

Strategies to reduce and control the HIV reservoir: lessons learnt from translation to clinical trials

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The Forum for Collaborative Research

HIV cure: Clinical research considerations and strategies

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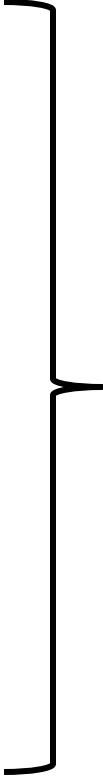
Outline

- **Reservoir reduction**

- First generation LRAs
- Second generation HIV-specific LRAs
- Pro-apoptotic compounds

- **Increase immune control**

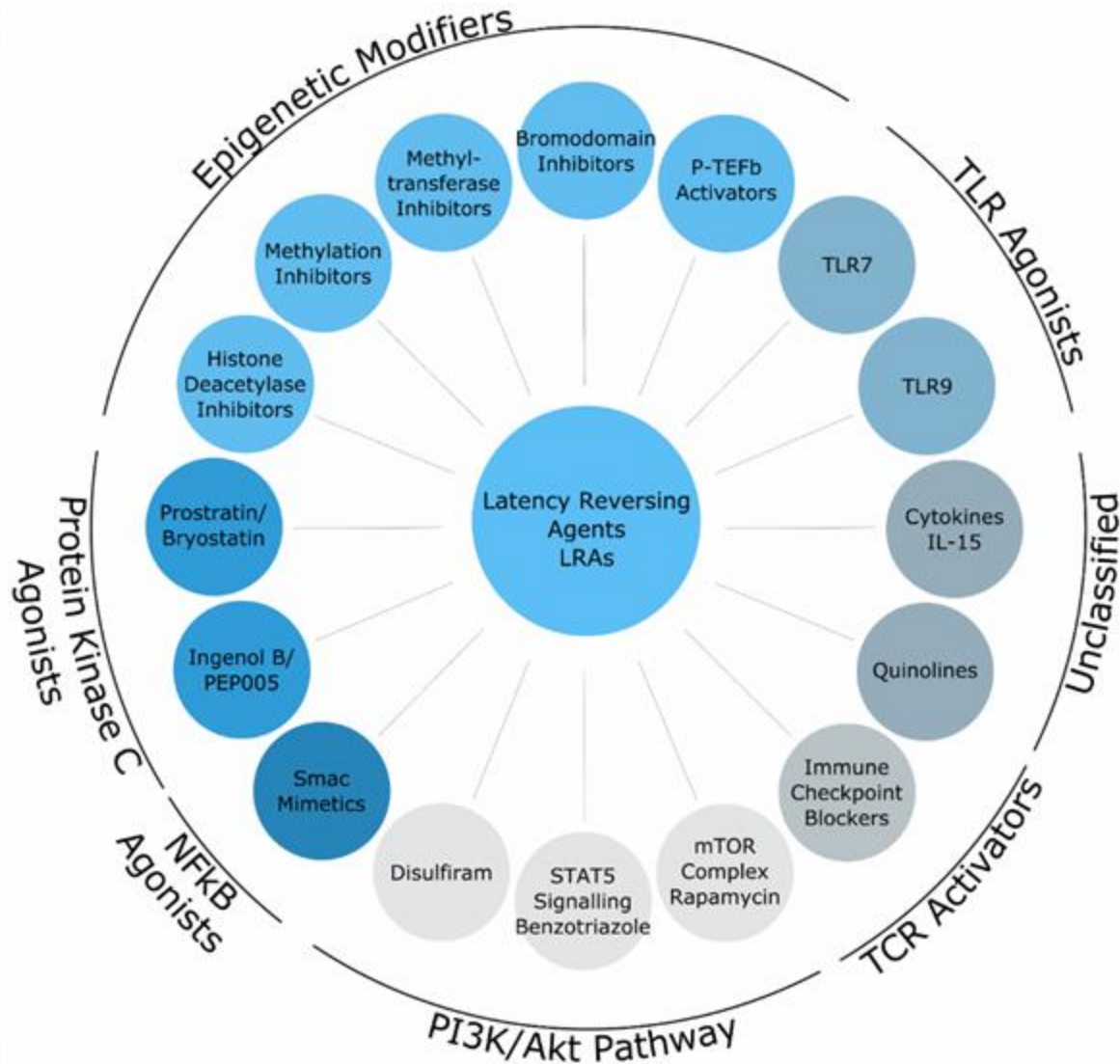
- Immune checkpoint blockade
- Broadly neutralising antibodies



Considerations for and lessons
from **clinical trials**

Latency reversing agents: first and second generation

Latency reversing agents (LRA) need improvement



- In vivo, **LRAs increase transcription** but changes are modest and no decline in the number of infected cells
- LRAs can have **off target effects on immune function** including reduced CD8+ T cell number and/or function with HDAC inhibitors and some SMAC mimetics
- Latently infected cells express a range of **pro-survival proteins** which may need to be overcome to deplete the reservoir
- Better LRAs are needed with **greater specificity, greater potency and lower toxicity**

Lessons from clinical trials of first generation LRAs

OPEN ACCESS Freely available online

PLOS PATHOGENS

Activation of HIV Transcription with Short-Course Vorinostat in HIV-Infected Patients on Suppressive Antiretroviral Therapy

Julian H. Elliott^{1,2*}, Fiona Wightman^{1,2,3*}, Ajantha Solomon^{1,2,3}, Khader Ghneim⁴, Jeffrey Ahlers⁴, Mark J. Cameron⁴, Miranda Z. Smith⁴

CONCISE COMMUNICATION

Panobinostat, a histone deacetylase inhibitor, for HIV latency reversal in patients on suppressive antiretroviral therapy

Thomas A Rasmussen, Martin Tolstrup, Christel Rasmussen, Sarah Palmer, Charles Dinarello, Maria Buzon, Mat

Neurotoxicity with high-dose disulfiram and vorinostat used for HIV latency reversal

James H. McMahon^a, Vanessa A. Evans^b, Jillian S.Y. Lau^a, Jori Symons^b, Jennifer M. Zerbato^b, Judy Chang^b, Ajantha Solomon^b, Surekha Tennakoon^b, Ashanti Dantanarayana^b, Michelle Hagenauer^a, Sulggi Lee^c, Sarah Palmer^d, Katie Fisher^d, Namandje Bumpus^e, Carley J.S. Heck^e, David Burger^f, Guoxin Wu^g, Paul Zuck^g, Bonnie J. Howell^g, Henrik H. Zetterberg^{i,j,k,l}, Kaj Blennow^{i,j}, Magnus Gisslen^{h,n}, Thomas A. Rasmussen^b and Sharon R. Lewin^{a,b,m}

Julian H Elliott, James H McMahon, Christina C Chang, Sulggi A Lee, Wendy Hartogensis, Namandje Bumpus, Rada Savic, Janine Roney, Rebecca Hoh, Ajantha Solomon, Michael Piatak*, Robert J Gorelick, Jeff Lifson, Peter Bacchetti, Steven G Deeks, Sharon R Lewin

- **Safety** is the number one goal
 - Unexpected toxicities with new combinations
- **Primary endpoint** for latency reversal?
 - Unspliced HIV RNA (transcription initiation)
 - Multiply spliced HIV RNA (required for protein)
 - Plasma HIV RNA
 - Reservoir size
- **Additional information**
 - Latency reversal in **tissue** especially CNS
 - Off target effects eg immune function
 - Long term effects on the reservoir

Newer qualitative assays will provide greater insights



Cell

Article

Selection of epigenetically privileged HIV-1 proviruses during treatment with panobinostat and interferon- α 2a

Marie Armani-Tourret
Alexander Hochroth
Yelizaveta Rassadki
Xu G. Yu,^{1,2} Daniel F.

● Persistence of proviruses in ZNF genes and centromeric/satellite DNA

● Accelerated immune selection

PBT+IFN α 2a



ARTICLE

Footprints of innate immune activity during HIV-1 reservoir cell evolution in early-treated infection

Weiwei Sun^{1,2} , Ce Gao^{1,2} , Gregory Takashi Gladkov^{1,2} , Isabelle Roseto^{1,2} , Leah Carrere^{1,2} , Elizabeth M. Parsons^{1,2} , Carmen Gasca-Capote^{1,2} , John Frater³ , Sarah Fidler⁴ , Xu G. Yu^{1,2} , Mathias Lichterfeld^{1,2} , and the RIVER Trial Study Group

Second generation HIV-specific LRAs: role of mRNA

nature communications



Article

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-025-60001-2>

Efficient mRNA delivery to resting T cells to reverse HIV latency

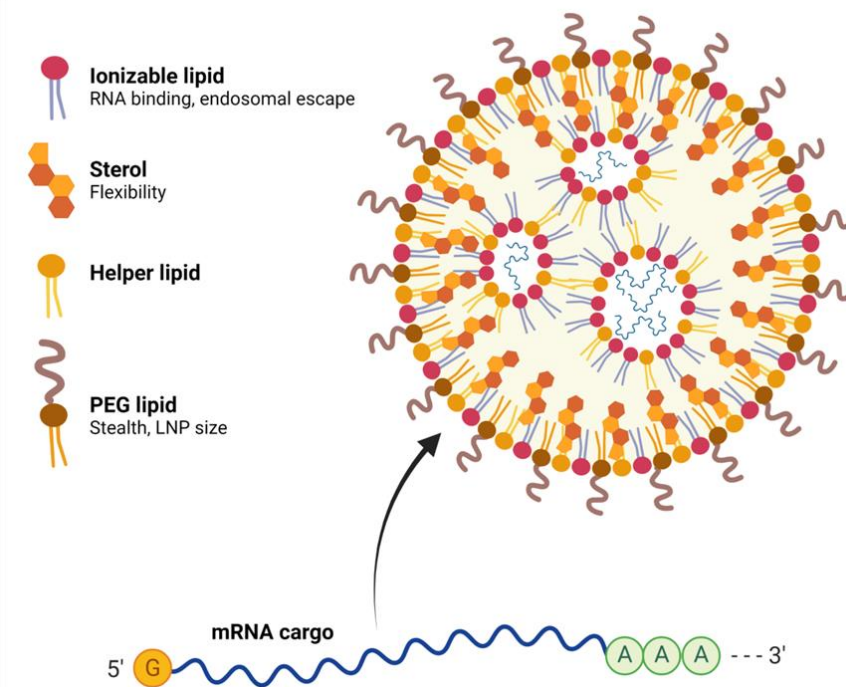
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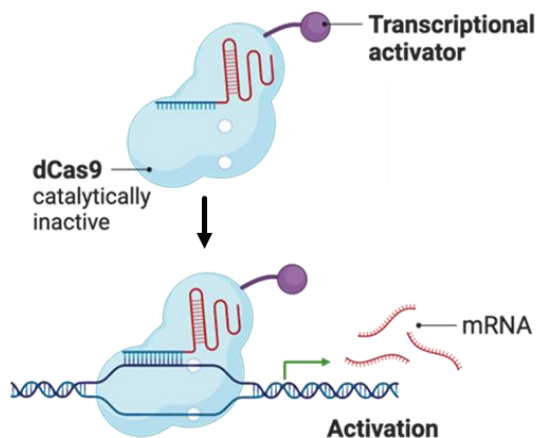
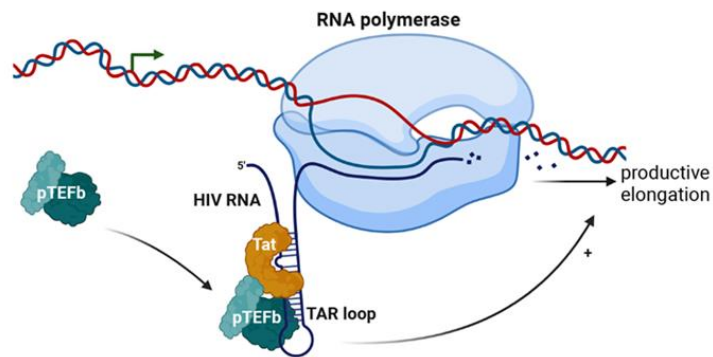
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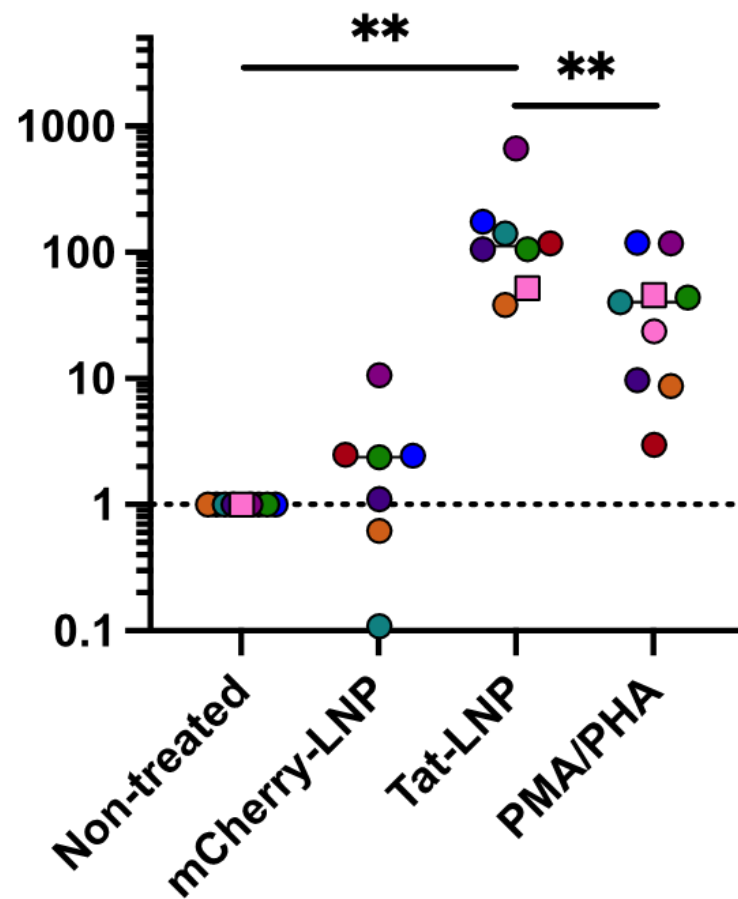
Paula M. Cevaál^{1,11}, Stanislav Kan^{1,11}, Bridget M. Fisher^{1,11}, Michael A. Moso^{1,2,11}, Abigail Tan¹, Haiyin Liu³, Abdalla Ali¹, Kiho Tanaka¹, Rory A. Shepherd¹, Youry Kim¹, Jesslyn Ong¹, Denzil L. Furtado⁴, Marvin Holz⁵, Damian F. J. Purcell⁵, Joshua M. L. Casan^{6,7}, Thomas Payne³, Wei Zhao¹, Mohamed Fareh^{6,7}, James H. McMahon⁸, Steven G. Deeks⁹, Rebecca Hoh⁹, Sushama Telwatte¹, Colin W. Pouton³, Angus P. R. Johnston³, Frank Caruso⁴, Jori Symons¹⁰, Sharon R. Lewin^{1,2,8,12} ✉ & Michael Roche^{1,12}



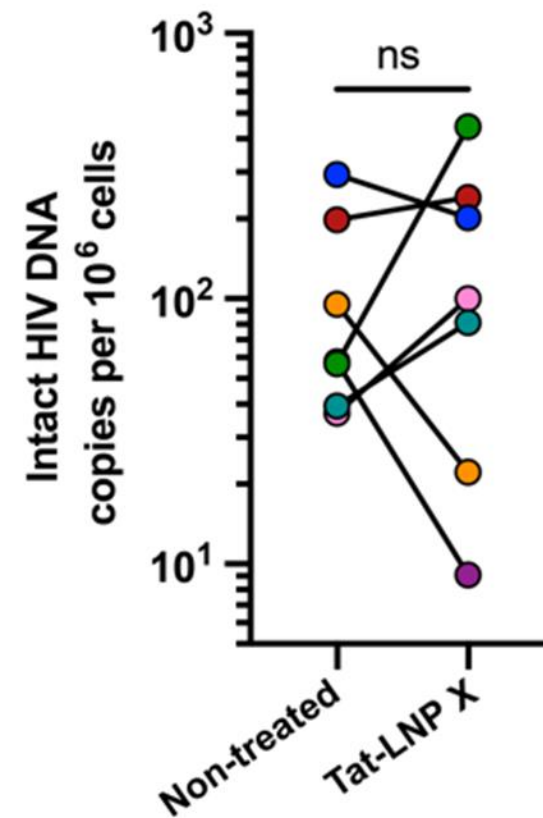
LNP-X efficiently delivers Tat mRNA to resting T-cells



Multiply spliced HIV RNA



Intact HIV DNA



Target product profiles for an mRNA therapeutic?

Position Paper

Target product profile for cell-based and gene-based therapies to achieve a cure for HIV



Sharon R Lewin, Cathy Bansbach, Dominic Kemp, Lauren Mathae, Kumitaa Theva Das, Joseph M McCune, Steven G Deeks, Thumbi Ndung'u, on behalf of the HIV Cure Gene Therapy Target Product Profile Working Group

This target product profile (TPP) highlights the minimal and optimal characteristics for ex-vivo and in-vivo cell and gene therapy-based products aimed at achieving an HIV cure (ie, durable antiretroviral-free viral control). The need for an effective, safe, scalable, affordable, accessible, and acceptable cure for HIV infection remains a major global priority. The possibilities for cell and gene therapy-based products for an HIV cure are rapidly expanding. In a multi-stakeholder consensus process of clinical experts and civil society, including representatives from low-income and middle-income countries, participants generally agreed on the optimal targets, whereas consensus on the minimal targets was not reached on every parameter. There was less agreement on the minimal targets for ex-vivo than in-vivo therapies given the complexity of ex-vivo interventions. The TTP is planned to be updated at regular intervals. Building a TTP, such as this one, is an important process for stakeholder engagement and aligning ambitions for the development of products that are acceptable to both clinicians and civil society.

Lancet HIV 2025

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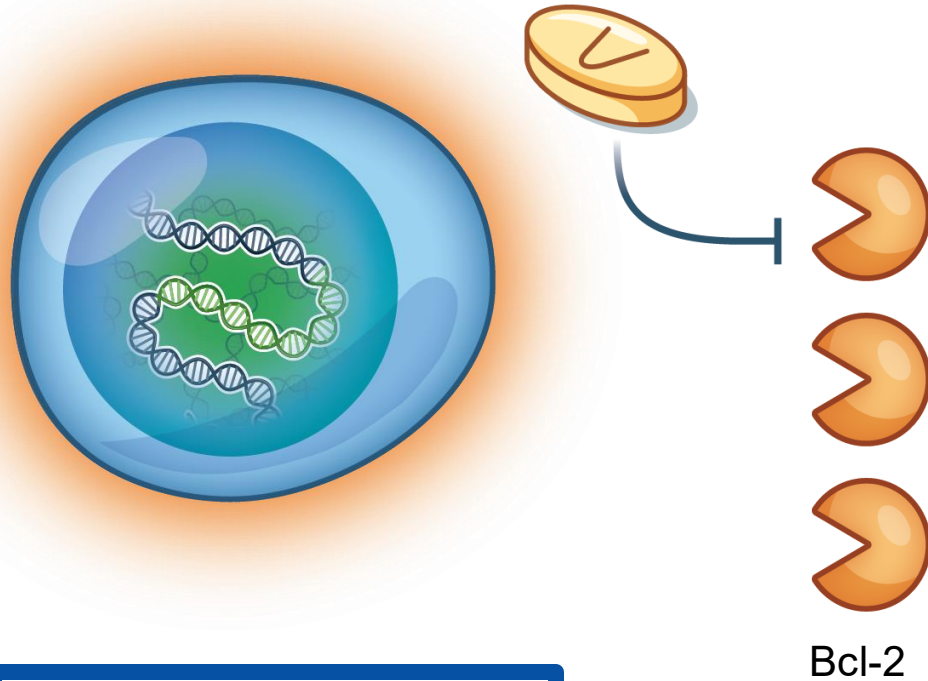
[S2352-3018\(24\)00277-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2352-3018(24)00277-7)

*Members of the HIV Cure Gene Therapy Target Product Profile Working Group listed at the end of the Position Paper

Department of Infectious Diseases, The University of Melbourne at the Peter Doherty

Pro-apoptotic drugs: inhibition of BCL-2

Pro-apoptotic drugs: BCL-2 antagonists

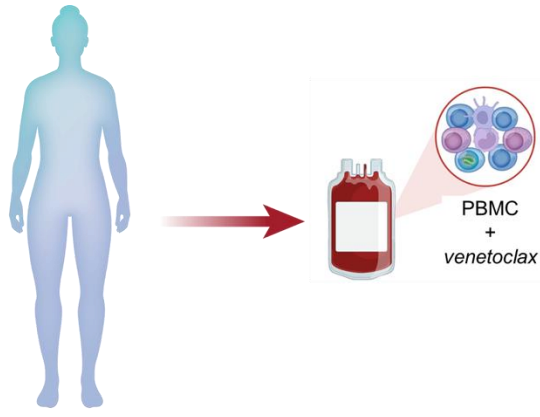


Latent infection

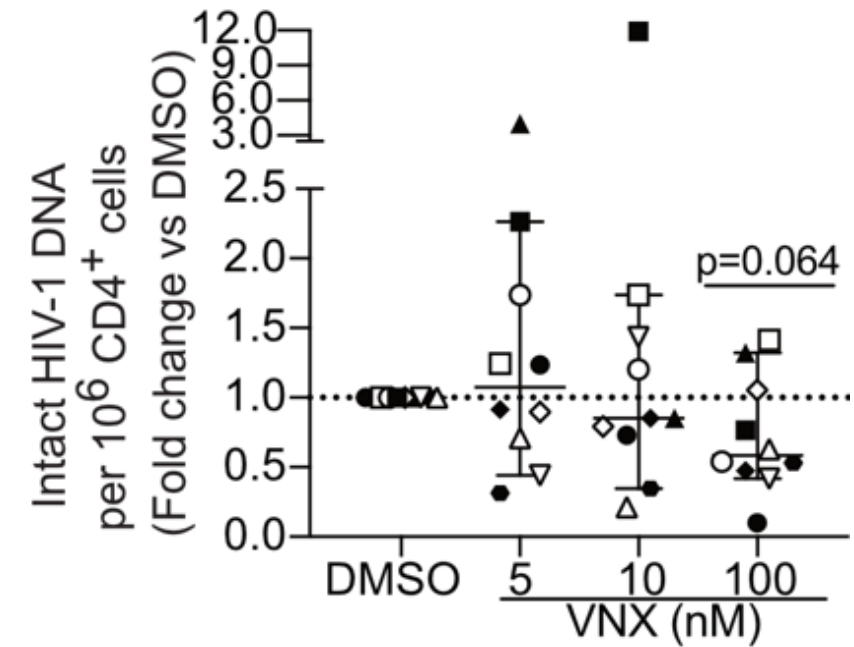
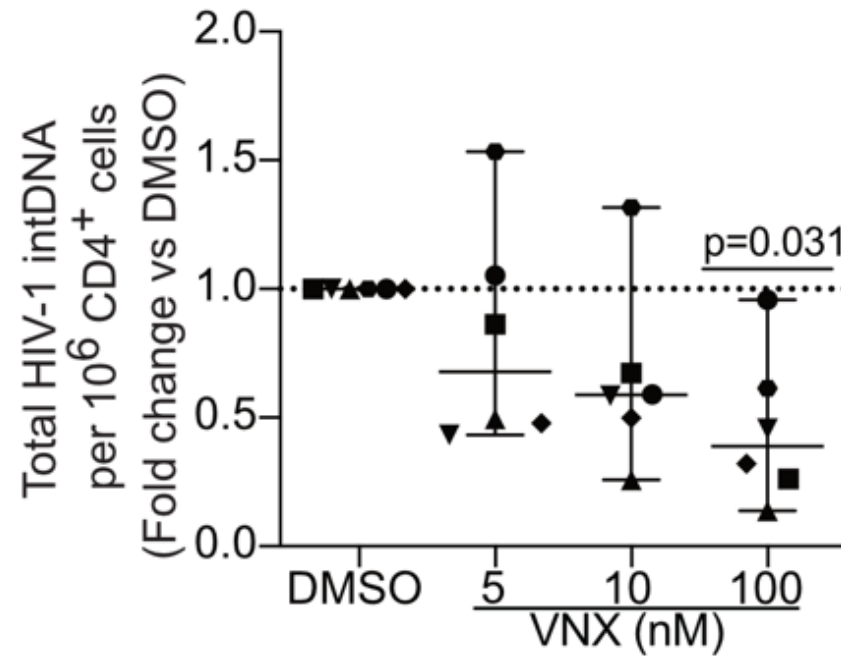
DNA positive
RNA negative
HIV protein negative
SURVIVAL

- Venetoclax is a **BCL-2 antagonist** and a licensed treatment for chronic lymphocytic leukemia¹
- Ex vivo, using **CD4+ T-cells from PWH on ART**, venetoclax leads to the selective death of latently infected cells which is enhanced in the presence of CD8+ T-cells^{2,3,4}
- In **humanised mice**, venetoclax leads delay in viral rebound following cessation of ART⁴
- In **SIV-infected macaques**, venetoclax accelerates decay of SIV DNA when used at ART initiation and on stable ART when used in combination with AZD5582^{5,6}

Venetoclax alone ex vivo depletes integrated and intact HIV DNA – but only ~50% reduction

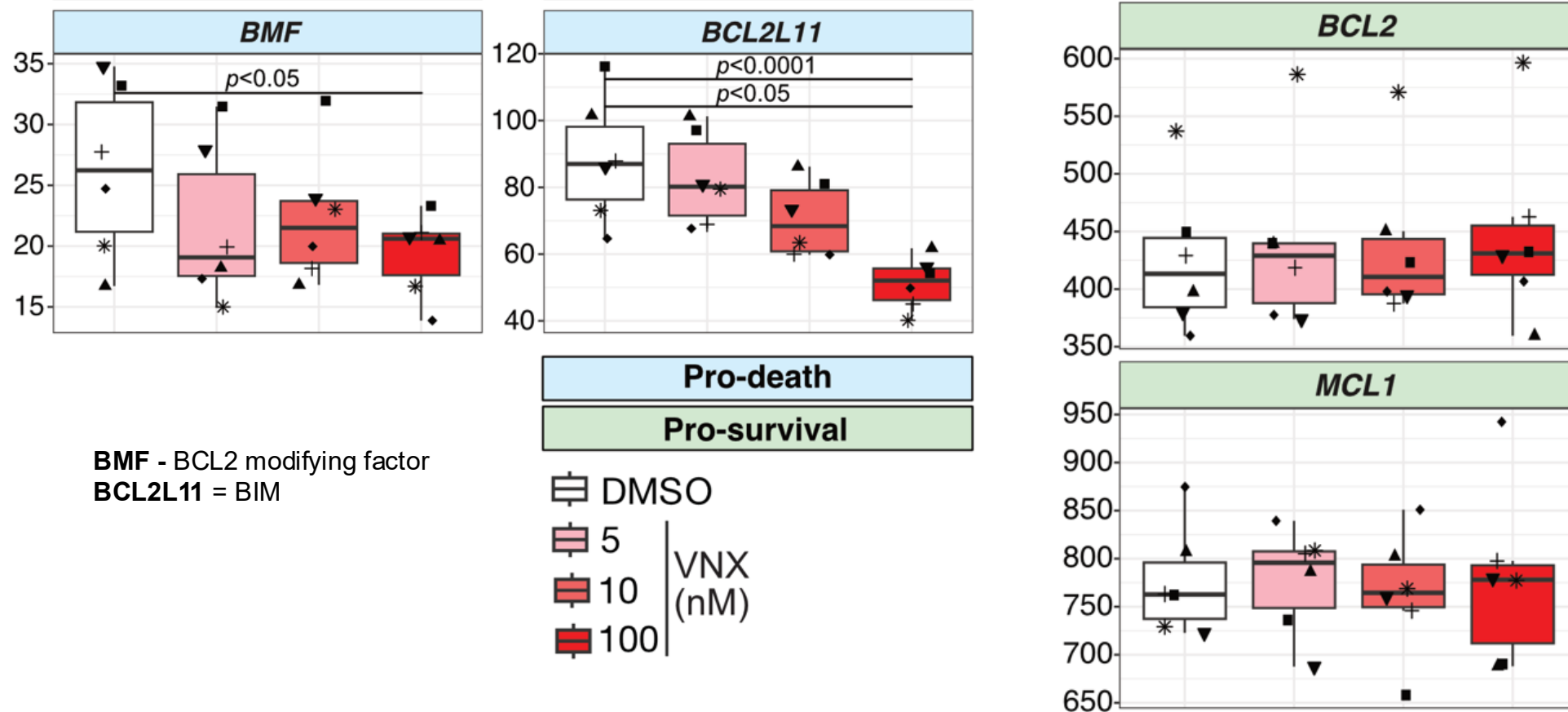


People with HIV on ART undergo leukapheresis



Venetoclax can select for cells that express high levels of pro-survival proteins

CD4+ T-cells from PWH on ART were treated ex vivo with Venetoclax and scRNAseq performed

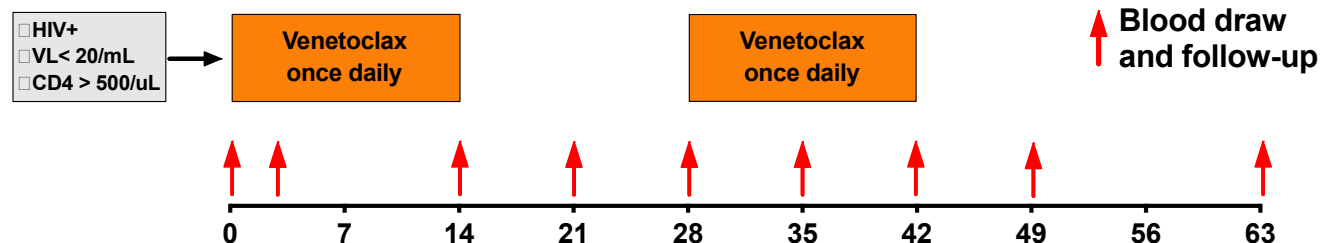


Implications of these findings is that **combination approaches** may be needed eg BCL2 and MCL-1 inhibition

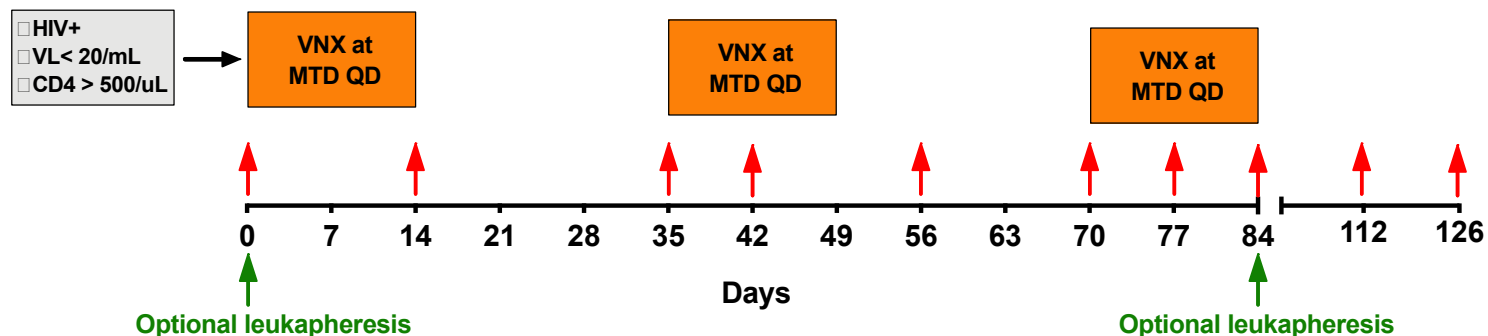
The AMBER study: dose finding study of venetoclax in PWH

Cohort A (200 mg)
Cohort B (400 mg)
Cohort C (800 mg)

Each cohort: n = 3



Cohort D
(MTD, 3-5 cycles)
n=18



Thomas Rasmussen
Aarhus University and
University of Melbourne

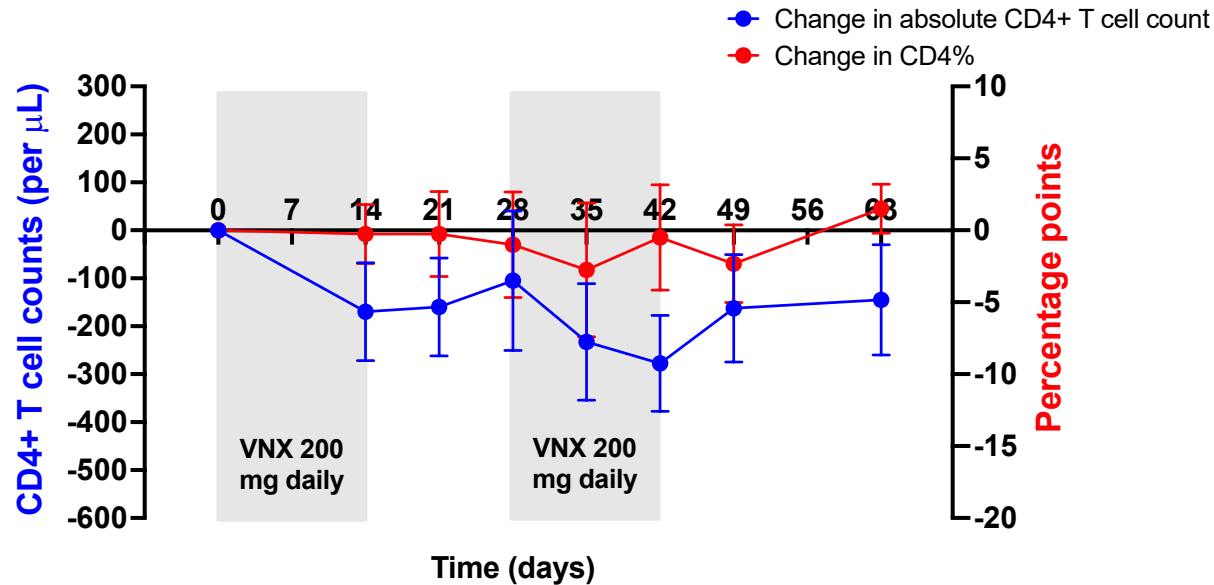
Cohorts A-C: dose escalation complete (Aarhus)

Cohort D: Three 14 day courses of MTD Venetoclax with 3 week recovery between courses (Aarhus/Melbourne)

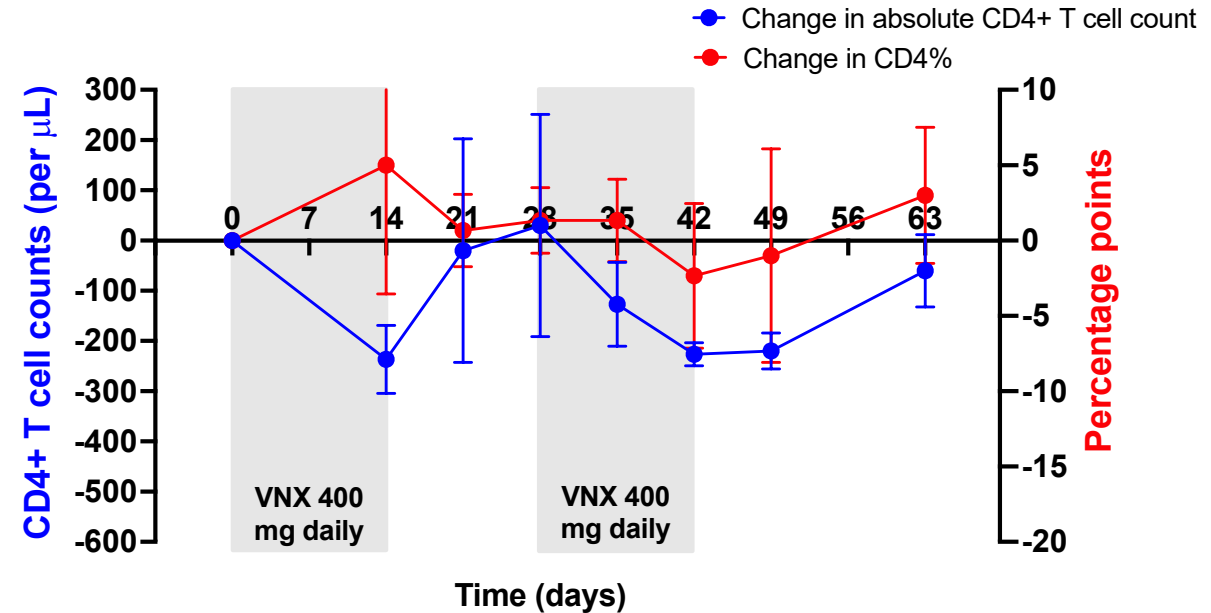
- **Primary endpoint:** Safety
- **Key secondary endpoints:** reservoir size and transcriptional activity

Venetoclax also reduces total CD4+ T-cells, at least transiently

Change in CD4+ T cell counts during 200 mg VNX (n=4)



Change in CD4+ T cell counts during 400 mg VNX (n=3)

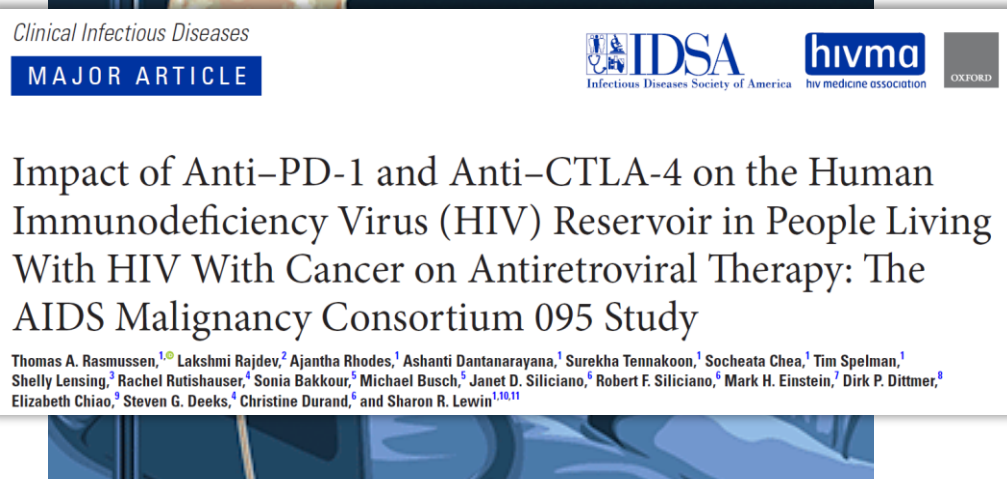
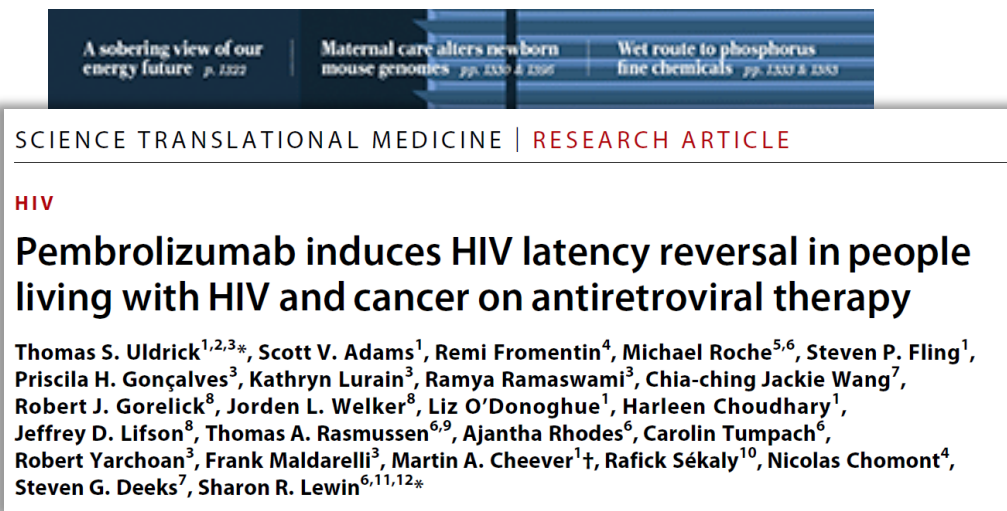


- Similar changes observed with CD8+ T-cells
- Clinical trial has nominated a 50% reduction of CD4 and also for CD4>350 cells/ μL
- Acceptability of a reduction of absolute CD4 and % CD4 unclear

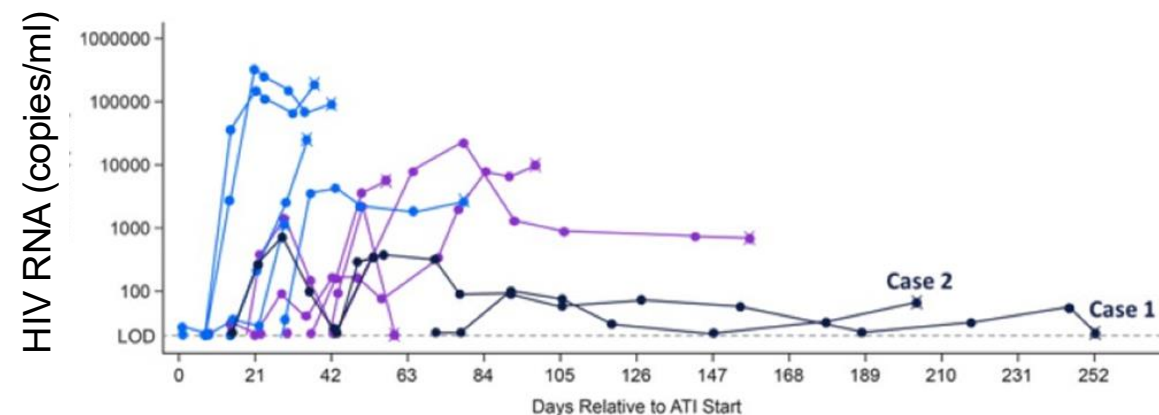
**Increase immune control: immune
checkpoint blockade:**

Anti-PD1 can also induce HIV remission: in a subset of participants

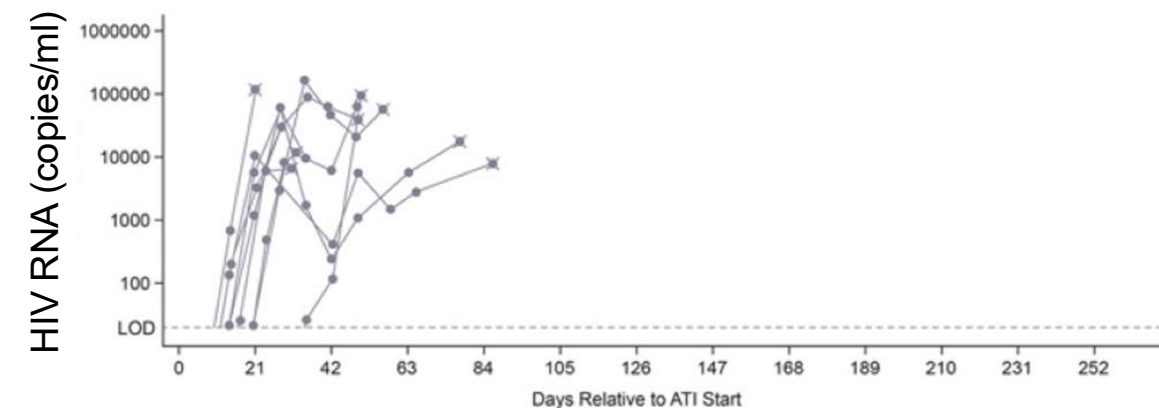
PWH on ART without cancer



10-mg Q2W×4 Budigalimab (n=11)



Pooled Placebo (n=9)



NIVO LD: A two-step dose finding phase 1b trial of low dose anti-PD1 (nivolumab) in HIV (NCT05187429)

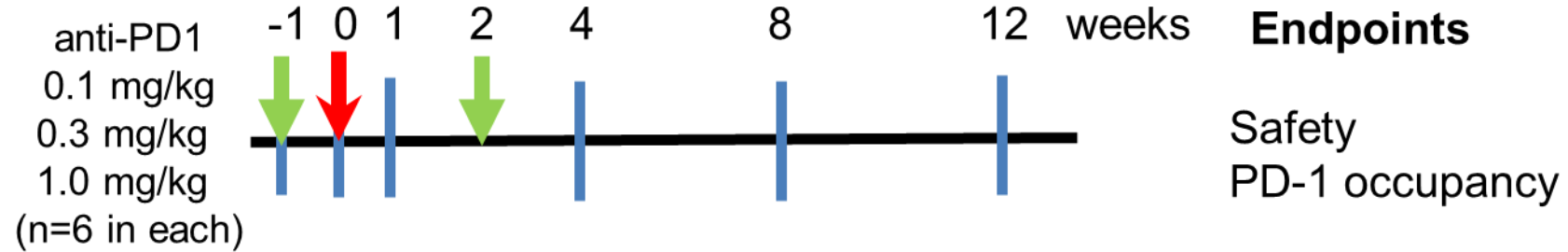
↓ Low dose
nivolumab

↓ FNA

↓ Placebo

HIV-infected,
on ART; VL
<50 copies/ml
for 2 years;
CD4 > 350
cells/ul;

Cohort A:
Safety
Cohort



- **Cohort A fully enrolled.** No safety concerns.
- **High receptor occupancy (~70%)** in LN and blood and more prolonged with 1mg/kg (up to 17 weeks)

Anti PD1 considerations

- **Safety, safety, safety**
 - Two prior studies of anti-PD1 in PWH on ART were terminated early due to grade 3 immune related AEs, not observed with low dose budigalimab or nivolumab
 - Unclear if PWH have increased sensitivity to immune related Aes, potentially related to immune dysregulation?
- **Viral set point study requires an ATI**
 - Macaque studies demonstrated the need for antigen to be present to enhance effects of anti-PD1
- **Unlikely to work on its own**
 - Combination of anti-PD1 with a vaccine, broadly neutralising antibody or another immune checkpoint blocker will be needed
- **ATI cure trial in new sites such as Singapore are needed, but have challenges**
 - Extensive community engagement required
 - Different policies on PREP for partners
 - Different clade ie AE requiring development of new assays including RNA, IPDA and ICS

Summary and implications

- The optimal design of clinical trials for cure will depend on the agent being tested. Single agent interventions must be done to **ensure safety, before efficacy** can be demonstrated in combination studies. Very slow process!
- The impact of interventions that target reservoir size eg LRAs and pro-apoptotic drugs require both **qualitative and quantitative assessments** of the reservoir to understand activity e.g., integration site differences, expanded clones etc
- Detailed understanding of **off target effects** such as impacts on CD8+ T-cell function or tissue reservoirs such as the CNS should be incorporated into the study design
- New clinical trial sites in **Africa, Asia and Latin America** are needed but this brings additional challenges, especially in relation to reservoir quantification

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