



Genetic Diversity and Drug Resistance of HIV-1 Circulating in North Sulawesi, Indonesia

Ueda, Shuhei

(Degree)

博士（保健学）

(Date of Degree)

2019-03-25

(Date of Publication)

2021-03-25

(Resource Type)

doctoral thesis

(Report Number)

甲第7501号

(URL)

<https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.14094/D1007501>

※ 当コンテンツは神戸大学の学術成果です。無断複製・不正使用等を禁じます。著作権法で認められている範囲内で、適切にご利用ください。



博 士 論 文

Genetic Diversity and Drug Resistance of HIV-1 Circulating in North Sulawesi,
Indonesia

(インドネシア北スラウェシ州における HIV-1 の系統解析)

平成 31 年 1 月 21 日

神戸大学大学院保健学研究科保健学専攻

上 田 修 平

Shuhei Ueda

Introduction

Human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) represent a major public health concern in Indonesia. According to UNAIDS data, approximately 630,000 (540,000 - 740,000) people are living with HIV in Indonesia. Although the number of new HIV infections each year has been decreasing, that of individuals newly infected with HIV remains high, with 49,000 (43,000 - 57,000) being reported in 2017¹.

Circulating recombinant form (CRF) 01_AE is one of the major CRFs of HIV-1 dominating the global epidemic and is prevalent throughout Southeast Asia. We previously reported that CRF01_AE was a dominant type of HIV-1 in Indonesia, while other subtypes and recombinants, including subtype B and the recombinant between CRF01_AE and subtype B, have emerged in Indonesia²⁻⁷.

Indonesia has many islands, each of which has different cultures, religions, and ethnicities. Manado is the capital city of the North Sulawesi province. Although the major religion in Indonesia is Islam, it is Christianity in Manado. Thus, Manado is a unique region in Indonesia. Limited information is currently available on the genetic diversity of HIV-1 strains in HIV/AIDS patients in Manado.

In the present study, we examined current HIV-1 genetic diversity and the appearance of mutations associated with viral resistance to protease (PR) inhibitors (PIs)

and reverse transcriptase (RT) inhibitors in HIV-1-infected individuals living in Manado. We also investigated the molecular evolutionary dynamics of HIV-1 in Manado using phylogenetic analyses.

Materials and Methods

Ethical clearance

Ethical clearance was obtained from the Institutional Ethics Committees of Airlangga University (approval number: 25-995/UN3.14/PPd/2013) and Kobe University Graduate School of Medicine (approval number: 784). Informed consent and a questionnaire were provided to each participant for acceptance prior to their enrollment in the present study. Sociodemographic, behavioral, and clinical data, including information on opportunistic infections, were retrospectively retrieved from medical records.

Amplification of HIV-1 Genomic Fragments

Sixty-three HIV-1-infected, anti-retroviral therapy (ART)-experienced individuals were recruited in Manado. Ten milliliters of whole blood samples were collected from each individual. Peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) were isolated using the BD Vacutainer CPT (Cell Preparation Tube) System (Becton, Dickinson and Company, Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA). DNA was extracted from PBMC using the QIAamp

DNA blood mini kit (QIAGEN, Hilden, Germany). The HIV-1 *pol* gene encoding PR (PR gene) and RT (RT gene) as well as the *gag* and *env* genes were amplified by the EX Taq (TAKARA, Shiga, Japan) or GoTaq green master mix (Promega, Madison, WI, USA) and primer sets as follows. The PR gene was amplified by nested PCR with the primers DRPR05, 5'-AGACAGGYTAATTTTTTAGGGA-3' corresponding to nucleotides (nt) 2074 to 2095 of the HIV-1 reference strain, HXB2 (GenBank accession No. K03455) and DRPR02L, 5'-TATGGATTTTCAGGCCCAATTTTTGA-3' (nt 2691 to 2716) in the first round and DRPR01M, 5'-AGAGCCAACAGCCCCACCAG-3' (nt 2148 to 2167) and DRPR06, 5'-ACTTTTGGGCCATCCATTCC-3' (nt 2592 to 2611) in the second round. The RT gene was amplified by nested PCR with the primers RT1L, 5'-ATGATAGGGGGAATTGGAGGTTT-3' (nt 2388 to 2410) and RT4L, 5'-TACTTCTGTTAGTGCTTTGGTTCC-3' (nt 3402 to 3425) in the first round, and RT7L, 5'-GACCTACACCTGTCAACATAATTGG-3' (nt 2485 to 2509) and RT6L, 5'-TAATCCCTGCATAAATCTGACTTGC-3' (nt 3348 to 3372) in the second round. The viral *gag* gene was amplified by nested PCR with the primers H1G777, 5'-TCACCTAGAACTTTGAATGCATGGG-3' (nt 1231 to 1255) and H1P202, 5'-CTAATACTGTATCATCTGCTCCTGT-3' (nt 2328 to 2352) in the first round, and H1Gag1584, 5'-AAAGATGGATAATCCTGGG-3' (nt 1577 to 1595) and G17, 5'-TCCACATTTCCAACAGCCCTTTTT-3' (nt 2017 to 2040) in the second round. The viral

env gene was amplified by nested PCR with the primers M5, 5'-CCAATTCCCATACATTATTGTGCCCCAGCTGG-3' (nt 6858 to 6889) and M10, 5'-CCAATTGTCCCTCATATCTCCTCCTCCAGG-3' (nt 7632 to 7661) in the first round, and M3, 5'-GTCAGCACAGTACAATGCACACATGG-3' (nt 6948 to 6973) and M8, 5'-TCCTTGGATGGGAGGGGCATACATTGC-3' (nt 7521 to 7547) in the second round. PCR conditions are available upon request. PCR products were electrophoresed on a 1% agarose gel and visualized under a UV light after staining with ethidium bromide.

Sequencing Analysis

The PCR products amplified at the end-point dilution of DNA templates were subjected to a sequencing analysis in order to examine the genomic fragment of the major viral population in a sample. A sequencing analysis was performed using the BigDye Terminator v3.1 Cycle Sequencing kit and ABI PRISM3500xL genetic analyzer (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, USA). Sequencing data were then assembled and aligned using Genetyx version 10 software (Genetyx, Tokyo, Japan). The nucleotide sequences of the PR, RT, *gag*, and *env* genes have been registered in the GenBank database under accession numbers MH727243-MH727275 (PR genes), MH727276-MH727312 (RT genes), MH727313-MH727350 (*gag* genes), and MH727351-MH727386 (*env* genes).

HIV-1 Subtyping

HIV-1 subtyping was performed using a phylogenetic tree analysis and recombinant identification program (RIP) available on the HIV sequence database website (<http://www.hiv.lanl.gov/>). Neighbor-joining trees with the Kimura two-parameter model were constructed using MEGA6.06 software^{8,9}. Bootstrap values (1,000 replicates) for relevant nodes were reported on a representative tree. If they showed different results, we assigned the viral subtype based on the results of the phylogenetic tree analysis. In addition, if there was an incompatibility in the subtype or CRF among the PR, RT, *gag*, and *env* genes, the viral gene was considered to be from a recombinant virus.

Phylogenetic analysis

Phylogenetic analyses were conducted to investigate the relationship of CRF01_AE between North Sulawesi and the rest of the world. We included HIV-1 CRF01_AE *pol* sequences (PR 1-99 and RT 1-250 amino acids) from our new samples collected in Manado. Twenty-five CRF01_AE sequences covering 1054 base pairs (HXB2: 2253-3306) were included. All closely related publicly available CRF01_AE sequences were downloaded from the HIV sequence database of the Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL, <https://www.hiv.lanl.gov/>) after a BLAST search against the 25 Manado CRF01_AE sequences. A total of 143 reference sequences were selected based on the

highest similarities to the Manado sequences after manually removing closely related sequences from the same areas or sequences that have no information on collecting regions. A maximum likelihood tree was constructed using the general time reversible (GTR) + Γ + I model in PhyML in order to examine phylogenetic interrelationships among viral sequences. The reliability of the phylogenetic tree was evaluated using the approximate Likelihood Ratio Test (aLRT) of SH-like supports. The final tree was generated using FigTree v1.4.3. Monophyletic groups with aLRT support > 0.85 were regarded as a clade.

Bayesian phylogenetic analysis

Bayesian phylogeographic inferences were conducted using BEAST v.1.8.4. Closely related sequences from the same areas or sequences that have no information on collecting dates and regions were manually removed and African CRF01_AE sequences were included. The selected models were the GTR + Relaxed clock (uncorrelated) with a constant size model. The Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) analysis was performed for 100 million generations and sampled every 1000 steps. The output was assessed for convergence by means of an effective sample size (ESS) after a 10 % burn-in using Tracer. To minimize the effects of standard errors, only ESS > 200 was included. Maximum clade credibility (MCC) trees summarized the posterior distribution, and were generated with TreeAnnotator and visualized in FigTree v1.4.3. A posterior probability >0.9 was regarded

as a cluster.

Results and Discussion

The mean age of participants was 34.4 ± 8.28 years, whereas the gender distribution was 35 males (55.6%) and 28 females (44.4%) (Table 1). Regarding the ethnicity of participants, most individuals were Minahasa (68.3%). Minahasa is a local ethnic group in North Sulawesi. Fifty-seven participants (90.5%) were prescribed two types of nucleoside RT inhibitors (NRTIs) and one non-nucleoside RT inhibitor (NNRTI). Four participants (6.3%) were prescribed two types of NRTIs and a combination of protease inhibitors, lopinavir plus a booster dose of ritonavir (LPV/r). Twenty-eight participants (44.4%) were heterosexual. Eleven (17.5%) and 6 (9.5%) participants were homosexual and injecting drug users, respectively.

TABLE 1. Demographic Characteristics of ART-experienced Individuals in North Sulawesi, Indonesia

| Characteristics | Value (n=63) |
|----------------------|--------------|
| Age, mean years (SD) | 34.4 (8.28) |
| Gender | |
| Male | 35 (55.6%) |
| Female | 28 (44.4%) |
| Marital status | |
| Married | 32 (50.8%) |
| Single | 26 (41.3%) |
| Unidentified | 5 (7.9%) |
| Ethnicity | |
| Minahasa | 43 (68.3%) |
| Sanger | 3 (4.8%) |
| Jawa | 2 (3.2%) |
| Gorontalo | 5 (7.9%) |
| Arab | 1 (1.6%) |
| Chinese | 1 (1.6%) |
| Bolaang mongondo | 1 (1.6%) |
| Maluku | 1 (1.6%) |
| Unidentified | 6 (9.5%) |
| Transmission risk | |
| Heterosexual | 28 (44.4%) |
| Homosexual | 11 (17.5%) |
| Injecting drug users | 6 (9.5%) |
| Others | 1 (1.6%) |
| Unidentified | 6 (27.0%) |
| Types of ART | |
| 3TC+AZT+NVP | 18 (28.6%) |
| 3TC+AZT+EFV | 17 (27.0%) |
| 3TC+TDF+EFV | 22 (34.9%) |
| 3TC+TDF+LPV/r | 4 (6.3%) |
| Unidentified | 2 (3.2%) |

SD, standard deviation; ART, antiretroviral therapy; 3TC, lamivudine; AZT, zidovudine; NVP, nevirapine; EFV, efavirenz; TDF, tenofovir; LPV/r, lopinavir plus a booster dose of ritonavir.

The sequencing data of 33 PR genes (297 base pairs (bp); nt 2253-2549), the N terminus of 37 RT genes (762 bp; nt 2550-3311), the partial fragment of 38 *gag* genes encoding Gag p24 (381 bp; nt 1627-2007), and the partial fragment of 36 *env* genes encoding the gp120 C2-V3 region (390 bp; nt 7020-7409) were obtained from 63 peripheral blood samples. Phylogenetic trees for the PR, RT, *gag*, and *env* genes are shown in FIG. 1. Viral subtyping by RIP and phylogenetic trees showed basically consistent results (data not shown). Viral subtyping revealed that the predominant HIV-1 strain in North Sulawesi was CRF01_AE (84.1%), followed by subtype B (6.8%), recombinants between CRF01_AE and CRF02_AG (4.5%), subtype C (2.3%), and CRF07_BC (2.3%). HIV-1 CRF01_AE is widely circulating in South-East Asia, including Thailand, Malaysia, Vietnam, and Cambodia¹⁰. The higher prevalence of CRF01_AE in the North Sulawesi province is consistent with our previous findings obtained in Surabaya, Kepulauan Riau, and Maumere, Indonesia^{2,6,7}. Recombinant viruses containing CRF02_AG gene fragments were detected in North Sulawesi. Since some CRF02_AG recombinant viruses were also detected in other regions in Indonesia, such as Kepulauan Riau, the continuous surveillance of the HIV-1 subtype and CRFs appears to be necessary.

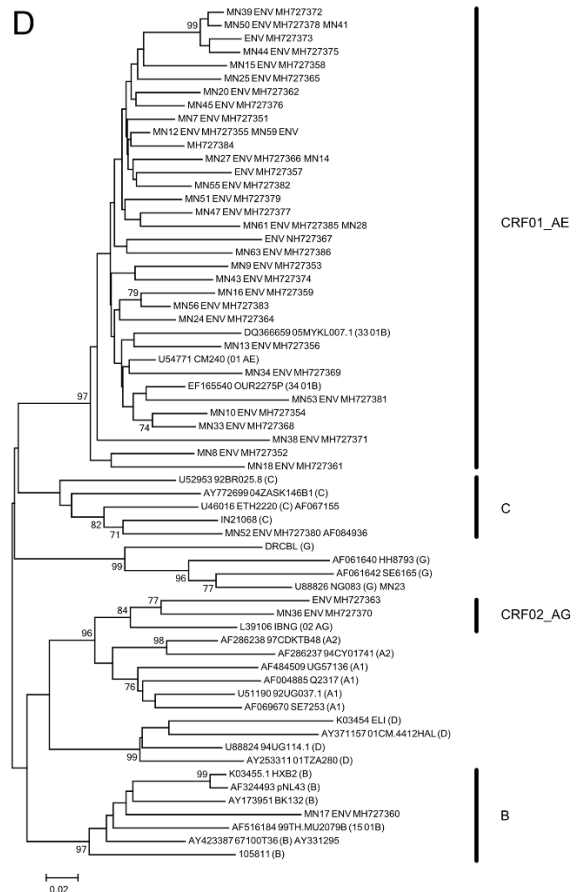
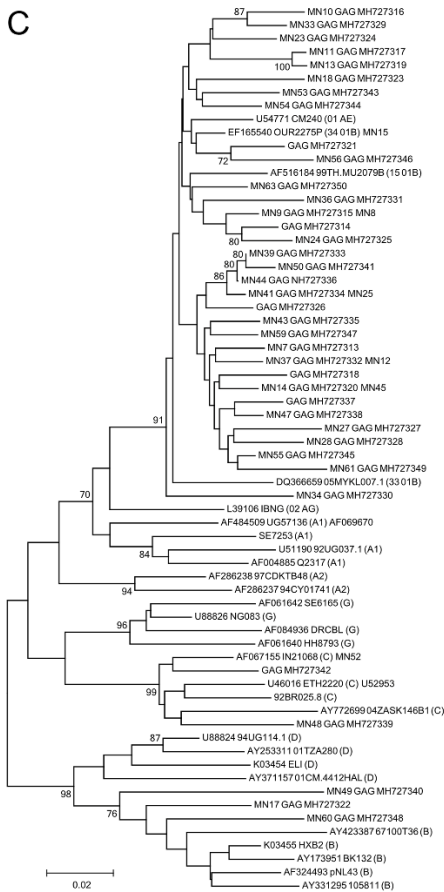
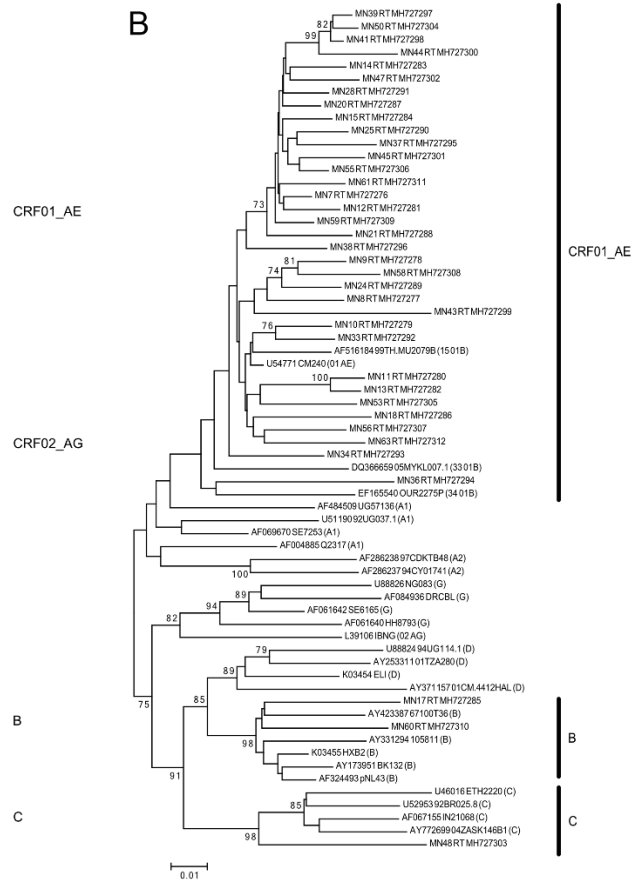
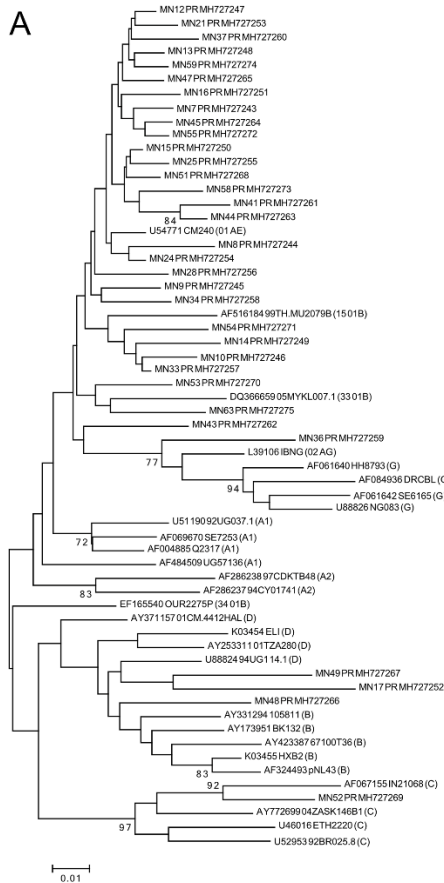


FIG.1. Phylogenetic tree analyses of HIV-1 PR, RT, *gag*, and *env* gene sequences collected in North Sulawesi, Indonesia.

Phylogenetic trees were constructed for the HIV-1 PR (A), RT (B), *gag* (C), and *env* (D) genes newly sequenced in the present study. The corresponding viral genes of reference HIV-1 strains representing subtypes A1, A2, B, C, D, and G, as well as CRF01_AE, CRF02_AG, CRF15_01B, CRF33_01B, and CRF34_01B were included in the analyses. Sequence IDs are presented as a GenBank accession number, sample ID, or the ID of the reference HIV-1 strain. Bootstrap values were shown if they were >70.

Major drug resistance-associated mutations (DRAMs) were searched for in PR and RT genes based on the Stanford University HIV Drug Resistance Database (<https://hivdb.stanford.edu/hivdb/by-mutations/>). Although no major DRAMs were present in PR genes, they were detected in RT genes. Nine out of 38 samples (23.7%) had major DRAMs against NRTIs and/or NNRTIs (Table 2). Highly frequent DRAMs against NRTI and NNRTI were M184V and K103N, respectively. Multiple drug resistance against RT inhibitors was detected in two individuals (sample ID: MN43 and MN58), who have been taking anti-retroviral drugs for 5 and 3 years, respectively. Since the high DRAMs against RT were found in North Sulawesi, the continuous surveillance of HIV-1 DRAMs appears to be necessary.

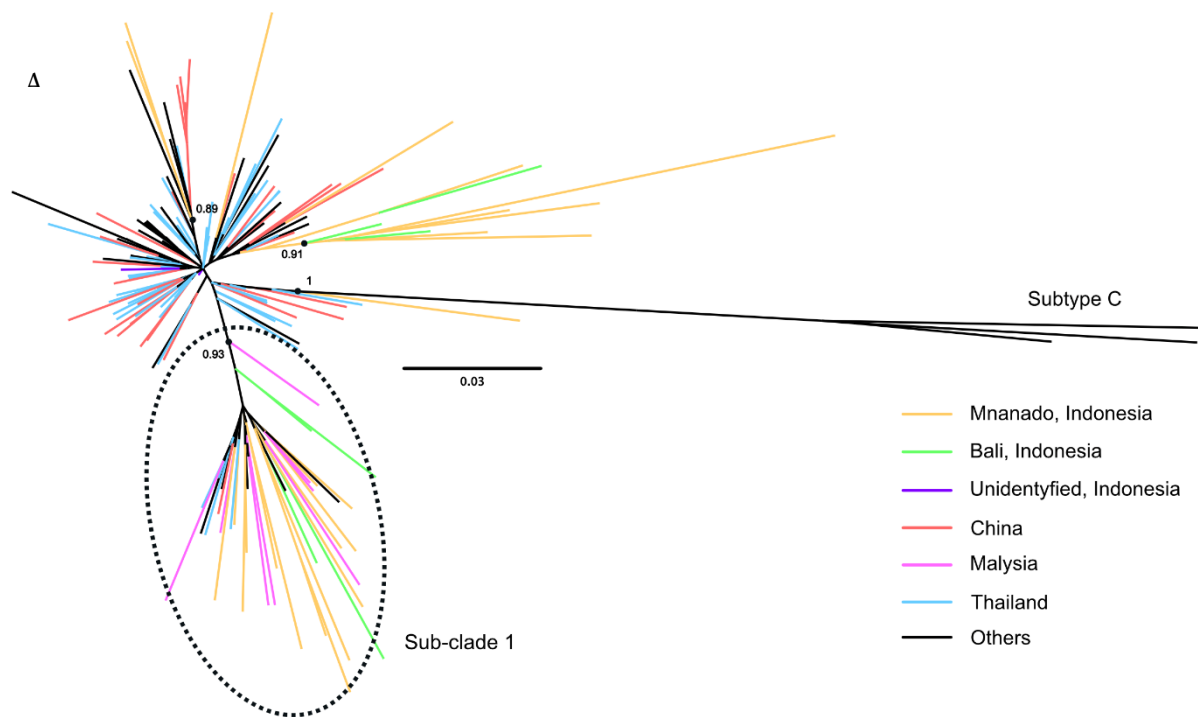
TABLE 2. Frequently Detected Drug Resistance-associated Major Mutations in RT genes Derived from ART-experienced Individuals in North Sulawesi, Indonesia

| Sample ID | Types of ART | Drug Resistance Mutations ^a | |
|-----------|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| | | NRTI | NNRTI |
| MN9 | 3TC, AZT, NVP | M184V | K103N |
| MN18 | 3TC, AZT, NVP | - | V179T |
| MN21 | 3TC, AZT, NVP | M184V | K103N |
| MN24 | 3TC, TDF, LPV/r | M184V | K103N |
| MN43 | 3TC, AZT, EFV | A62V, K65R, D67H, V75I, F77L, F116Y, Q151M, M184V, K219E | K103N |
| MN44 | 3TC, AZT, NVP | M184V, T215F | Y181C, G190A |
| MN48 | 3TC, AZT, NVP | L74V | - |
| MN58 | 3TC, AZT, NVP | M41L, A62V, M184V, L210W, T215Y | K103N, P225H |
| MN60 | 3TC, AZT, NVP | - | K103N |

^aMutations associated with drug resistance are shown according to the Stanford University HIV Drug Resistance Database.

ART, antiretroviral therapy; NRTI, nucleoside/nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitor; NNRTI, non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor; 3TC, lamivudine; AZT, zidovudine; NVP, nevirapine; TDF, tenofovir; LPV/r, lopinavir plus a booster dose of ritonavir; EFV, efavirenz

In order to investigate the relationship of CRF01_AE between North Sulawesi and the rest of the world. A phylogenetic analysis demonstrated that North Sulawesi CRF01_AE was similar to Asian strains, including those from Thailand, China, and Malaysia. Among the Asian strains, some North Sulawesi CRF01_AE formed a sub-clade (sub-clade 1), and they were similar to Malaysian CRF01_AE (Figure 2a).



France; AT, Austria; KW, Kuwait; SE, Sweden; CZ, Czech Republic; PK, Pakistan; CF, Central African Republic.

In order to reveal the potential source and transmission route of North Sulawesi CRF01_AE, Bayesian phylogeographic inferences were conducted. North Sulawesi CRF01_AE strains were grouped into two distinct clusters (clusters 1 and 2) (Figure 2b). The dates of the common ancestor of the African CRF01_AE, Thailand and Chinese CRF01_AE, CRF01_AE clusters 1, and CRF01_AE clusters 2 were estimated to be 1972.4 (95% credible region, 1960.6 to 1981.8), 1981.9 (1976.6 to 1986.3), 1997.4 (1993.9 to 2000.4), and 1999.6 (1994.2 to 2004.6), respectively (Figure 2b). Estimations of the common ancestor of African CRF01_AE and Thailand and Chinese CRF01_AE were essentially similar to those reported previously¹¹. The results of temporal and spatial dynamics analyses showed that the two clusters were both rooted within the Bali sequences. Although the introduced date from Bali to North Sulawesi was in the late 1990s, the two CRF01_AE clusters appeared to have been independently introduced into the North Sulawesi population. Cluster 1 contained additional CRF01_AE sequences from Malaysia, Thailand, China, and others. On the other hand, cluster 2 spread to Indonesia only. No significant differences in transmission risks (heterosexual/homosexual and injecting drug users) were identified between clusters 1 and 2. Cluster 1 strains appear to have high epidemic potential.

In conclusion, CRF01_AE viruses were the predominant HIV-1 strains in North Sulawesi, Indonesia. The predominance of CRF01_AE was consistent with that in other regions in Indonesia. In addition, subtype B, CRF07_BC, and recombinants between CRF01_AE and CRF02_AG were detected. A high prevalence of DRAMs against NRTIs and NNRTIs was also noted. The results of phylogenetic analyses indicated that CRF01_AE in North Sulawesi was related to that in Bali. Therefore, Bali may play an important role in circulating CRF01_AE in North Sulawesi. Further continuous surveillance studies are needed to identify the potential source and transmission route of Indonesian CRF01_AE and to develop effective treatments for HIV.

Acknowledgments

This work was supported in part by the program of the Japan Initiative for Global Research Network on Infectious Diseases (J-GRID) from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sport, Science and Technology in Japan, the Japan Agency for Medical Research and Development (AMED), and the Center of Excellence (COE) program of the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education (RISTEKDIKTI) of Indonesia.

Author Disclosure Statement

No competing financial interests exist.

Sequence Data

Nucleoside sequences are available under GenBank accession numbers MH727243 to MH727386.

References

1. UNAIDS DATA 2018. Available online at http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/unaids-data-2018_en.pdf (access date: 10th August 2018).
2. Khairunisa SQ, Kotaki T, Witaningrum AM, et al.: Appearance of drug resistance-associated mutations in human immunodeficiency virus type 1 protease and reverse transcriptase derived from drug-treated Indonesian patients. *AIDS Res Hum Retroviruses* 2013;31:255-259.
3. Kotaki T, Khairunisa SQ, Witaningrum AM, et al.: HIV-1 transmitted drug resistance mutations among antiretroviral therapy-naive individuals in Surabaya, Indonesia. *AIDS Res Ther* 2015;12:5.
4. Witaningrum AM, Kotaki T, Khairunisa SQ, et al.: Genotypic characterization of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 derived from antiretroviral therapy-naive individuals residing in Sorong, West Papua. *AIDS Res Hum Retroviruses* 2016;32:812-817.
5. Yunifiar MMQ, Kotaki T, Witaningrum AM, et al.: Sero- and Molecular Epidemiology

of HIV-1 in Papua Province, Indonesia. *Acta Med Indones* 2017;49:205-214.

6. Indriati DW, Kotaki T, Khairunisa SQ, et al.: Appearance of drug resistance mutations among the dominant HIV-1 subtype, CRF01_AE in Maumere, Indonesia. *Curr HIV Res* 2018;16:158-166.

7. Khairunisa SQ, Ueda S, Witaningrum AM, et al.: Genotypic Characterization of Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 Prevalent in Kepulauan Riau, Indonesia. *AIDS Res Hum Retroviruses* 2018;34:555-560.

8. Tamura K, Peterson D, Peterson N, et al.: MEGA5: Molecular Evolutionary Genetics Analysis Using Maximum Likelihood, Evolutionary Distance, and Maximum Parsimony Methods. *Mol Biol Evol* 2011;28:2731-2739.

9. Kimura M: A Simple Method for Estimating Evolutionary Rates of Base Substitutions Through Comparative Studies of Nucleotide Sequences. *J Mol Evol* 1980;16:111-120.

10. Dey SK, Zahan N, Afrose S, et al.: Molecular epidemiology of HIV in Asia. *HIV AIDS Rev* 2014;13:33-39.

11. An M, Han X, Xu J, et al.: Reconstituting the epidemic history of HIV strain CRF01_AE among men who have sex with men (MSM) in Liaoning, northeastern China: implications for the expanding epidemic among MSM in China. *J Virol* 2012;86:12402-6.