

Study sheds new light on barriers to a cure for HIV

An international, collaborative [study](#) led by University of Cape Town (UCT) researchers has revealed an unexpected finding that could lead to better therapies towards reducing the HIV reservoir, a major barrier to developing a cure for HIV. The reservoir consists of viral DNA that survives hidden in the body even after indefinite treatment with antiretrovirals.



Image source: Getty/Gallo

Widely available antiretroviral treatments stop progression of the disease, and in most cases, prevent people from developing Aids. They can reduce a person's viral load to the point where it's undetectable with standard tests. But therapy cannot eradicate the virus, which persists in long-lived reservoirs in the DNA of immune cells. HIV encodes itself in the DNA of millions of CD4 immune cells, just waiting for the opportunity to replicate should antiretroviral treatment ever stop.

UCT's Professor Carolyn Williamson, head of the Division of Medical Virology, who led the study with Professor Ron Swanstrom of the University of North Carolina (UNC) and Chapel Hill said: "We hope reducing the size of the reservoir will take us a step towards achieving our goal of enabling people to stop treatment without the virus rebounding."

The dynamics of how this reservoir forms, though, have been largely unknown. Scientists had thought that it formed continuously during infection prior to treatment. Now scientists have genetic evidence that this is not the case, and that initiation of antiretroviral treatment could be altering the biology of the human immune system in such a way that it allows the HIV reservoir to form or stabilise.

While the latent HIV reservoir can stay silent indefinitely, this requires that patients stay on treatment for the rest of their lives. Thus, this reservoir is a fundamental obstacle to cure. But without an understanding of how it forms, there is little chance of ever eradicating it.

Using blood samples collected from nine South African women from the CAPRISA 002 cohort in Durban, the research team embarked on a study to understand the timing the formation of the HIV reservoir.

Genetic clock

HIV is a virus that evolves very rapidly: it's one of the fastest evolving entities known. Not only does it reproduce quickly – in a person, the virus can produce billions of copies a day – but its genetic copying is sloppy, introducing mutations as it goes. But this characteristic of HIV also offers a tool for researchers to map a timeline of the virus's evolution.

By comparing the genetic sequence of the virus in the latent reservoir of the women with the sequence of the active viruses circulating in their blood before and up to five years after treatment began, the researchers could get an indication of when the reservoir formed.

“Surprisingly, we found that in most women – about 71% – the reservoirs consisted of viruses circulating within a year of therapy starting,” says the lead author of the study, Dr Melissa-Rose Abrahams from the UCT Division of Medical Virology. This is a much higher than you'd see if the reservoir formed continuously before treatment.

This suggests that immune cells infected with the virus at the time treatment begins transition into a silent state and seed the reservoir.

“In Africa, most people initiate therapy during chronic infection. Eliminating the reservoir in these individuals was considered particularly difficult due to the widely held belief that the reservoir formed continuously prior to starting therapy,” says Williamson.

“Our unexpected finding that much of the reservoir originates around the time of therapy initiation provides hope that we can restrict reservoir formation in these individuals”.

From suppression to cure

To date, there have been only two cases where people have been cured of HIV, one in Berlin and one in London. These were possible only because of exceptional circumstances not reproducible for the 38-million people infected with HIV worldwide.

“This finding points to an opportunity for intervention. If we can come up with a biological intervention to reduce the number of infected cells at the time of initiating treatment, it's possible we could restrict the establishment of most of this viral reservoir,” says Abrahams.

The researchers are now exploring the idea that the initiation of antiretroviral treatment dampens the human immune system by reducing the presence of active HIV. This makes the immune cells where the virus is embedded more likely to turn into long-lived memory cells – that will may ultimately constitute much of the long-term viral reservoir.