

Low tryptophan 2,3 dioxygenase (TDO) expression is associated with distinctive immuno-metabolism of Tryptophan and preserved Th17/Treg balance in HIV elite controllers



Jean-Pierre Routy M.D. December 5, 2013





Session VI: Immunology of HIV persistence

Tryptophan (Trp) metabolism and HIV infection

- Immune activation in ART treated patients:
 - Linked with non-AIDS events
 - CTL and CD4 Help function
 - Reservoir size
- Trp catabolism in HIV infection
 - Th17/Treg differentiation ¹
 - Immune activation, dysbiosis and gut microbiota²
 - Immuno-metabolism pathway³

¹Favre D PLOS Pathogen 2009, ² Vujkovic-Cvijin Sci Trans Med 2013 ³Munn Trend in Immunol 2013

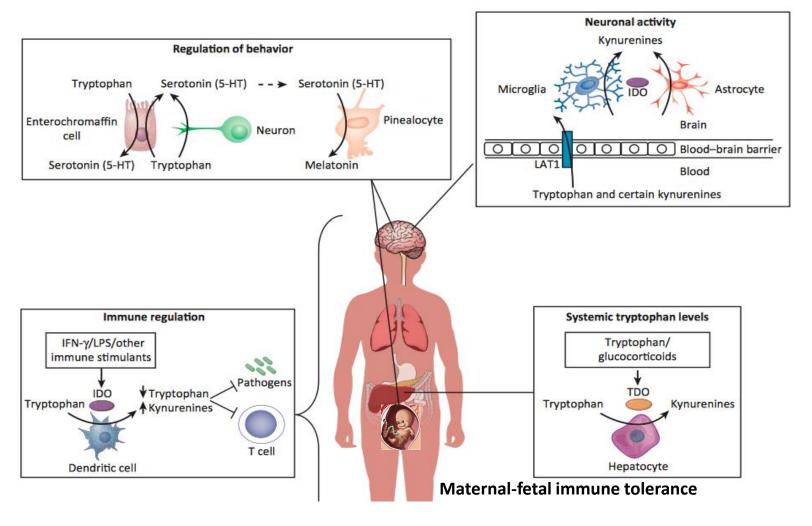


Tryptophan



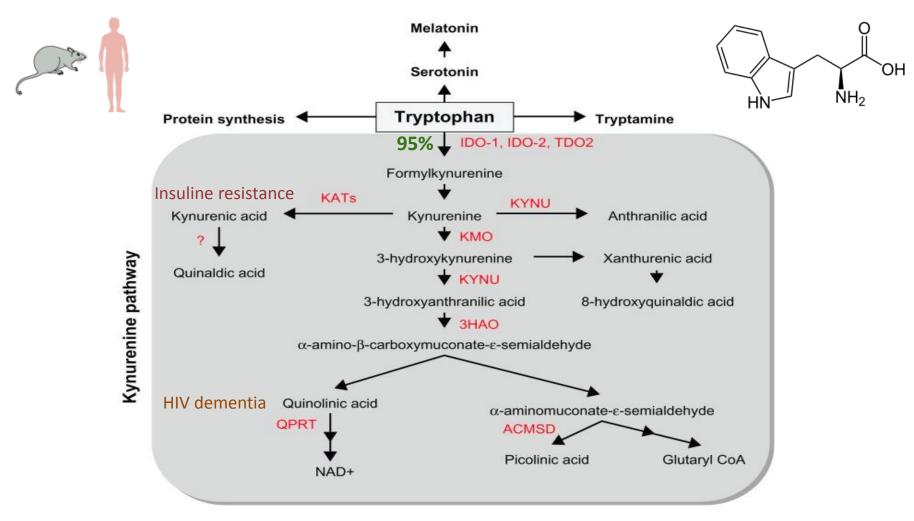
- 1 of the 9 essential AA only provided by:
 - diet and gut bacterial production^{1,2}
- The only AA that bind to albumin (85-90%)
- BBB: Only free form via competitive L-type AA transporter
- Tryptophan levels determined by:
 - Food intake, type of bacterial production in the gut
 - Pathways that convert tryptophan: 95% through the kynurenine
- Role:
 - Protein synthesis
 - Production serotonin, melatonin, tryptamine
 - Tryptophan catabolism: kynurenine pathway (95%)
 - Synthesis of NAD+ a coenzyme for energy metabolism
 - Local immunosuppression and systemic tolerance via Treg

Tryptophan metabolism in health and disease

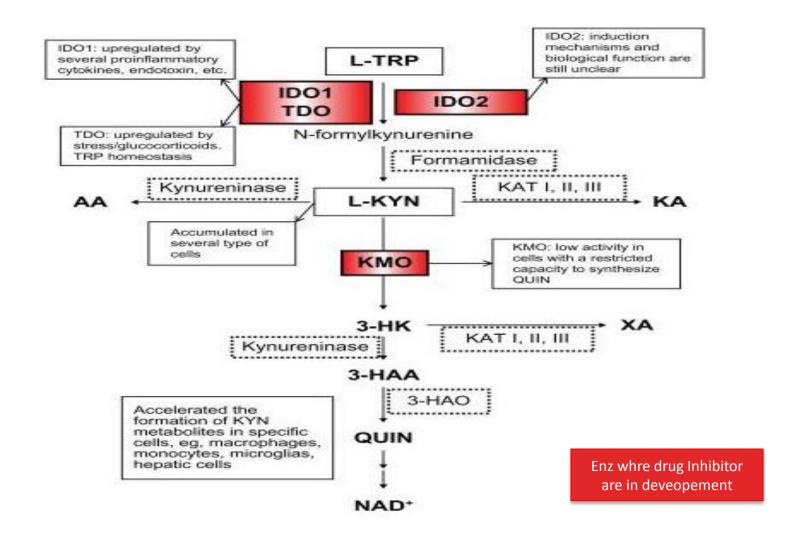


van der Goot and Nollen, Trends in Molecular Medicine 2013

Tryptophan catabolism by IDO or TDO and downstream enzymes



Trp pathway: enzymes and catabolites



IDO

- Isolated in rabbit intestine 1967¹
- Expression in certain tissues and cancer cells
 - Epithelial cells: Gut
 - APC: DCs, macrophages, B cells
 - Microglia, neurons, astrocytes
- Regulated by inflammatory signals:
 - INF- γ , LPS, TNF α , amyloid peptides, TAT protein
- IDO-mediated Trp catabolism: Treg, tolerogenic APC
 - Prevents fetus rejection during pregnancy²
 - Induces peripheral immune tolerance in transplants³
 - Supress immunity in cancers and chronic infections^{4,5}

¹Yamamoto et al. J Bio Chemistry 1967 ²Munn et al 1998 ³Gillemin GJ neuroreport 2003 ⁴Friberg et al. 2002; Uyttenhove et al. 2003. ⁵Planes R Plos One 2013



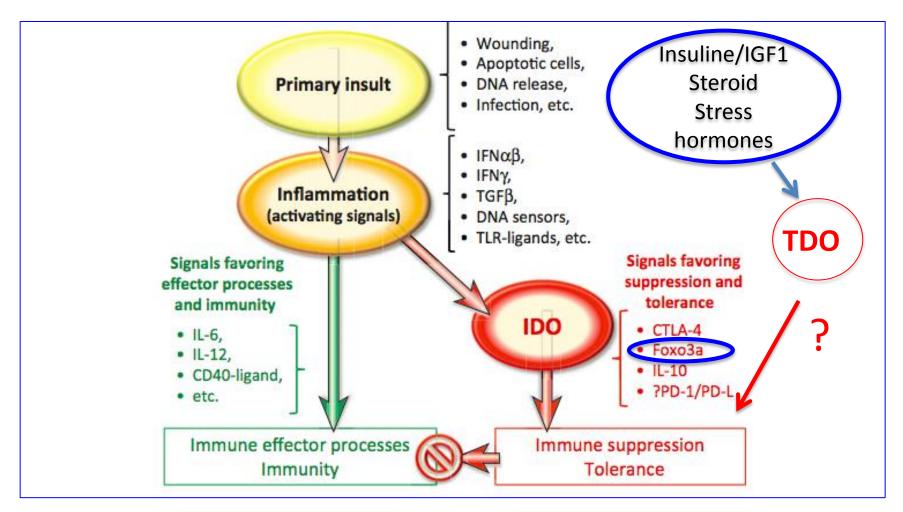
TDO

- First Trp catabolite enzyme discovered in 1949
- Isolated in liver¹
- Rate-limiting reaction¹
- Predominant expression in:
 - Liver, astrocytes and some neurons²
 - Cancer cells
- Regulated by endocrine signals:
 - Induced by cAMP (insulin), cortisol³
 - Glucocorticoid receptor (CGR)
- When inhibited or depleted:
 - Reversal of tumoral immune resistance⁴
 - Delay aging in C.Elegans⁵

¹Heidelberger J Biol Chem 1949, ²Pocivavsek A, *Eur J Neurosci*. 2012 ³ Ren S, et al *Arch Biochem Biophys*. 2000 ⁴Pilote et al. Proc Natl Acad Sci 2012 van der Goot PNAS 2012



IDO is activated by inflammation and induces immune suppression and tolerance



Foxo3a in EC: Van Grevenynghe & Sekaly et al. Nat Med 2008

Study objectives

- As Trp metabolism is involved in immune suppression in HIV infection (Favre Sci Transl Med. 2010)
- To assess in circulating blood:
 - Trp metabolite levels & Trp enzyme expression
- Study population: Elite controllers (EC)
 - Higher CD14⁺⁺CD16⁺ mono. compared to controls^{1,2}
 - Transcription factor phosphorylation³
 - Longer CM T cell survival linked to inactivation of the transcription factor FOXO3a
 - Good for CD8 memory⁴, stem cells⁵ and for aging too⁶!!

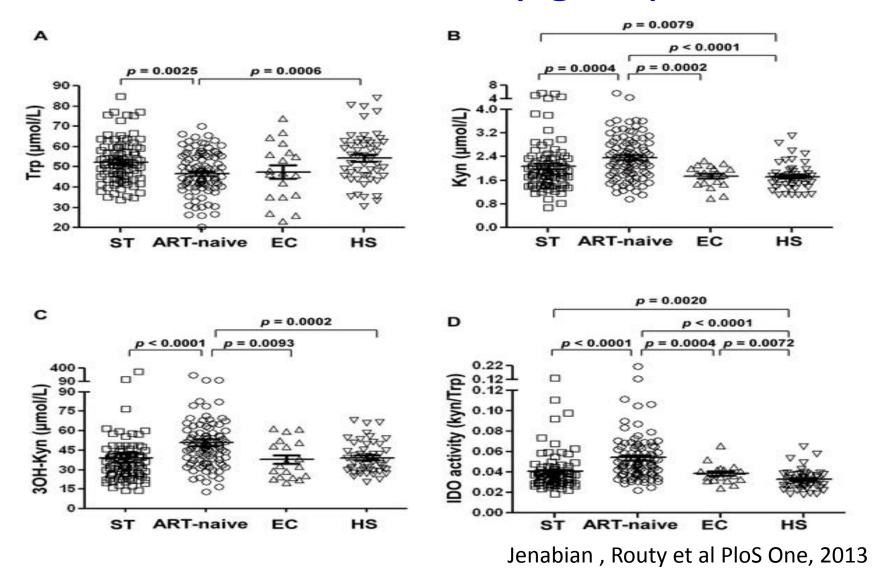
¹Van Grevenynghe & Sekaly Nat Med 2008 ²Hatano H Plos Path 2013 ³Krishnan S JID 2013 ⁴Tzelepis J Immunol 2013 ⁵Warr MR Nature 2013, ⁶Brooks-Wilson Hum Genet 2013

Study population

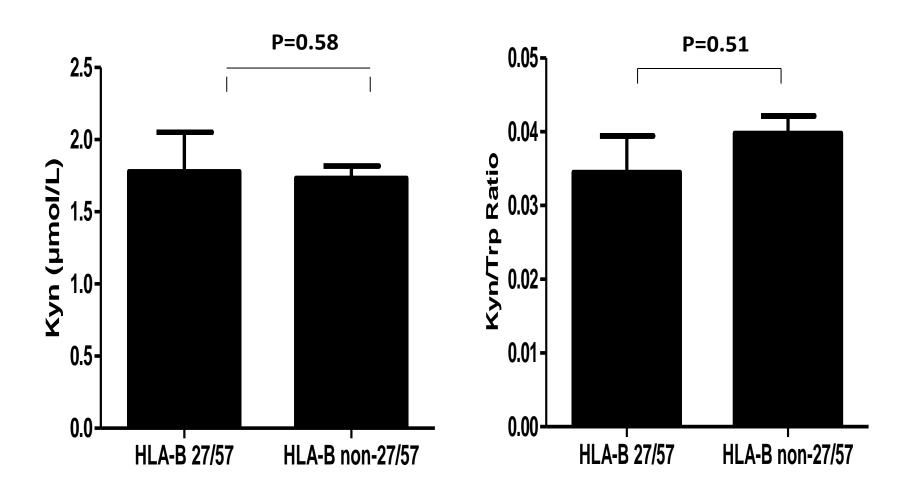
Characteristics	Healthy subjets	Study population N=253		Succesfully treated
	HS (n=50)	Elite (n=19)	Naïve (n=96)	ST (n=88)
Age (years) [Mean ± SD (range)]	48.5 ± 7.2 (40-62)	49.4 ± 7.8(41-62)	40.5 ± 7.4 (23-53)	47.7 ± 7.6 (29-63)
Male [n (%)]	34 (76%)	10 (50%)	76 (79%)	12 (71%)
Risk factors:				
MSM [n (%)]	NA NA	7 (35%)	57 (59%)	10 (59%)
Heterosexual [n (%)]		10 (50%)	23 (24%)	4 (24%)
Time since HIV-1 diagnosis (years)	NA	12.8±7.0 (7-20)	6.8 ± 7.8 (0-22)	8.9± 4.3 (3-18)
[Mean ± SD (range)]				
CD4 T cell count (cells/µl)	788.3.3 ± 275.6 (281-1224)	622.1 ± 204.7 (417-1341)	391.9 ± 168.3 (30-814)	556 ± 173 (400-1116)
[Mean ± SD (range)]				
CD8 T cell count (cells/µl)	358.7 ± 172 95-732)	569.4 ± 301.9 (162-1193)	743.1 ± 324.6 (293-1759)	758 ± 227 (452-1151)
[Mean ± SD (range)]				
CD4:CD8 ratio [Mean ±SD (range)]	2.53 ± 0.95 (0.38-4.34)	1.32 ± 0.94 (0.35-2.26)	0.60 ± 0.34 (0.06-2.09)	0.78 ± 0.29 (0.39-1.51)
Viral load (log10copies/mL) [Mean ±SD (range)]	NA	< 1.6	4.11 ± 0.92 (1.73-6.35)	< 1.6
Time since Viral load < 50 copies/ml (years) [Mean ± SD (range)]	NA	12.8±7.0 (7-20)	NA	5.2±1.9 (2-8)
Time since start of ART (years) [Mean ± SD (range)]	NA	NA	NA	7.1±3.04(2-12)

Controled for BMI, Albumin, glucose, cholesterol, depression, anti-depressive drugs

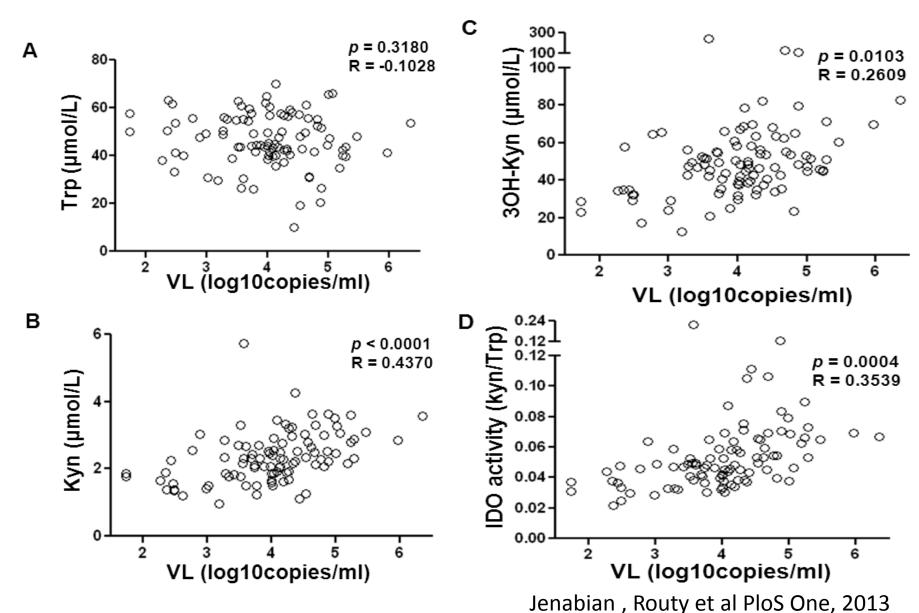
Trp catabolites and enzymes: In different study groups



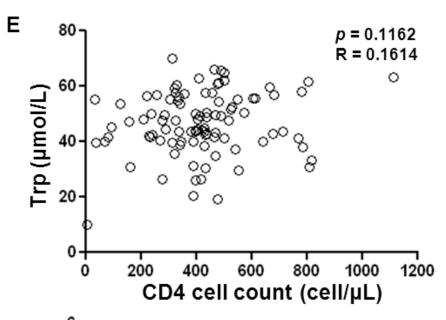
Trp metabolism in EC is not associated with HLA *B57 or *27 haplotypes

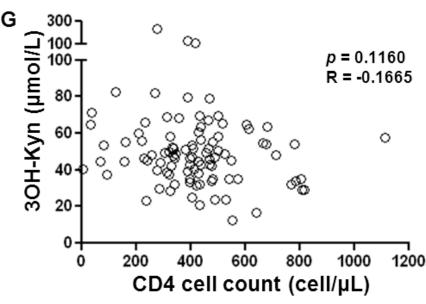


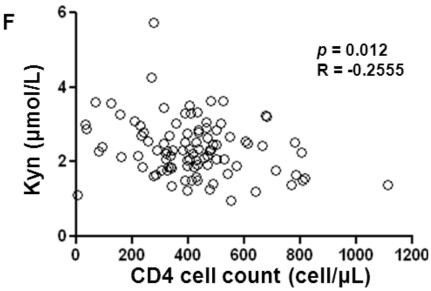
Trp catabolites and Viral load

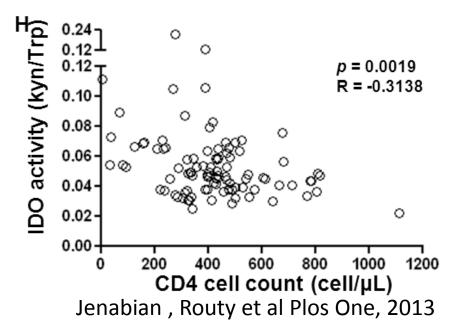


Trp catabolites and CD4 T cells

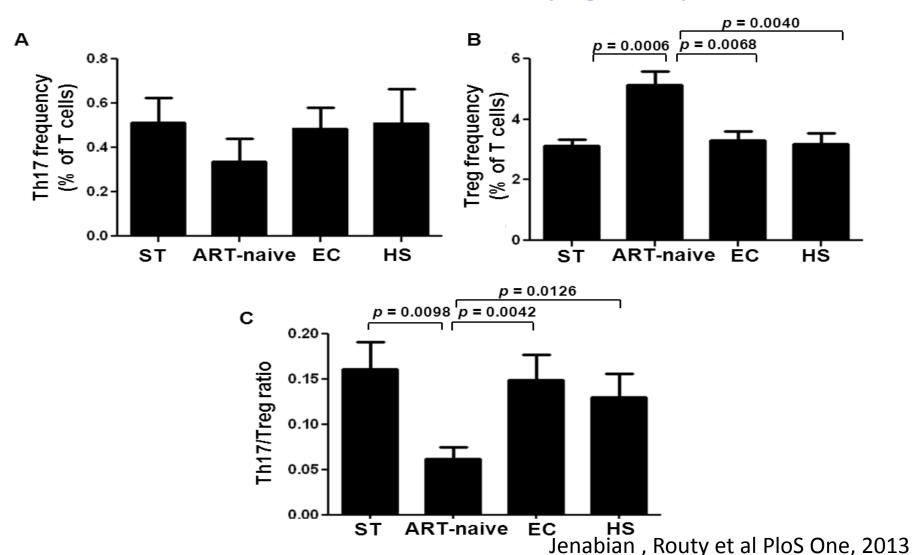




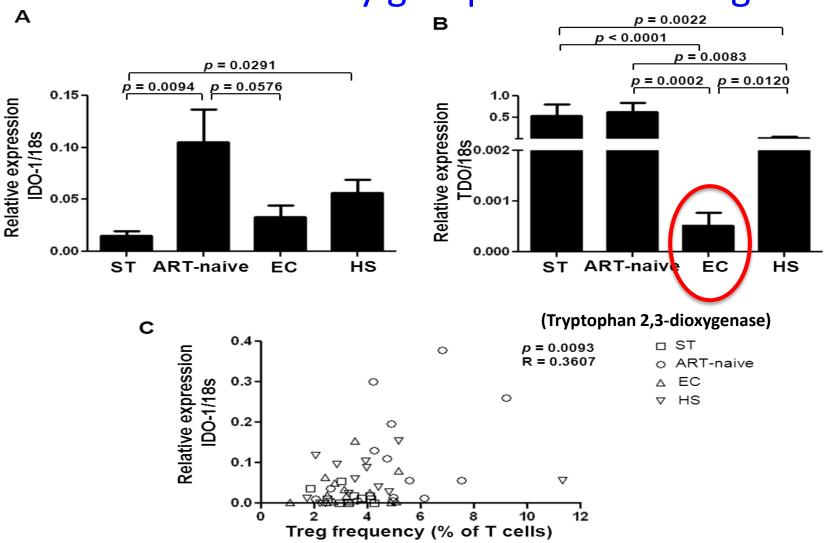




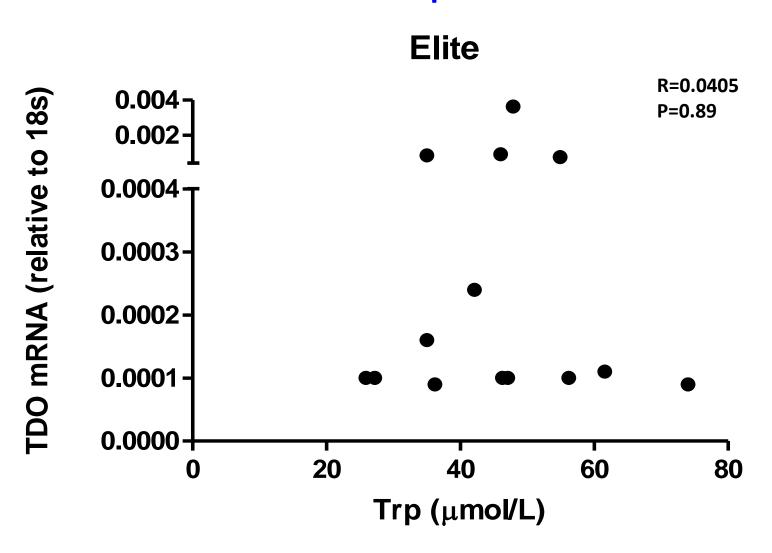
Th17 and Treg frequency in blood: In different study groups



mRNA expression of IDO and TDO: in different study groups and with Treg

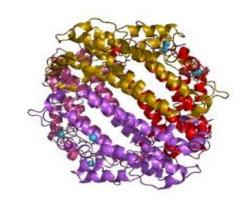


No correlation between Trp levels and TDO expression



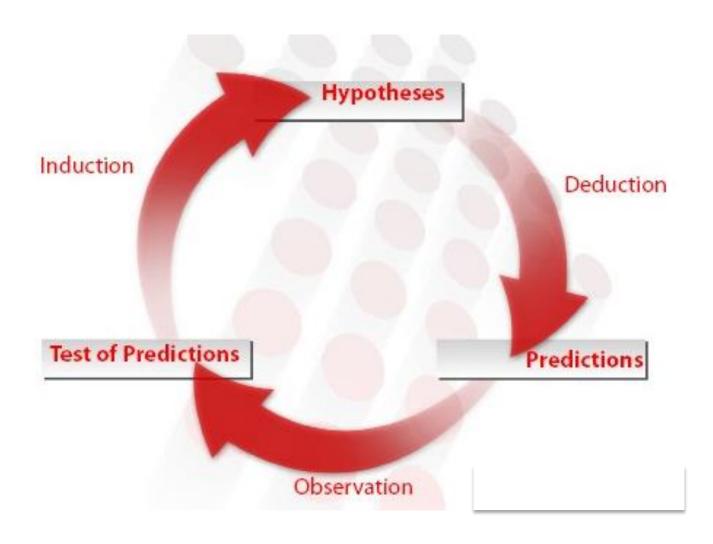
Study findings and limitations

- EC low and homogenous TDO expression:
 - Measured in total PBMCs
 - Not measured in APC: Monocytes, DC, B cells
- TDO expression is very tissue specific but:
 - Can be induced:
 - During pregnancy in the uterus
 - By cancer cells
- TDO and immune regulation



Crystal structure of the tryptophan 2,3-dioxygenase

TDO and immune control





TDO deficiency associated with increased survival in drosophila

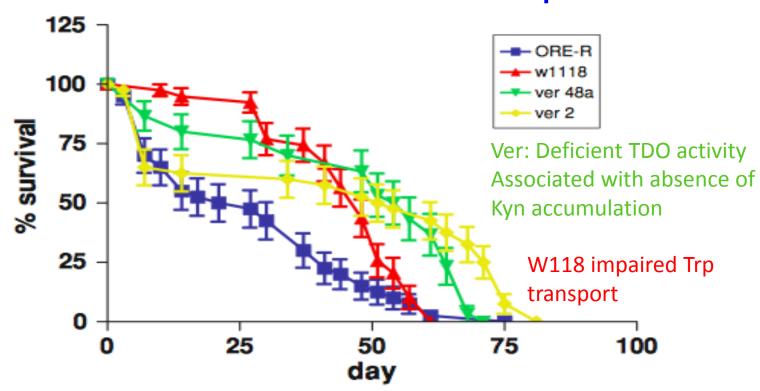
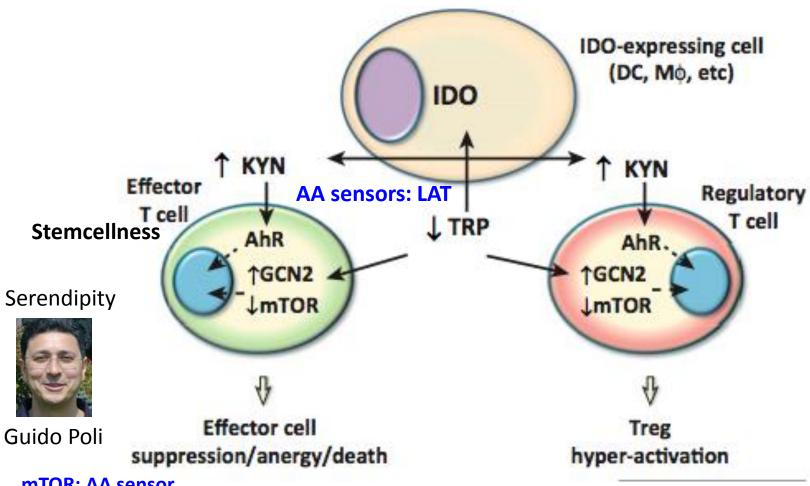


Fig. 1 Survival time of *Drosophila melanogaster* mutants with impaired formation of kynurenine. *ORE-R* Oregon-R, w1118 white, ver 48a vermilion, ver2 vermilion hypomorph

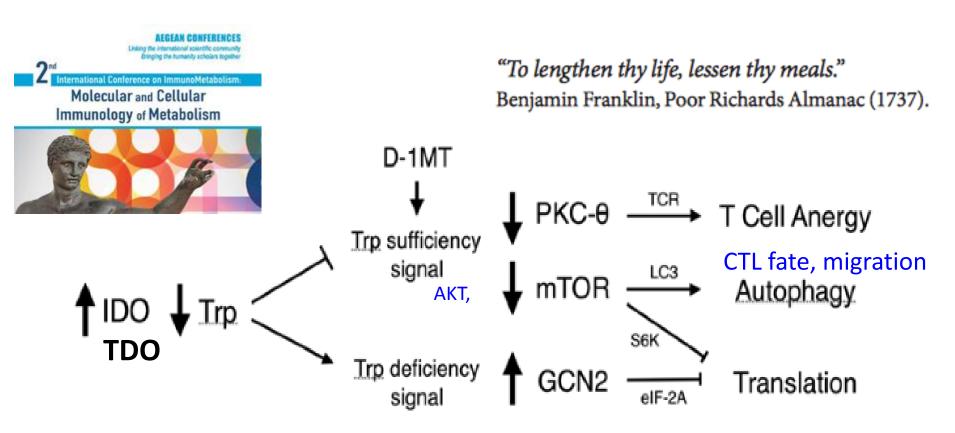
Metabolic control of T cell and Treg responses via Trp pathway (IDO)



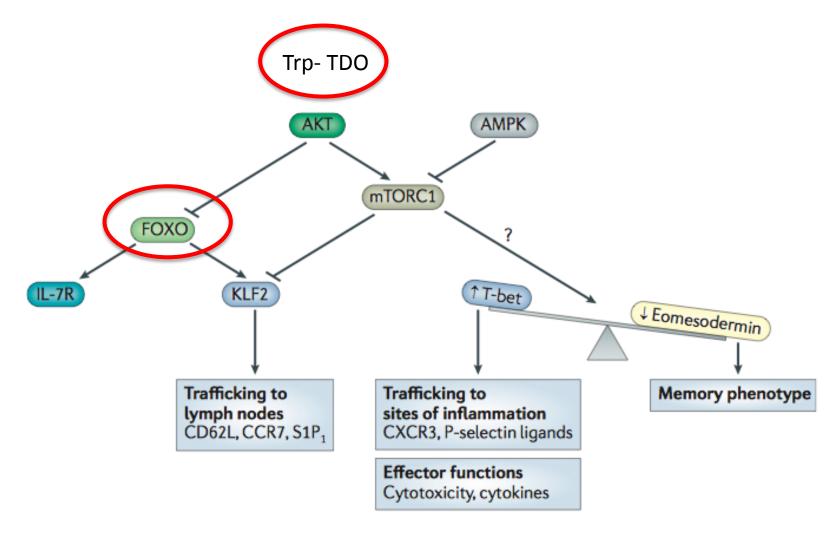
mTOR: AA sensor

GCN2 kinase: Molecular stress-response pathway

Tryptophan catabolism and immuno-metabolism control



Trp catabolism and CD8 fate in EC



Finley D et al. Nat Rev Immunol 2011

Conclusion

- EC have a distinctive Trp catabolism:
 - Low tryptophan like in viremic patients
 - Without accumulating the immunosuppressive Kyn
 - No Th17/Treg imbalance
- EC have low expression of TDO in PBMCs:
 - Very homogenous expression, not HLA B*57,*27 related
 - TDO deficiency in drosophila = increased survival
 - Cause or consequence of immune control ?
 - Importance for HIV reservoir size
- EC have 2 immune-metabolic signatures:
 - FOXO3a and TDO:
 - Handling well metabolic stress and aging !!





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