

# Multidrug resistance is associated with different gene methylation in people with HIV: a matched cohort study with data from the PRESTIGIO Registry

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## Introduction

- DNA methylation (DNAm) predicts disease progression, frailty, and mortality in people with HIV (PWH) [1].
- No data on this topic are available in PWH with 4-class drug resistance (4DR), characterized by a high disease and inflammation burden [2,3].
- Our aim was to investigate DNAm in PWH-4DR, as compared to PWH without drug resistance (no-DR).

## Study Design

- Cross-sectional, propensity-score-matched cohort study on PWH on antiretroviral treatment (ART), with viral load (VL) <200 copies/mL, classified as:
  - 4DR (defined as documented resistance to NRTIs, NNRTIs, PIs, and INSTIs) from the PRESTIGIO Registry (n=27);
  - no-DR (n=27).
- Groups matched by age ( $\pm 1.5$  years) and sex.

## Methods

- Genome-wide methylation patterns were determined by reduced representation bisulfite sequencing from peripheral blood mononuclear cells.
- Differential DNAm evaluated on cytosines covered by  $\geq 10$  reads in  $\geq 10$  PWH for each group: bases with a minimum difference of 25% in medium methylation and a false discovery rate  $<0.01$  were identified as differentially methylated.
- The number of significant cytosines per chromosomes (chrs) and genes were normalized according to chr and gene length, respectively.
- Enrichment analysis was performed for genes with  $\geq 10$  differentially methylated cytosines in absolute count and  $\geq 0.005$  after normalization for gene length.

## Results

- Overall, 54 individuals evaluated (Table 1).

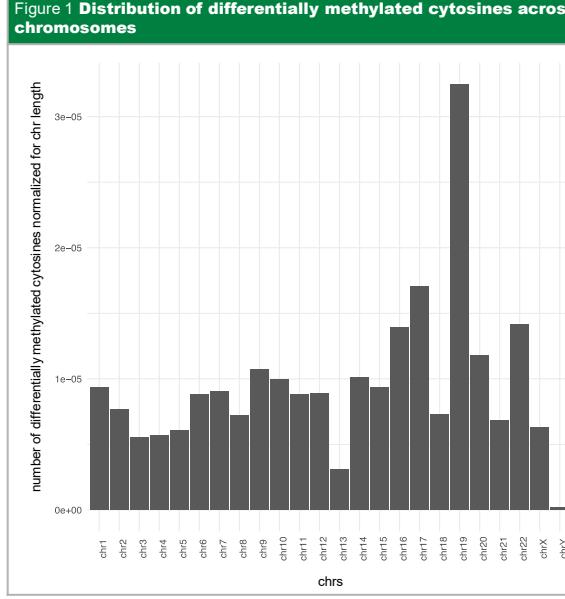
Table 1 Characteristics of PWH at the time of sampling

Characteristics	Overall (n=54)	PWH-4DR (n=27)	PWH-no-DR (n=27)	p
Age (years)	53.4 (51.0-58.3)	53.6 (51.0-58.2)	53.2 (50.6-58.3)	0.993
Male sex	46 (85.2%)	23 (85.2%)	23 (85.2%)	1.000
Years of HIV	21.4 (13.6-25.1)	23.2 (20.9-25.8)	15.2 (8.33-23.7)	<b>0.003</b>
ART duration (years)	18.9 (10.4-21.1)	21.2 (18.8-22.6)	11.2 (5.8-18.9)	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
Viral load				
<50 cps/mL	52 (96.3%)	26 (96.3%)	26 (96.3%)	1.000
50-199 cps/mL	2 (3.7%)	1 (3.7%)	1 (3.7%)	
CD4+ T-cell count (cells/mm <sup>3</sup> )	744 (604-927)	718 (556-886)	763 (620-970)	0.124
CD8+ T-cell count (cells/mm <sup>3</sup> )	987 (740-1208)	1120 (872-1367)	858 (636-1086)	<b>0.020</b>
CD4+ nadir (cells/mm <sup>3</sup> )	258 (115-350)	162 (37-242)	320 (262-392)	<b>0.001</b>
Number of ongoing antiretrovirals				
2	28 (51.9%)	1 (3.7%)	27 (100%)	
3	7 (13.0%)	7 (25.9%)	0 (0%)	
4	8 (14.8%)	8 (29.6%)	0 (0%)	
$\geq 5$	11 (20.4%)	11 (40.7%)	0 (0%)	
Positive HBsAg	1 (1.9%)	1 (3.7%)	0 (0%)	1.000
Positive HCV serostatus	9 (16.7%)	3 (11.1%)	6 (22.2%)	0.463
Active smoking habit	25 (46.3%)	13 (48.1%)	12 (44.4%)	0.868

Continuous variables by median (interquartile range); categorical variables by frequency (%).

P-values assessed by Mann-Whitney U test (continuous variables) or Fisher's exact test (categorical variables)

- Comparing PWH-4DR with PWH-no-DR, there were 27060 differentially methylated cytosines distributed throughout all chrs, with a notable enrichment in chr 19 (Figure 1).



- The top 10 hypermethylated and the top 10 hypomethylated genes in PWH-4DR reported in Table 2.

Table 2 Top 10 hyper- and top 10 hypomethylated genes in PWH-4DR

	Hypermethylated genes	Function
1	ENSG00000268729	long non-coding RNA
2	ENSG00000224174	long non-coding RNA
3	DPY19L2P5	pseudogene
4	C19orf53	coding for a protein which could have a role in malignancies
5	ENSG00000233230	long non-coding RNA
6	RNA5P378	pseudogene
7	IDH3B	coding for a subunit of isocitrate dehydrogenase, known to be downregulated in striatal cells of murine models of HIV
8	ENSG00000285853	long non-coding RNA
9	ENSG00000289832	long non-coding RNA
10	MGAT4B	coding for a glycosyltransferase
	Hypomethylated genes	Function
1	ENSG00000243659	pseudogene
2	MIR4745	microRNA
3	ENSG00000272277	long non-coding RNA
4	ENSG00000226545	pseudogene
5	BHLHE22	coding for a transcription factor involved in neural and retinal development, known to be upregulated in macrophages with integrated HIV proviruses
6	B3GALT6	coding for a galactosyltransferase involved in synthesis of glycosaminoglycans (ligand of VISTA, a novel monocytic checkpoint regulator involved in immune tolerance and increased in HIV infection)
7	ENSG00000287765	long non-coding RNA
8	MIR412	microRNA
9	ENSG00000287296	long non-coding RNA
10	ENSG00000289888	long non-coding RNA

- Enrichment analysis of differentially methylated genes highlighted two pathways: 'estrogen response early' and 'serine/threonine kinases' (Figure 2)

- 'Serine/threonine kinases' pathway was confirmed also in the analysis with hypomethylated genes only, suggesting a possible upregulation of the genes in the pathway in PWH-4DR.

## Conclusion

- Even when HIV replication is controlled by ART, multidrug resistance is associated with a different DNAm, a proxy for different gene expression.
- DNAm might play a role in the high inflammation and disease burden observed in the fragile population with 4DR.

## References

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