



Mycophenolate Mofetil for Depletion of the HIV Reservoir

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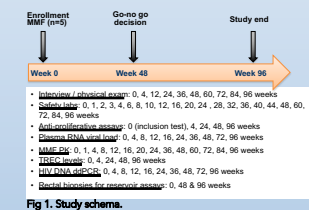
Introduction

- The HIV reservoir consists of ~1-10 million latently infected cells containing intact, replication-competent virus, which persists despite decades of ART.^{1,2}
- A 100-1000 fold larger number of cells contain non-intact, replication incompetent HIV DNA.^{3,4}
- HIV integrates into a unique chromosomal location within each newly infected cell.⁵
- The detection of multiple infected cells with the same viral sequence and/or chromosomal integration site demonstrates that many cells in the reservoir were generated via cellular proliferation rather than new viral replication events.^{6,9}
- Mathematical modeling suggests that >99% of latently infected cells are members of proliferative clones.¹⁰
- Central memory CD4+ T cells proliferate every ~1-2 months in persons with and without HIV, while naive CD4+ T cells proliferate every 500 days.^{11,12}
- Cellular proliferation may therefore be a viable therapeutic for reservoir reduction.
- Mathematical models project a 5-10-fold reduction in CD4+ lymphocyte proliferation sustained over a year may lower the reservoir by > 2 logs.¹³
- Mathematical models project that a 5-10-fold reduction in CD4+ lymphocyte proliferation for a year may shift the reservoir from central (T_{cm}) and effector memory (T_{em}) to naive (T_n) T cell predominant.¹³
- A prior clinical trial demonstrated a > 1 log reduction in reservoir volume, as well as a ~50% reduction in proliferation markers (Ki67+) in circulating CD4+ T cells, after 24 weeks of mycophenolate mofetil (MMF) 1 g twice daily, in 3 of 6 participants.¹⁴
- Another trial utilizing MMF 250 mg twice daily was associated with a delay in time to viral rebound following ART analytical treatment interruption (ATI) among documented responders to the drug.¹⁵

Methods

Trial Design

- Phase 2 open-label study of MMF for reduction of the HIV reservoir (NCT03262441)
- Planned enrollment n=5
- University of Washington, Seattle ACTU / Harborview Medical Center
- One week lead in of MMF 500 mg daily followed by MMF 500 mg twice daily for 48 or 96 weeks
- Inclusion criteria of documented 80% anti-proliferative effect ex vivo at peak drug levels (see below)
- Frequent safety labs and assessment of reservoir size (Fig 1)
- Go-no go assessment at 48 weeks based on at least a >0.25 log₁₀ reduction in HIV DNA



Participation

- Serologically and virologically confirmed HIV-1 infection
- Continuous fully suppressive ART for > 2 years
- CD4+ T cell count > 350/mm³
- Documentation of anti-proliferative effect at peak MMF dose (see below)
- No malignancy, autoimmune disease, prior diagnosis of AIDS, active infection, substance abuse, medical non-compliance, abnormal lab values
- No proton pump inhibitors, estrogen or progestin contraceptives or other interacting medicines.
- No pregnancy / intention to become pregnant / breast feeding

Trial oversight

- Local DSMB
- Trial sponsor: amfAR, The Foundation for AIDS Research
- Performed in accordance with the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki
- Approved by the University of Washington IRB

Methods continued

End points

- HIV reservoir size measured by total and intact HIV DNA using ddPCR
- HIV reservoir subset composition including effector memory CD4+ T cells (T_{em}) and central memory CD4+ T cells (T_{cm}) and naive CD4+ T cells (T_n)
- HIV RNA
- Peripheral CD4+ T cell counts
- Excess opportunistic infections
- Drug-related adverse events

Documentation of anti-proliferative effect of MMF

- Reduction in CD4+ T cell proliferation 1 hour following MMF dose
- Assessed by total antiproliferative test (TAPT) assay (see below)
- Decision tree:
 - Day 7 MMF 500 mg orally twice daily; test 1-hour post MMF serum against participant PBMCs
 - If >80% reduction in proliferation on 500 mg twice daily, then proceed to one year of 500 mg twice daily
 - If <80% reduction in proliferation on 500 mg twice daily, then increase to 750 mg twice daily and re-test in one week
 - Day 7 MMF 750 mg orally twice daily; test 1-hour post MMF serum against participant PBMCs
 - If >80% reduction in proliferation on 750 mg twice daily, then proceed to one year of 750 mg twice daily
 - If <80% reduction in proliferation on 750 mg twice daily, then end participation in study

Assays

- TAPT:
 - Serum and PBMCs collected at peak and trough dosing
 - Proliferating cells gated based on CellTrace Violet kit (Invitrogen)
 - Stimulation with anti-CD3/CD28 beads at 1:1 bead:cell ratio
 - Gating into proliferation based on CellTrace Violet fluorescence
 - Reduction in proliferation = 1 - (proliferation in presence of patient serum / proliferation in absence of patient serum)
- ddPCR:
 - T cells per µL estimated with 5'RPP30 early target and delta/d target
 - Primer targets = 5'pol, gag, env
 - 6 replicates per time point
 - Data processing with QuantaSoft AP
 - See poster 00311 for details
- Flow cytometry / sorting:
 - Whole PBMCs thawed > CD4+ T cells selected by negative selection and sorted
 - Surface stains: CD45RA, CCR7, CD3, CD4, CD8, Live/dead, CCR7
 - Permeabilized and stained for Ki67
 - Fluorescence quantification on BD Biosciences LSRII
 - Cells pelleted for ddPCR
- Mesoscale discovery:
 - Analyses for cytokine identification and concentration on plasma
 - Low CVs (<30%) detected with all replicates

Results

Enrollment

- 5 enrolled participants
- One participant self discharged early during the trial for personal reasons.

| ID# | Age, Years | Sex | Race/ Ethnicity | Entry CD4 ⁺ mm ³ | 48 week CD4 ⁺ mm ³ | HIV RNA exposure | Time on ART, years | Current ART Regimen | MMF dose |
|------|------------|-----|--------------------|--|---|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------|
| 9252 | 54 | M | Caucasian | 432 | 382 | Undetectable | 16 | DTG/FTC/ TAF | 500 mg bid |
| 9228 | 60 | M | Caucasian | 573 | 490 | <7 | 19 | EV7/COBI/ FICTDF | 500 mg bid |
| 9282 | 26 | M | Latino | 606 | 468 | Undetectable | 5 | DTG/PRV | 750 mg bid |
| 9232 | 62 | M | Caucasian | 799 | 739 | Undetectable | 11 | TAF/FTC/ VTCOBI | 500 mg bid |

Table 1. Study participant data.

TAPT assay results

- 3 of 4 participants met "go" criteria¹ for continuation at 500 mg twice daily
- One participant (9282) had inadequate inhibition of proliferation at drug peak (78%) and was boosted to 750 mg twice daily; he met continuation criteria at that dose with higher trough inhibition of cellular proliferation (Fig 2)
- Participant 9232 did not have a TAPT performed during drug trough

Results continued

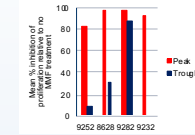


Fig 2. Anti-proliferative effect of serum against contemporaneously sampled CD4+ T cells.

MMF tolerability and toxicity

- Well-tolerated with no nausea, vomiting or dyspepsia
- One SAE (9252): post-operative finger cellulitis requiring one-week oral antibiotics
- HIV RNA suppression throughout the study
- Peripheral CD4+ T cell counts stable during the study

HIV reservoir kinetics

- Study stopped in all 4 participants due to no reduction in reservoir at 48 weeks
- Total HIV DNA and intact HIV DNA levels stable in all participants (Fig 3)
- Intact HIV DNA undetectable at all time points in one participant (9282) (Fig 3)

Uninfected and infected CD4+ T cell subset kinetics

- No impact on overall proportion of T_{em}, T_{cm} or T_n among total circulating CD4+ T cells (Fig 4) or CD8+ T cells (not shown)
- No persistent effect on proliferation marker expression (Ki67+) in circulating T_{em}, T_{cm} or T_n CD4+ T cells (Fig 5)
- Per capita total HIV DNA and intact HIV DNA levels stable in T_{em}, T_{cm} or T_n (Fig 6)

Exploratory analyses

- MVA levels predict results of TAPT assay: 2 of 3 troughs sub-therapeutic (Fig 7)
- No effect of MMF on cytokines related to T cell proliferation (Fig 8)

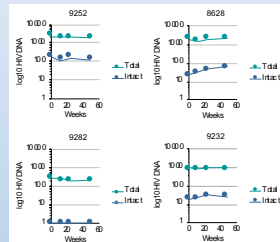


Fig 3. Stable total and intact HIV DNA kinetics during 48 weeks of MMF therapy. Hollow circles are undetectable.

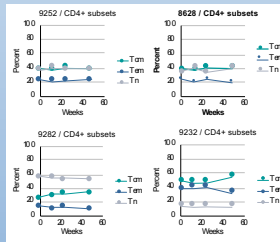


Fig 4. Stable CD4+ T cell subset proportions during 48 weeks of MMF therapy.

Results continued

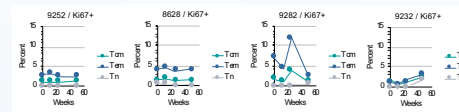


Fig 5. Lack of persistent change in Ki67+ expression in CD4+ T cell subsets (bottom row) during 48 weeks of MMF therapy.

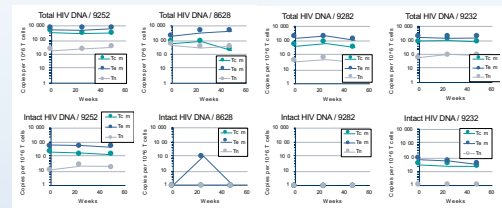


Fig 6. Stable per capita total and intact HIV DNA kinetics within CD4+ T cell subsets during 48 weeks of MMF therapy. Hollow circles are undetectable.

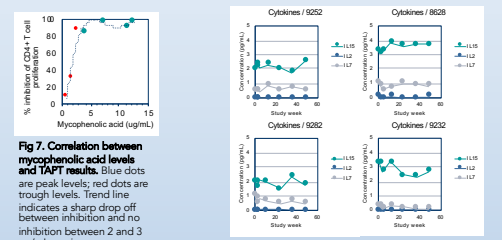


Fig 7. Correlation between mycophenolic acid levels and TAPT results. Blue dots are peak levels; red dots are trough levels. Trend line indicates a sharp drop off between inhibition and no inhibition between 2 and 3 µg/mL ex vivo.

Discussion

- 48 weeks of MMF well tolerated and not associated with virologic or immunologic failure on ART
- No reduction in total or intact HIV DNA
- No shift in the HIV reservoir towards a predominance of slowly proliferating naive CD4 T cells
- An explanation for lack of reservoir reduction and decrease in proliferation in vivo not identified
- Sub-therapeutic drug levels may explain lack of efficacy
 - MMF anti-proliferative effect at trough was minimal in 2/3 tested participants
 - MMF has a steep dose response curve with a sharp cut between potent and absent effect¹⁴
 - Past studies showed variable effect of MMF on reservoir volume and Ki67 expression¹⁵
 - Modeling suggests >50% reduction in proliferation is required to achieve reservoir reduction¹⁴
- Other possible explanations: include compensatory survival mechanisms in non-proliferating CD4+ T-cells, compensation with thymic emigrants or drug resistance
- Future studies with higher doses are warranted

References

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