



Encontro de Ligas de Infectologia de SP

Como Entender a Possibilidade da Cura da AIDS

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Conflitos de Interesse

Participa ou participou de eventos, Advisory Board, treinamentos e aulas para as seguintes empresas:

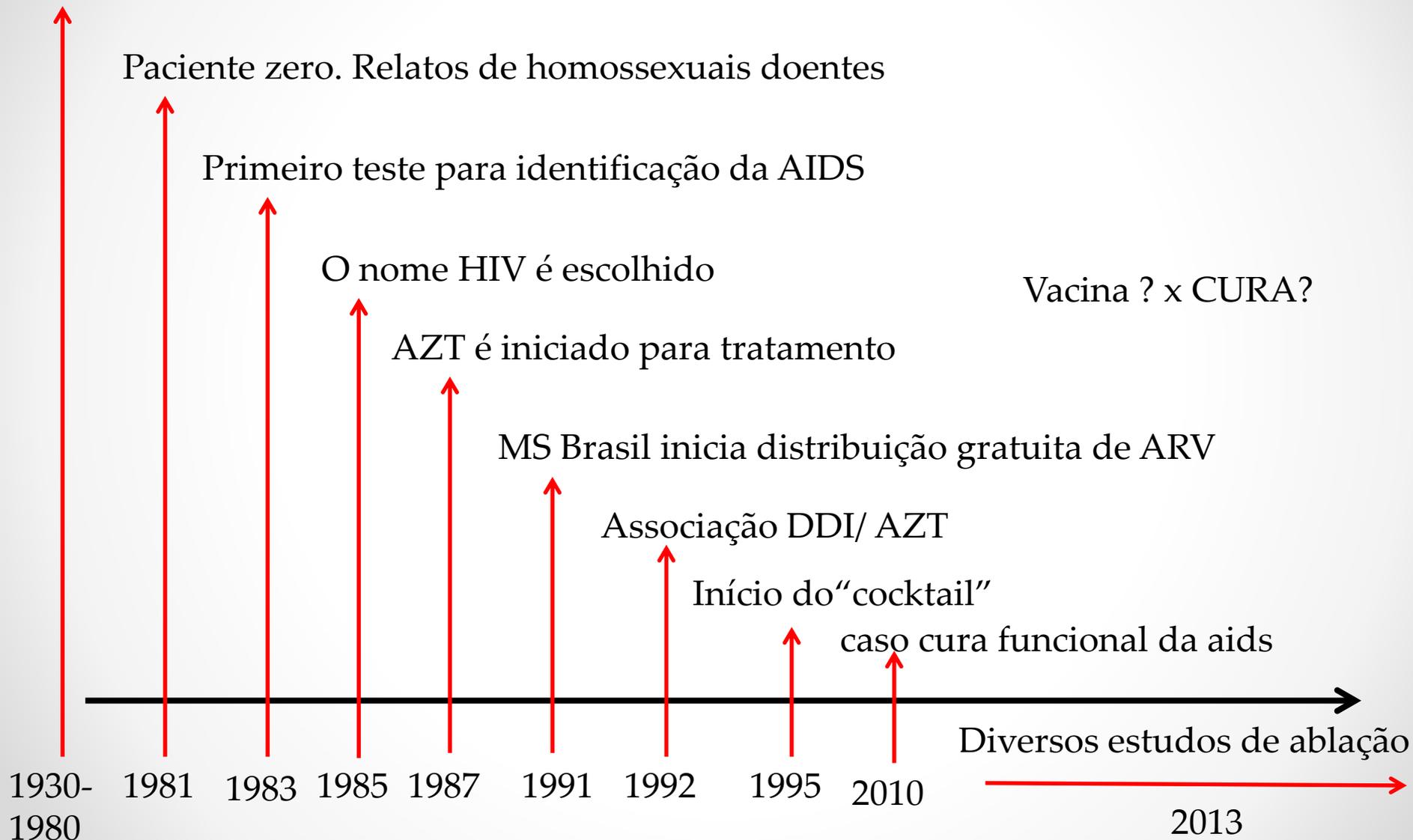
BMS

Janssen

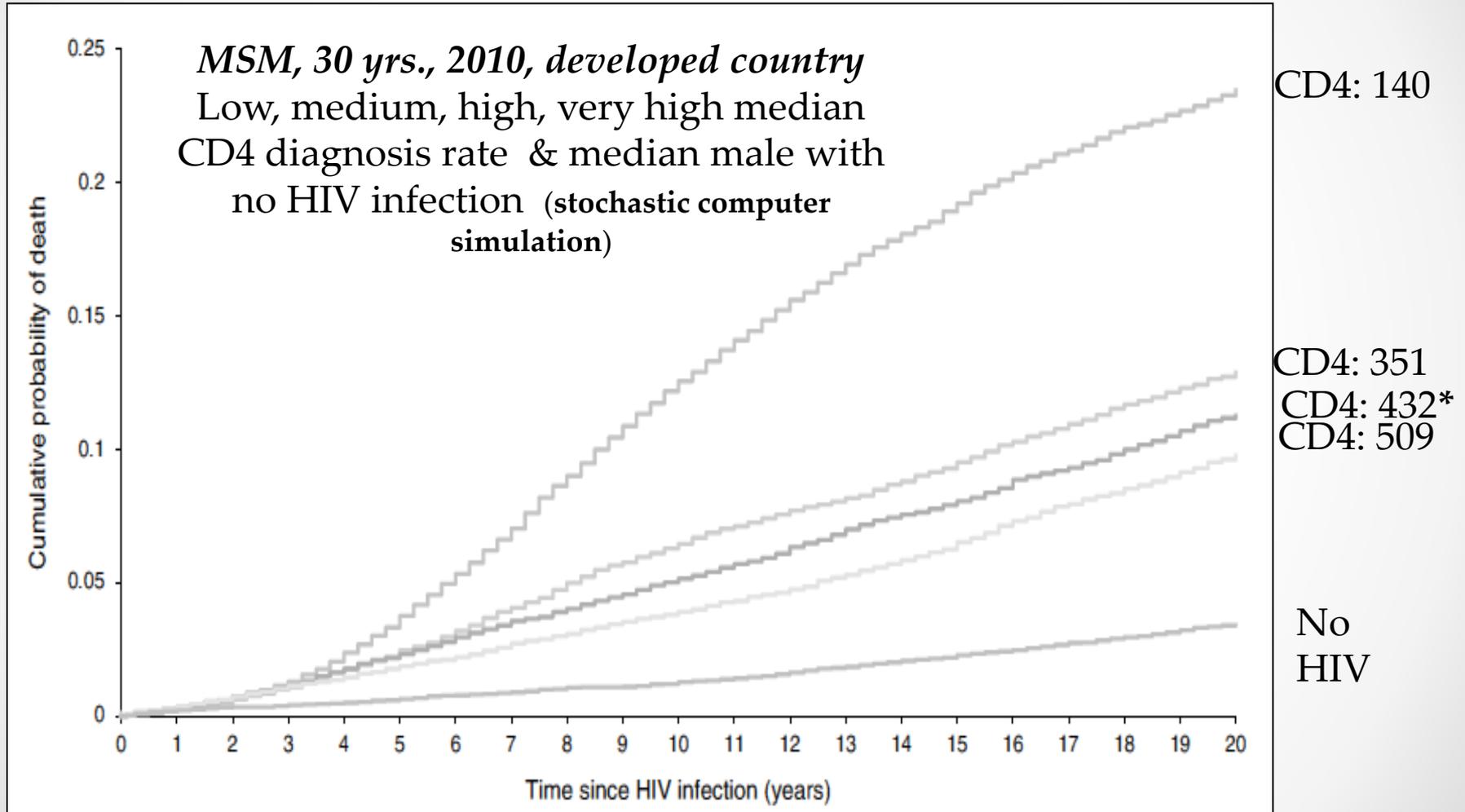
MSD

Onde estamos na história do HIV?

Fase obscura



Time to death (all-cause mortality): HIV infection by HIV diagnosis & people without HIV (Kaplan-Meier plots)



* Life expectancy: 75,0 yrs.; lost yrs: 7,0

Nakagawa F et al.: AIDS 2012; 26:335-43

Progress Towards an HIV Cure

May 21-23 2013 Institut Pasteur *30 years of HIV Science-Imagine the future*

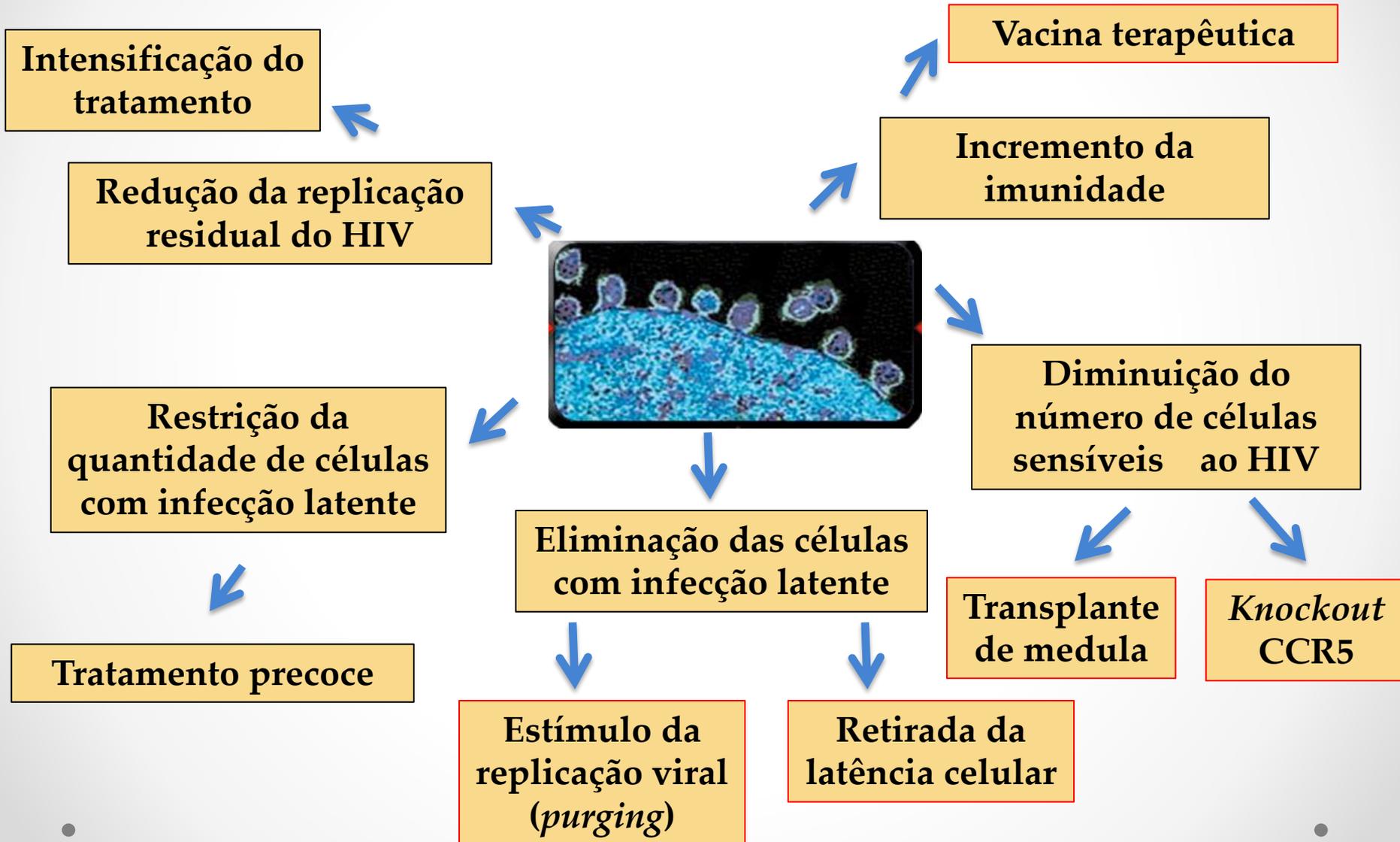


Although the barriers to a cure are real, several observations in non-human primates and humans suggest it may be possible

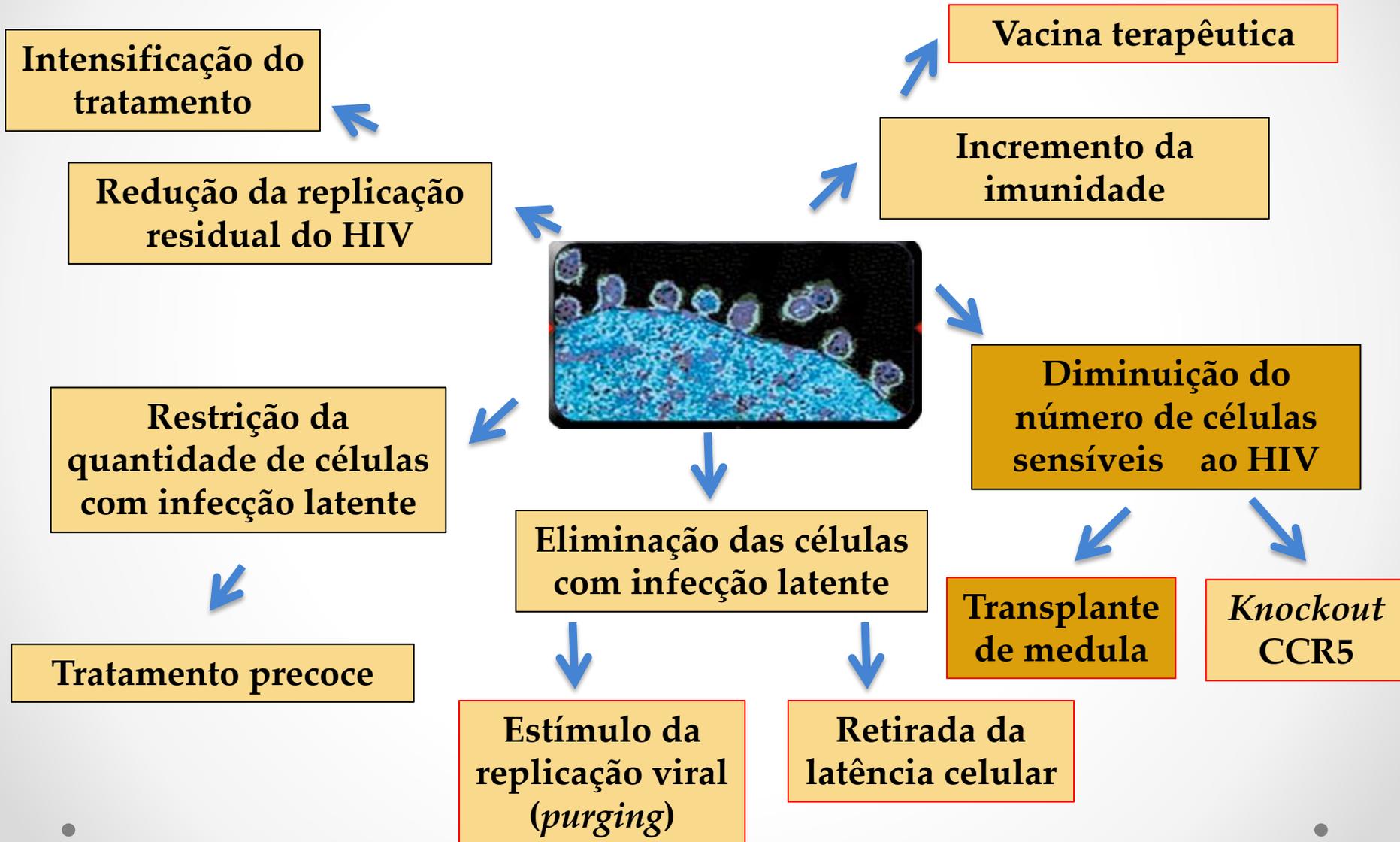
1. Early therapy to prevent spread
2. Early therapy to preserve host responses
3. Direct acting anti-latency drugs
4. Anti-inflammatory drugs
5. Therapeutic vaccination
6. Cell therapy

Steven G. Deeks
Professor of Medicine University of California, San
Francisco

Então quais os caminhos para cura e esterilização?



Então quais os caminhos para cura e esterilização?



HIV/AIDS: possibilidades de cura

- **HIV infecção:**
 - experiências clínicas de sucesso (limitadas)
 - latência & reservatórios do HIV (“drug-free control”)
 - HIV: cura “funcional”
 - HIV: cura “viroológica” (“sterilizing”)
- **HIV doença: AIDS**
 - AIDS: eliminação da doença impedindo novas transmissões
 - “AIDS-free world”

AIDS – Qual Cura existe até o momento?

Experiências clínicas pontuais de sucesso

- **“Berlin patient” e “Boston patients”**
- **“Mississippi baby”**
- **“VISCONTI study”**

“O paciente Berlim”

Long-Term Control of HIV by CCR5 Delta32/ Delta32 Stem-Cell Transplantation

Gero Hütter, M.D., Daniel Nowak, M.D., Maximilian Mossner, B.S.,
Susanne Ganepola, M.D., Arne Müßig, M.D., Kristina Allers, Ph.D.,
Thomas Schneider, M.D., Ph.D., Jörg Hofmann, Ph.D., Claudia Kücherer, M.D.,
Olga Blau, M.D., Igor W. Blau, M.D., Wolf K. Hofmann, M.D.,
and Eckhard Thiel, M.D.

N ENGL J MED 360:7 NEJM.ORG FEBRUARY 12, 2009

Infection with the human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) requires the presence of a CD4 receptor and a chemokine receptor, principally chemokine receptor 5 (CCR5). Homozygosity for a 32-bp deletion in the CCR5 allele provides resistance against HIV-1 acquisition. We transplanted stem cells from a donor who was homozygous for CCR5 delta32 in a patient with acute myeloid leukemia and HIV-1 infection. The patient remained without viral rebound 20 months after transplantation and discontinuation of antiretroviral therapy. This outcome demonstrates the critical role CCR5 plays in maintaining HIV-1 infection.

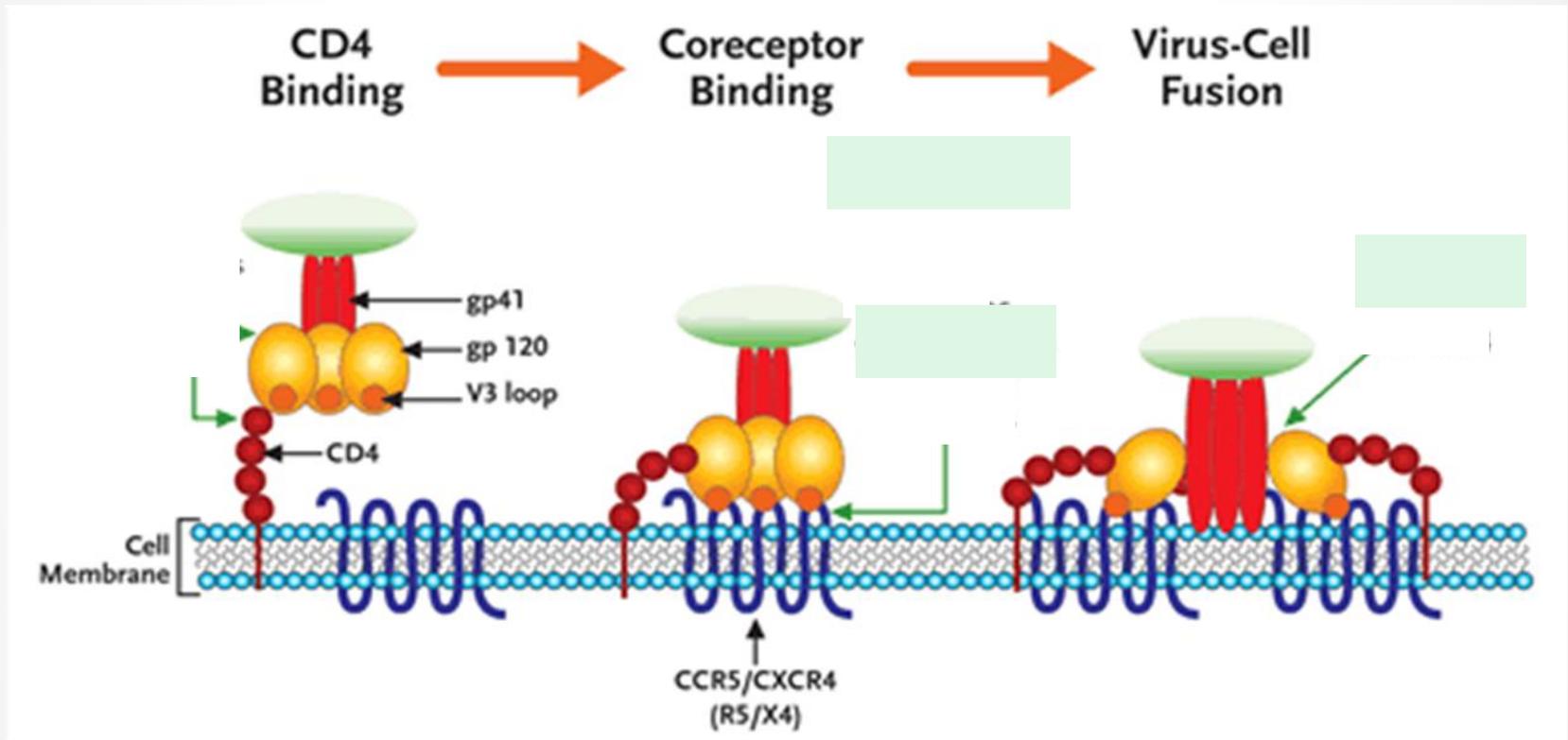


“The Berlin Patient” Timothy Brown with HIV cure researchers and physicians at an amfAR Congressional briefing in June 2012, from left to right: Paula Cannon, Dr. Peter Hunt, Brown, Dr. Susan J. Blumenthal, Dr. Keith Jerome, Dr. Robert Siliciano

“the Berlin Patient”: free of replicable HIV for more than half a dozen years, since a bone marrow transplant from a donor whose immune system was genetically resistant to HIV

HIV & CCR5 Delta32/Delta32

(homozygosity: 32-bp deletion)

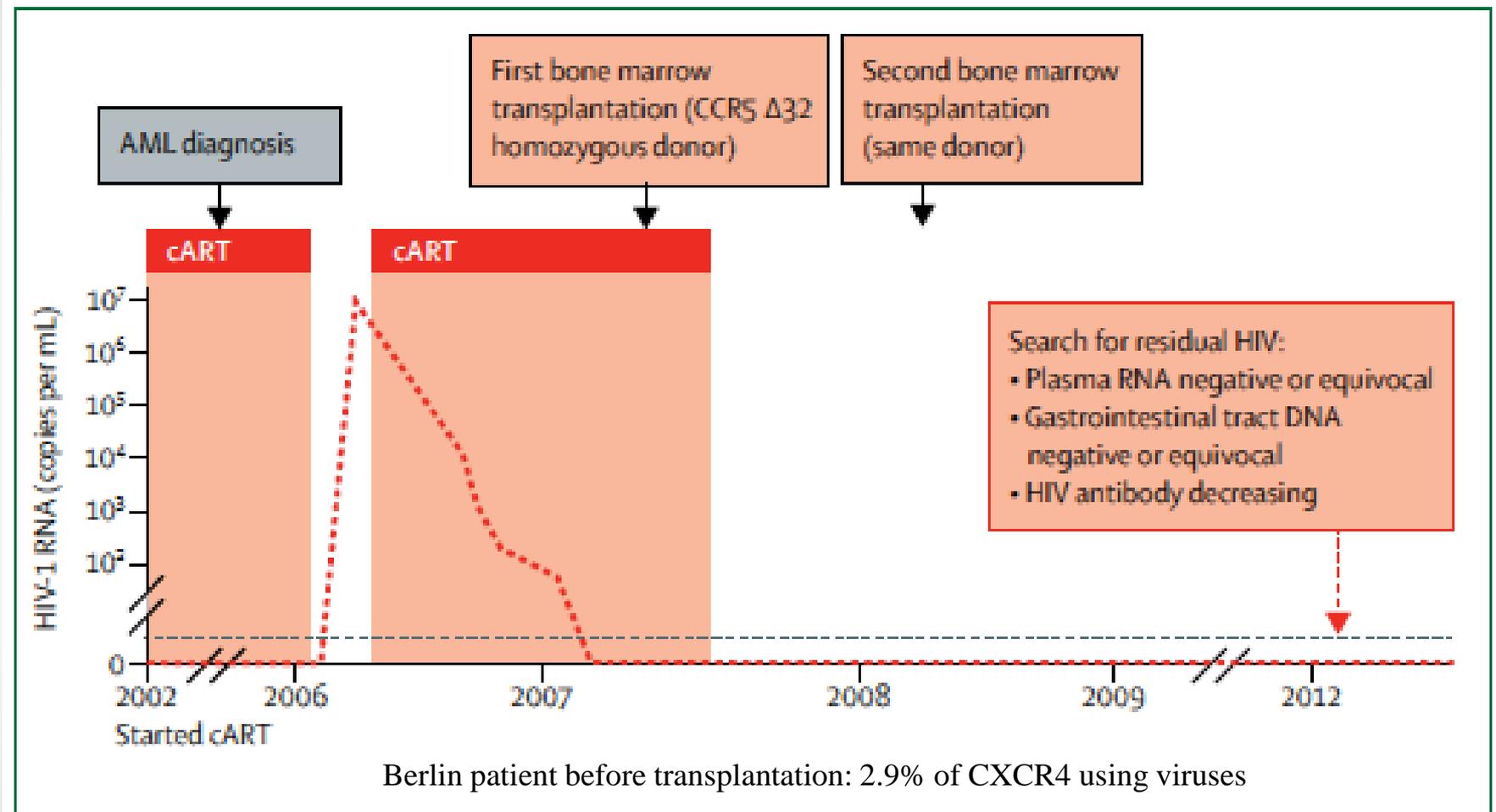


$\Delta 32$ Homozygous
 $\Delta 32/\Delta 32$

2 $\Delta 32$ alelos
(1% prevalence)

Resistant to HIV

Tratamento do “paciente Berlim”: *timeline*



limite de detecção: 1 cp/mL nos testes pós transplante
AML=leucemia mielóide aguda cART= ART combinada

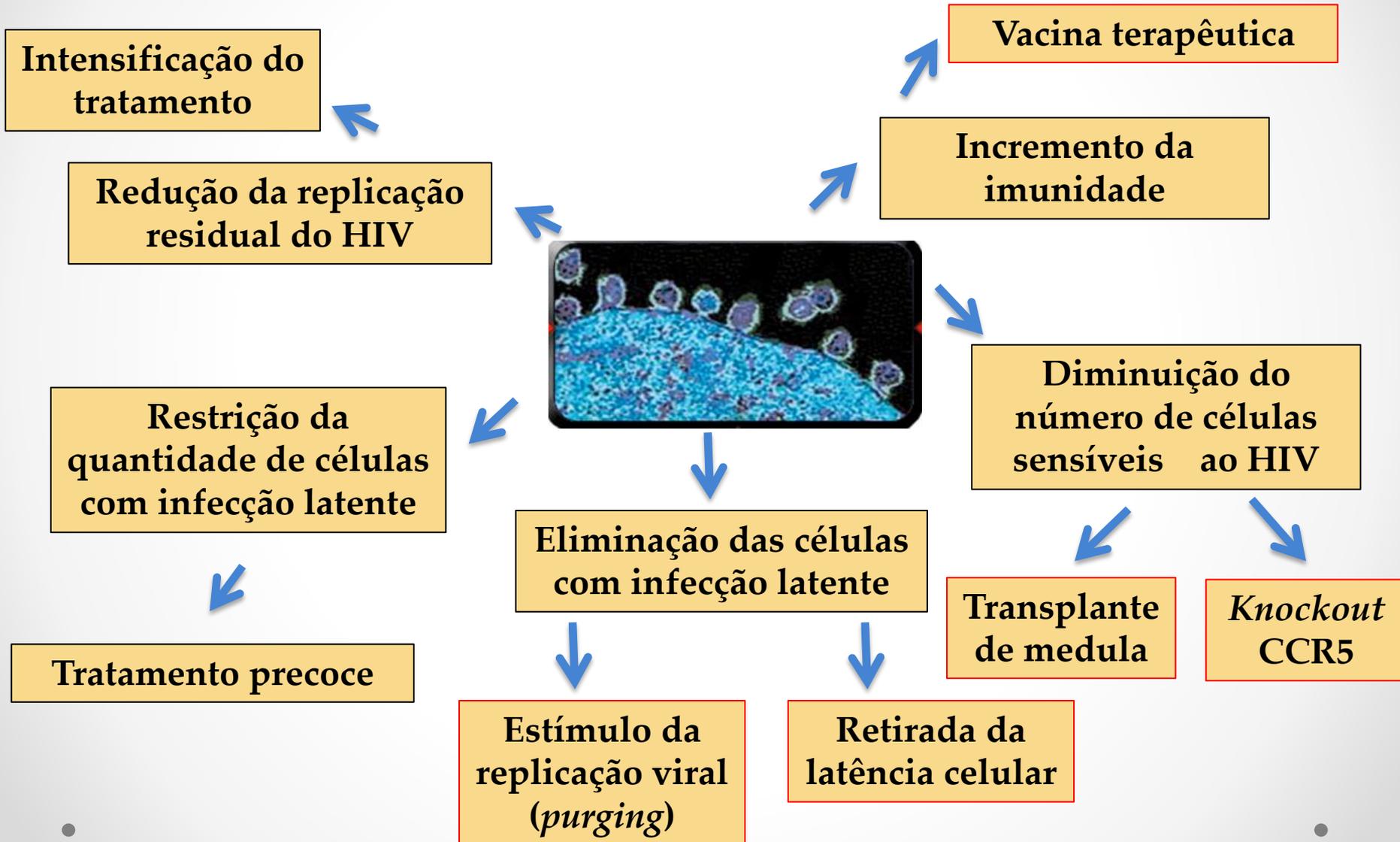
The “Boston patients” TMO com “GvH”

- **Boston patients:** ambos transplantados (TMO) para tratamento de linfoma em 2008 e 2010. ARVs mantidos após o TMO
- **Oito meses após TMO:** *“not detect any sign of HIV in the blood”*
- **Início de 2013: interrupção dos ARVs em ambos**
A seguir: *“they appeared to remain HIV-free”*
- **Julho 2013:** *“they may have been cured”*
- **Rebound:** em agosto & novembro de 2013
- **Ambos pacientes:** seguem em *“good health and back on ARV therapy”*

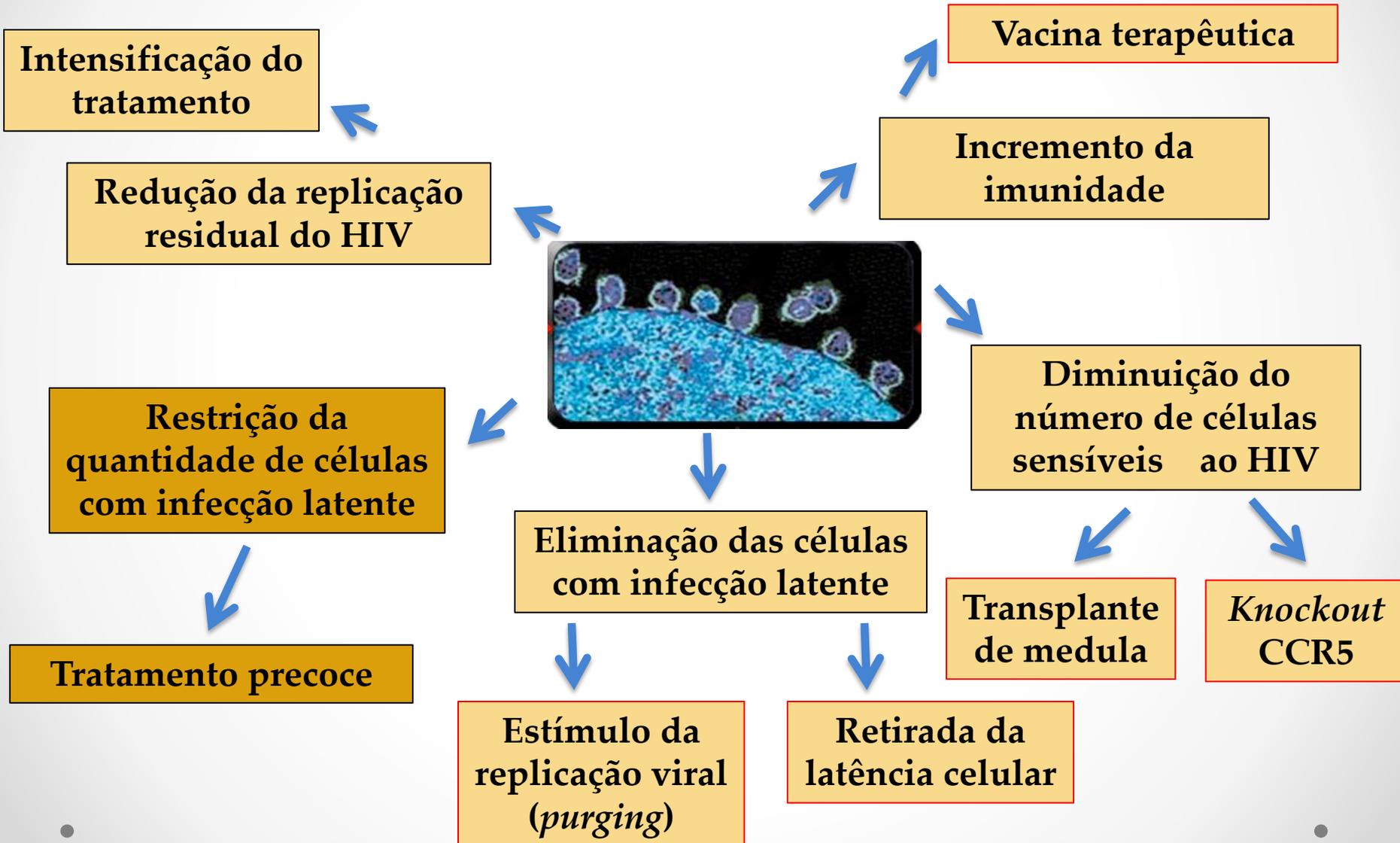
Barcelona Patient

- 2013
- Linfoma
- Transplante cordão umbilical
- 3 meses sem HIV
- Óbito por reativação do linfoma

Então quais os caminhos para cura e esterilização?



Então quais os caminhos para cura e esterilização?



“The Mississippi baby”

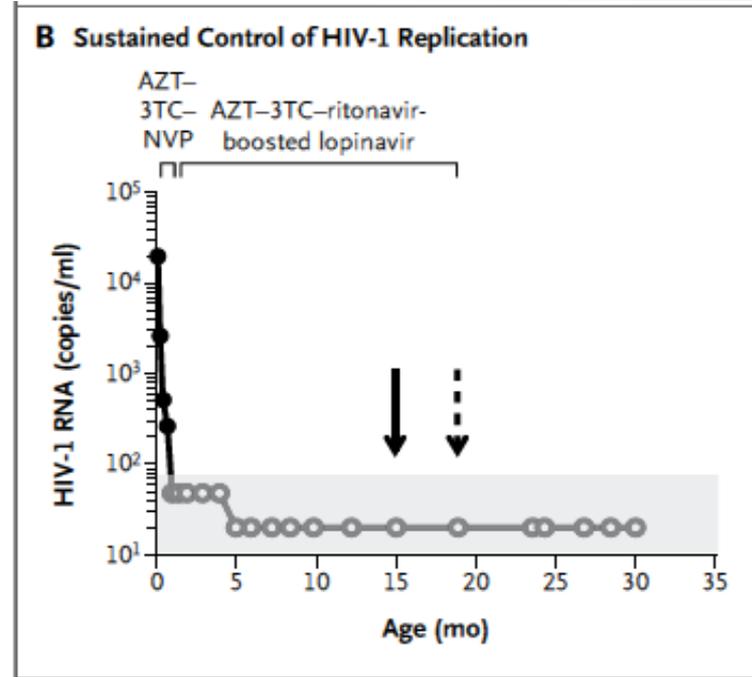
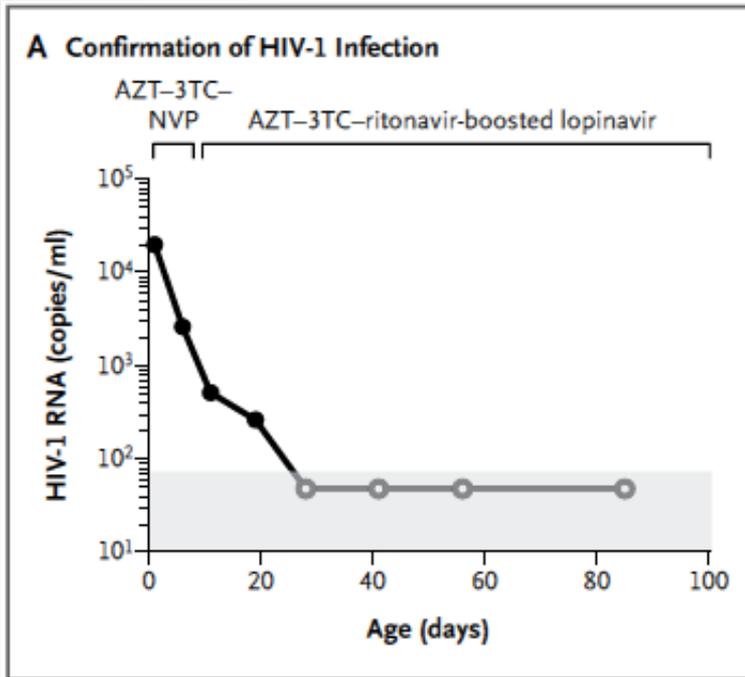
Absence of Detectable HIV-1 Viremia after Treatment Cessation in an Infant

Deborah Persaud, M.D., Hannah Gay, M.D., Carrie Ziemniak, M.S., Ya Hui Chen, B.A., Michael Piatak, Jr., Ph.D., Tae-Wook Chun, Ph.D., Matthew Strain, M.D., Ph.D., Douglas Richman, M.D., and Katherine Luzuriaga, M.D.

N Engl J Med 2013. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1302976

An infant born to a woman with human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) infection began receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART) 30 hours after birth owing to high-risk exposure. ART was continued when detection of HIV-1 DNA and RNA on repeat testing met the standard diagnostic criteria for infection. After therapy was discontinued (when the child was 18 months of age), levels of plasma HIV-1 RNA, proviral DNA in peripheral-blood mononuclear cells, and HIV-1 antibodies, as assessed by means of clinical assays, remained undetectable in the child through 30 months of age. This case suggests that very early ART in infants may alter the establishment and long-term persistence of HIV-1 infection.

“The Mississippi baby”



Panel A: HIV-1 RNA levels indicating confirmed HIV-1 infection (positive values in plasma at four time points before and after the initiation of ART); decline in the viral load was biphasic, typically seen during effective ART. **Panel B:** HIV-1 RNA levels indicating sustained control of HIV-1 replication during ART and after the discontinuation of therapy

solid arrow = last time that prescriptions for ART were filled (at 15 months of age); **dashed arrow** = last administration of ART (at 18 months of age). **solid circles** = detectable HIV-1 RNA; **open circles** = undetectable HIV-1 RNA; **shaded area** = limit of detection of the plasma viral-load assay

Specialized Studies to Assess Persistence of HIV-1 Infection in the Child

Sample Type	Quantity	Cells Tested	
		no. of cells or plasma volume	no. of positive replicates/ no. of wells
Total proviral DNA			
PBMCs			
At 24 mo	<2.7 copies/10 ⁶ cells	122,000	0/2
At 26 mo	4.2 copies/10 ⁶ cells†	113,000	1/6
Resting CD4+ T cells			
At 24 mo	<3.5 copies/10 ⁶ cells	96,500	0/3
At 26 mo	<2.5 copies/10 ⁶ cells	134,000	0/6
PBMCs enriched for activated CD4+ T cells			
At 24 mo	<2.2 copies/10 ⁶ cells	154,000	0/6
At 26 mo	<2.6 copies/10 ⁶ cells	130,000	0/6
Monocyte-derived adherent cells			
At 24 mo	37.6 copies/10 ⁶ cells‡	14,300	1/3
At 26 mo	<11.5 copies/10 ⁶ cells	29,000	0/6
Residual viremia in plasma			
At 24 mo	1 copy/ml	4 ml	3/3
At 26 mo	<2 copies/ml	4 ml	0/4
Infectious virus recovery at 24 mo	<0.05 IUPM§	22 × 10 ⁶ resting CD4+ T cells	0/22

PBMC = peripheral-blood mononuclear cells.

†Limit of detection: 2.9 cps/10⁶ cells

- ‡Limit of detection was 23.3 cps/10⁶ cells.

§No replication-competent HIV-1 recovered.



CROI 2013 – Deborah Persaud
The Mississippi baby

**Baby born with HIV
apparently cured
Mar 4, 2013**

**How will the HIV cure
affect local treatments?**

**Clinical trials of exposed
infants treated with ART
recommended**

Cura funcional? *Sterilizing?*



“*Estudo VISCONTI*”: racional

HIV controllers: pacientes que espontaneamente controlam a replicação viral, com indetectabilidade por muitos anos

- Questão: é factível para outros pacientes alcançar o mesmo status?
- Remissão e cura funcional

Tratamento precoce durante a infecção primária proporciona *benefícios a longo prazo*

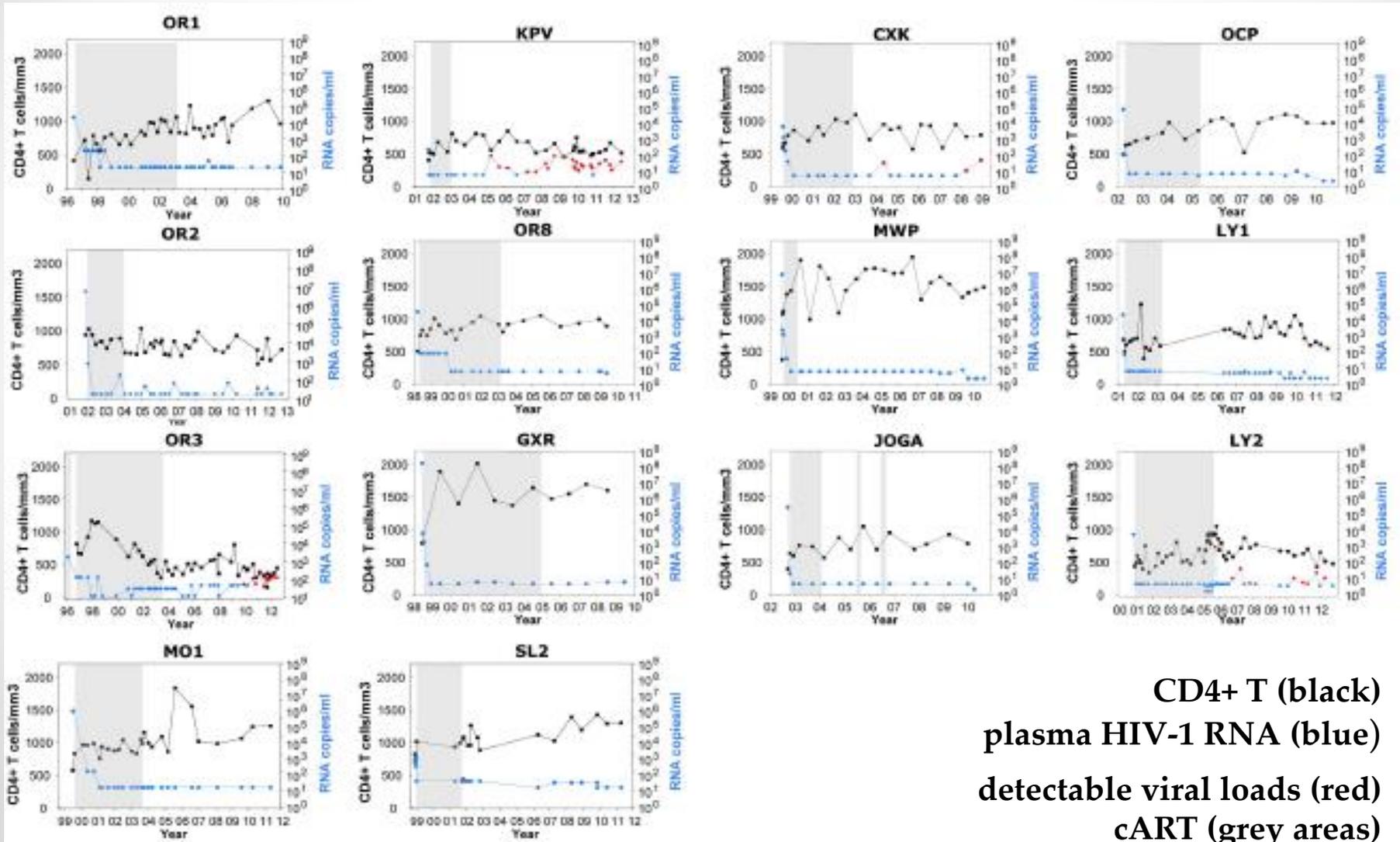
- 1) replicação viral residual;
- 2) diversidade e reservatórios virais
- 3) imunidade inata e de células T e B
- 4) restauração imune

Vantagens:

- contagens de células CD4 são mais elevadas
- *rebound* viral ocorre mais tarde (e em nível inferior) após a descontinuação do tratamento, quando iniciado durante a infecção primária

“Estudo VISCONTI” ...cura funcional ?

HIV infecção 1^a: TARV precoce (<6m.) => prolongado controle da viremia e CD4 estável em 14 pacientes após interrupção

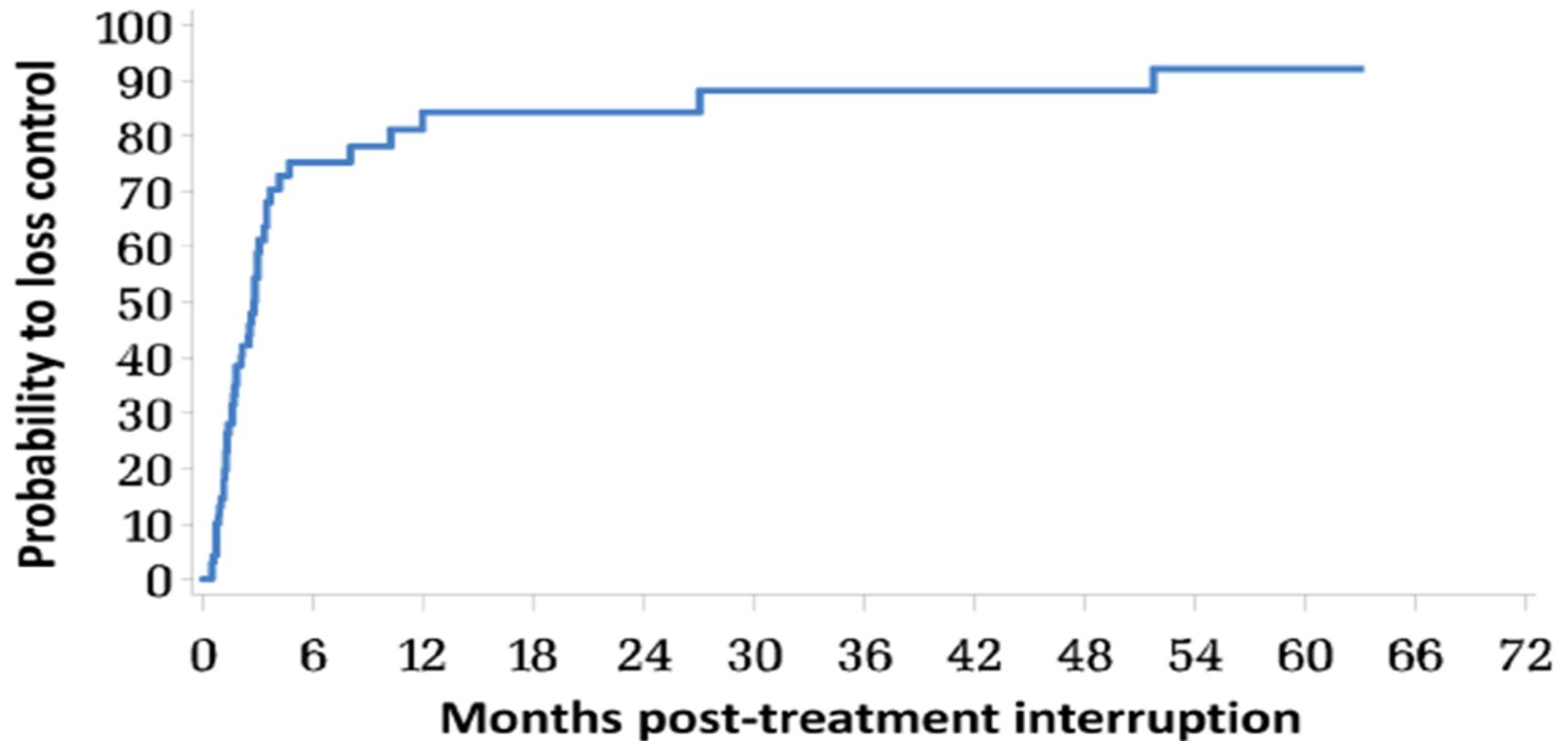


CD4+ T (black)
plasma HIV-1 RNA (blue)
detectable viral loads (red)
cART (grey areas)

“Estudo VISCONTI”

74 pacientes

Perda do controle da viremia após interrupção da TARV iniciada dentro de 6 meses da aquisição do HIV

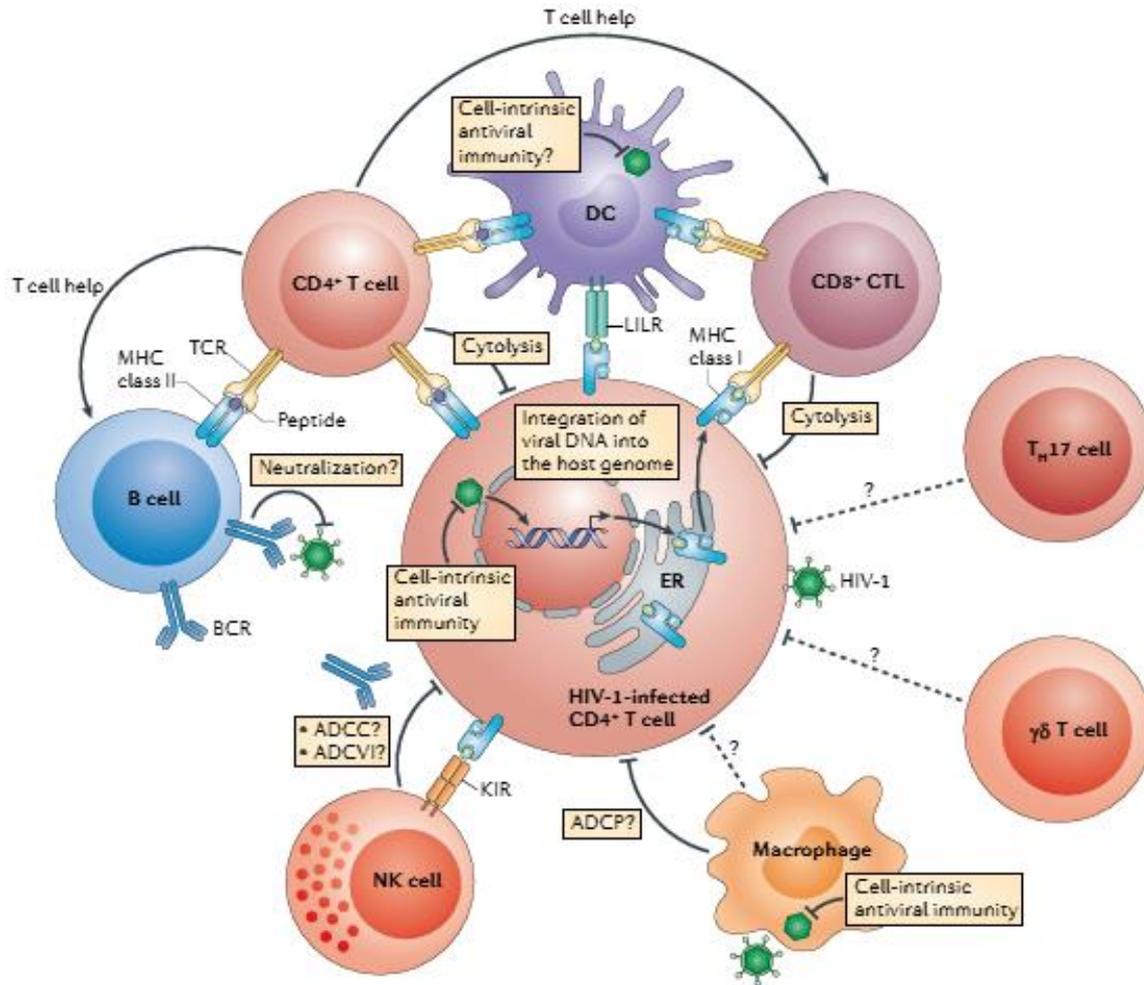


Sáez-Cirión A et al.: PLOS Pathogens March 2013

HIV/AIDS: possibilidades de cura

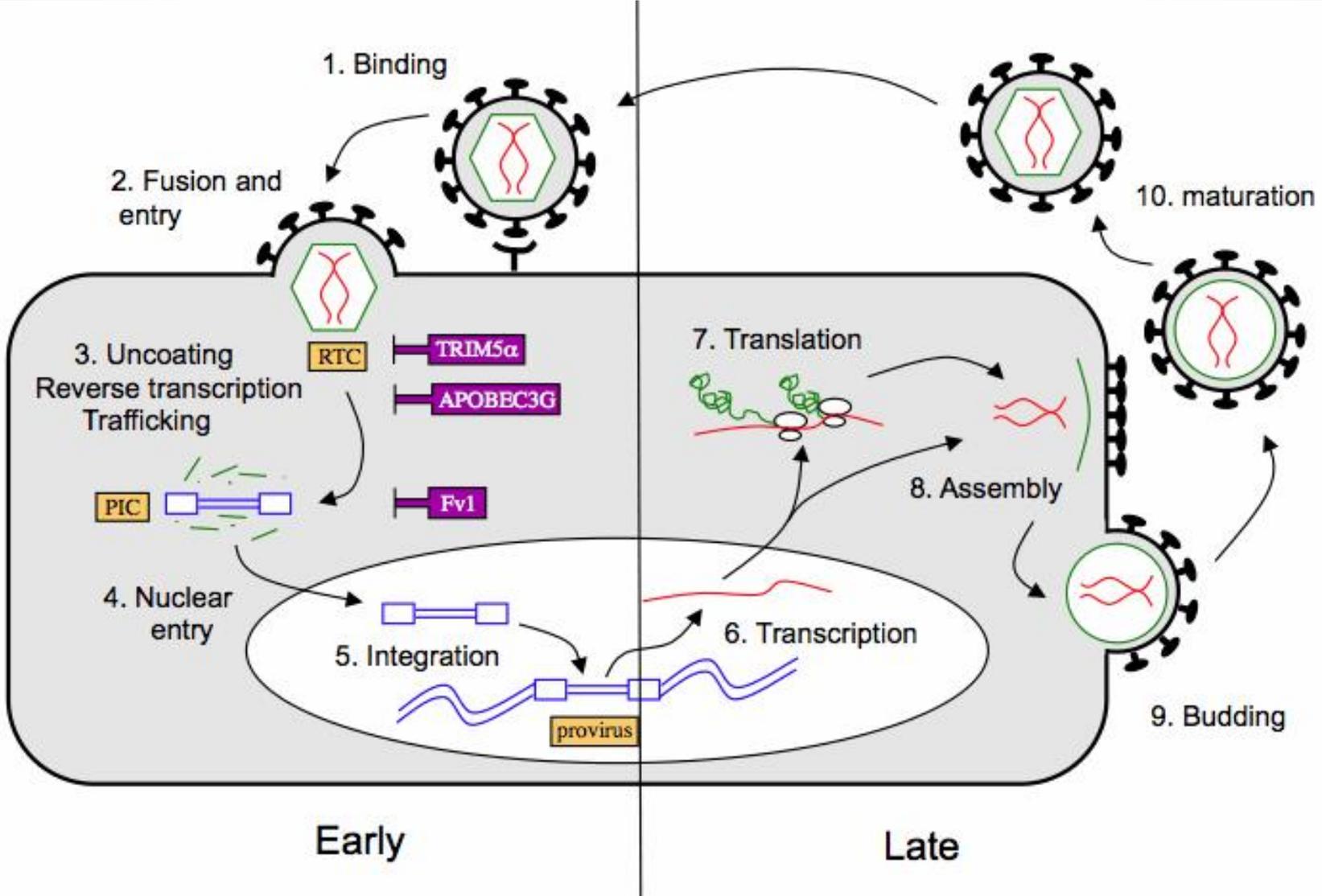
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HIV & mecanismos da imunidade inata e adaptativa

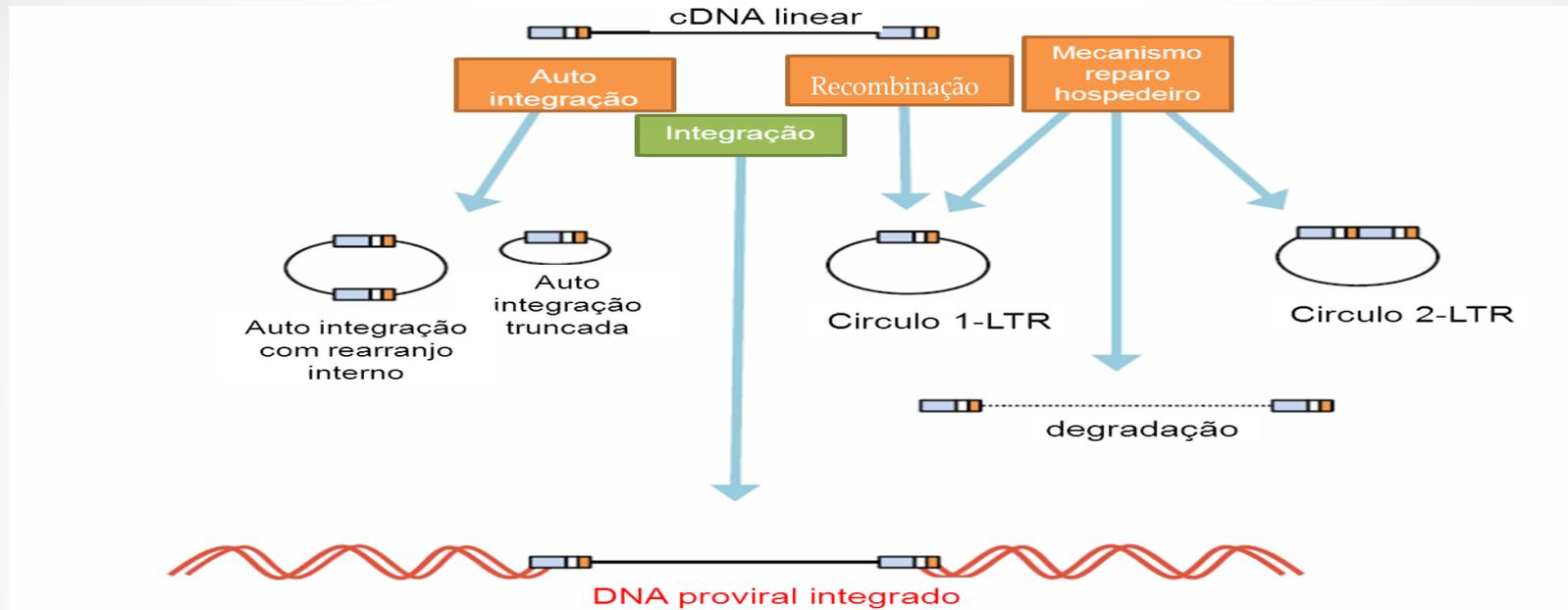


Evolução do sistema imune humano (filogenia): desde o surgimento de vida na Terra com seres unicelulares há mais de 3.5 bilhões de anos, e o bem mais tardio desenvolvimento dos seres multicelulares, até os seres humanos

HIV life cycle



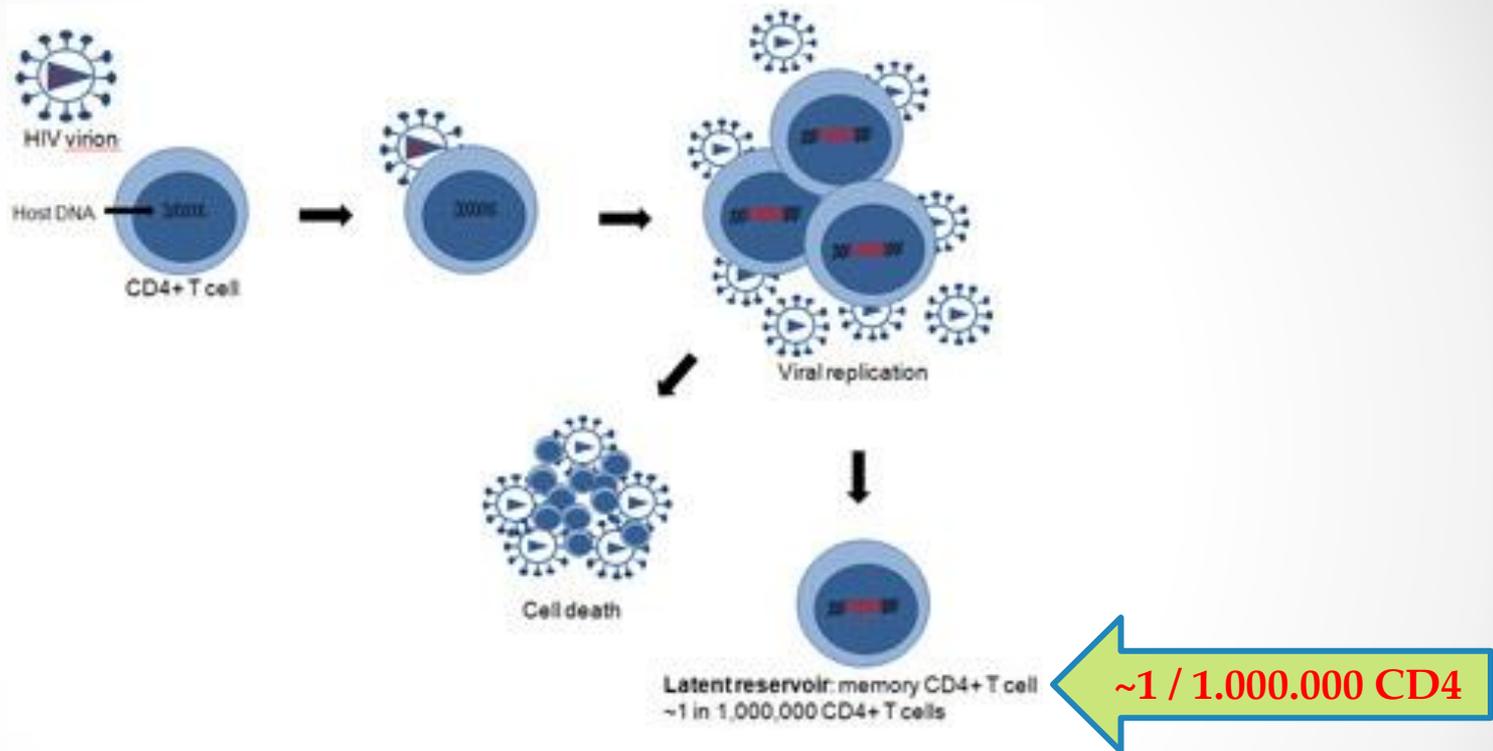
Integração do HIV



HIV-DNA integrado & não integrado:
DNA linear além da integração tem outros destinos:
várias formas circulares (1-LTR & 2-LTR) presentes
nas células infectadas

LTR = long terminal repeat

HIV: o reservatório latente



A infecção do CD4 pelo HIV resulta em morte celular/apoptose na maioria das células. Mas, algumas células retornam um estado de quiescência, como células CD4 de memória. Elas contêm uma cópia integrada do genoma viral (red) dentro de seu DNA (black) e são transcricionalmente silenciosas, com expressão viral ausente

HIV/AIDS: *latência & reservatórios do HIV*

Que células o HIV infecta?

HIV-RNA & HIV-DNA

- Linfócitos T CD4+ *naïve*
- Linfócitos T CD4+ de memória
- Macrófagos, monócitos, microglia e astrócitos
- Não infecta células permanentes (ex. SNC: neurônios ou oligodendrócitos)

HIV/AIDS: *latência & reservatórios do HIV*

Quais são os santuários do HIV?

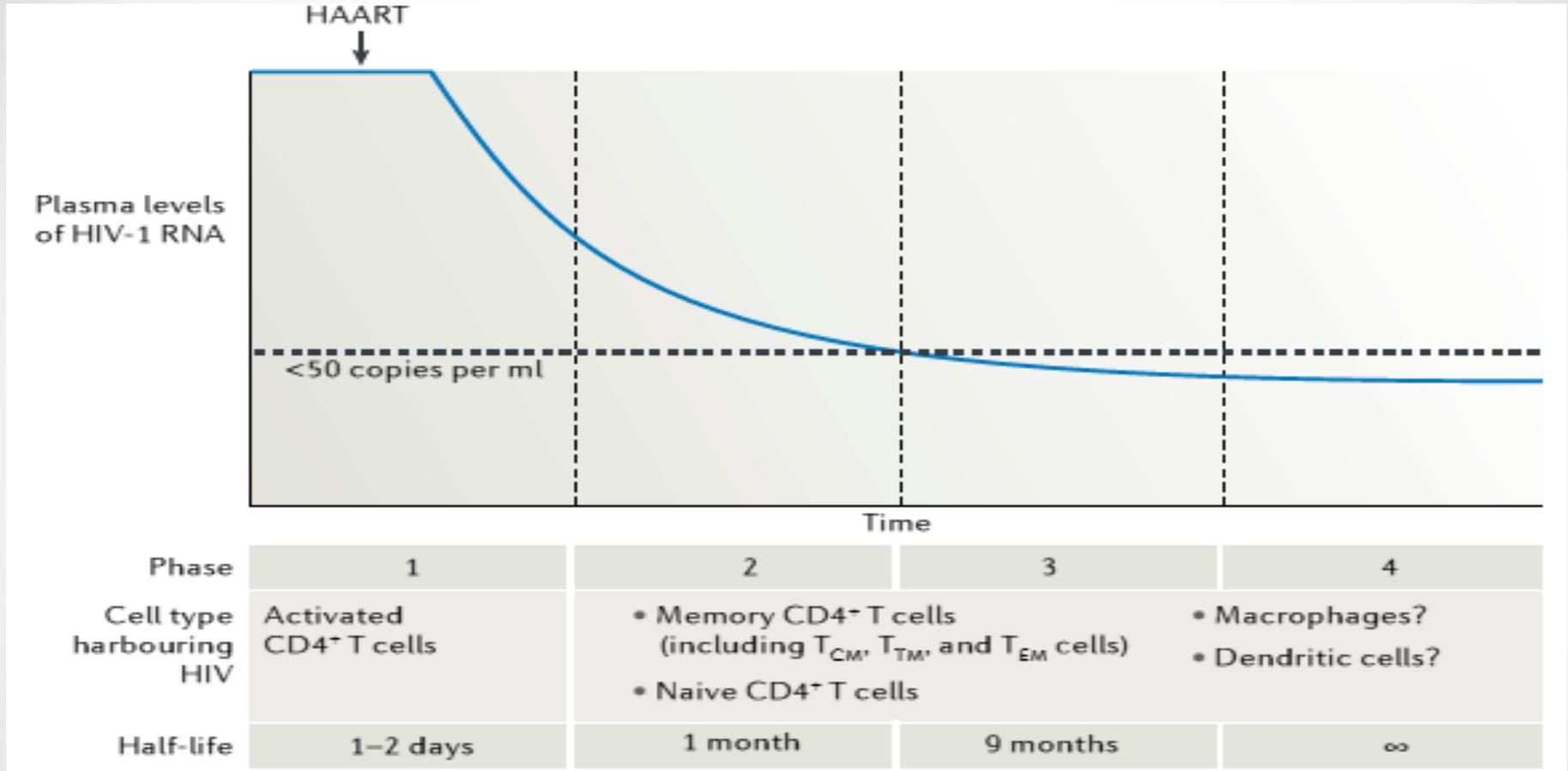
- Barreiras hemato-celulares
 - SNC
 - Órgãos genitais
 - Trato gastrintestinal
(GALT = *gut associated lymphoid tissue*)
 - Medula óssea
 - Linfonodos
- HIV-
RNA
&
HIV-
DNA

TARV reduz viremia abaixo do limite de detecção, mas não é suficiente para:

- Extinguir os reservatórios do hiv**
- Induzir resposta eficaz contra o hiv**

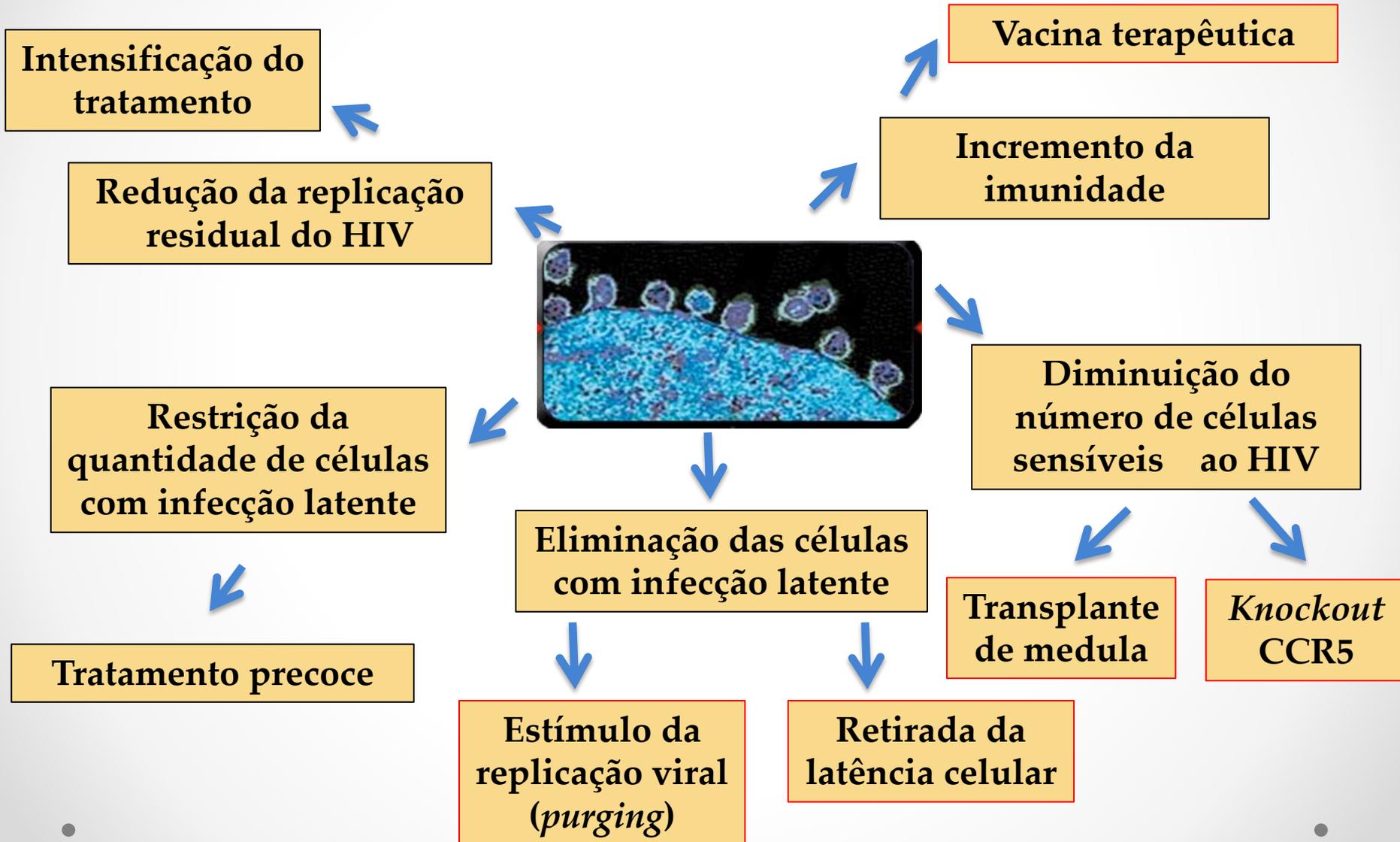
Os reservatórios virais latentes são formados precocemente durante a infecção aguda e são fontes estáveis de persistência viral, abrigando cópias latentes de vírus integrados, que são “invisíveis” ao sistema imune e não afetadas pela TARV

Impacto da ART nos reservatórios do HIV

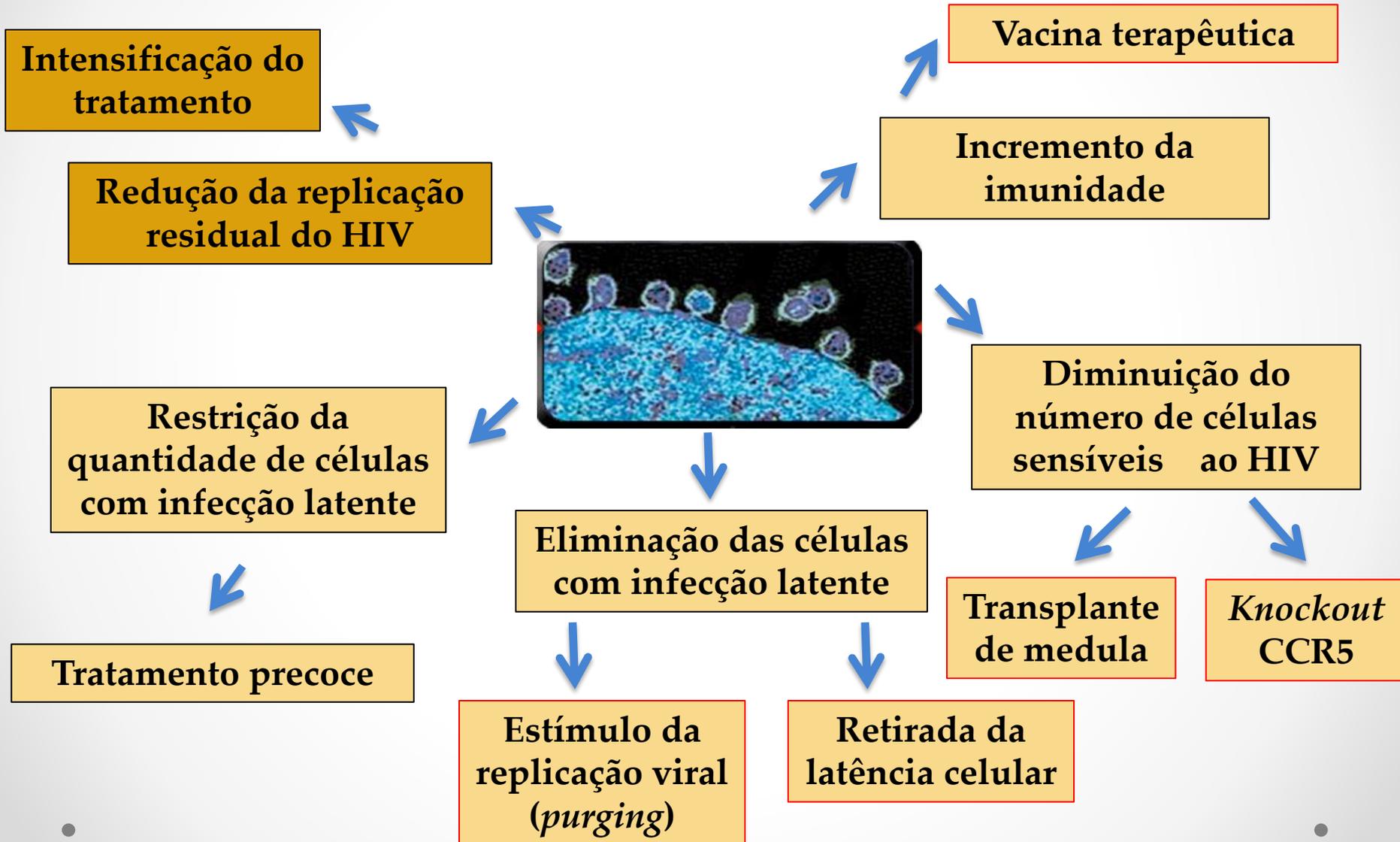


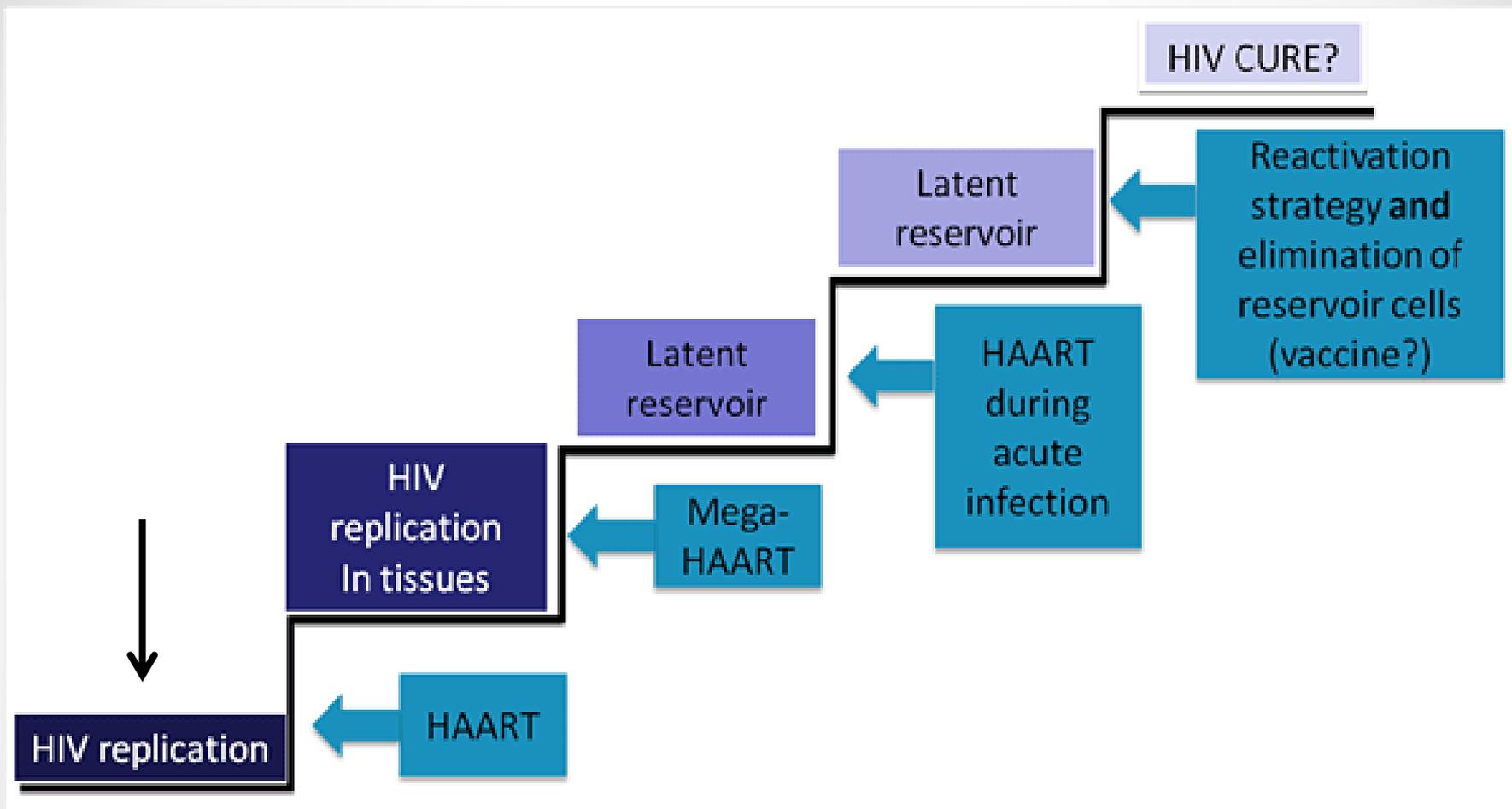
The International AIDS Society Scientific Working Group on HIV Cure
 NATURE REVIEWS | IMMUNOLOGY VOLUME 12 | AUGUST 2012

Então quais os caminhos para cura e esterilização?



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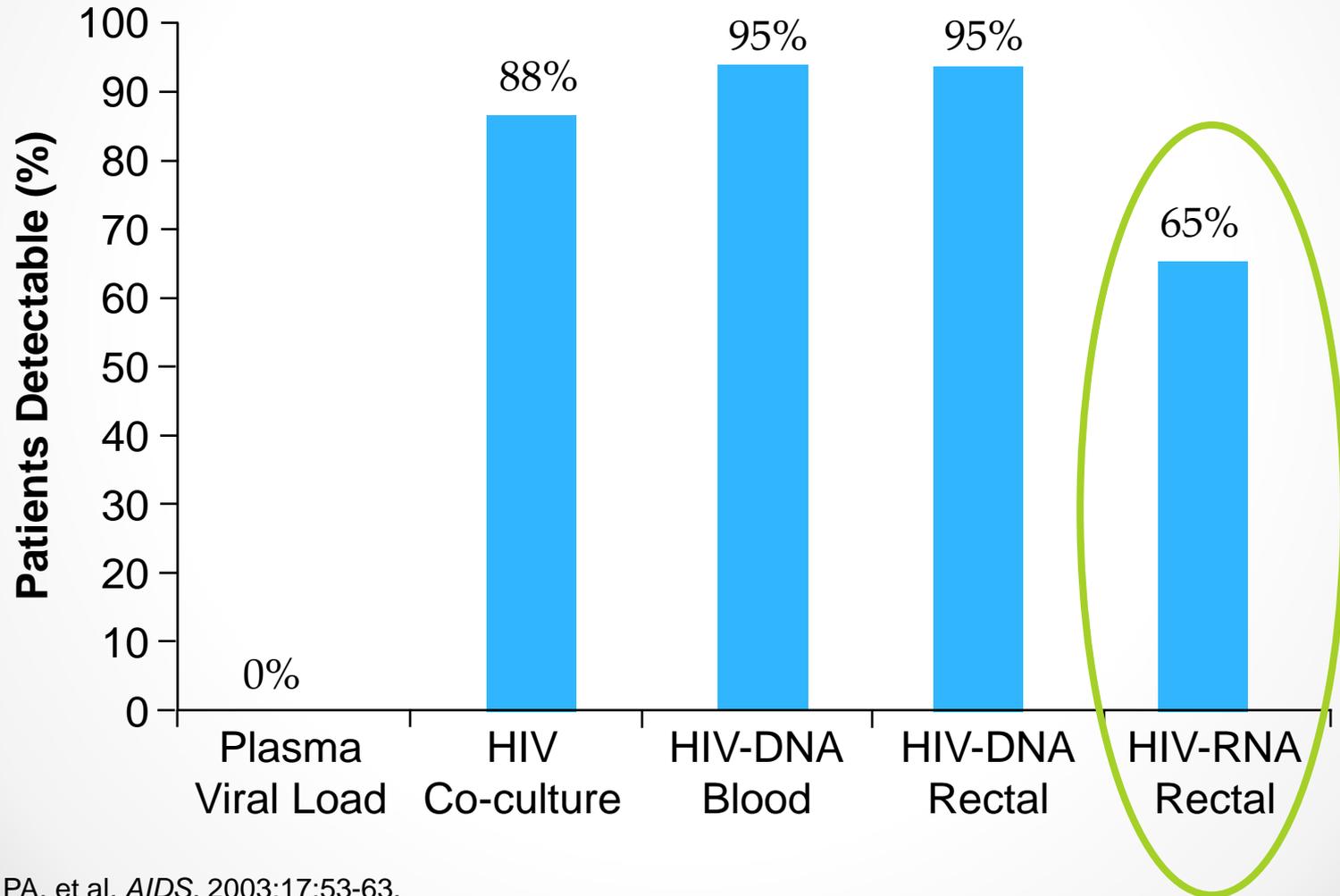




HIV / AIDS Update | The New York Academy of Sciences

HIV RNA Is Also Readily Detectable in Rectal Tissue During “Suppressive” HAART (n=40)

“HAART viral suppression alone does not lead to reproducible decay in HIV reservoirs”



Persistent HIV-1 replication is associated with lower antiretroviral drug concentrations in lymphatic tissues

ARV therapy can reduce HIV to undetectable levels in peripheral blood
Replication in lymphoid tissue reservoirs: lymph node samples: before & during 6 mo of treatment => tissue concentrations of 5 frequently used ARV drugs => much lower than in peripheral blood

Lower concentrations correlated with:

a) continued virus replication

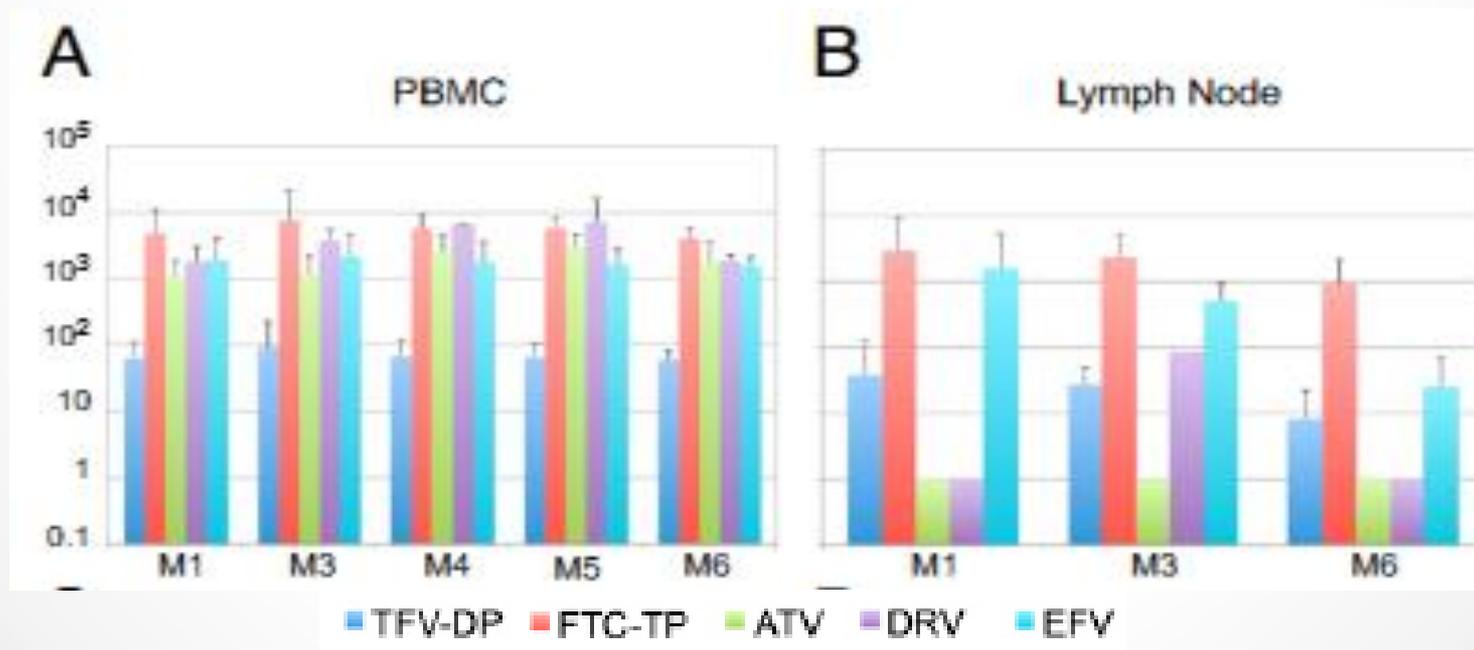
b) detection of viral RNA in productively infected cells

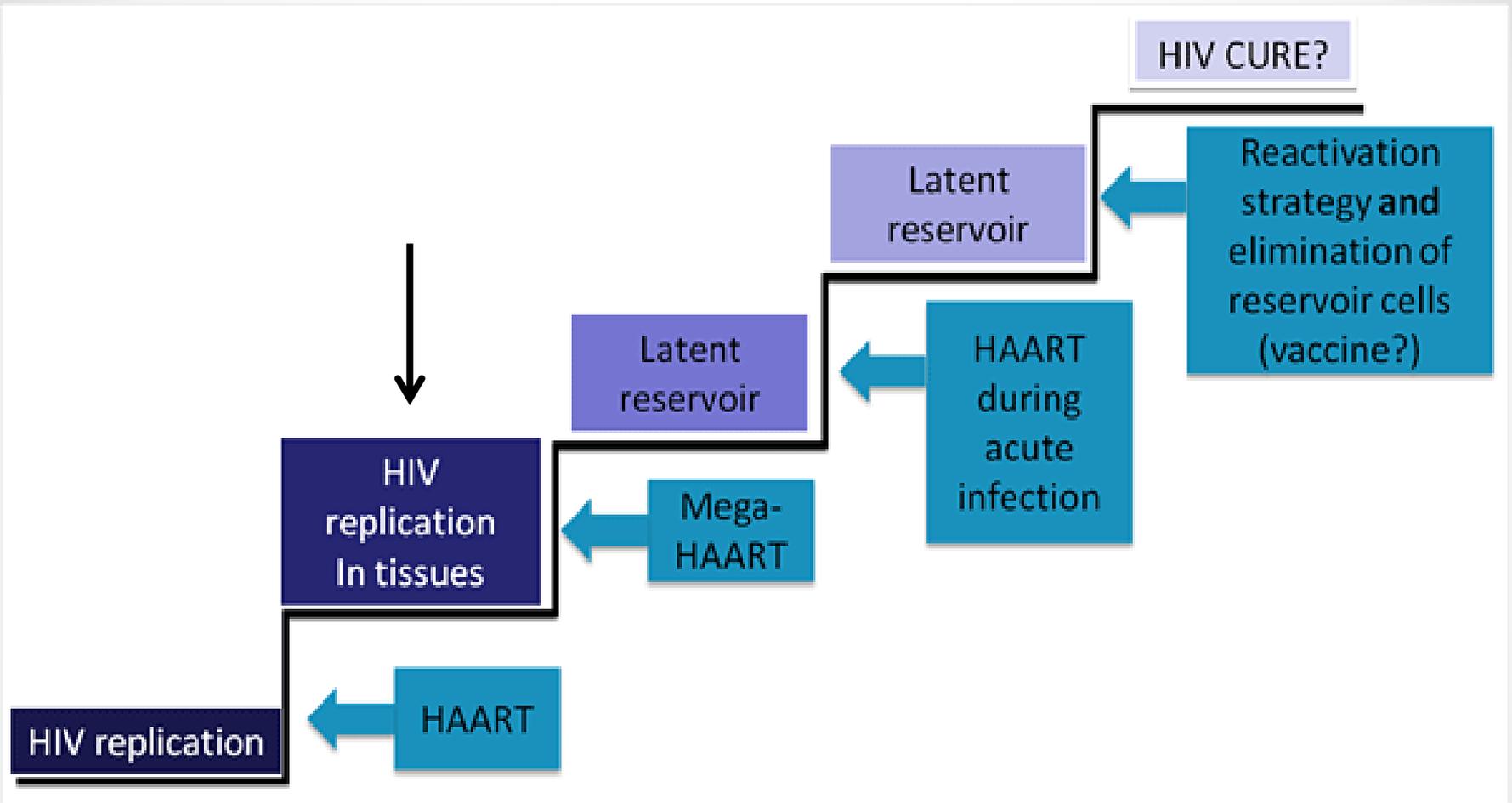
Causes viral replication in lymphatic tissues and could avert the long-term clinical consequences of chronic immune activation driven directly or indirectly by low-level viral replication to thereby improve immune reconstitution.

Persistent HIV-1 replication is associated with lower antiretroviral drug concentrations in lymphatic tissues

Courtney V. Fletcher^a, Kathryn Staskus^{b,1}, Stephen W. Wietgreffe^b, Meghan Rothenberger^c, Cavan Reilly^d, Jeffrey G. Chipman^e, Greg J. Beilman^e, Alexander Khoruts^c, Ann Thorkelson^c, Thomas E. Schmidt^c, Jodi Anderson^c, Katherine Perkey^b, Mario Stevenson^f, Alan S. Perelson^g, Daniel C. Douek^h, Ashley T. Haase^b, and Timothy W. Schacker^{c,2}

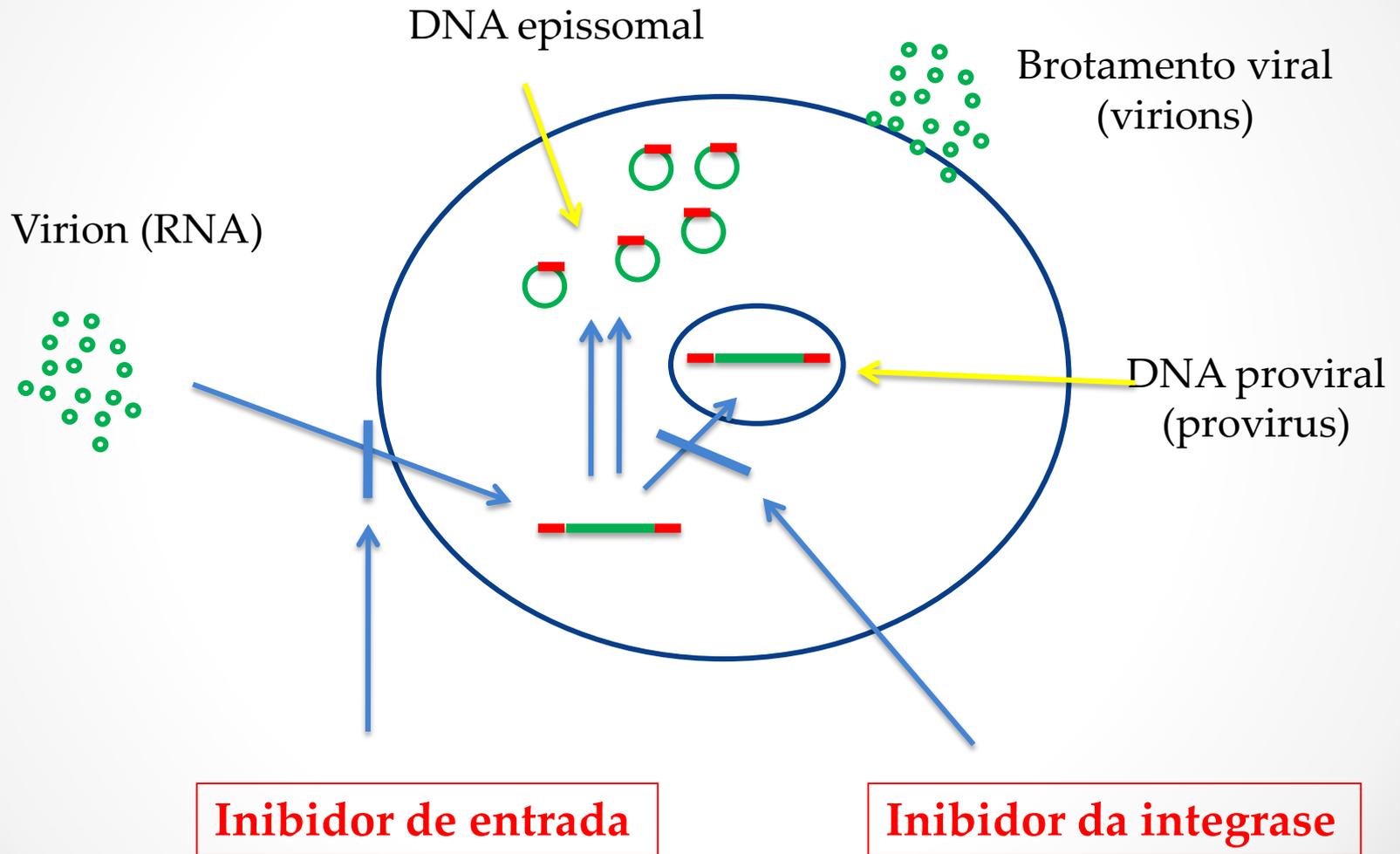
Decreased Drug Concentrations in Lymphatic Tissue lymph node, ileum, rectum





HIV / AIDS Update | The New York Academy of Sciences

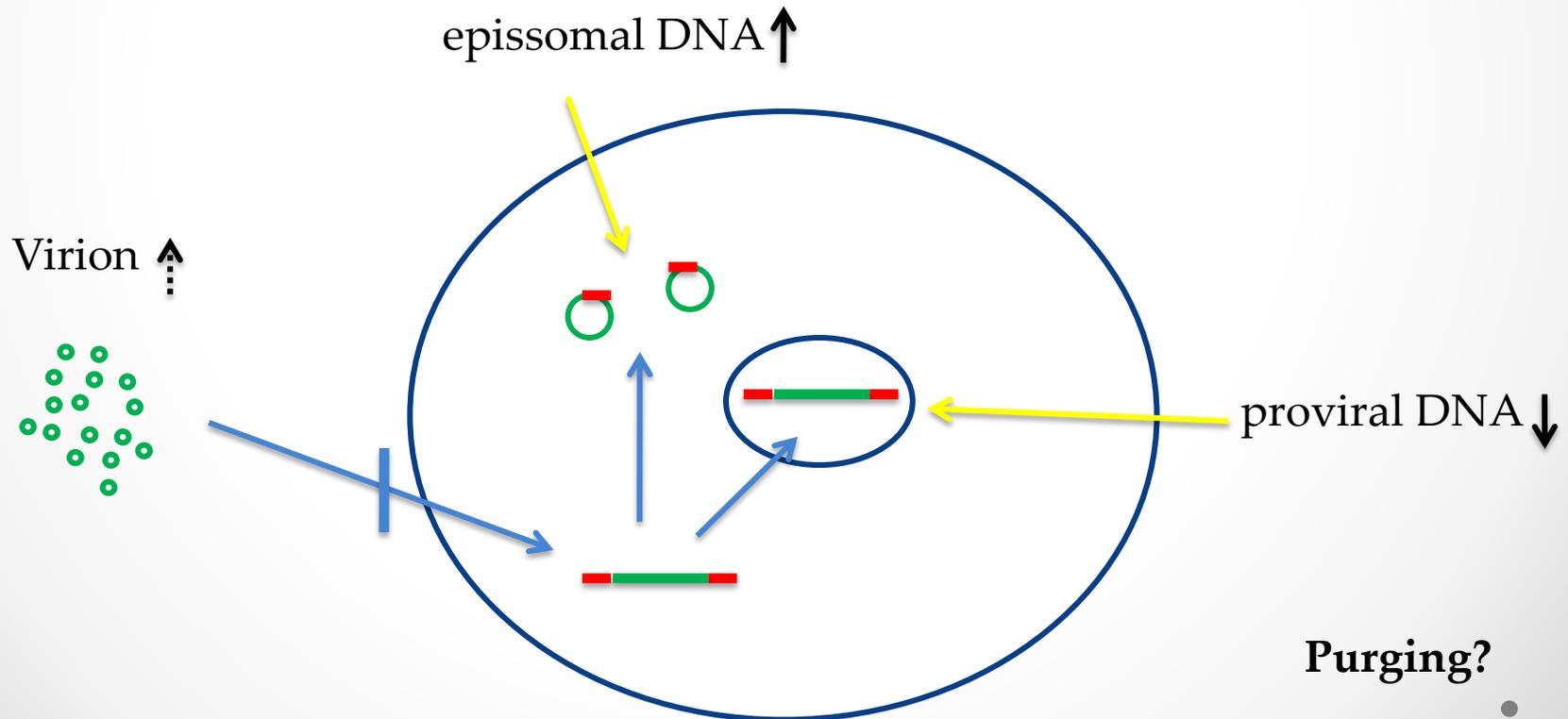
Intensificação da HAART: mega-HAART



Intensification of ARV therapy with a CCR5 antagonist in patients with chronic HIV-1 infection: effect on T cells latently infected

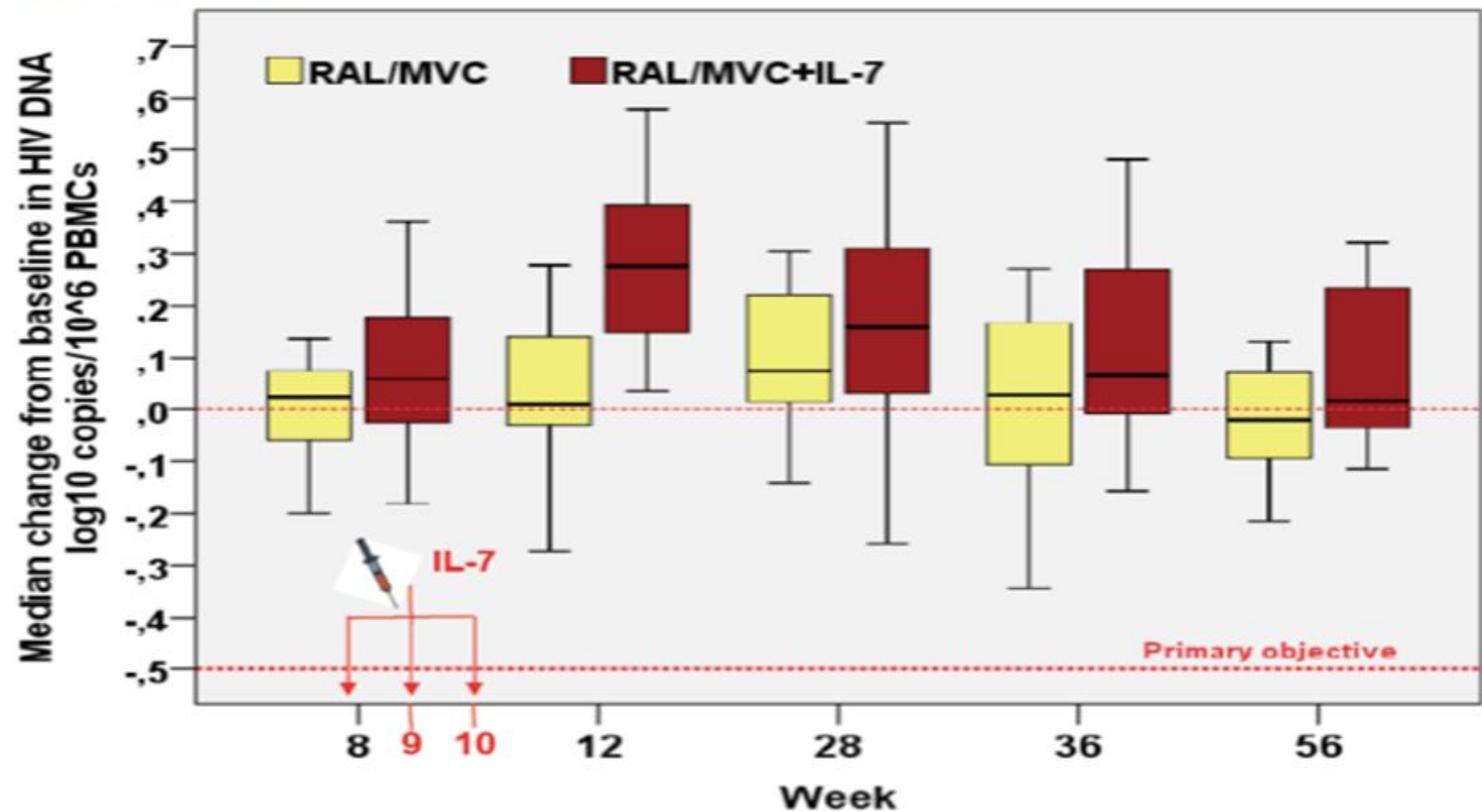
Gutiérrez C et al.: PLoSOne December 2011; 6:12

- Plasma residual viremia: no impact
- Detectable episomal DNA (2LTR DNA):
all (wk 24: unexpected) & none (wk 48)
- Decrease in proviral DNA: trend



Impact of IL-7 and RAL *plus* MVC intensification on total HIV-DNA reservoir: ERAMUNE 01

Median change from baseline in HIV DNA in the PBMCs



Impact of IL-7 and RAL plus MVC intensification on total HIV-DNA reservoir: ERAMUNE 01

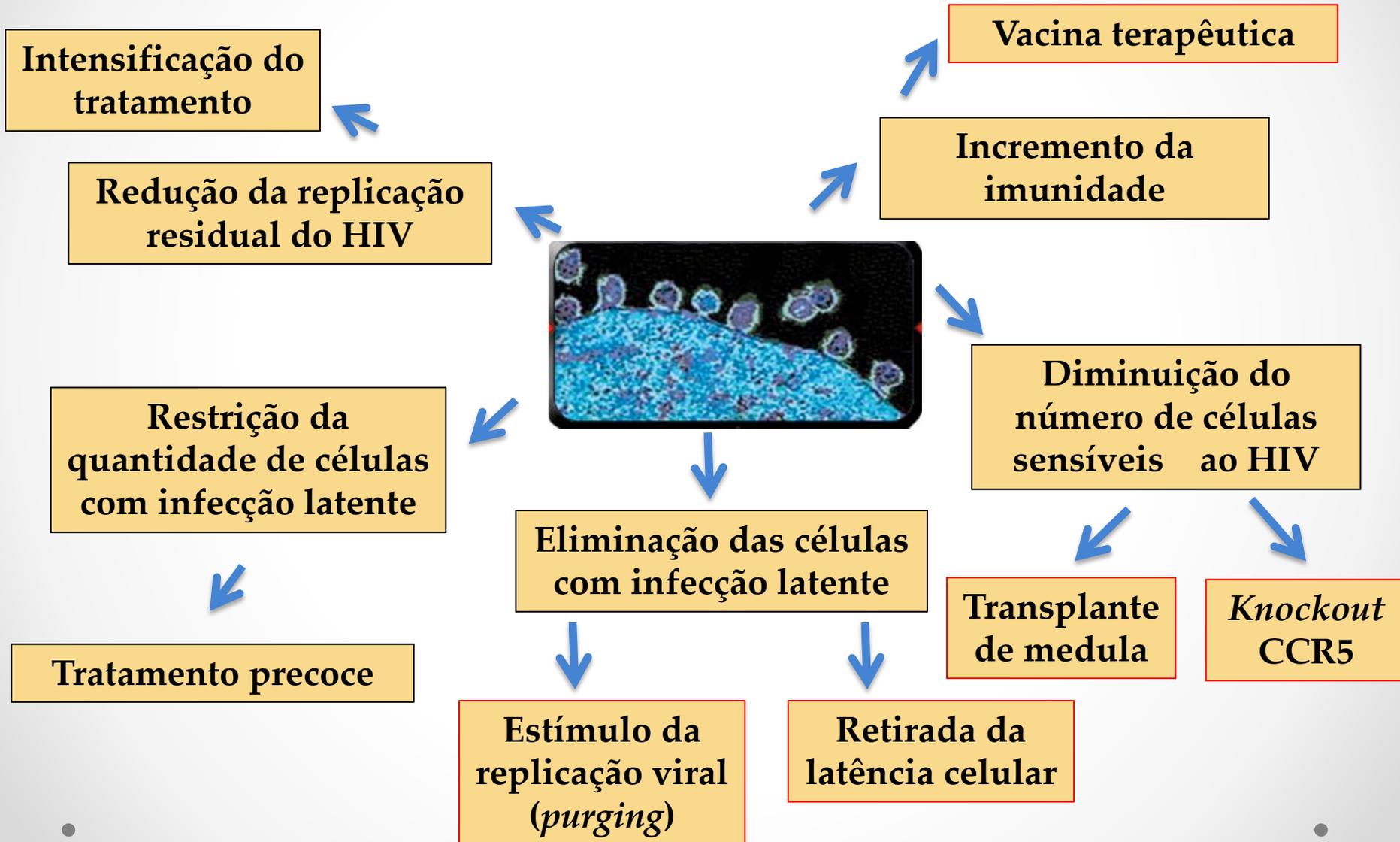
Hypothesis:

eradication of HIV from an infected individual may be possible if very potent ARV drugs are delivered in conjunction with immunomodulatory agents that simultaneously attack the viral reservoir

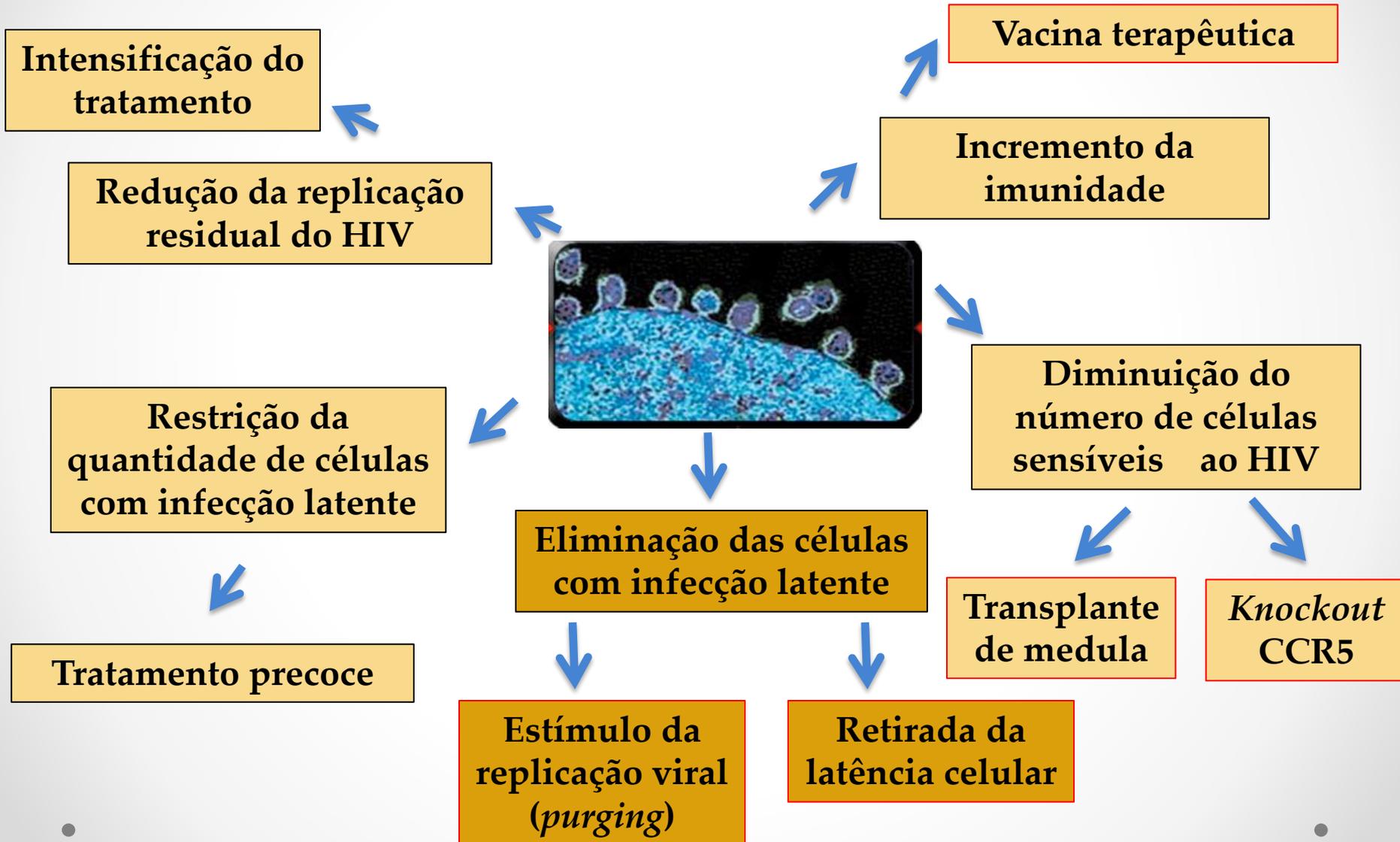
Conclusions:

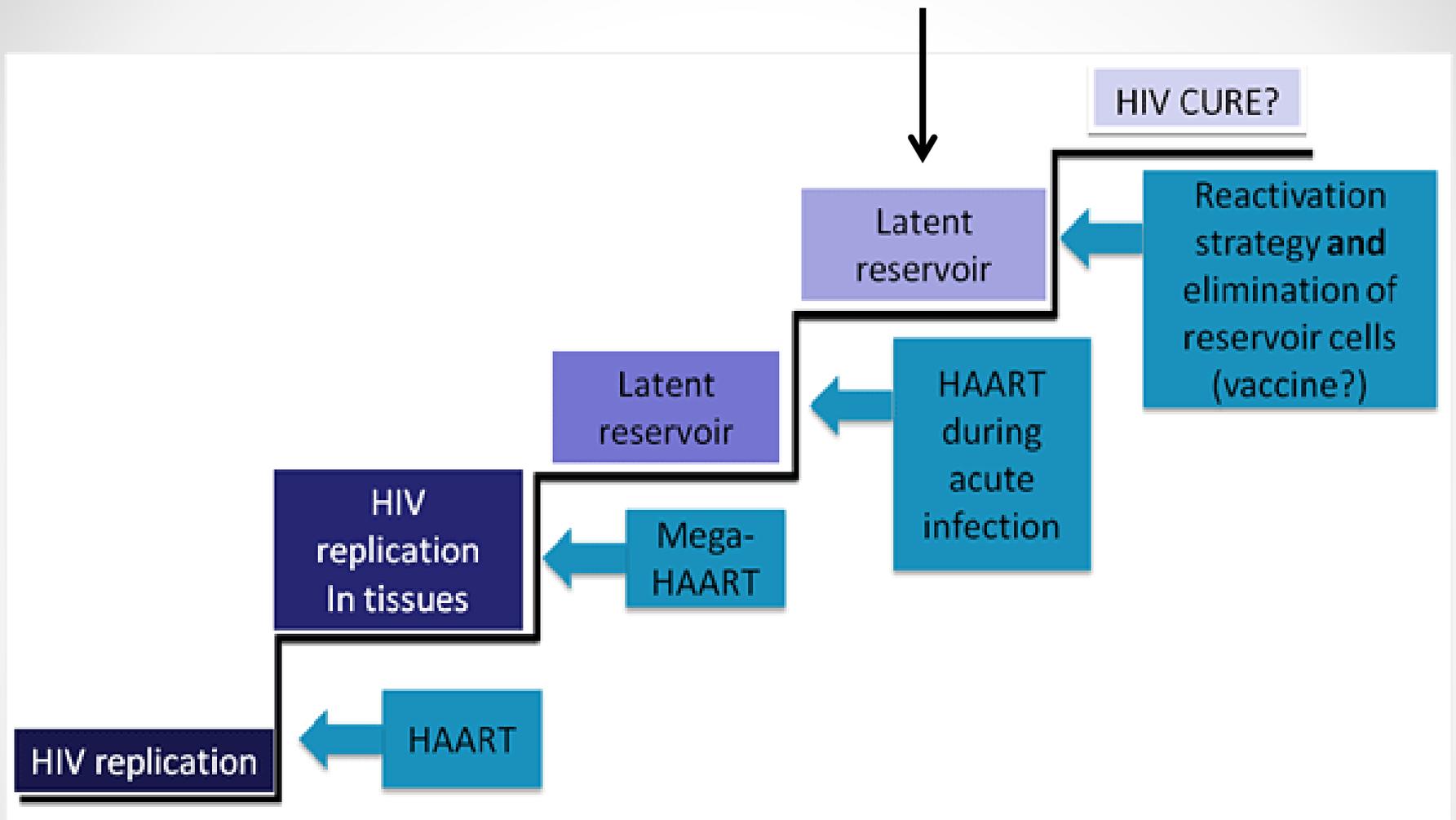
dual RAL/MCV intensification over 56 wks with or without IL-7 **was unable to decrease the total HIV-DNA reservoir in PBMCs**. Such strategy failed in *purging* reservoir with a double drug intensification with 2 different classes of ARV

Então quais os caminhos para cura e esterilização?



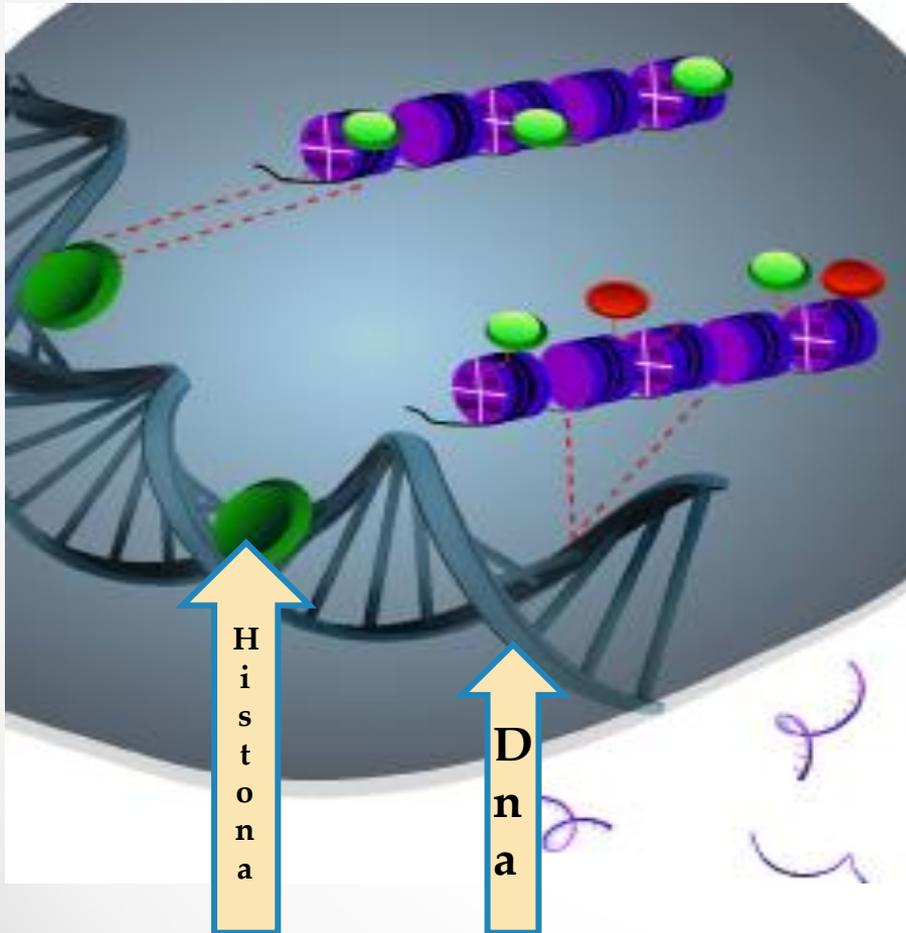
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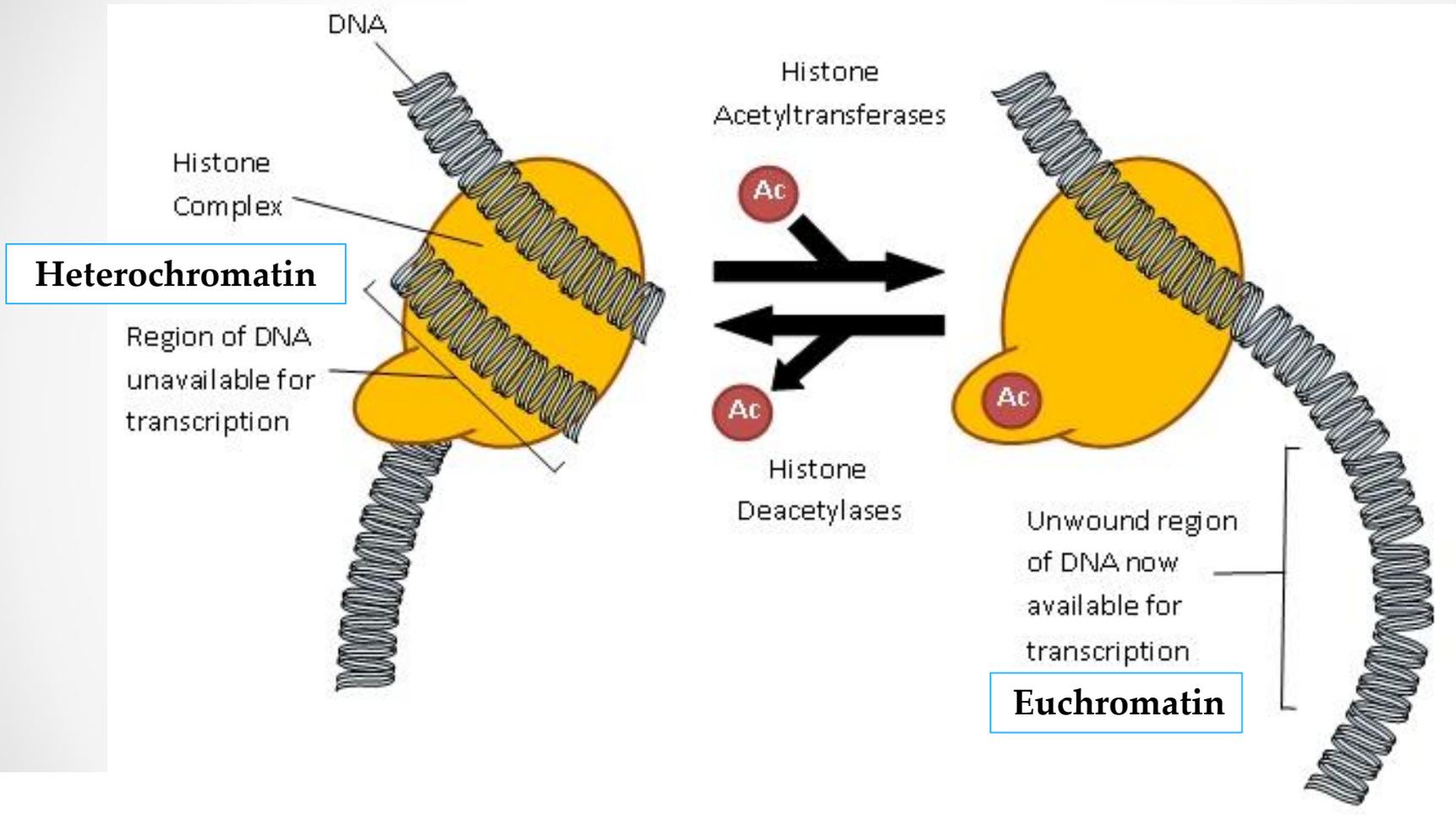
HIV / AIDS Update | The New York Academy of Sciences

Mecanismos epigenéticos que regulam a expressão dos genes



O genoma das células dos mamíferos está acondicionado no núcleo via empacotamento do DNA ao redor de histonas (estrutura conhecida como cromatina). O estado *on* e *off* da expressão do gene é regulada por: **DNA methylation, post-translational modifications of various residues within histone tails, and non-coding RNAs**

Inibidores das deacetilases histônicas



Histone Deacetylase Inhibitors for Purging HIV-1 from the Latent Reservoir

466 | MATALON ET AL. | MOL MED 17(5-6)466-472, MAY-JUNE 2011

Shay Matalon,¹ Thomas A Rasmussen,² and Charles A Dinarello¹

Estudos clínicos de drogas para redução da latência viral por meio da ativação do vírus latente

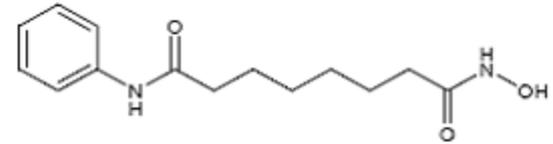
	Drug	n	Design	Results
Lehrman et al, ³⁷ 2005	Valproic acid	4	Proof of concept study—treatment analysis of infectious units per million cells	Reduced viral reservoir after valproate given in combination with antiretroviral intensification
Siliciano et al, ³⁸ 2007		9	Observational study of patients on combined antiretroviral therapy and valproate	No differences in infectious units per million cells
Sagot-Lerolle et al, ³⁹ 2008		11/13	Case-control study	No effect
Archin et al, ⁴⁰ 2010		3	Follow-up of Lehrman et al ³⁷ at 48 and 96 weeks	No long-term effect of valproate in initial responders
Routy et al, ⁴¹ 2012		56	Randomised study (27 given valproate in weeks 0–16, 29 given valproate in weeks 16–32)	No effect on infectious units per billion cells at 16 or 48 weeks
NCT01319383	Vorinostat	30	400 mg single dose; later investigation to use 400 mg daily for 3 consecutive days per week (maximum 8 weeks)	Initial analysis ⁴² of single dose in eight patients showed an increase in cell-associated HIV RNA in resting CD4 T cells
NCT01365065		20	400 mg daily for 14 days; initial follow-up to 24 weeks	NA
NCT01680094 (CLEAR study)	Panobinostat	16	20 mg on days 1, 3, and 5, every other week for 8 weeks; viral load, proviral DNA, and infectious units per million cells recorded for 32 weeks	NA
NCT01286259	Disulfiram	20	500 mg daily for 1 month	NA

Kent SJ et al.: Lancet ID 13 July 2013

Suberoylanilide Hydroxamic Acid Reactivates HIV from Latently Infected Cells*

Received for publication, October 15, 2008, and in revised form, January 9, 2009 Published, JBC Papers in Press, January 9, 2009, DOI 10.1074/jbc.M807898200

Xavier Contreras^{†1}, Marc Schwenecker^{‡2}, Ching-Shih Chen^{¶1}, Joseph M. McCune^{§3}, Steven G. Deeks^{||}, Jeffrey Martin^{**}, and B. Matija Peterlin^{†4}



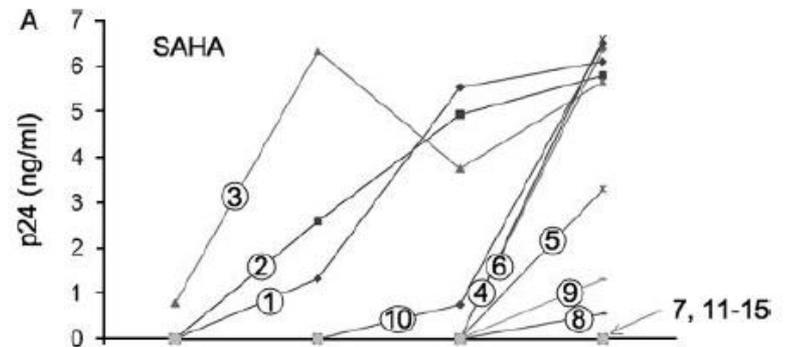
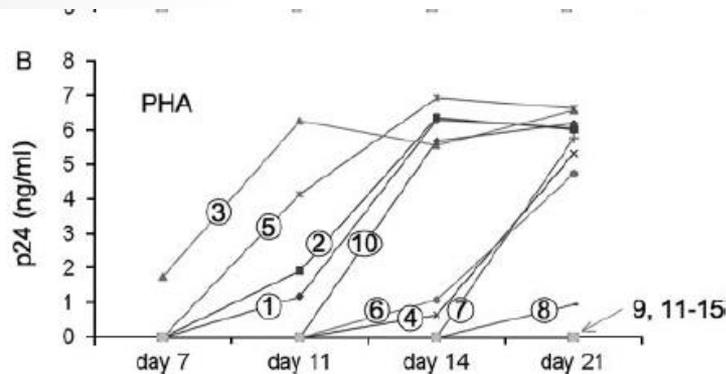
Vorinostat (SAHA)
FDA para micose
fungóide e S Sézary



**Aumenta a
transcrição do
HIV in vitro e in
vivo**



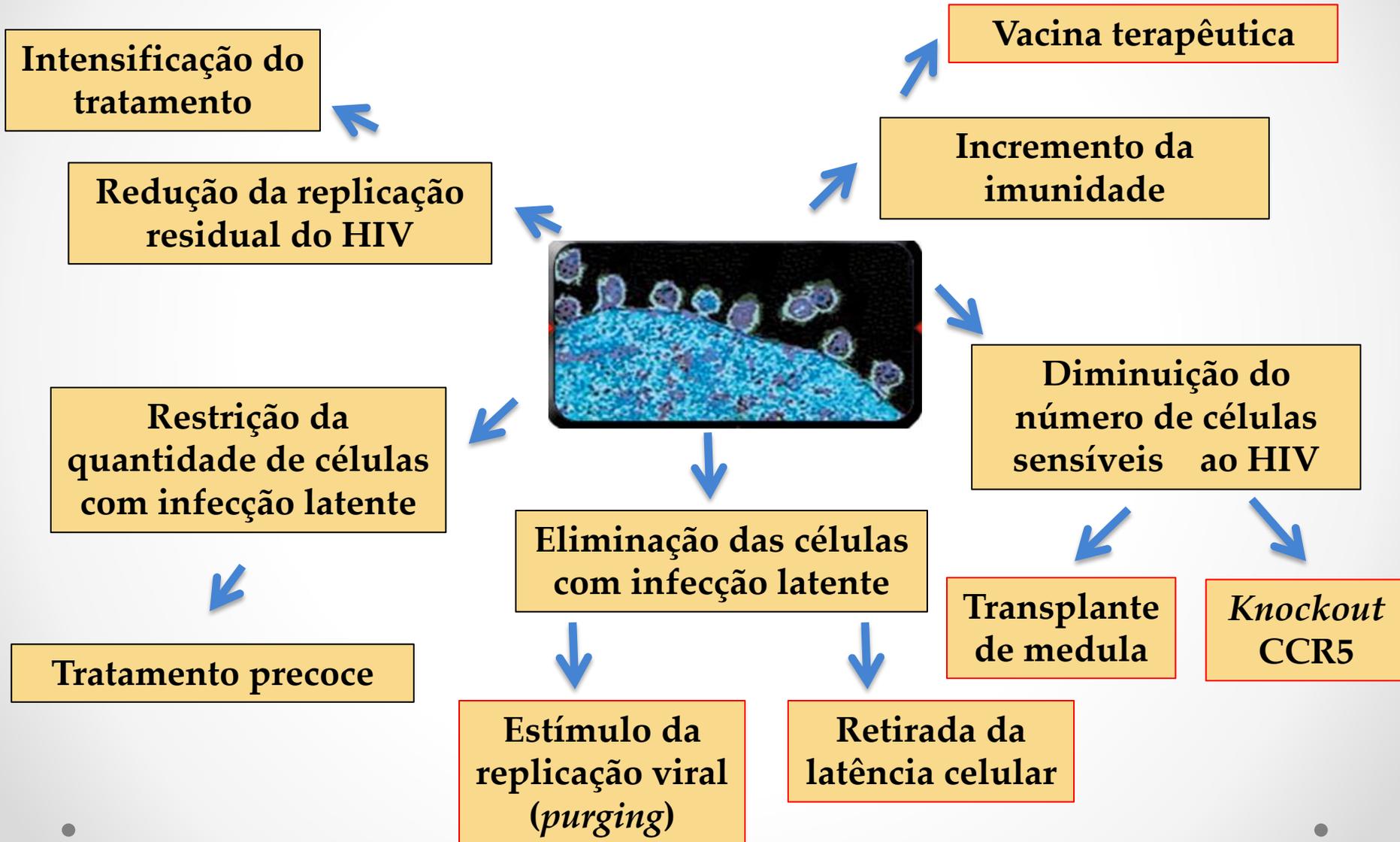
**Ativação da
replicação viral**



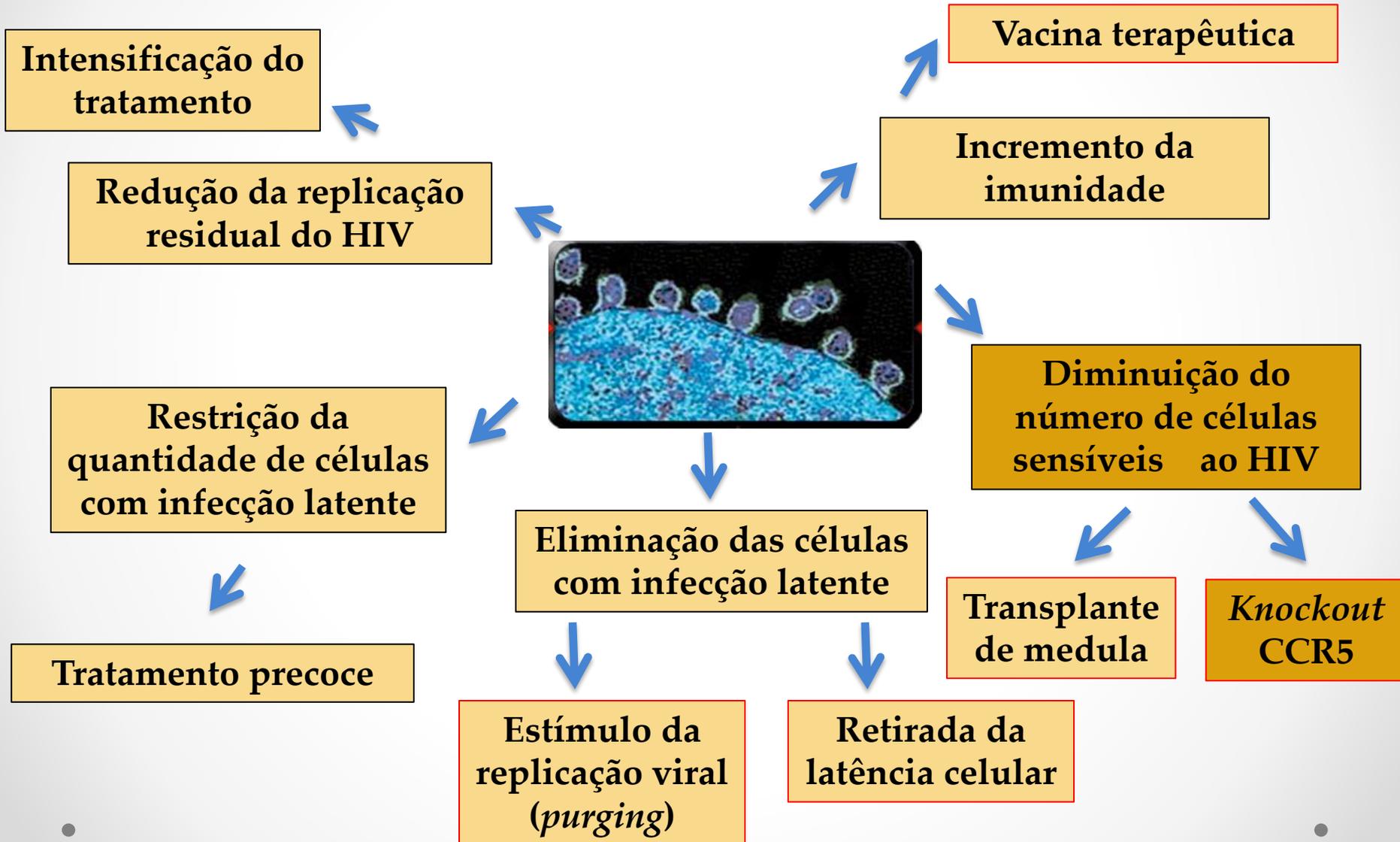
Vorinostat Activates HIV Transcription in Latently Infected CD4+ T Cells

- Vorinostat investigated as possible strategy to eliminate latent HIV infection in pts on stable ART
 - Histone deacetylase inhibitor approved for cutaneous T-cell lymphoma
 - Single dose ↑ HIV-1 RNA expression in resting memory CD4+ cells of HIV-infected patients
 - **Activation may result in elimination of latently infected T cells**
- Current study is a single-arm trial of vorinostat 400 mg QD for 14 days (N = 20) in pts on stable ART, CD4+ count > 500 cells/mm³
- 18/20 pts had significant increase in cell-associated unspliced HIV-1 RNA on ≥ 2 occasions while on drug
 - Mean 2.65-fold increase
- All AEs mild (grade 1/2)
 - Most common: diarrhea, lethargy, thrombocytopenia, dysgeusia
- No significant changes in HIV-1 DNA in PBMCs or rectal tissue
 - **Suggests vorinostat alone not likely to eliminate latent infected cells**

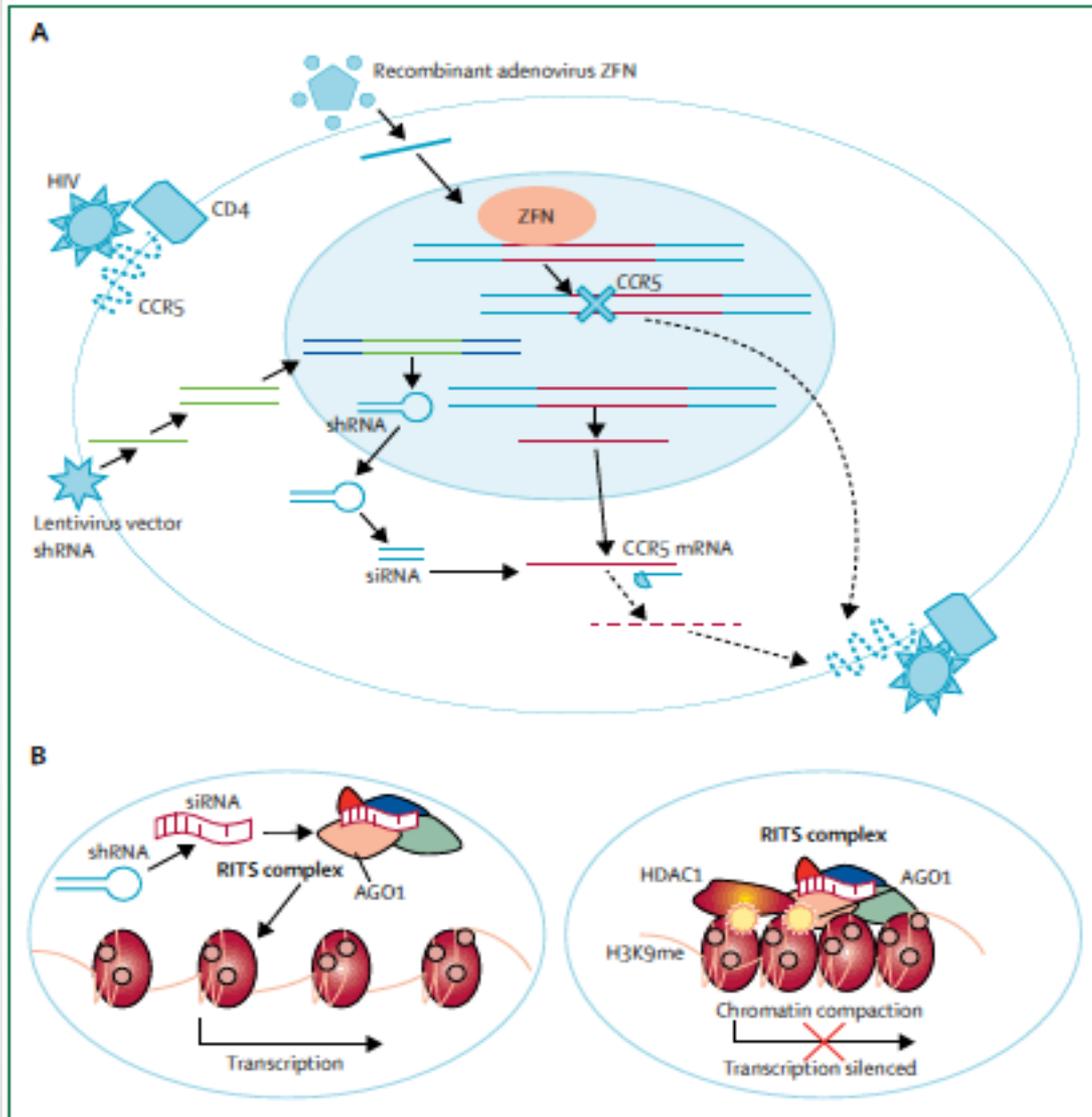
Então quais os caminhos para cura e esterilização?



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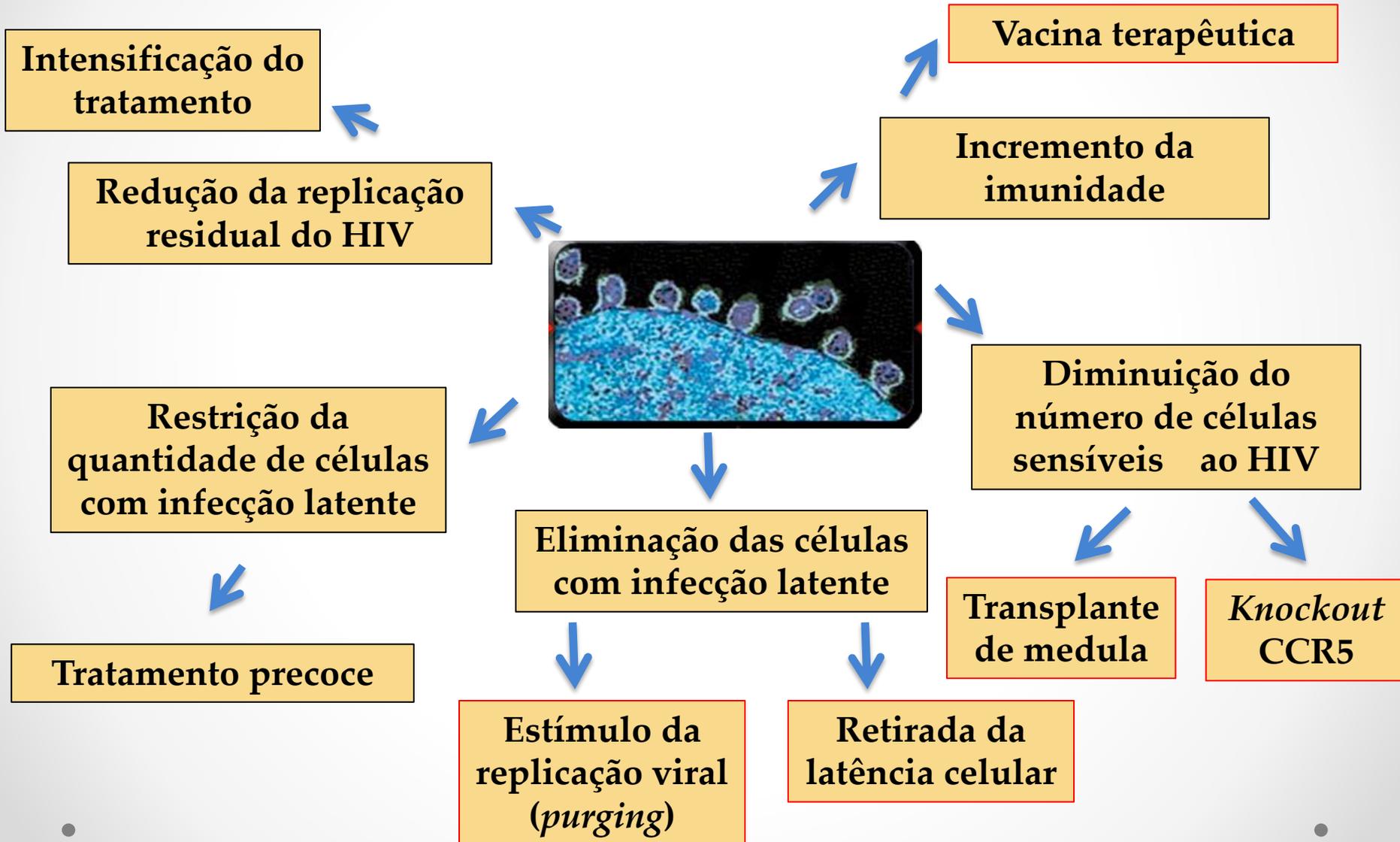


Gene therapy approaches to reduce HIV latency and cure HIV

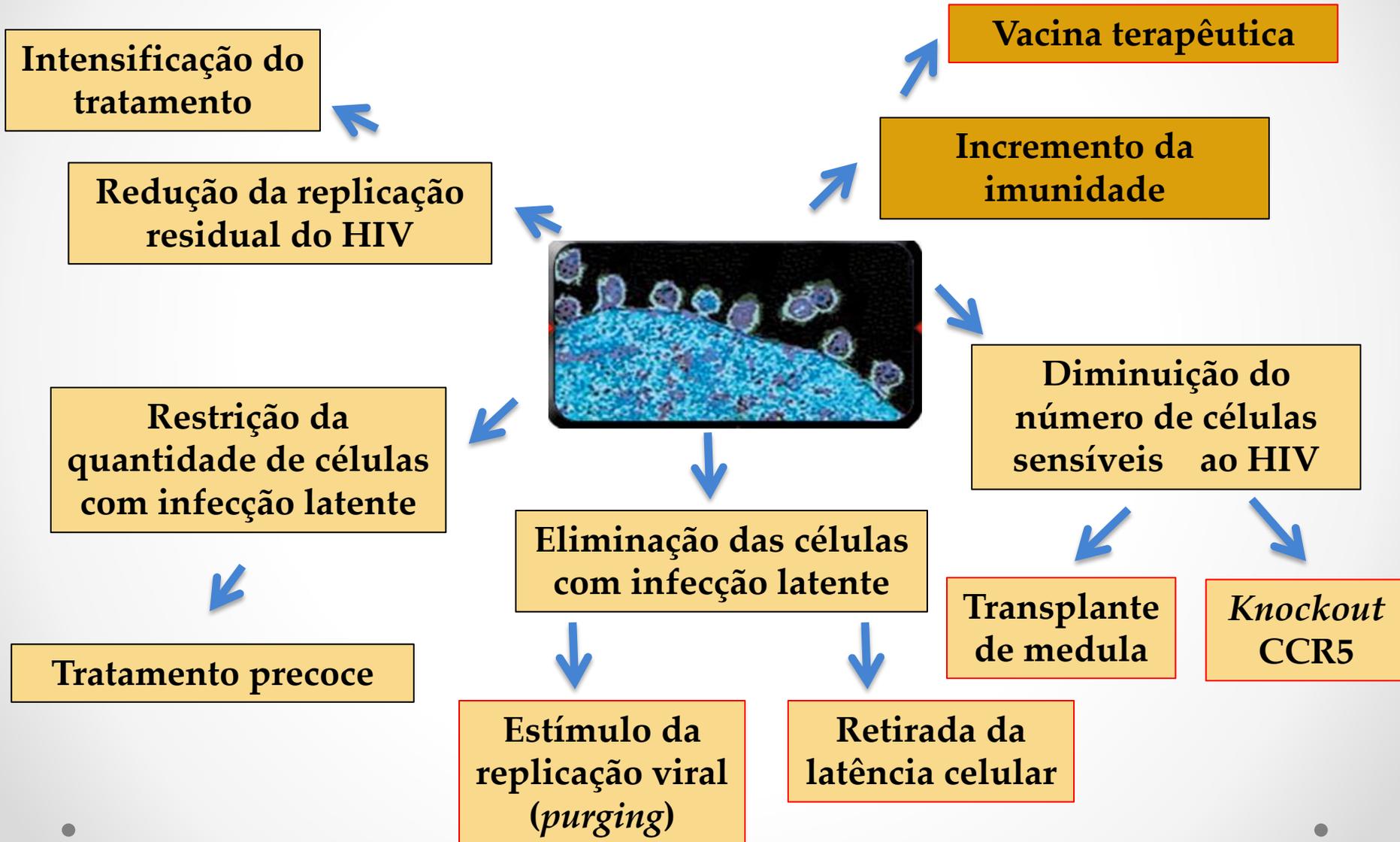


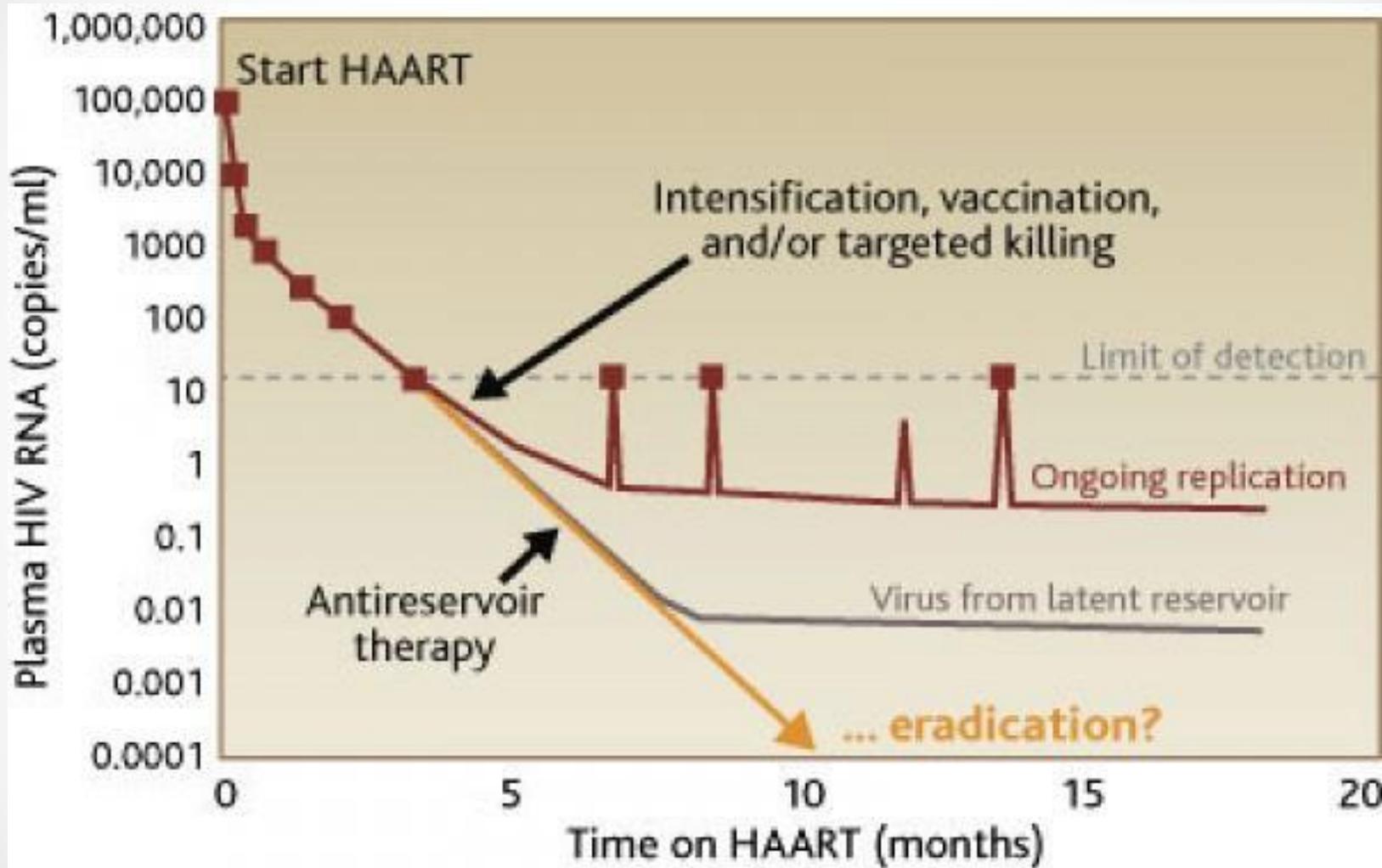
HIV penetra nas células por meio receptores (CD4, CCR5...). *Zinc fingers nucleases* (ZFN) expressas por **adenovirus recombinantes** podem bloquear a expressão do gene CCR5, tornando a célula desprovida de CCR5 e resistente ao HIV

Então quais os caminhos para cura e esterilização?



Então quais os caminhos para cura e esterilização?





Resumo das principais características do que existe...

	Notable Results	Stage	Safety	Scalability
ART during acute infection	Long-term post-therapy viral load control in a minority of individuals [16,17,23-30].	Clinical/pre-clinical	High	Low (few patients are detected HIV ⁺ at acute infection)
Viral reactivation with HDACI's	Possible disruption of latency [48,49,53-55]. No viral reservoir reduction [49].	Clinical/pre-clinical	Medium	High
Viral reactivation with cytokines	IL-7 might disrupt latency but replenishes the viral reservoir [57-59].	Clinical	Medium	Medium/high
Gene therapy for disruption of CCR5	Mixed impact on viral load (depending on the genetic background) [66]. Possible immunologic improvement [67].	Clinical	Medium (long-term effects unknown)	Very low
Allogeneic stem cell transplant	Likely sterilizing cures in the second "Berlin Patient" [60,61,63] and in the "Boston Patients" [68,69].	Clinical	Very Low	Very low
Addition of auranofin and BSO to ART	Long-term post-therapy control in chronically SIVmac251 infected macaques [74,81].	Late pre-clinical	Medium/high (good safety profile for individual drugs in humans)	High
Therapeutic vaccine with whole virus-pulsed dendritic cells	Post-therapy viral load control in a subset of macaques [88]. Viral load and viral load set-point reduction in a subset of ART-naïve [89,90] and ART-treated patients [91], respectively	Clinical	High	Medium
Administration of broadly neutralizing antibody/ies	Long-term post-therapy control in chronically SHIV(env) infected macaques starting from low viral loads [95]	Late pre-clinical	High	High

Shytaj IL & Savarino A: Retrovirology 2013, doi:10.1186/1742-4690-10-

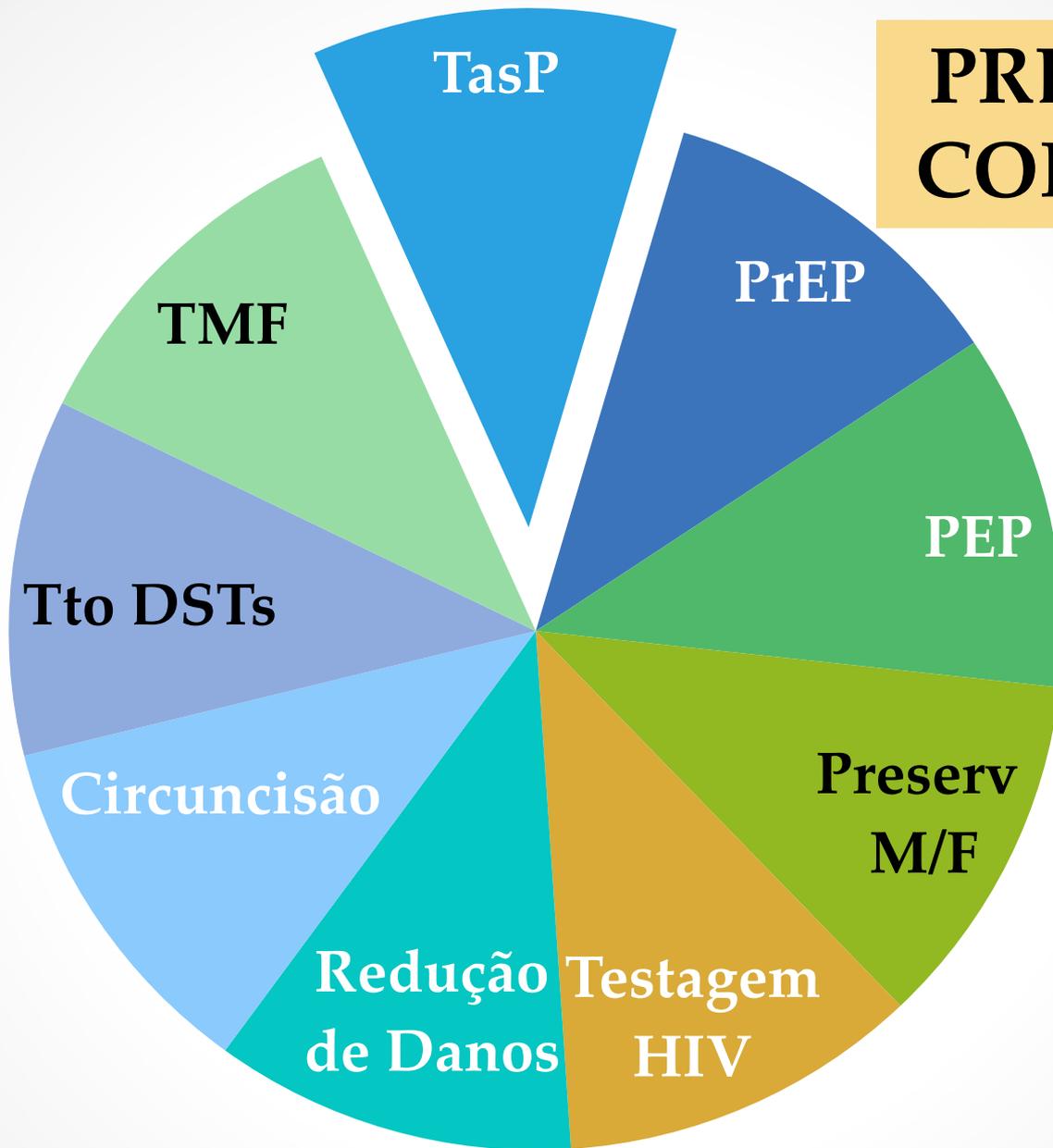
HIV/AIDS: possibilidades de cura

- **HIV infecção:**
 - experiências clínicas de sucesso (limitadas)
 - latência & reservatórios do HIV (“drug-free control”)
 - HIV: cura “funcional”
 - HIV: cura “viroológica” (“sterilizing”)
- **HIV doença: AIDS**
 - AIDS: eliminação da doença impedindo novas transmissões
 - “AIDS-free world”

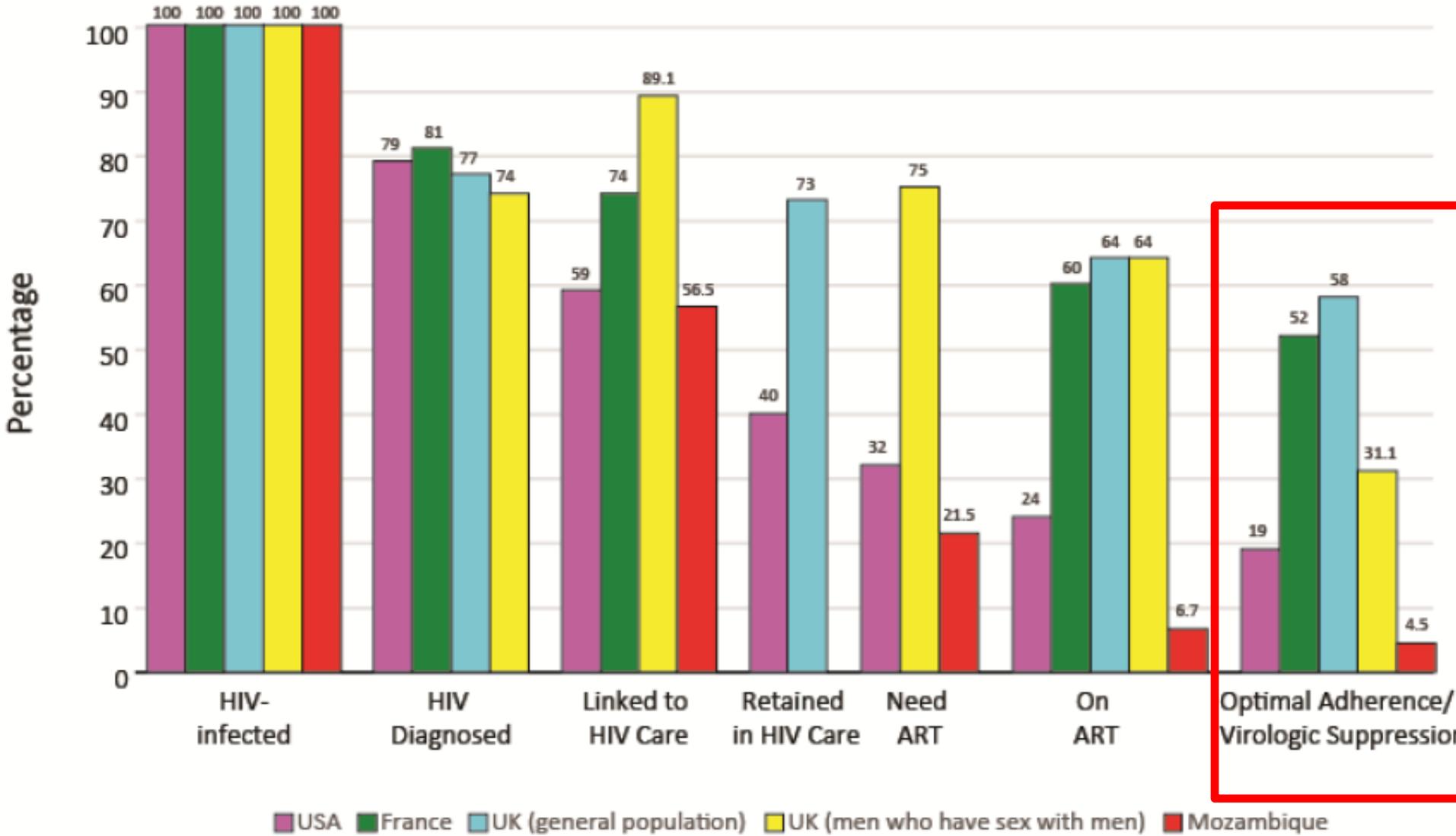
Cura do HIV/AIDS: o que impede o controle da doença?

- *Efeitos colaterais*
- *Necessidade de adesão permanente*
- *Custo elevado do tratamento*
- *Não acesso geral ao tratamento*
- *Desenvolvimento de resistência*

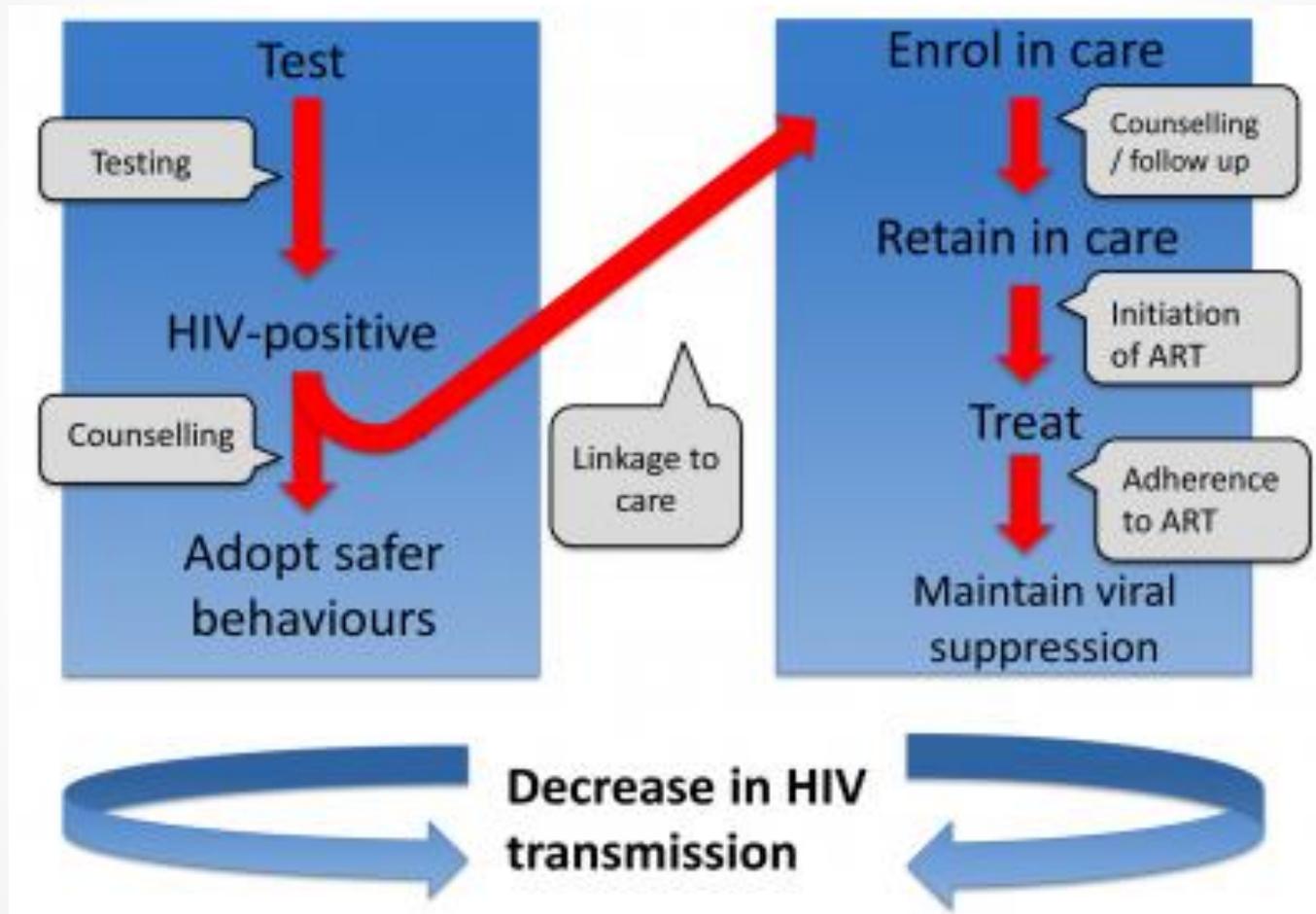
PREVENÇÃO COMBINADA



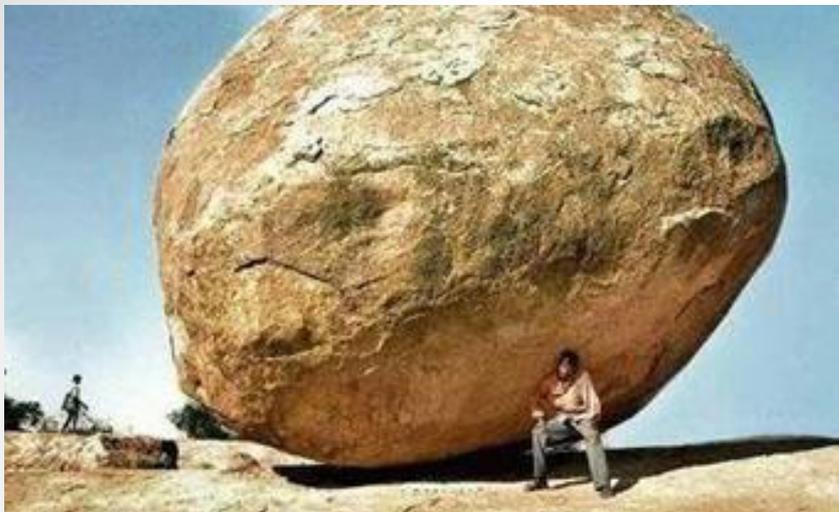
HIV Care Cascade in US, UK, France, Mozambique



HIV Treatment as Prevention: Trying to Clear the Fog



November 16, 2013



**As dificuldades
crescem à medida que
nos aproximamos dos
nossos objetivos...**

Goethe

...

Obrigado!!

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