Lecture 1

Origin and progression of HIV-1

Adelajda Zorba

HIV is the causative agent of AIDS

- 60 million infected people
- 25 million deaths
- 14 million orphaned children in South Africa alone

UNAIDS 2009 report

AIDS does not develop in monkeys where HIV originated from.

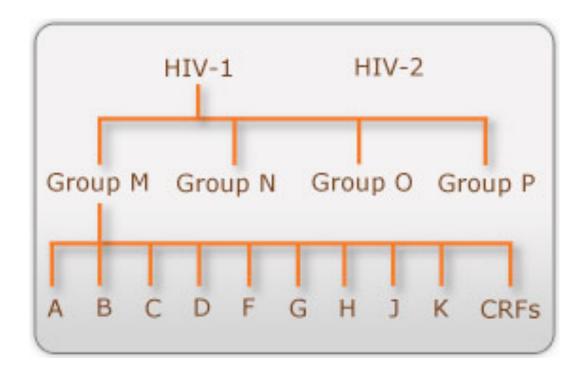
How come?

Did it really?

HIV is a

zoonotic (can be transmitted from non-human animals to humans)

lentivirus (lt. lenti=slow, virus=poison)



Found in chimpanzees today is SIVcpz (<-misnomer)

http://www.avert.org/hiv-types.htm

HIV-1 origin: chimpanzee



HIV-2 origin: Sooty mangabey



http://www.prn.org/index.php/progression/article/origin_of_the_aids_pandemic_58 http://monkeysphotos.blogspot.com/2008/10/white-collared-mangabey.html

LETTERS TO NATURE

Humans acquired HIV-1 from chimpanzees:

Genetic organization of a chimpanzee lentivirus 1990 related to HIV-1

Thierry Huet, Rémi Cheynier, Andreas Meyerhans, Georges Roelants* & Simon Wain-Hobson

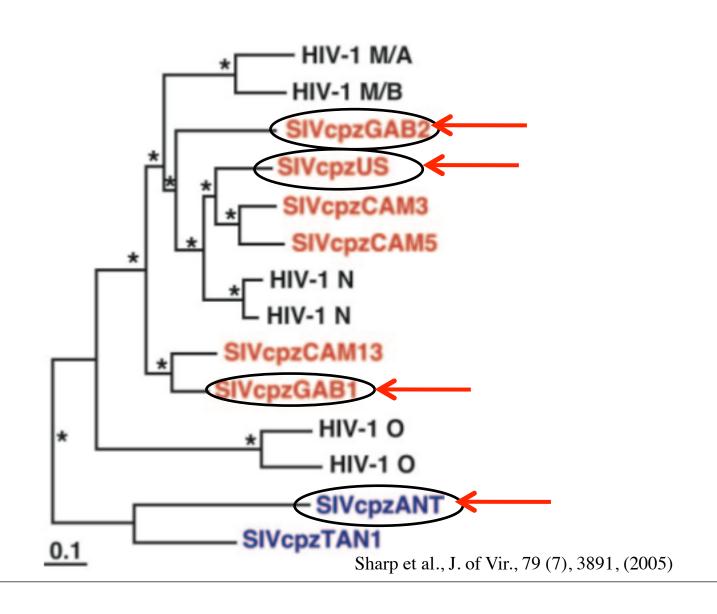
Laboratoire de Biologie et Immunologie Moléculaires des Rétrovirus, Institut Pasteur, 28 Rue de Dr Roux, 75724 Paris cedex 15, France * Centre International de Recherches Médicales de Franceville, BP 769, Franceville, Gabon

TABLE 1	Amino acid	homology	between	HIV/SIV	isolates	(96)
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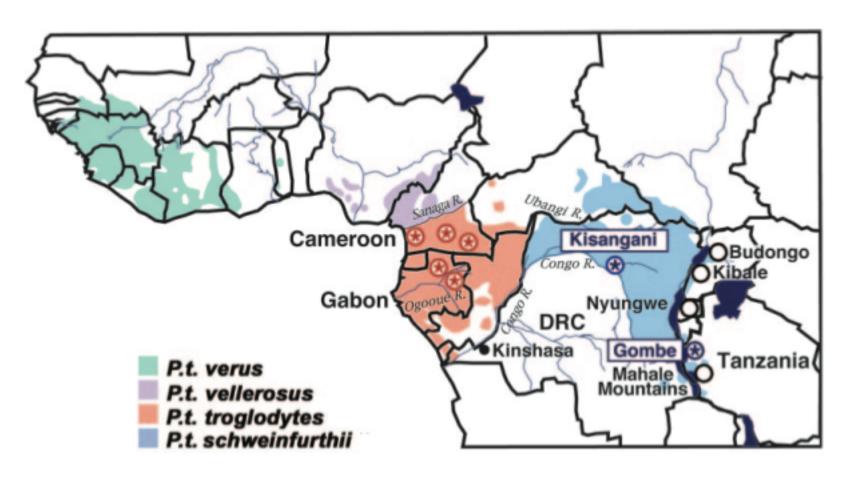
SIV _{CPZ} compared with:								ENV			
	gag	pol	vif	vpr	tat	rev	vpu	env	SU	TM	nef
HIV-1 _{BRU}	74.8	84.0	67.2	79.2	63.9	54.3	35.8	62.7	59.5	66.9	70.2
HIV-1 _{OYI}	74.7	83.7	67.7	80.2	65.6	55.2	38.5	63.5	61.5	65.9	74.1
HIV-1 _{MAL}	73.4	84.1	67.7	79.2	65.5	55.2	37.3	65.8	63.4	69.0	72.9
HIV-1 _{ELI}	74.3	83.5	67.2	83.3	61.6	56.4	37.5	65.1	65.0	65.2	69.7
HIV-2 _{ROD}	56.2	57.2	35.1	47.3	36.1	32.0	_	37.0	34.2	40.6	36.5
SIV _{MAC}	54.9	57.4	35.8	49.0	39.8	32.0	_	35.3	31.3	40.5	36.1
SIV _{AGM}	55.9	60.4	33.7	_	34.1	39.8	_	38.6	33.2	45.9	45.0
SIV _{MND}	52.1	58.1	30.6	34.4	32.2	28.0	_	32.7	28.1	38.3	41.8

Similarity between pairs of protein sequences using SIV_{CPZ} as reference. Sequences were aligned using the program of Wilbur and Lipman²¹ (k-tuple size 1, window 20, gap penalty 2). The sequences (and geographical origin) are HIV- $\mathbf{1}_{BRU}$ (France)¹¹, HIV- $\mathbf{1}_{OYI}$ (Gabon)²², HIV- $\mathbf{1}_{MAL}$ and HIV- $\mathbf{1}_{ELI}$ (Zaire)¹², HIV- $\mathbf{2}_{ROD}$ (Cape Verde)¹³, SIV_{MAC} 142 (Boston)⁷, SIV_{AGM} TYO (Kenya)²³ and SIV_{MND} GB-1 (Gabon)²⁴.

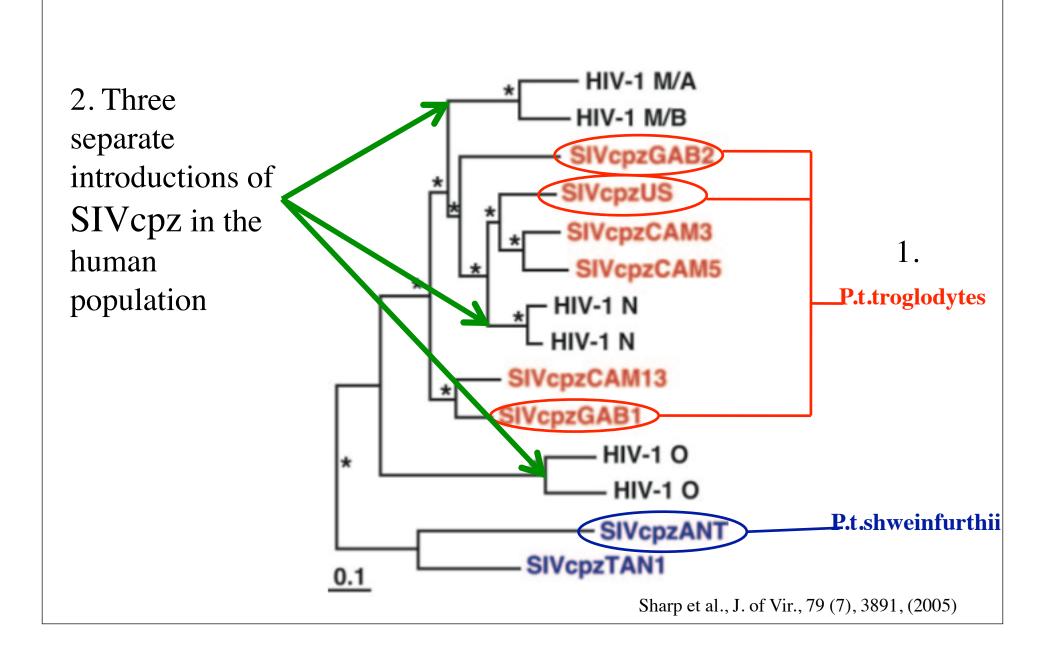
Evolutionary relationship of SIVcpz and HIV-1 based on envelope protein sequence analysis



Four chimpanzee subspecies based on mtDNA sequence differences



Two important observations



Humans acquired HIV-1 from cross-species transmission of SIVcpz from chimpanzees

Chimpanzees acquired SIVcpz from:

Red-capped mangabeys

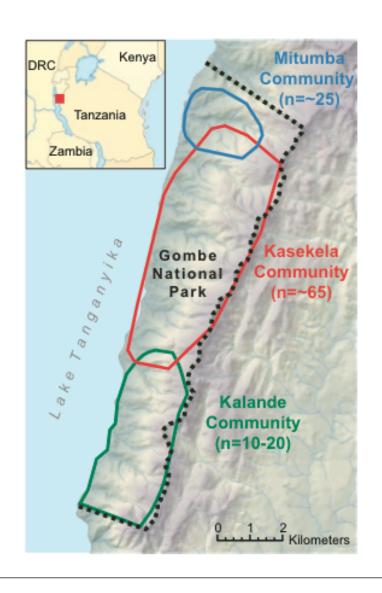


Spot-nosed monkeys



http://cercopan.wildlifedirect.org/tag/red-capped-mangabey/https://chrisdixonstudios.com/wildprints/top-wildlife-prints/apex0002934_Lesser%20Spot%20Nosed%20Monkey-Close-up.jpg

How to go about studying chimpanzees? Gombe National Park (Tanzania)





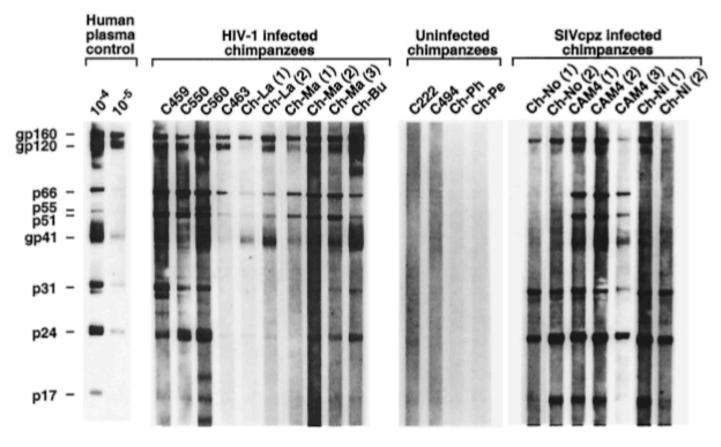
Keele et al., Nature, 460, 515, (2009)

How to go about studying chimpanzees?

Gombe National Park (Tanzania)

- non-invasive (urine and fecal-based Western blots assays)

- RT PCR



Sharp et al., J. of Vir., 79 (7), 3891, (2005)

AIDS does not develop in monkeys where HIV originated from.

How come?

Did it really?

Yes!

Not only SIVcpz but also HIV-1 infected chimpanzees do not develop AIDS

Which model system should be used to research AIDS?

A new model system: Rhesus Macaques

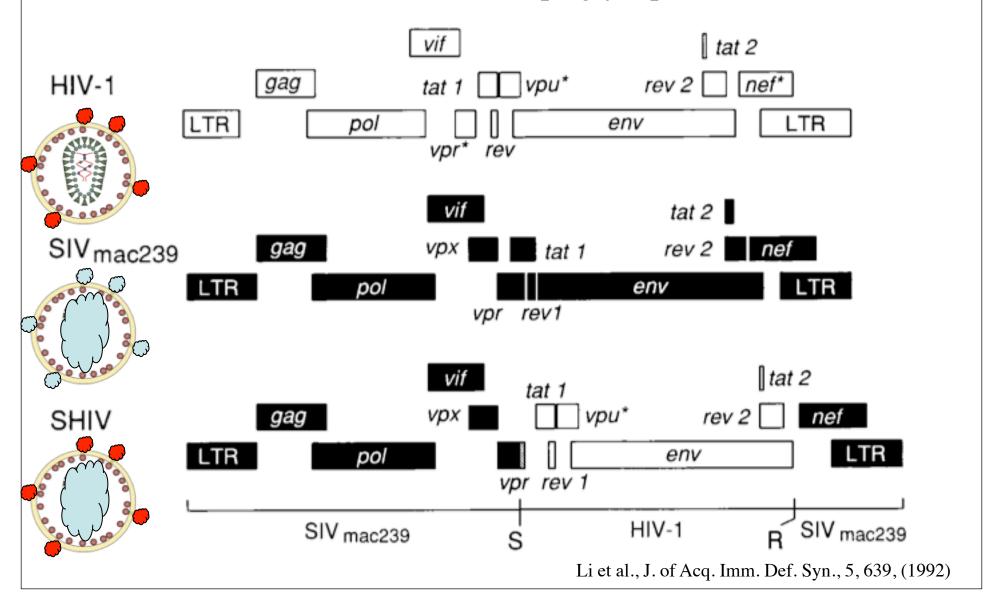
(develop AIDS-like symptoms when infected with SIVcpz not HIV-1)



http://barelyimaginedbeings.blogspot.com/2008_09_01_archive.html

An infectious, even-closer mimic of HIV-1: SHIV

(contains HIV-1 envelope glycoproteins)



Chimpanzees

Rhesus Macaques

Humans







SIVcpz = harmless

SIVcpz = harmful

SIVcpz = ?

HIV-1 = harmless

HIV-1 = harmless

HIV-1 = harmful

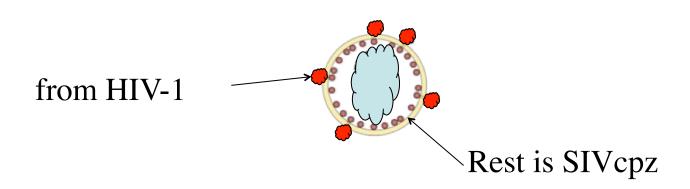
SHIV = harmful



http://www.prn.org/index.php/progression/article/origin_of_the_aids_pandemic_58 http://barelyimaginedbeings.blogspot.com/2008_09_01_archive.html http://thelaughingstork.com/2009/03/funny-baby-pictures-bah-humbug-edition/

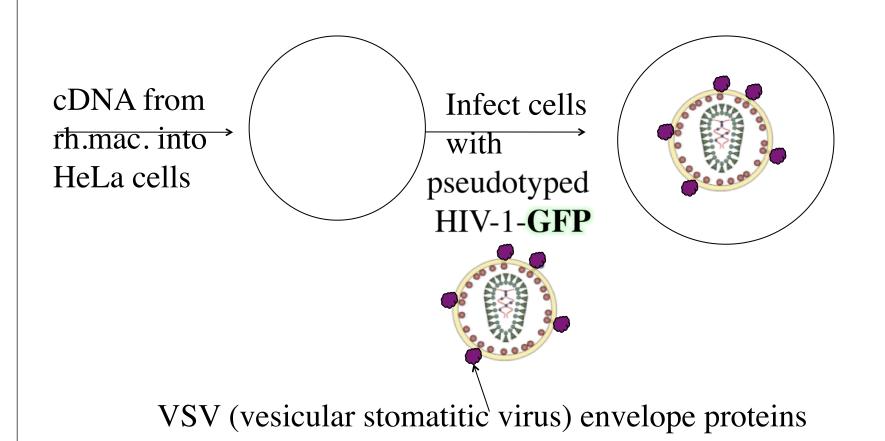
1. Viral Entry Level: An incompatible receptor in the Old World Monkey cells?

SHIV



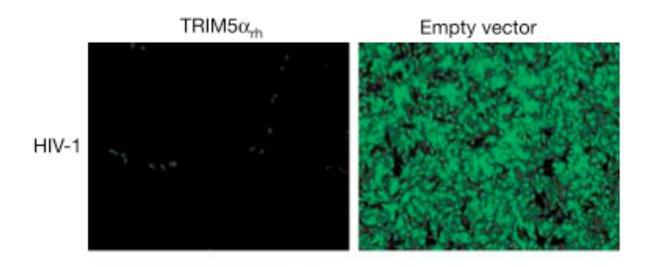
No, because SHIV can replicate at a high titer in rhesus macaques

2. Post-Entry Events: A block that targeted the viral capsid prevented permanent infection?



-look for GFP-negative colonies-check for infection with SIVcpz

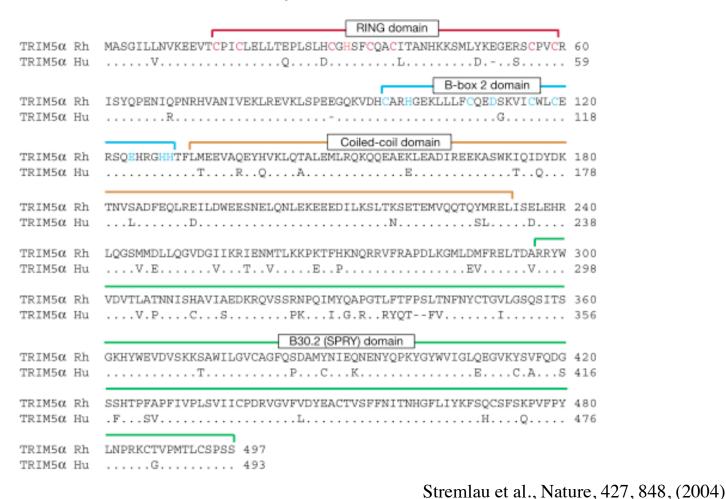
TRIM5α_{rh} inhibits <u>HIV-1</u> infection but not SIVcpz or SHIV-based infection ₂₀₀₄



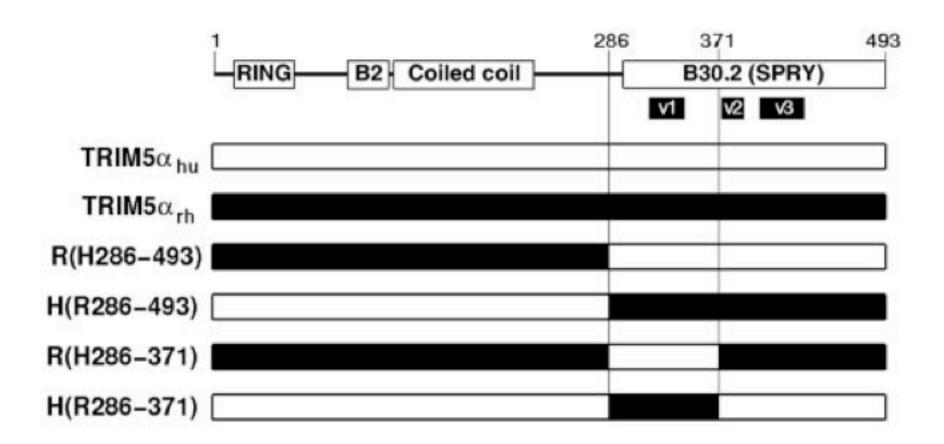
(it must not work on the particle-recognition level, but at an even more atomistic level)

Although rhesus macaque TRIM5 α_{rh} inhibits HIV-1, human TRIM5 α_{hu} does not inhibit HIV-1

Why not?

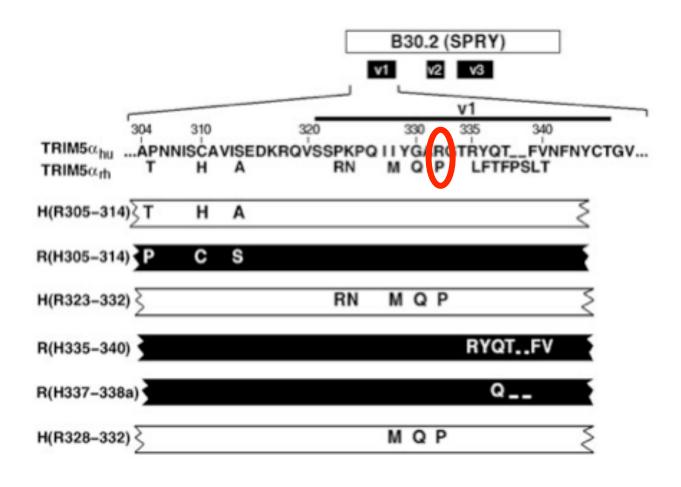


Study the infectivity of chimeric TRIM5 α proteins



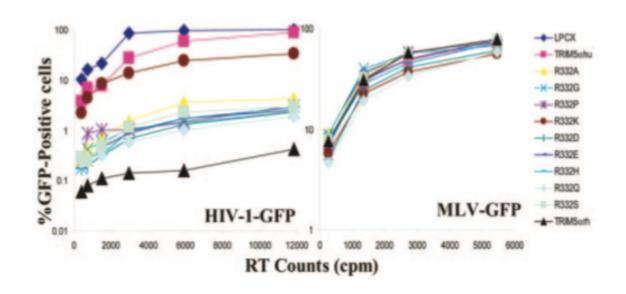
Removal of Arginine 332 Allows Human TRIM5α To Bind Human Immunodeficiency Virus Capsids and To Restrict Infection

Yuan Li,1 Xing Li,1 Matthew Stremlau,1 Mark Lee,1 and Joseph Sodroski1,2*



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What we know so far..

- 1. Humans contracted HIV-1, the virus responsible for AIDS, from chimpanzees and sooty mangabeys.
- 2.Both SIVcpz and HIV-1 are harmless to chimpanzees.
- 3.SIVcpz is harmful to rhesus macaques, but HIV-1 is harmless.
- $4.\text{TRIM}5\alpha$ could explain why this is the case.
- 5. We need to understand what capsids are...

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What are those?

...to be continued in Lecture 2