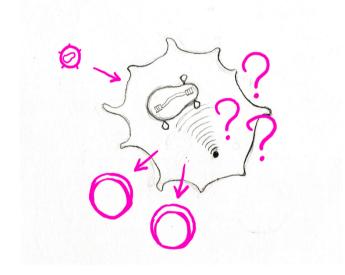
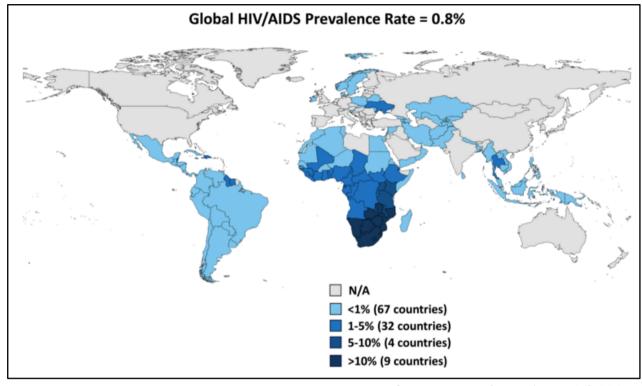
## Induction of protective innate immune responses: Lessons learned from HIV-2



Nicolas MANEL – INSERM U932 – Institut Curie 03/05/2016 – Fondation Mérieux

### **Current clinical strategy for HIV worldwide**



Source: Kaise family / UNAIDS 2014

- Need to put all infected individual on therapies
- Need for a Cure due to several limitations of current drugs:
  - adherence to treatment
  - renal toxicity
  - neuropsychic effects
  - cost

## HIV vaccine as a cure

### Therapeutic (functional cure)

- Induce functional cytotoxic CD8+ T cells to kill actively infected cells
- Control viral load to prevent transmission
- Produce neutralizing antibodies to the virus

### Prophylactic

- Induce functional cytotoxic CD8+ T cells residing at mucosal sites
- Produce neutralizing antibodies at mucosal surfaces

### Main current vaccine strategies

### • Non-HIV viral vectors (Ad, MVA)

Limits: Dilution of HIV epitopes by vector epitopes Quality of the immune response dictated by the vector

### Viral peptides coupled to x

Limits: Limited functional CD8/CD4 response Limited breadth to viral epitopes

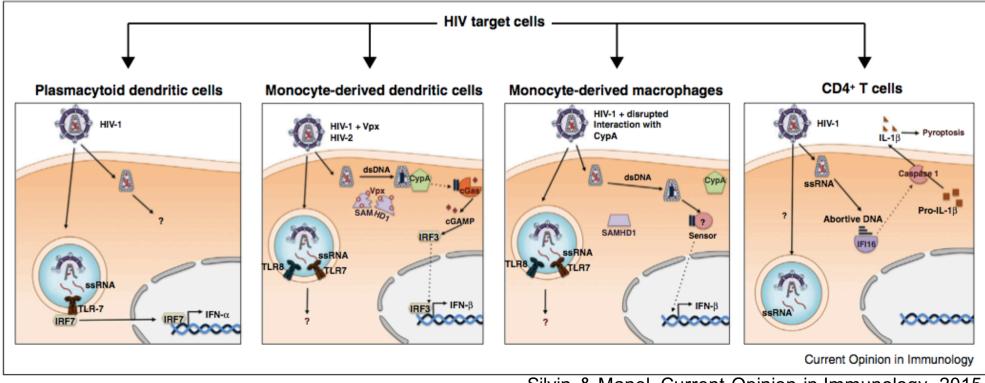
### Viral proteins to raise bnAbs

Limits: Method of induction is unknown gp41/gp120 antigens

### **INNATE IMMUNITY IN HIV INFECTION**

- unchecked induction of innate immune responses ---- Pathogenesis
- avoidance of innate sensing pathways Immune evasion

Cell-extrinsic / Cell-intrinsic sensing in CD4+ target cells

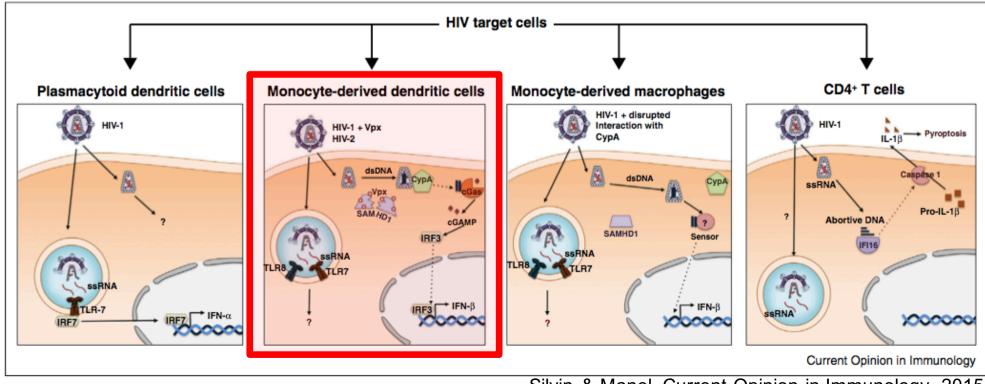


Silvin & Manel, Current Opinion in Immunology, 2015

### INNATE IMMUNITY IN HIV INFECTION

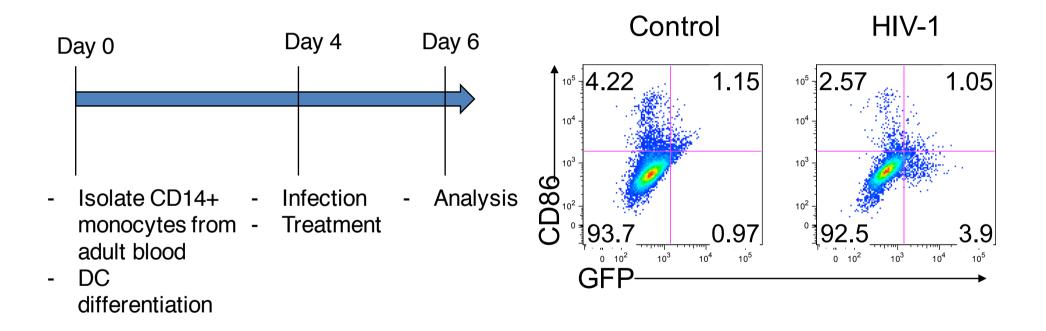
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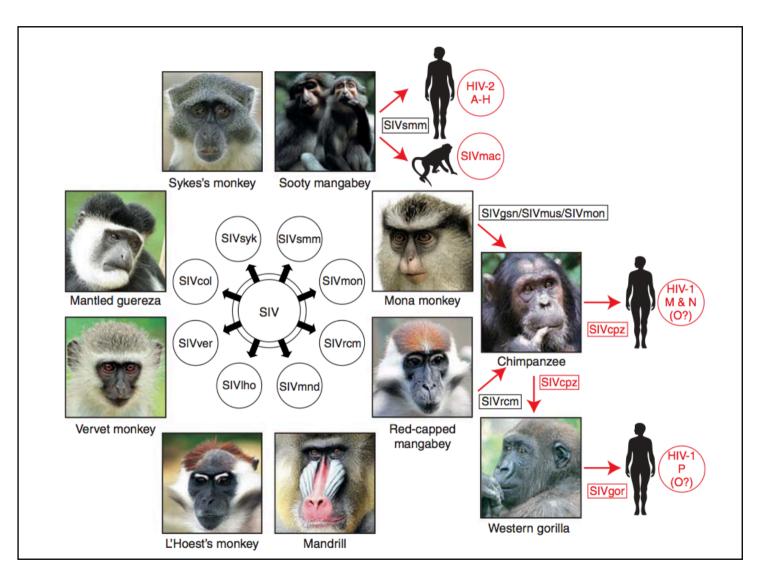
Silvin & Manel, Current Opinion in Immunology, 2015

## DCs do not get activated in response to HIV-1 in vitro "DCs do not sense HIV-1"

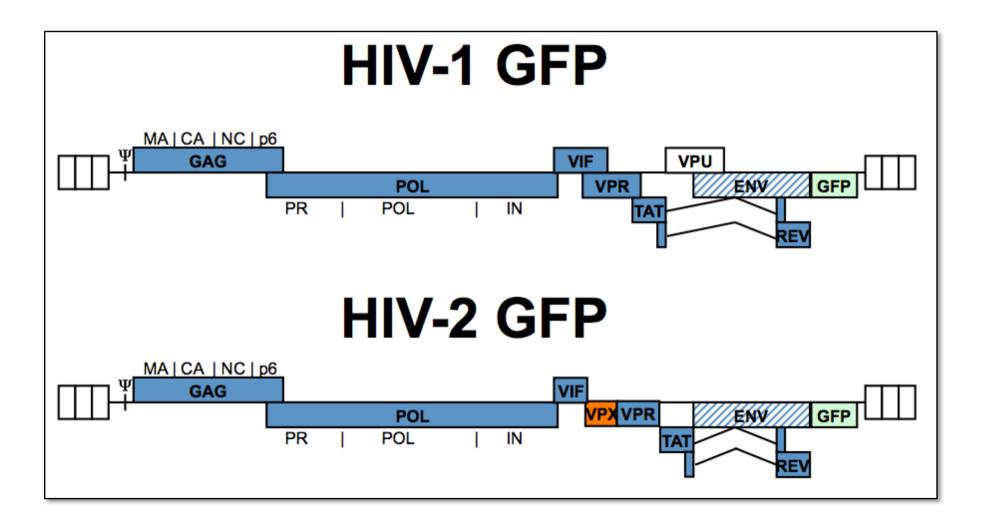


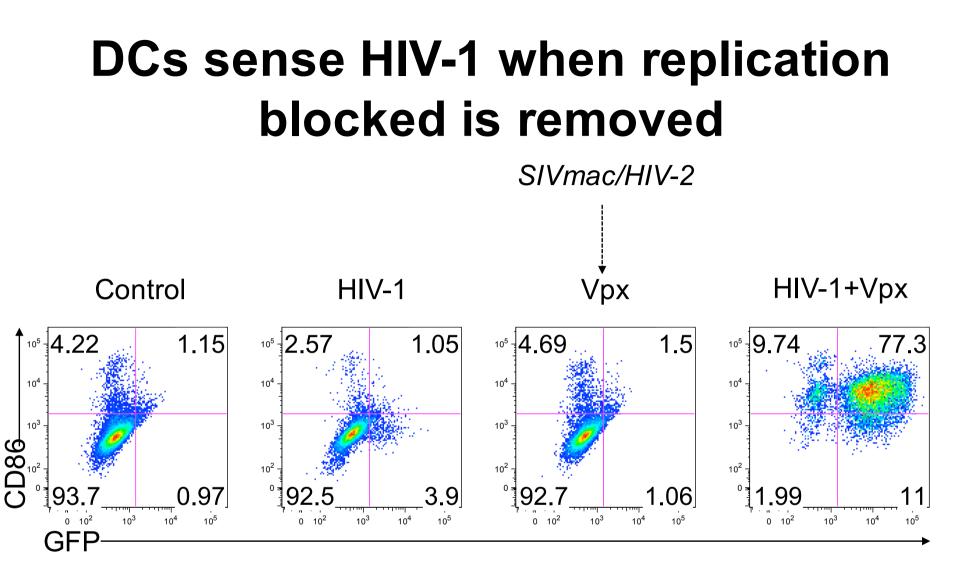
## No machinery in DCs? or Viral escape?

## **Primate lentiviruses**



### HIV-2 encodes the Vpx protein, absent in HIV-1





## existence of a DC-intrinsic, cytosolic, sensing machinery of HIV-1

Manel et al., Nature 2010

### HIV-2 is less pathogenic than HIV-1 HIV-1 HIV-2 >98% AIDS <25% AIDS <2% control >75% control



Apparent contribution of the immune system to control infection (reviewed in Rowland-Jones et al., Nature Immunology 2007)

Inability of the immune system to control the virus

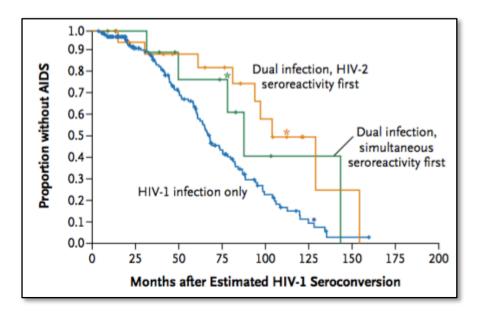
Pantaleo et al., NEJM 1993

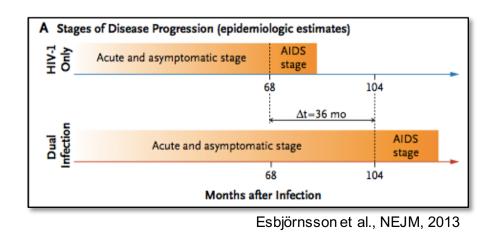
**UNAIDS** 

### HIV-2 is not an attenuated virus,

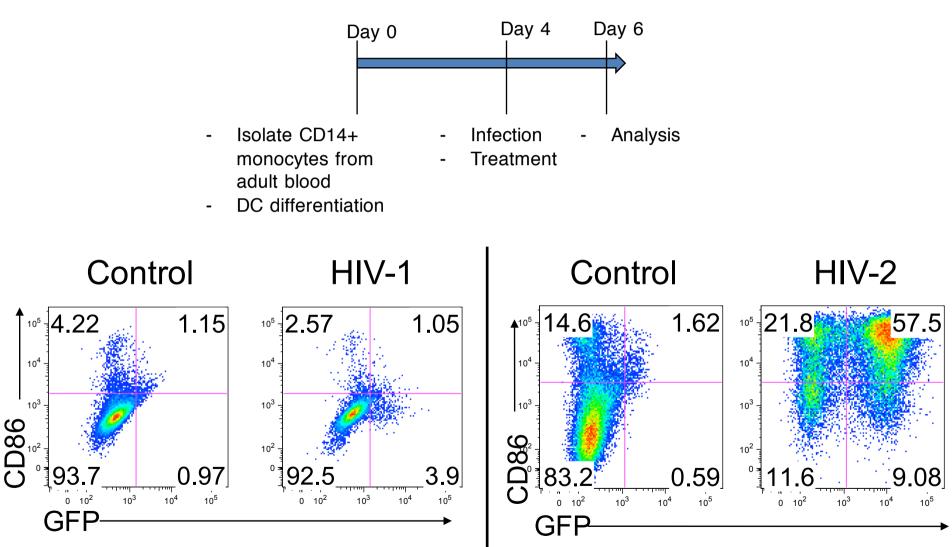
# but infected patients naturally exhibit characteristics of a desired response to an effective therapy against HIV.

- Behave as Long-Term Non Progressors
- Low or no viral load detectable
- Proviral load is controlled
- Neutralizing antibodies for >15 years (Silva/Weiss JVI 2011)
- CTLs are more polyfunctional
- Larger breath of targeted epitopes
- Partial cross-protection against HIV-1 pathogenesis:

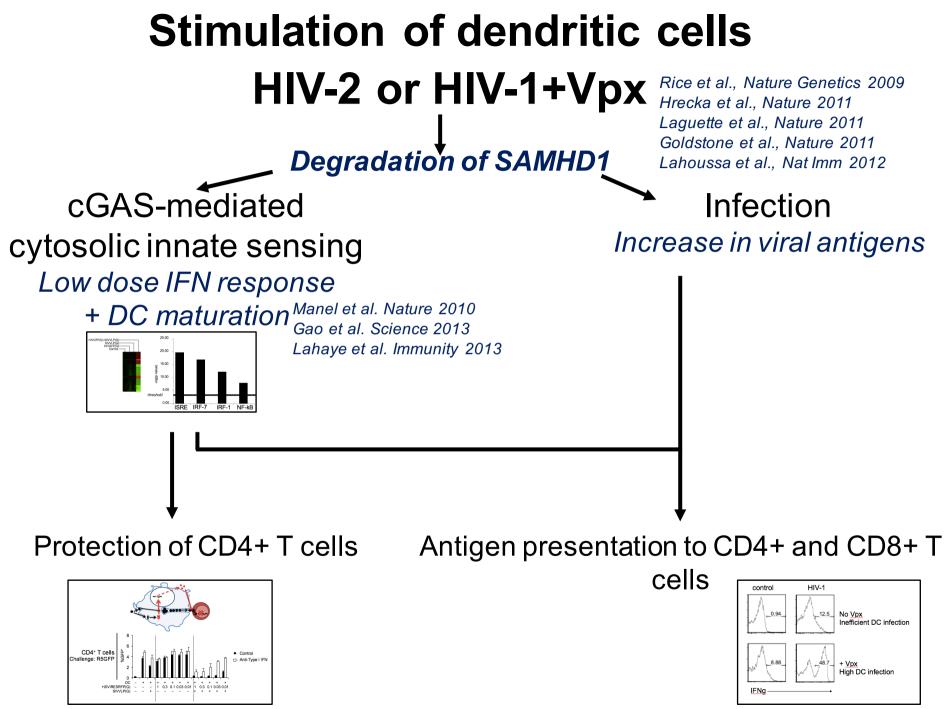




# HIV-2 infects the DCs and DCs respond to the infection



Manel et al, *Nature* 2010 Manel & Littman, *Cell* 2011

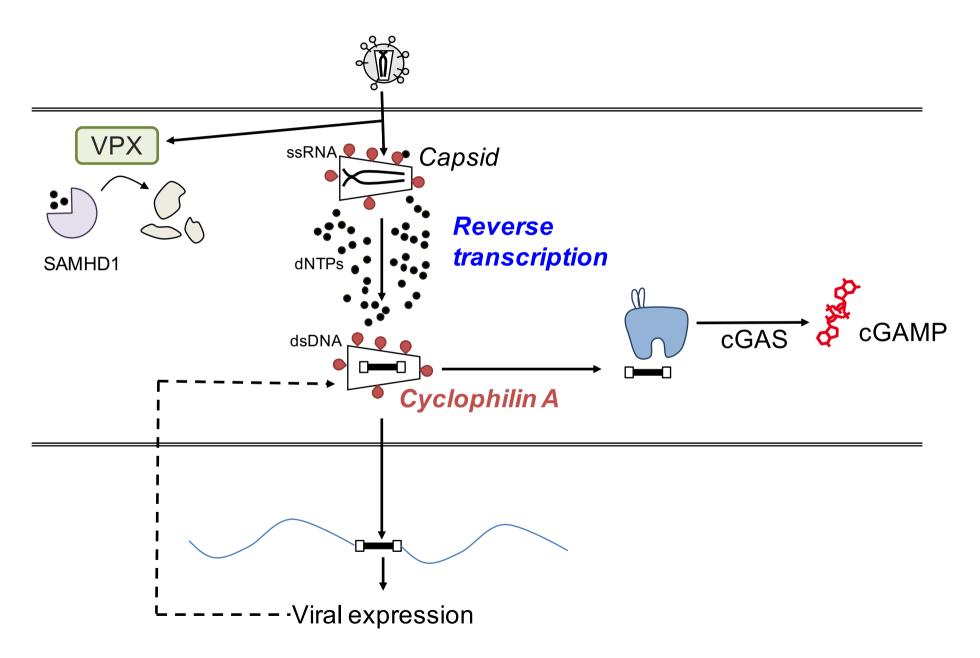


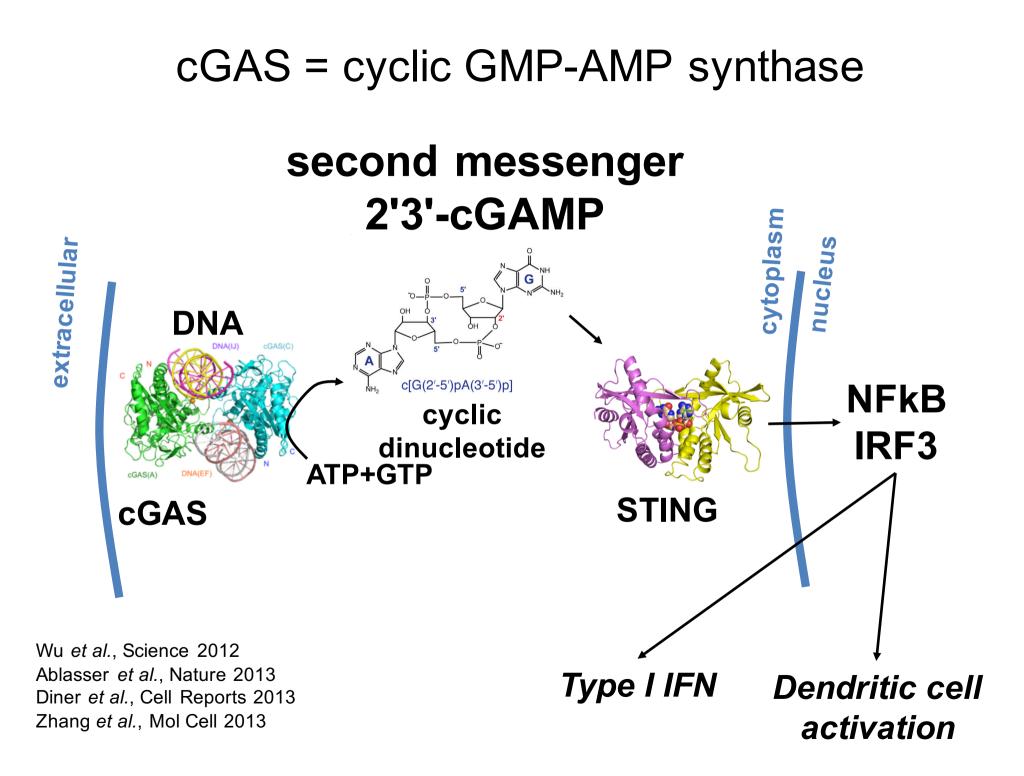
Manel et al. Nature 2010

Manel et al. Nature 2010

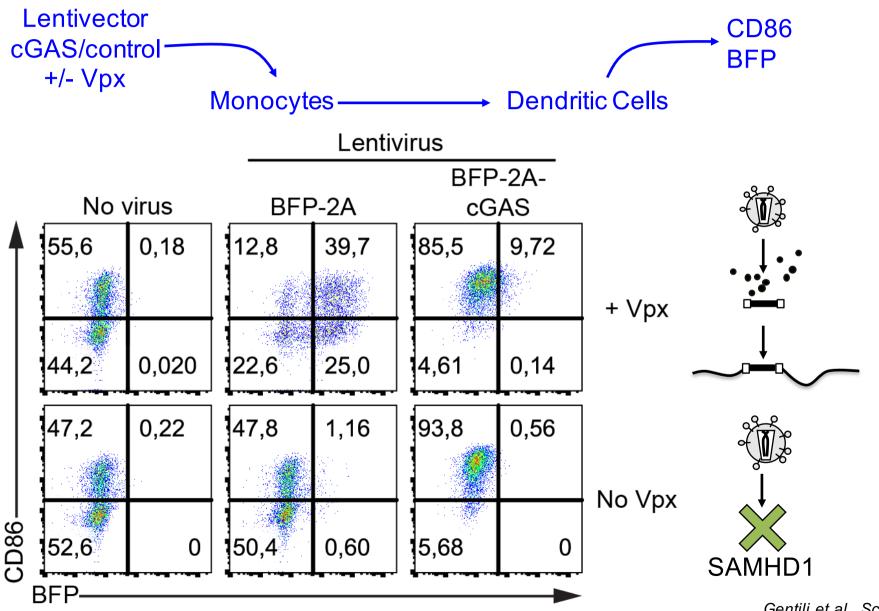
### Molecular mechanism of HIV sensing by dendritic cells

Manel & Littman, Cell 2011



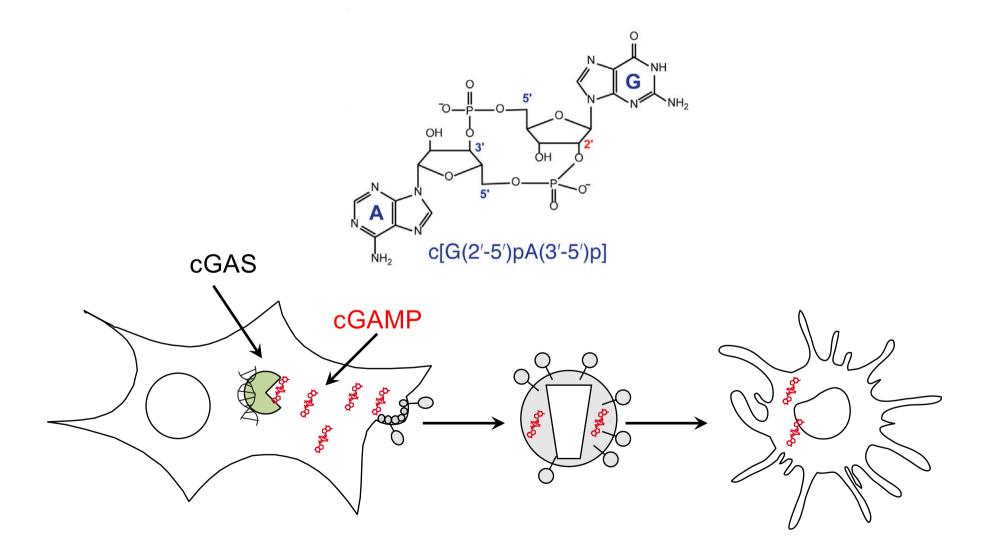


## cGAS transduction activates MDDCs

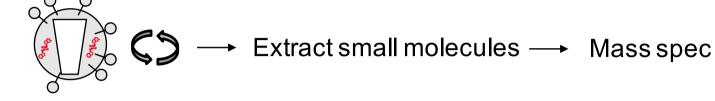


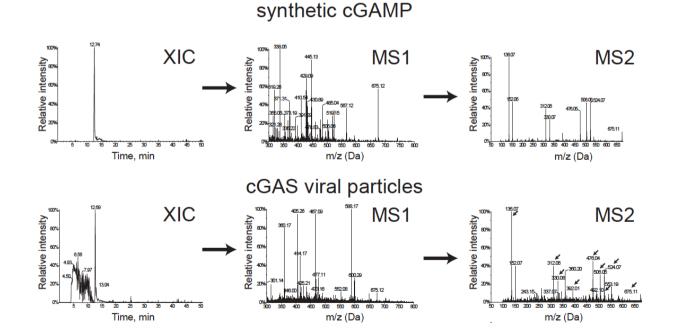
Gentili et al., Science 2015

# Is cGAMP packaged into viral particles and transmitted to target cells?



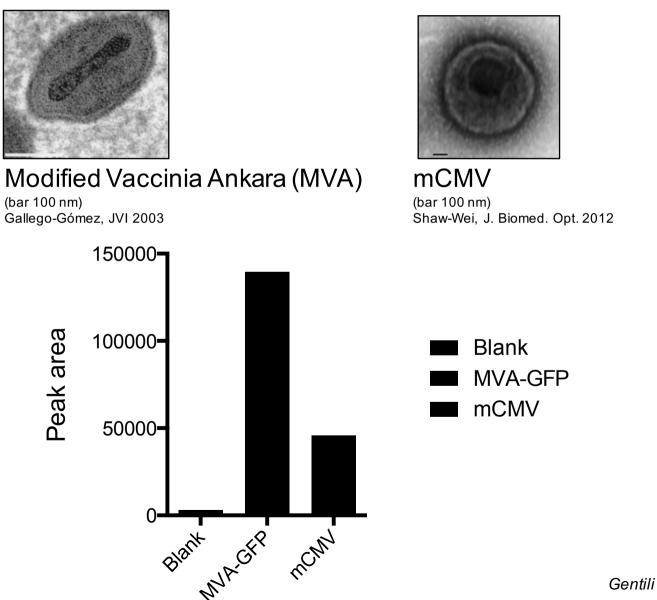
# Detection of cGAMP presence in viral particles





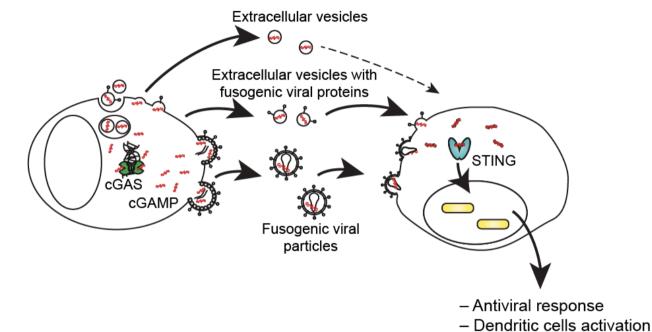
Gentili et al., Science 2015

## cGAMP is present in viral stocks of enveloped DNA viruses

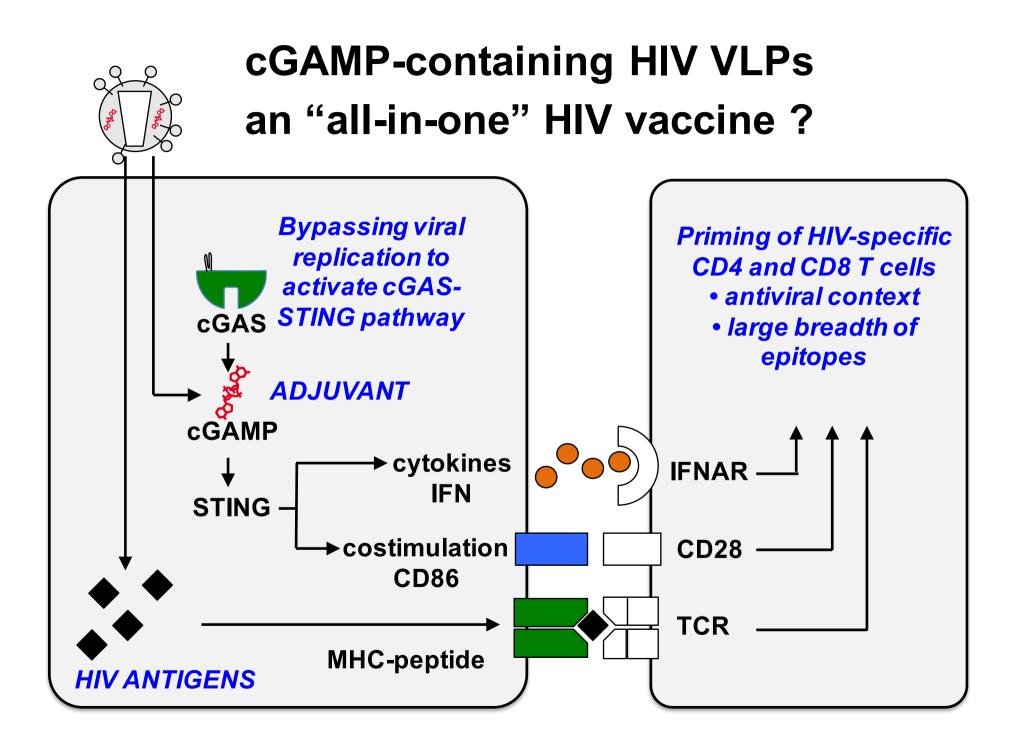


Gentili et al., Science 2015

# Transfer of innate immune signaling by packaging of cGAMP in viral particles

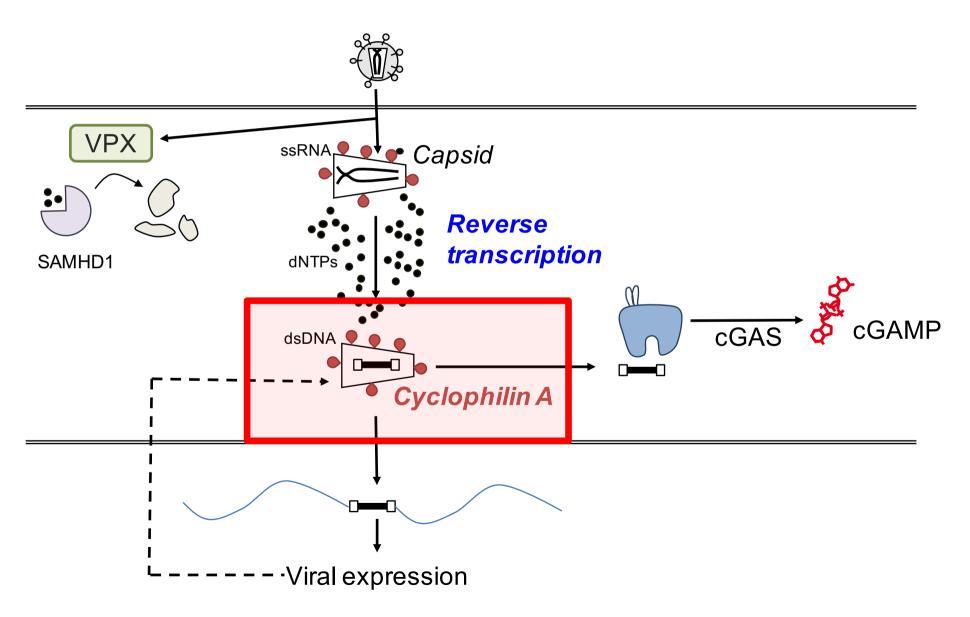


- Enveloped virues function as paratenic hosts for cGAMP
- Packaging of a DAMP in viral particles "tagging" viruses as danger
- Spreads an immune signal that leads to DC maturation and antiviral protection
- HIV-1 normally escapes cGAS stimulation
- Provides a vectorization mean for cGAMP

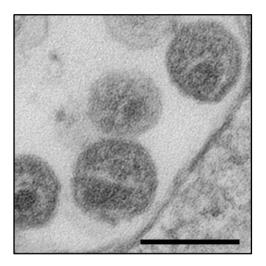


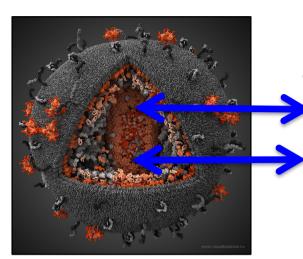
# Capsid-cyclophilin A interactions play a critical role at the intersection of replication vs. innate sensing

What are the associated host factors ?



### **Cyclophilin A:** Host protein that binds the HIV capsid





Cellular **Cyclophilin A** 

Viral **Capsid (in Gag)** 

Structure from Sundquist et al.

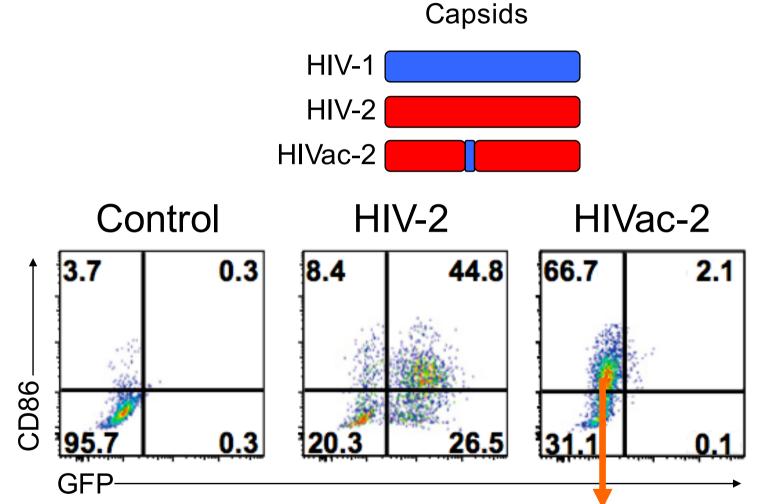
Identification: Luban et al., Cell 1993

Multiple regulatory activities on the virus:

- Uncoating
- **Reverse transcription**
- **Nuclear entry**
- Integration targeting
- Susceptibility to DNA sensors

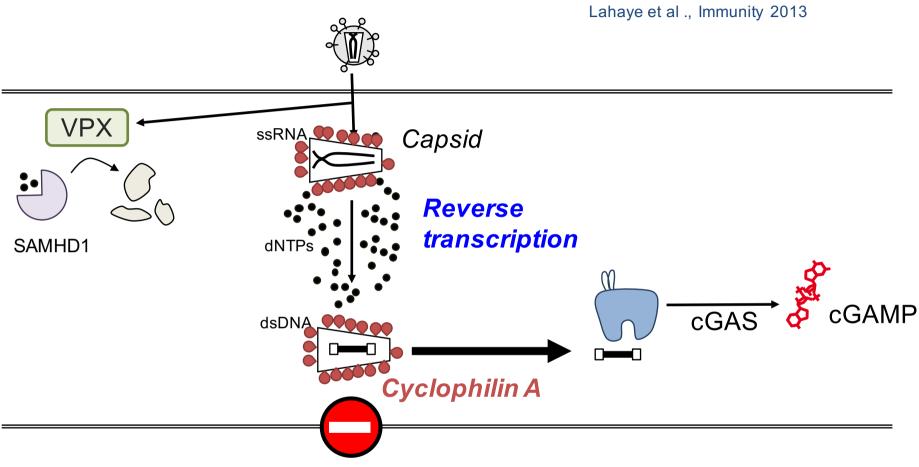
Mechanism unclear & no host factor essential for CypA activities

# The viral capsid determines innate immune sensing of the virus

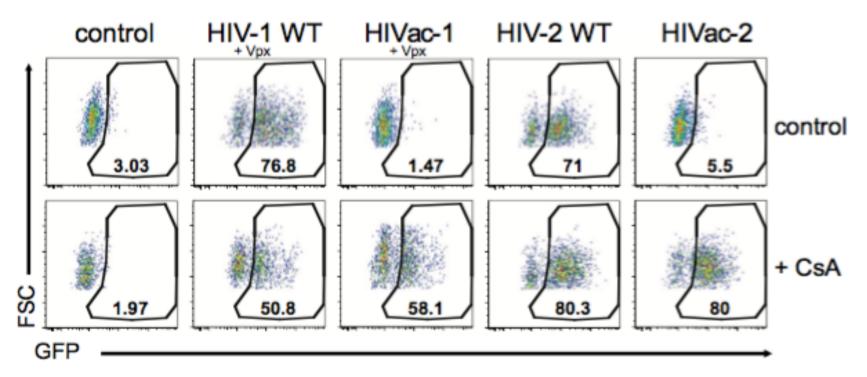


Mutant capsid: Genetic dissociation between productive infection and innate sensing

### HIVac mutant capsids are blocked at nuclear import and increase cGAS sensing

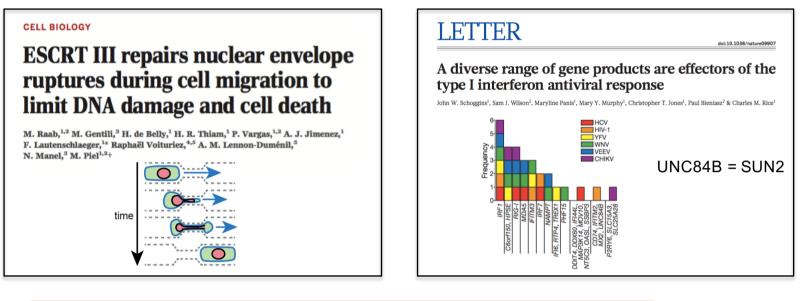


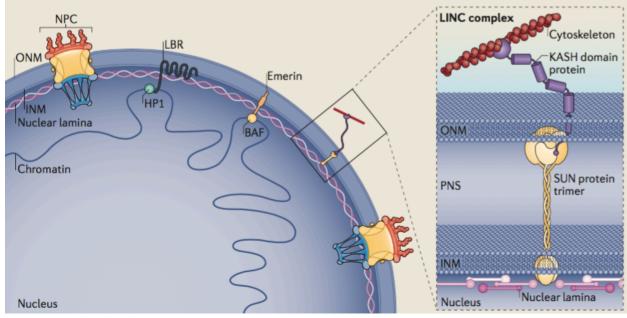
# Restriction of HIVac capsids is mediated by CypA and can be rescued



 → Conserved restriction of HIV <u>nuclear import</u> by CypA in human, macaque and murine cells
→ However, CypA is not sufficient (not shown) Lahaye et al., Cell Reports 2016

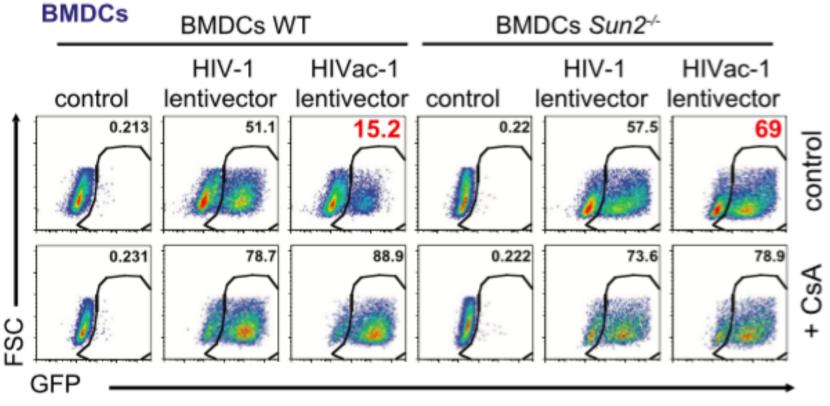
# SUN2 is a candidate regulatory host factor of HIV at the nuclear envelope





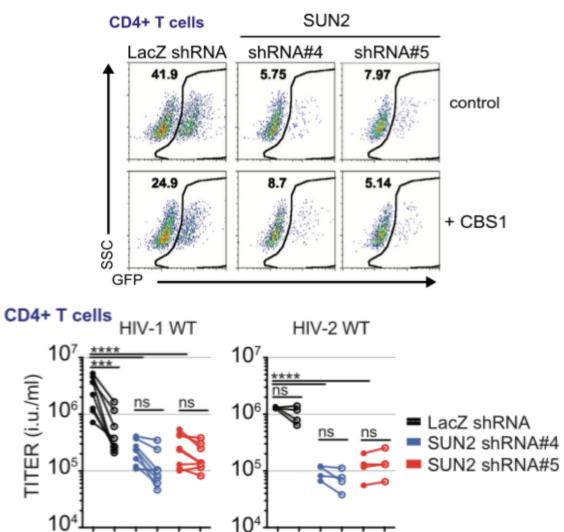
Burke & Stewart, NRMCB 2013

### **SUN2** participates to the CypA restriction



Lahaye et al., Cell Reports 2016

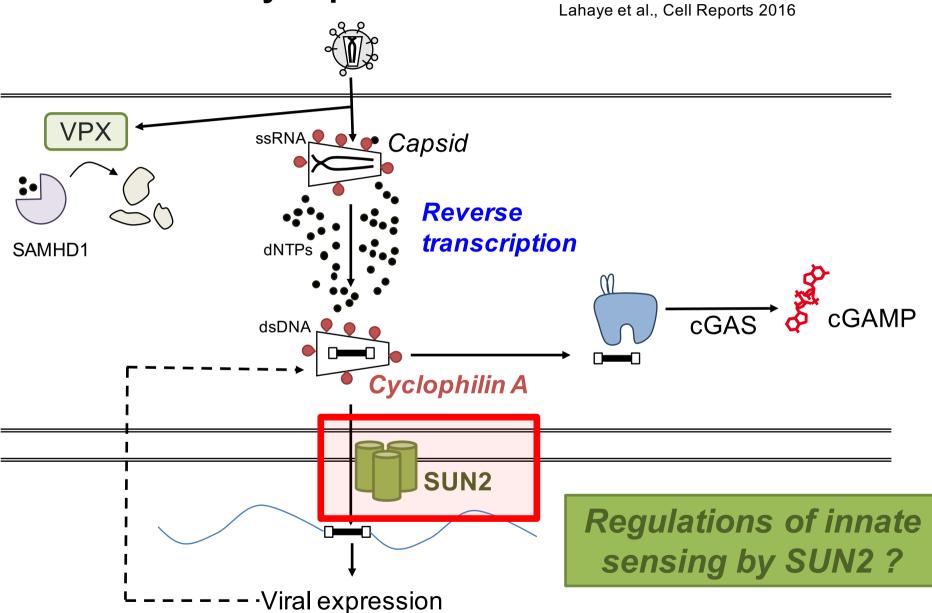
# SUN2 is an essential host factor of HIV infection in CD4+ T cells and mediates CypA activities



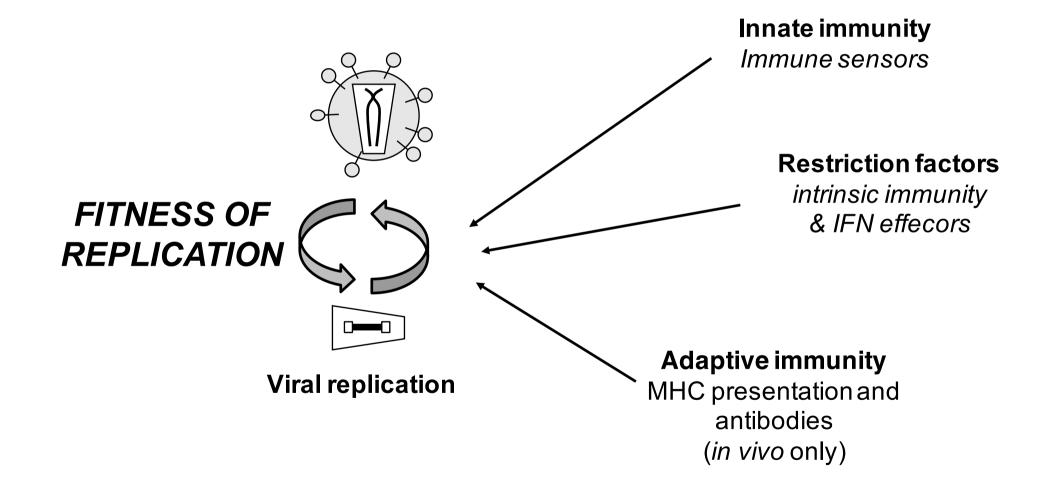
CBS1

Lahaye et al., Cell Reports 2016

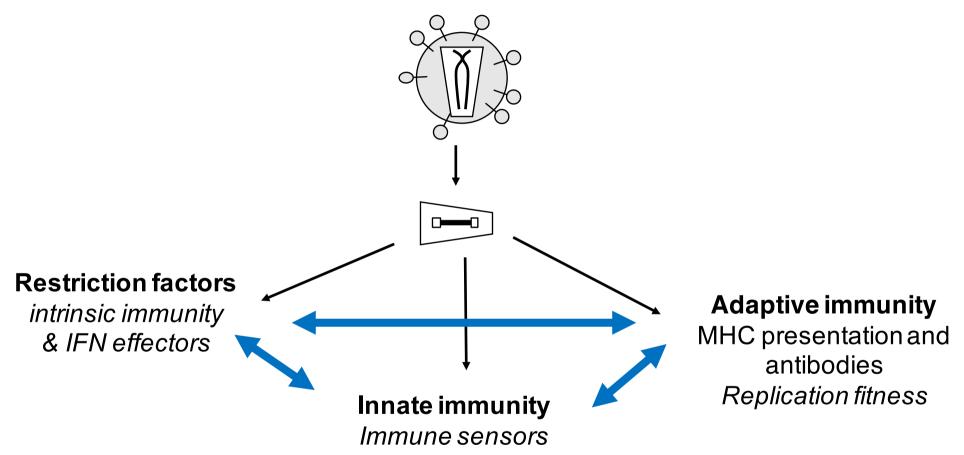
### Identification of SUN2 as a new player in capsidcyclophilin A interactions



# Innate immunity intersects innate sensors with other factors of viral replication



# Restriction factors, innate & adaptive immunity are in interactions (genetic or biochemical)



### Antagonism (competition)

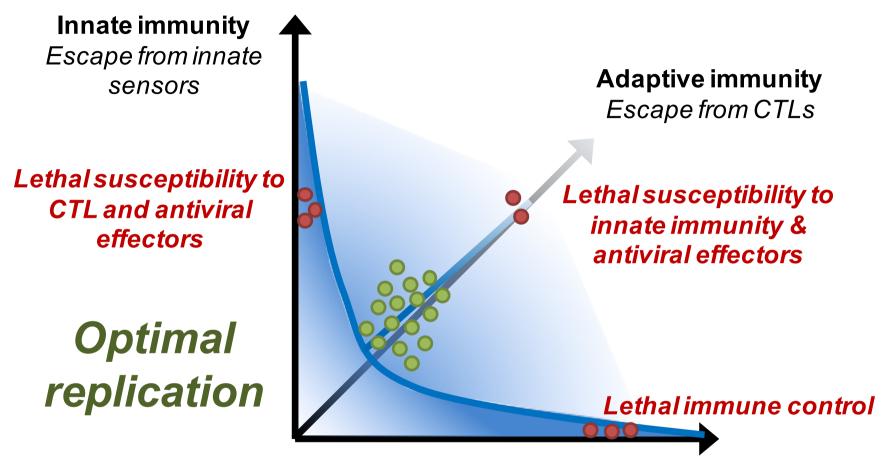
e.g. SAMHD1 restricts viral replication but limits innate sensing

### Synergism (cooperation)

e.g. Tetherin restricts viral budding and induce an innate signal

### Neutral

### Cooperation and Conflict in Antiviral Immune Responses <u>Viral genotypes landscape:</u>



**Replication fitness** Escape from antiviral effectors Optimal use of host dependency factors

> Adapted from Chae et al., PLoS Pathogens 2016 Cooperation and Conflict in the Plant Immune System

#### **Current members**

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