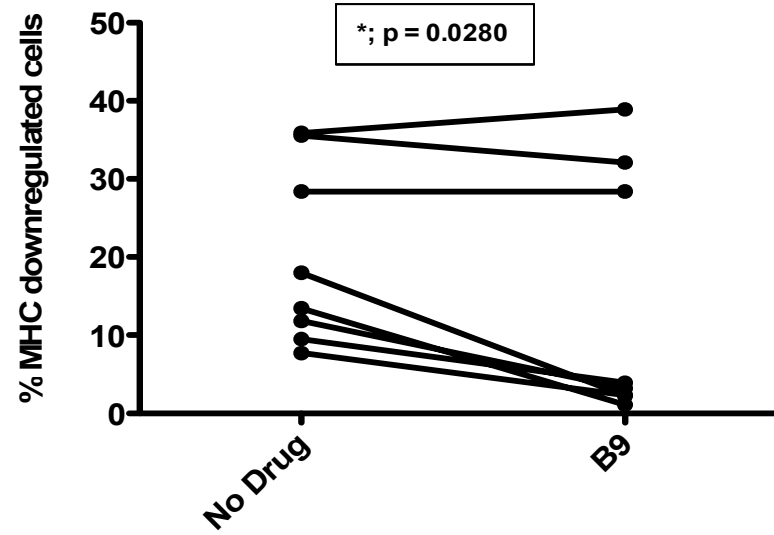


%MHC-I Nef-interacting Drugs

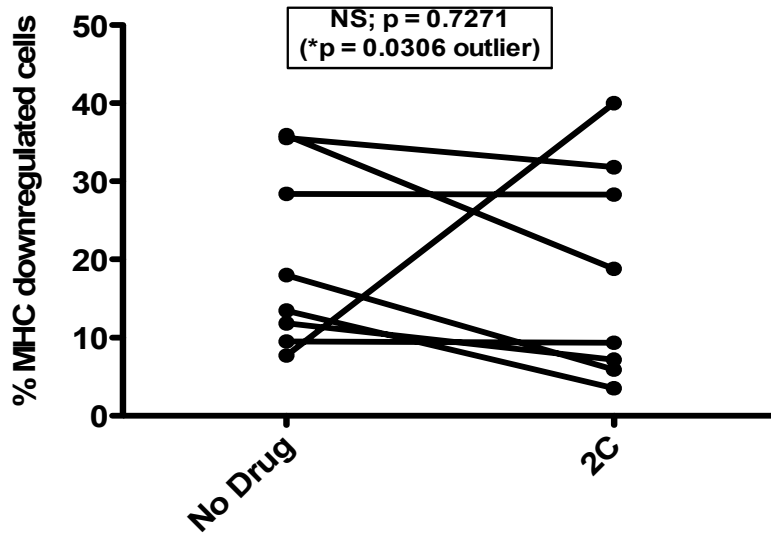
TS2



B9



2C



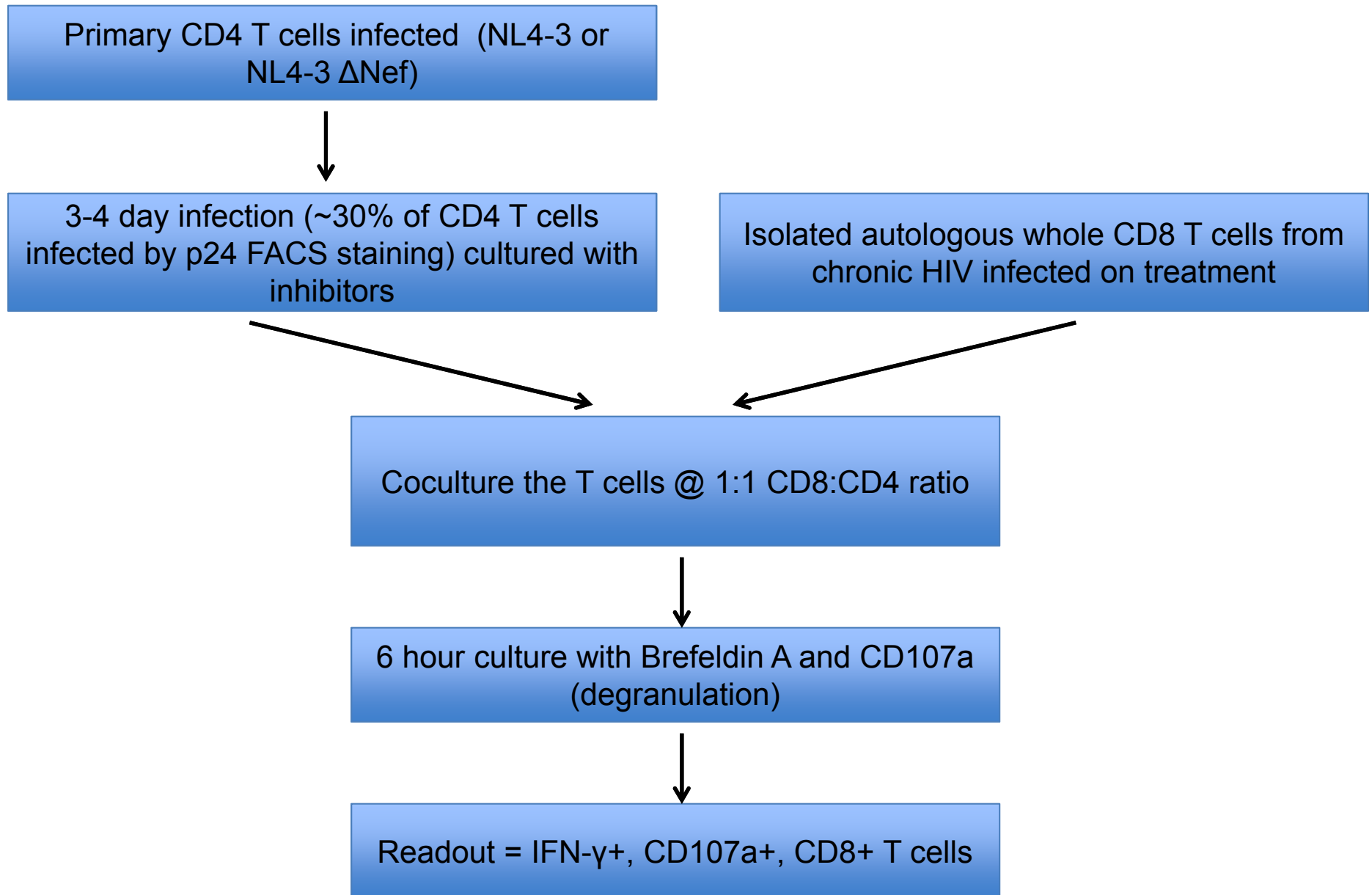
Nef inhibitors effectively prevents MHC-I ↓ compared to NL4-3 infection in the absence of drugs.

Outline of Experiments

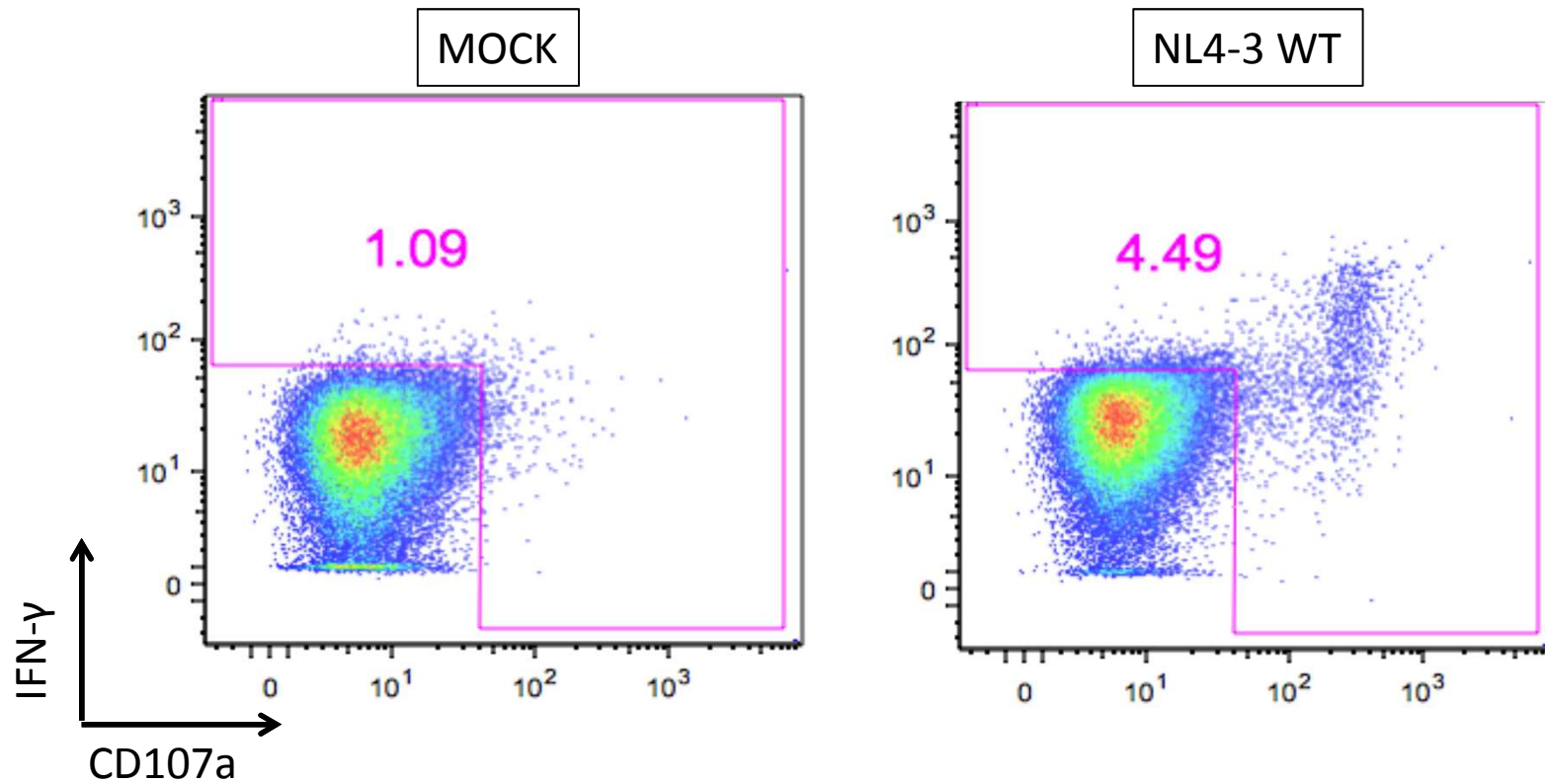
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2. Functional role: Autologous T cell recognition assays to determine enhancement of HIV-1 specific CD8 T cell function cocultured with Nef inhibited CD4 T cells:
 - Readout of assay: IFN- γ production and CD107a degranulation

T Cell Recognition Assay



T Cell Recognition Assay

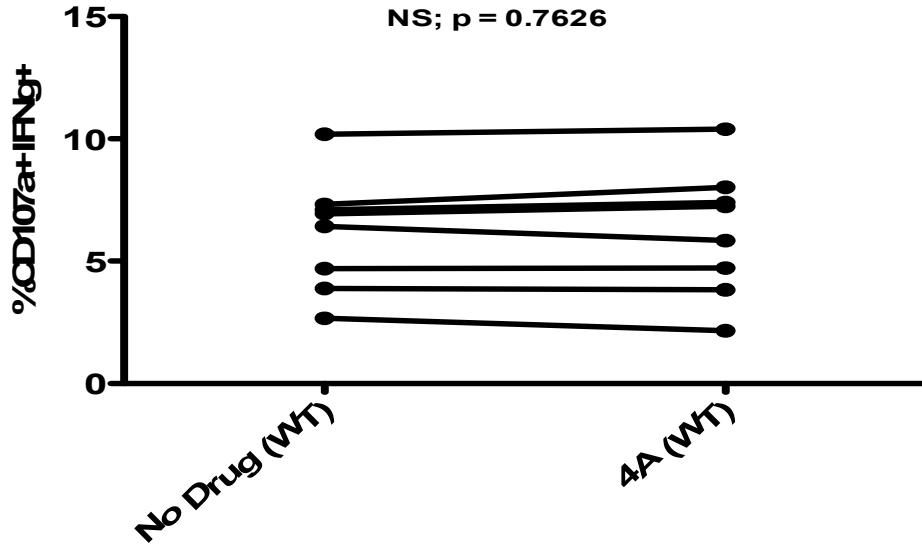


Gated on CD8 T cells

CD8 Response – Nef-SFK (DFP)

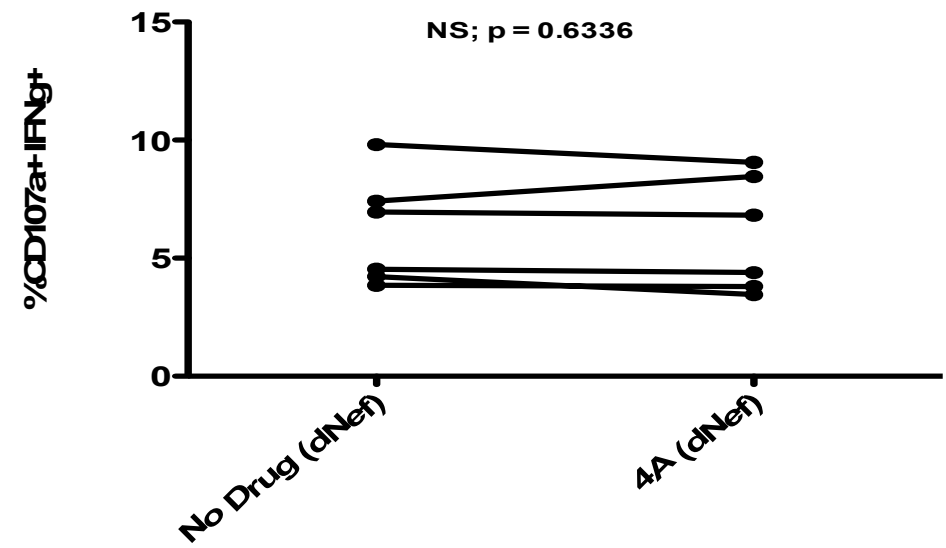
DFP-4A

NS; p = 0.7626



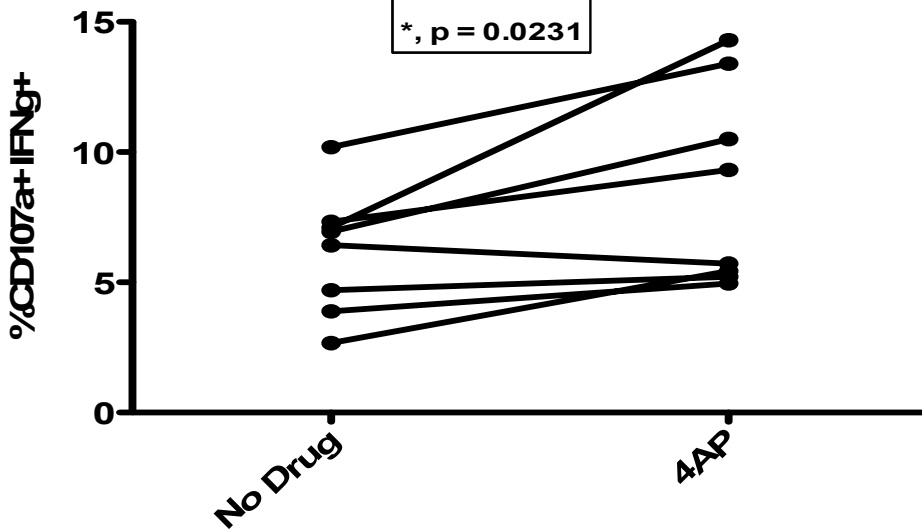
DFP-4A (dNef)

NS; p = 0.6336



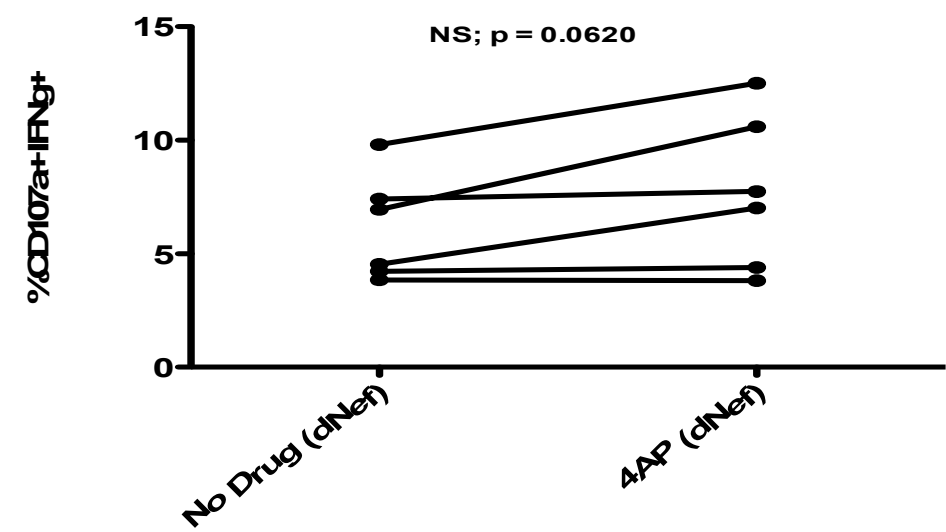
DFP-4AP

*, p = 0.0231

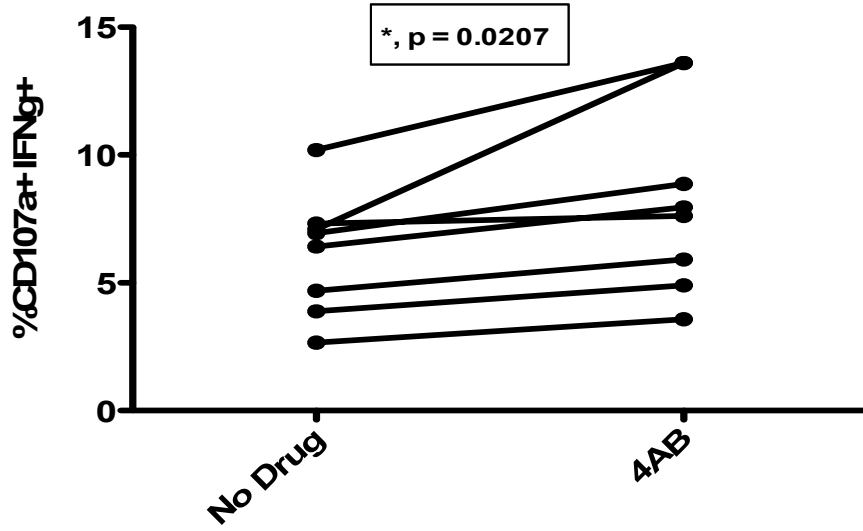


DFP-4AP (dNef)

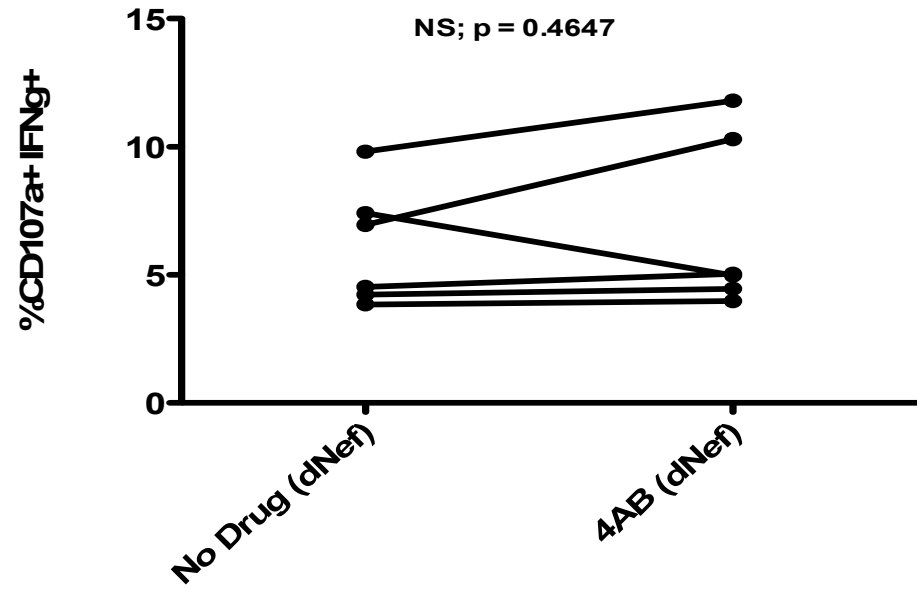
NS; p = 0.0620



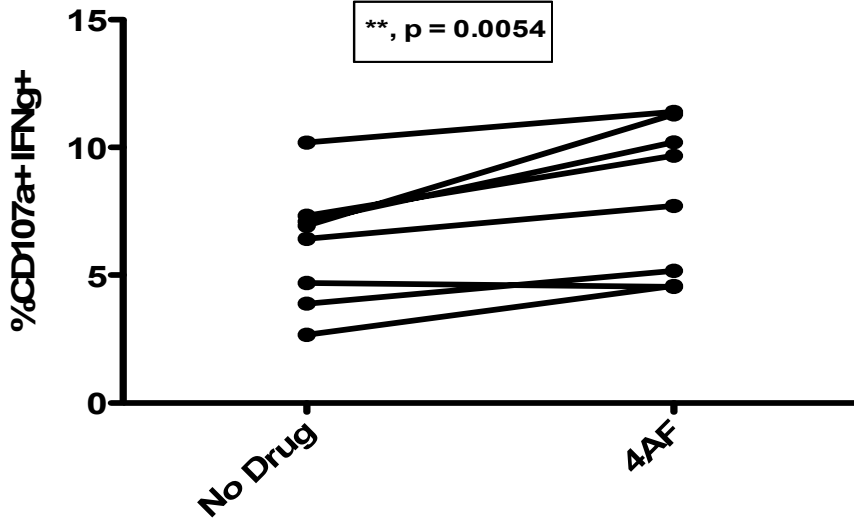
DFP-4AB



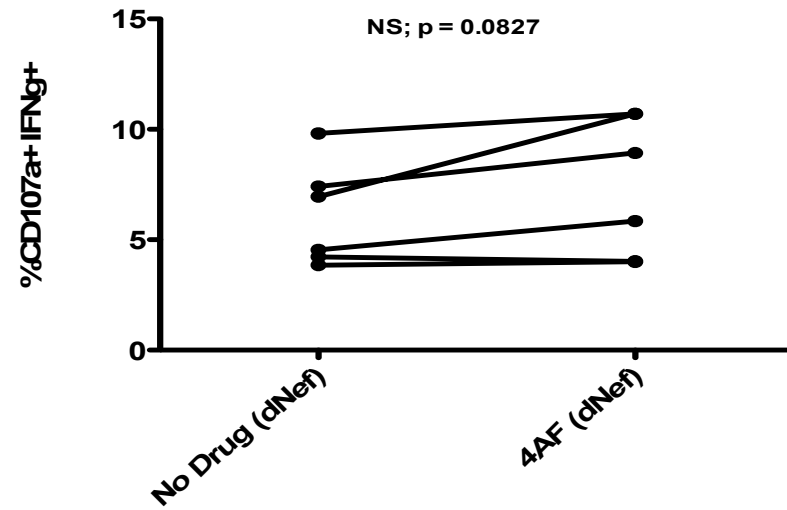
DFP-4AB (dNef)



DFP-4AF

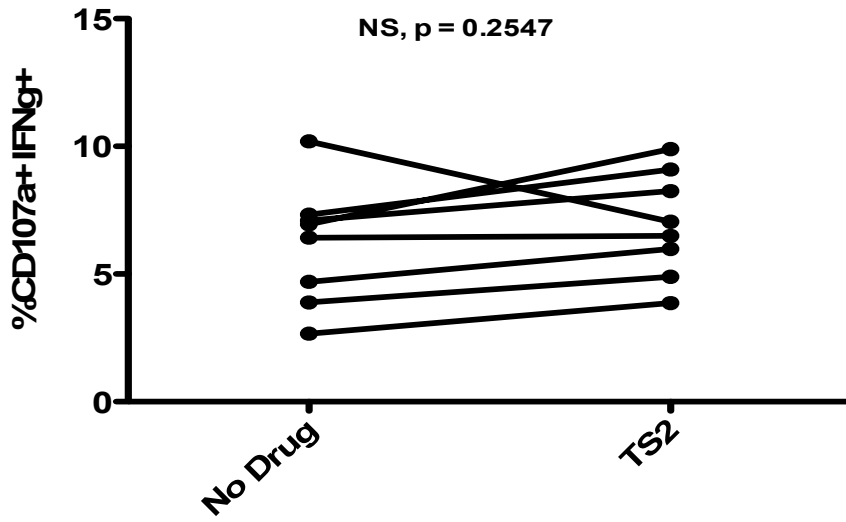


DFP-4AF (dNef)

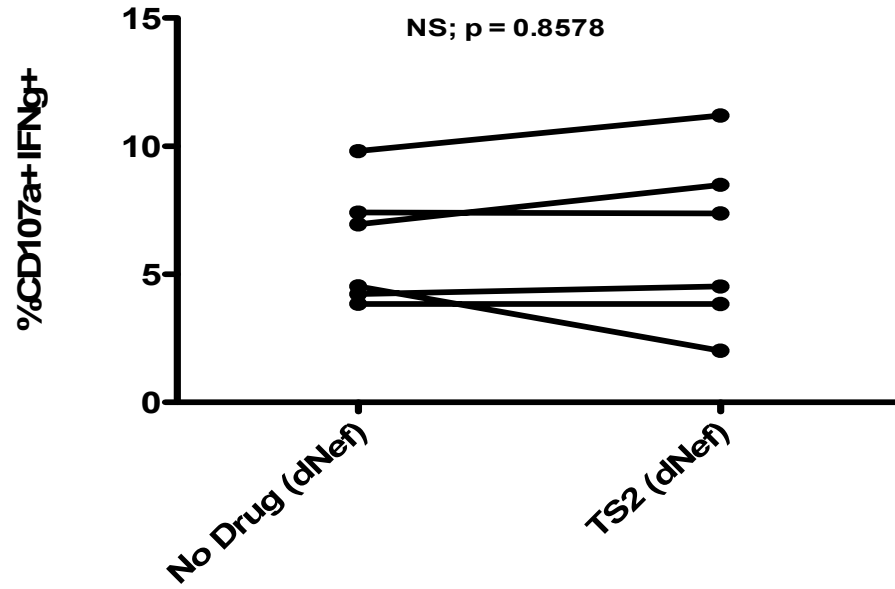


CD8 Response – Nef-interacting drugs

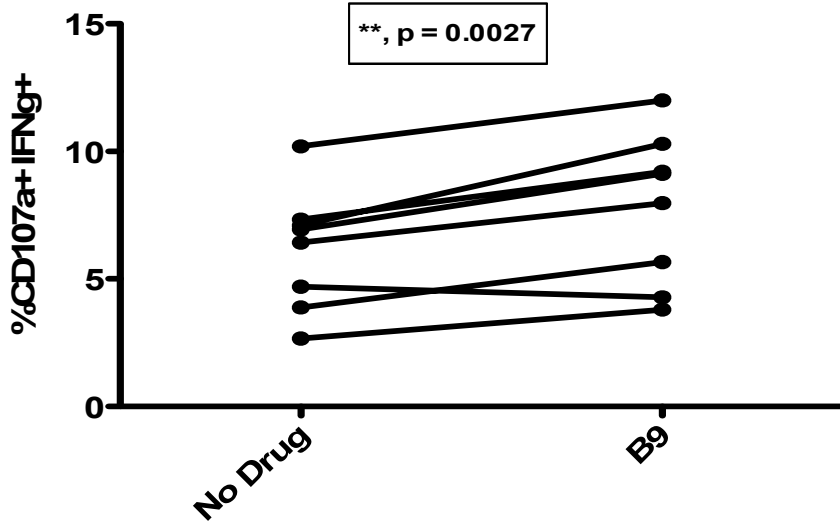
TS2



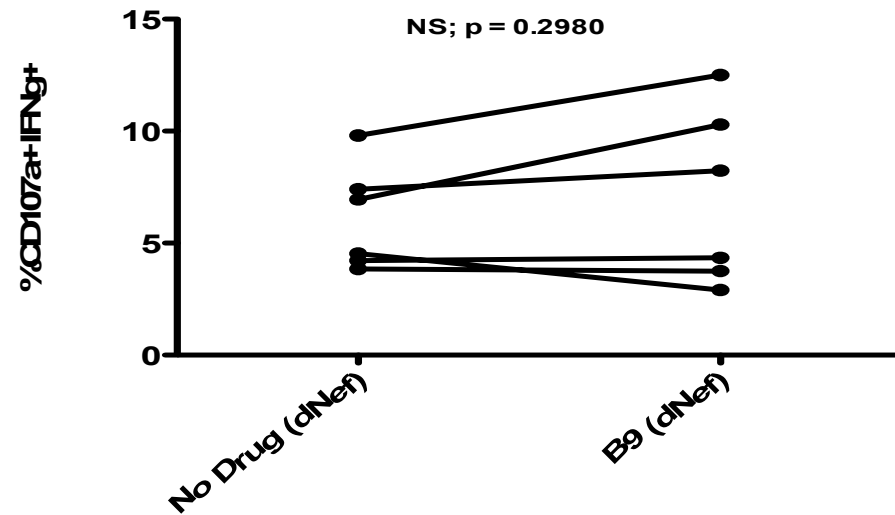
TS2 (dNef)

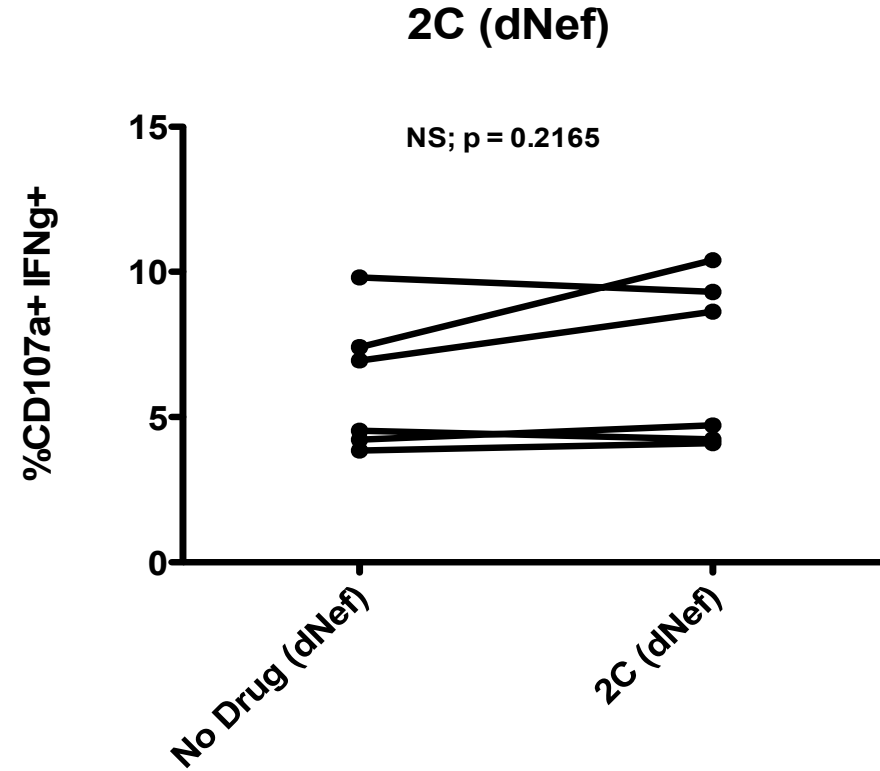
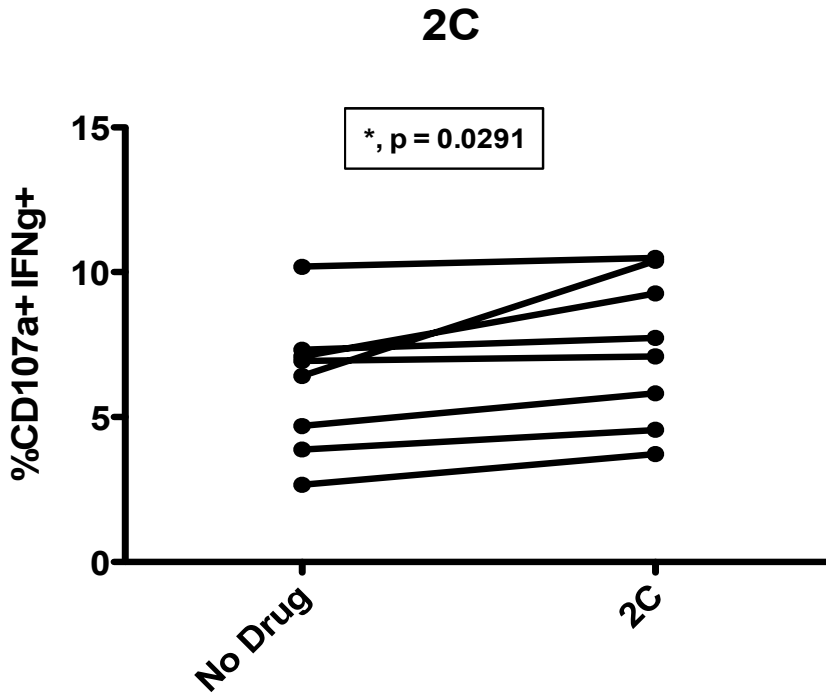


B9



B9 (dNef)





NL4-3 Δ Nef virus does not improve CD8 T cell response in the presence of drugs.

Significant, albeit moderate, improvement of CD8 T cell function observed only in the presence of Nef expression.

Summary

HIV-1 Nef:

- Novel drugs appear to **prevent MHC-I downregulation** in primary CD4 T cells.
- Suppression of MHC-I downregulation correlates with **improved CD8 T cell effector function** as measured by:
 - **↑IFN-γ** production; and
 - **↑CD107a** (degranulation)
- Effects were **Nef dependent** as evident by NL4-3 ΔNef controls.
- First study demonstrating improvement of T cell function with Nef drugs. Suggests another approach towards **HIV-1 eradication**.
- Will establish role for CD8 T cells in elimination assays investigating **long-term killing of HIV-infected cells** *in vitro* in the presence of drugs.

Acknowledgements



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Department of Medicine

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Jordan Schwartz
Elizabeth Yue
Undergrad students

Dr. Rupert Kaul's Lab

Dr. Kelly MacDonald's lab

University of Pittsburgh

Dr. Thomas Smithgall
Dr. Lori Emert-Sedlak

Blood/Leukapheresis Donors



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A teaching hospital affiliated with the University of Toronto

