

Entinostat is a histone deacetylase (HDAC) inhibitor selective for class 1 HDACs and activates HIV production from latently infected primary T-cells

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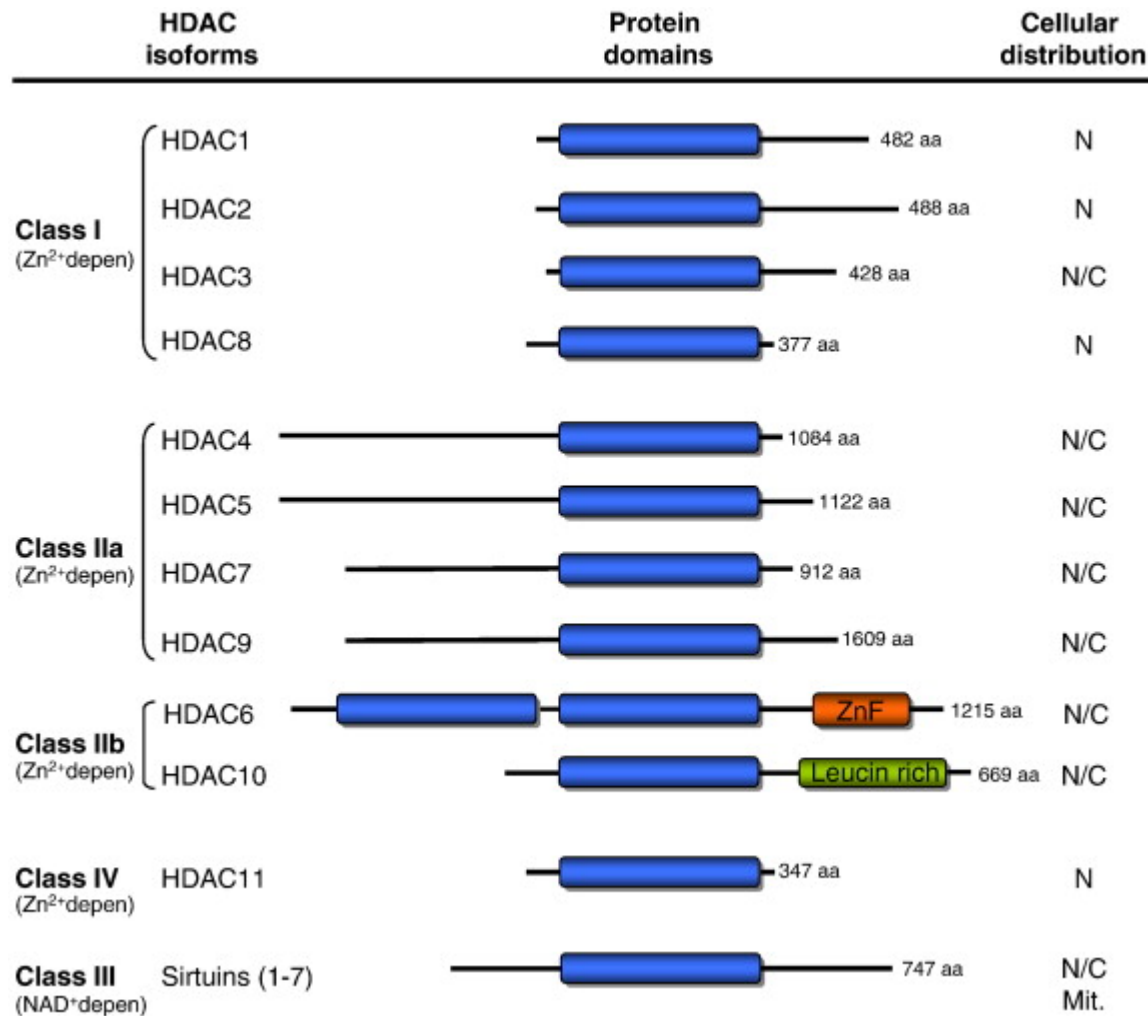
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IAS 2013 Towards an HIV Cure Symposium

- Two recent clinical trials have shown that the HDACi vorinostat can increase HIV transcription in vivo
 - Archin Nature 2012; Elliot CROI 2013
- Important to identify newer compounds that are more potent, less toxic and perhaps more selective which could move rapidly into clinical trials
- In latently infected cell lines HDAC1, 2 and 3 are major HDACs involved in maintenance of latency
 - Archin AIDS 2009; Huber J Biol Chem 2011
- Inhibitors of Class I but not Class II HDACs increased HIV production from latency in patient derived cells ex vivo
 - Archin AIDS 2009; Huber J Biol Chem 2011; Keedy J Virol 2009

Histone Deacetylases



Marcotullia, BBR Reviews on Cancer, 2011

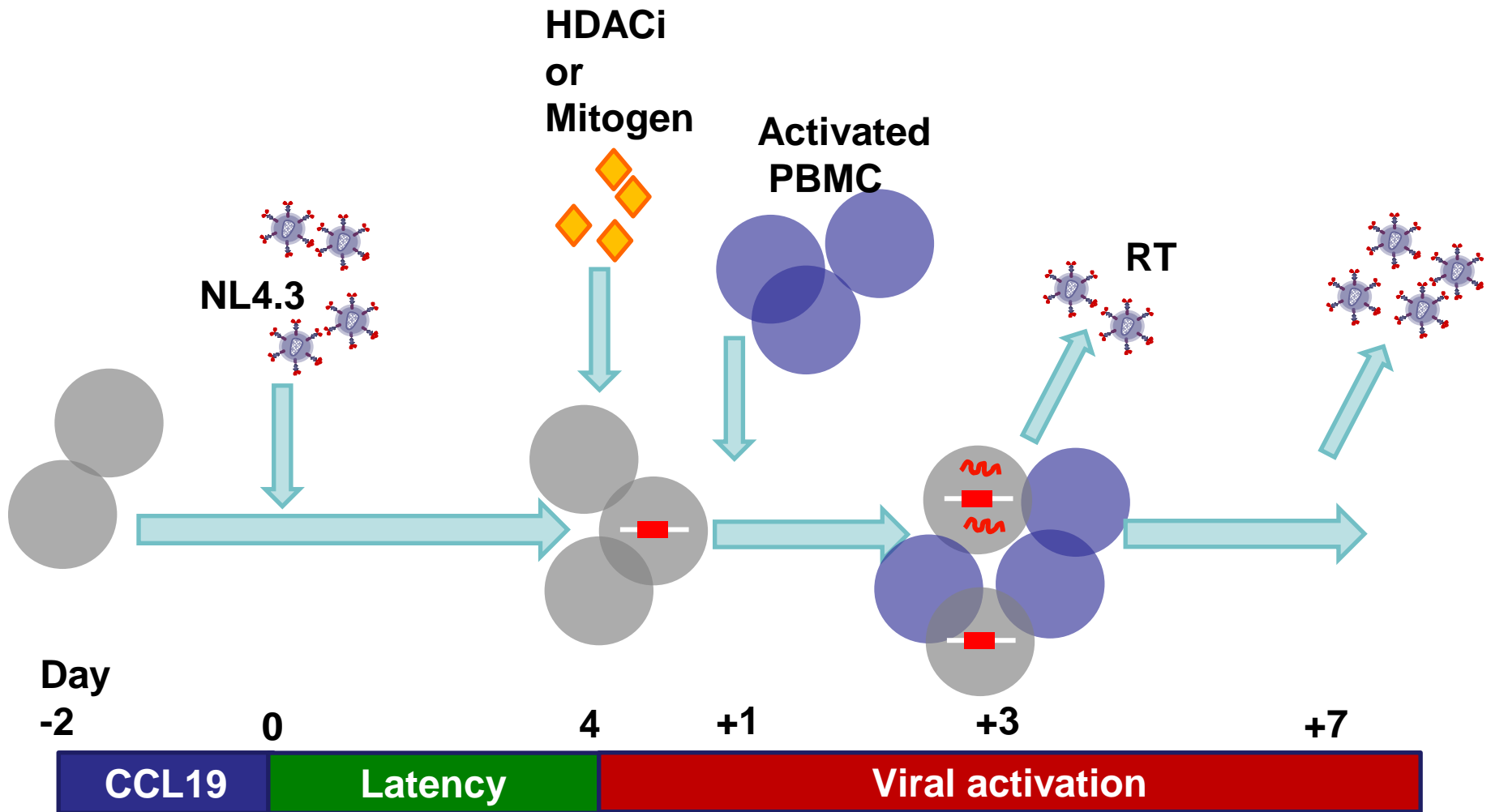


- Class I selective, HDAC1 and HDAC3
 - Khan et al Biochem J 2008; Tatamiya et al AACR meeting 2004
- In 23 Phase I and II trials for conditions including myeloid and lymphocytic leukaemia; non-small cell lung cancer; breast and colorectal cancer
 - clinicaltrials.gov
- Increased histone acetylation and ERK protein translation in tumor tissue
 - Pili et al Br J Cancer 2012; Witta et al J Clin Oncol 2012
- May suppress T-regulatory cell function
 - Shen et al Nature 2012
- Well tolerated and Ames test negative

Latency models used in this study

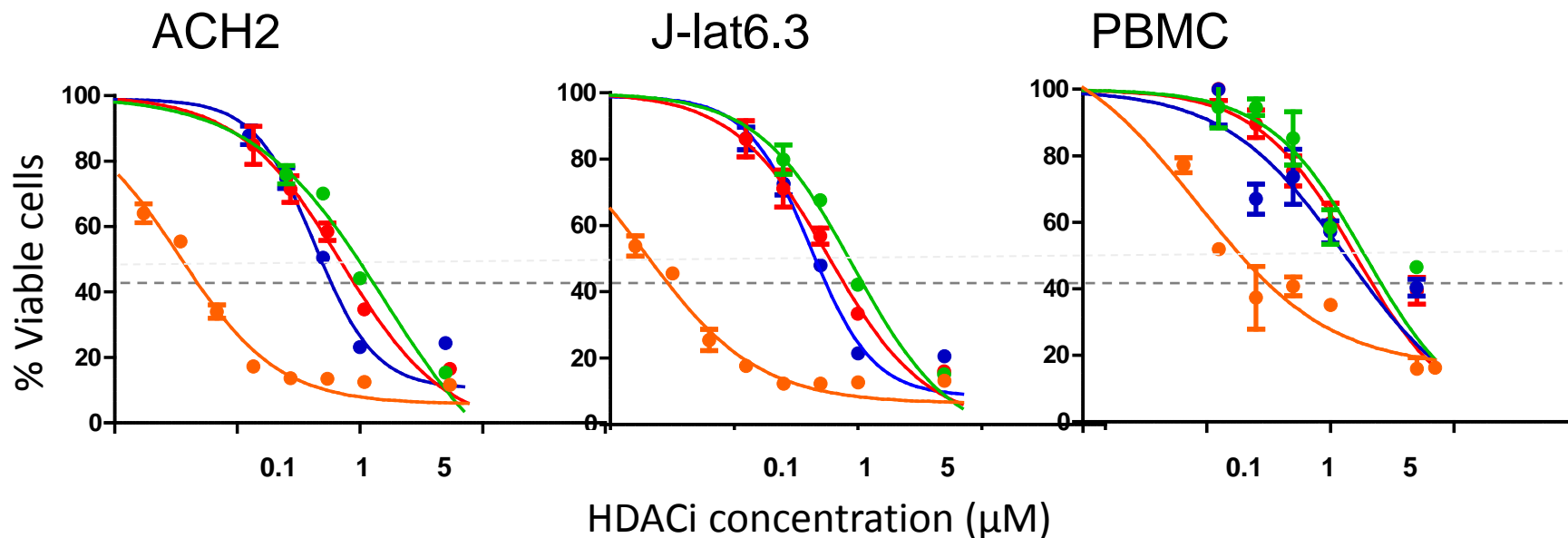
- ACH2 cells
 - Clonal CD4 T-cell line (derived from CEM cells)
 - Single integrated copy of HIV
- J-lat 6.3 clone
 - Clonal CD4 T-cell line (derived from Jurkat cells)
 - Single integrated copy of HIV (full length minus env, nef; + GFP)
- Primary CD4 T-cell model of chemokine induced latency
 - Resting CD4 T-cells
 - Random HIV integration sites

Resting CD4 T-cell latency model



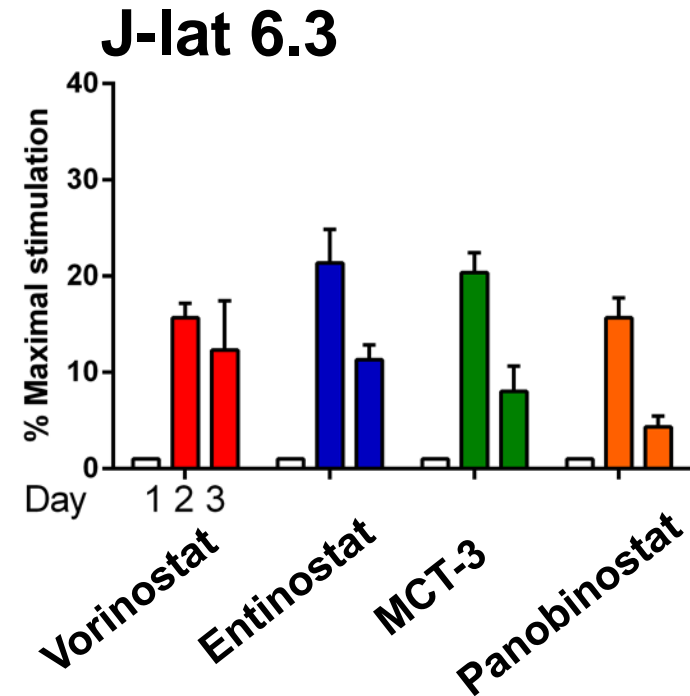
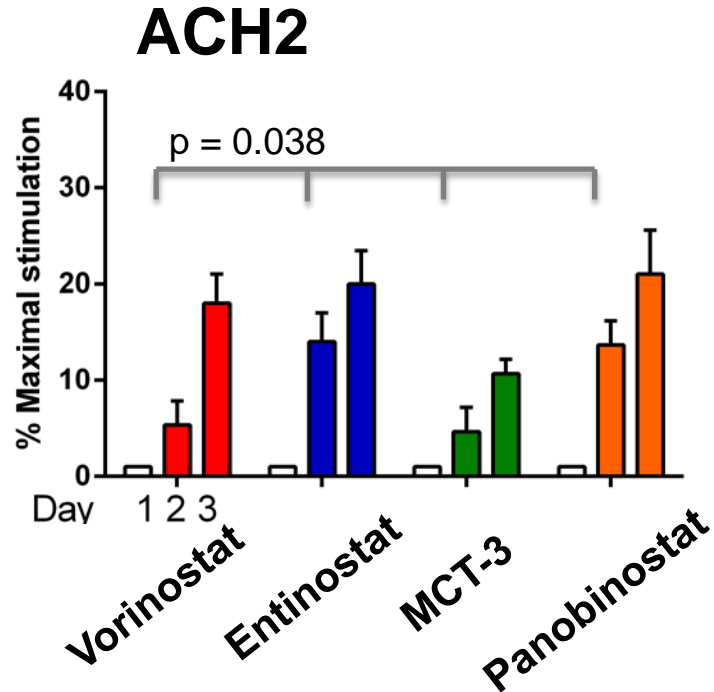
Saleh, Blood 2007; Cameron, PNAS 2010; Saleh, Retrovirology 2011

Toxicity observed in all cells used



Vorinostat	0.42μM	0.41μM	1.6μM
Entinostat	0.65μM	0.59μM	1.3μM
MCT-3	1.58μM	0.93μM	1.7μM
Panobinostat	0.07μM	0.04μM	0.09μM

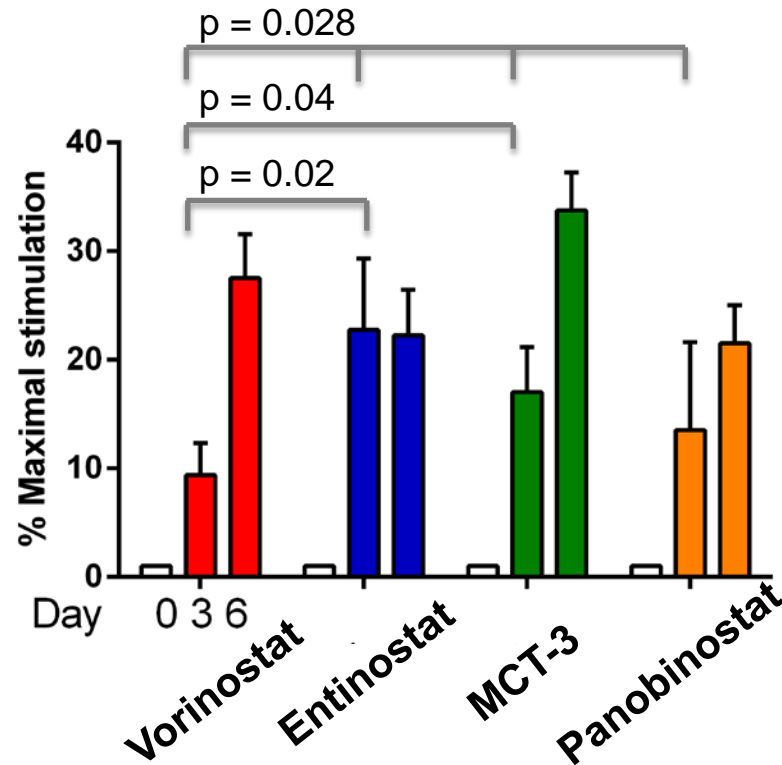
All HDACi activated virus production in latently infected cell lines



Mean \pm SD (n=3)



Entinostat activates HIV production in latently infected primary CD4 T-cells

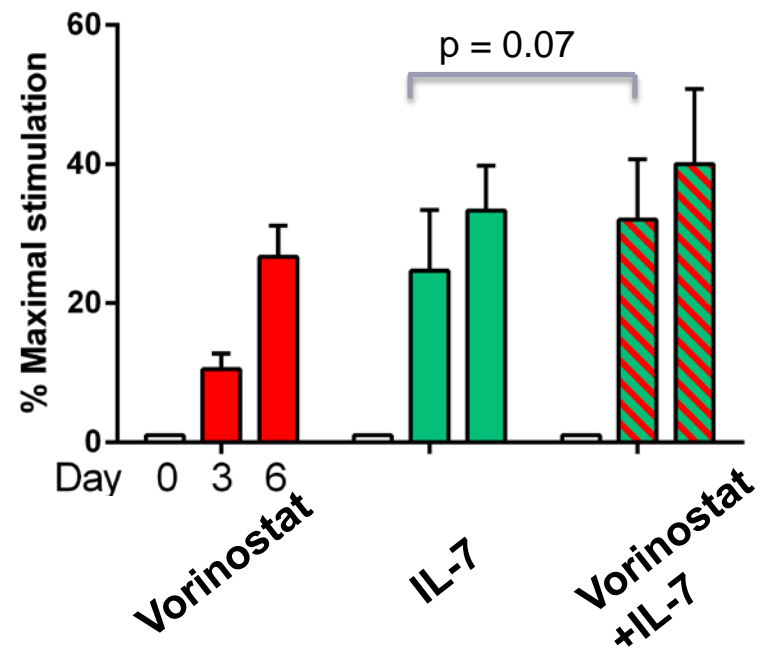


Overall differences by Kruskal-Wallis

Differences between each HDACi and Vorinostat (paired t-test)

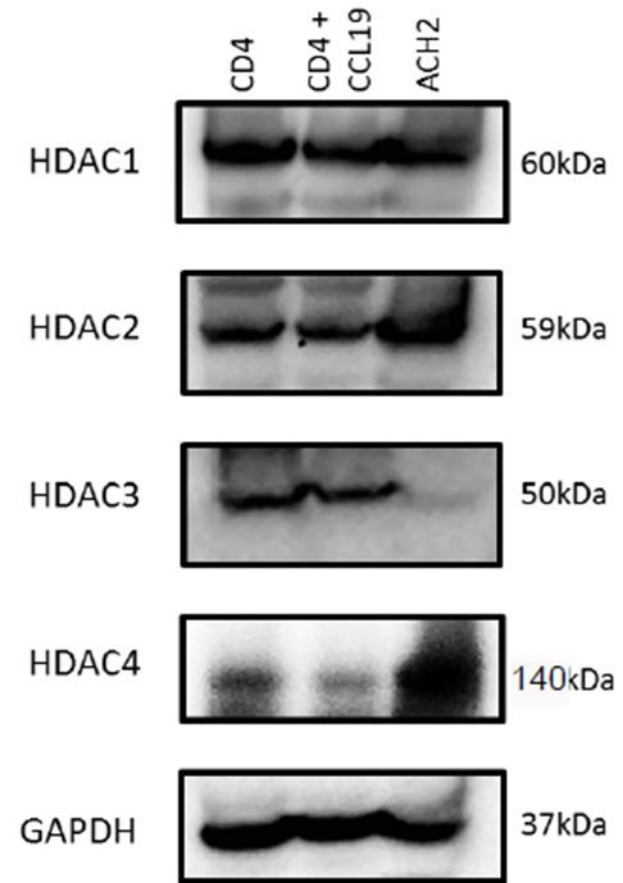
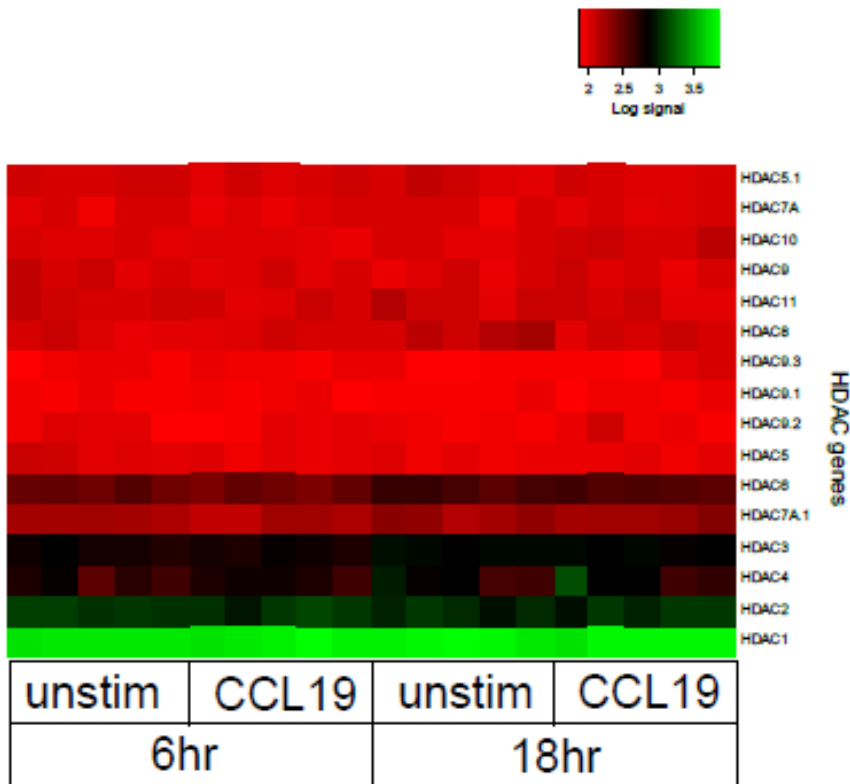
Mean \pm SD (n=4)

No synergism with vorinostat and IL-7

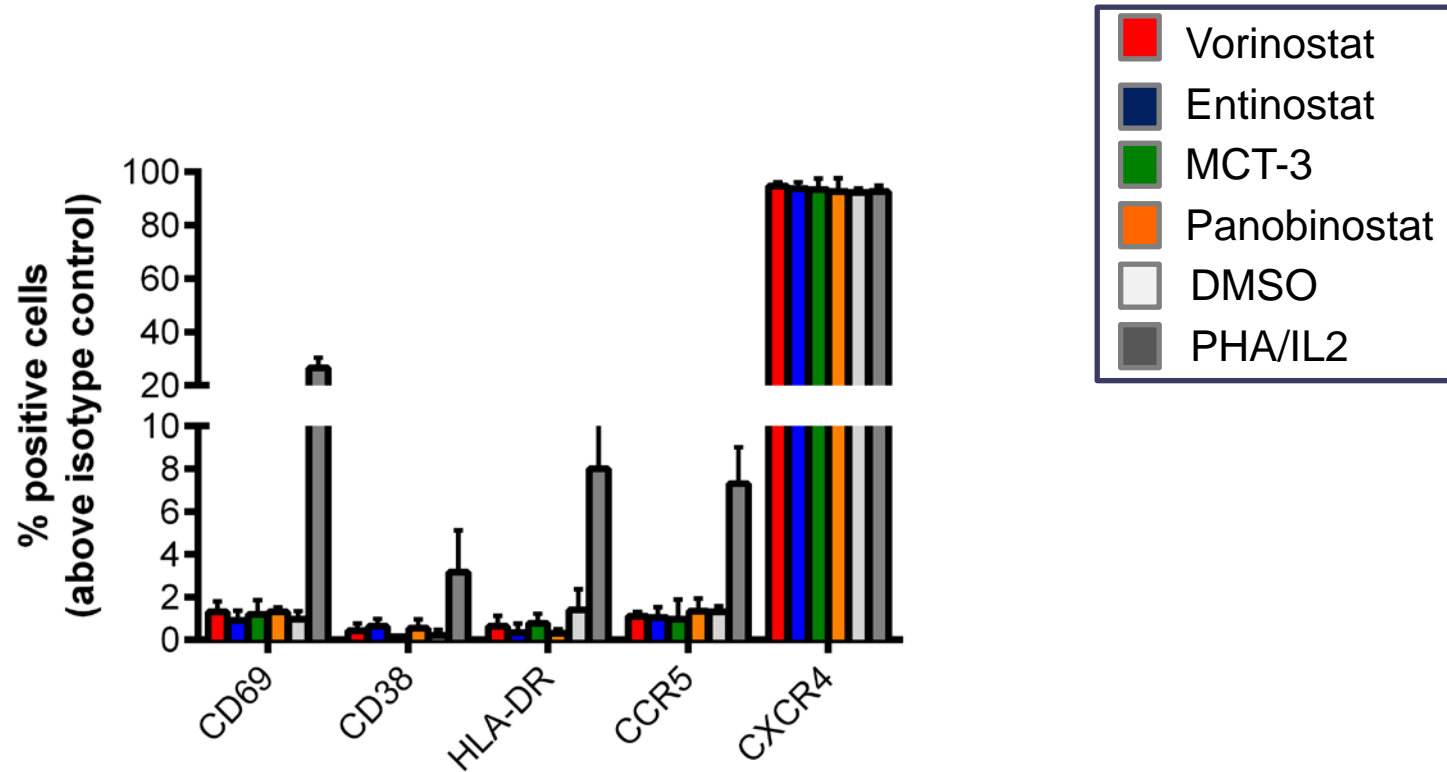


Mean \pm SD (n=3)

No change in HDAC expression with CCL19 treatment

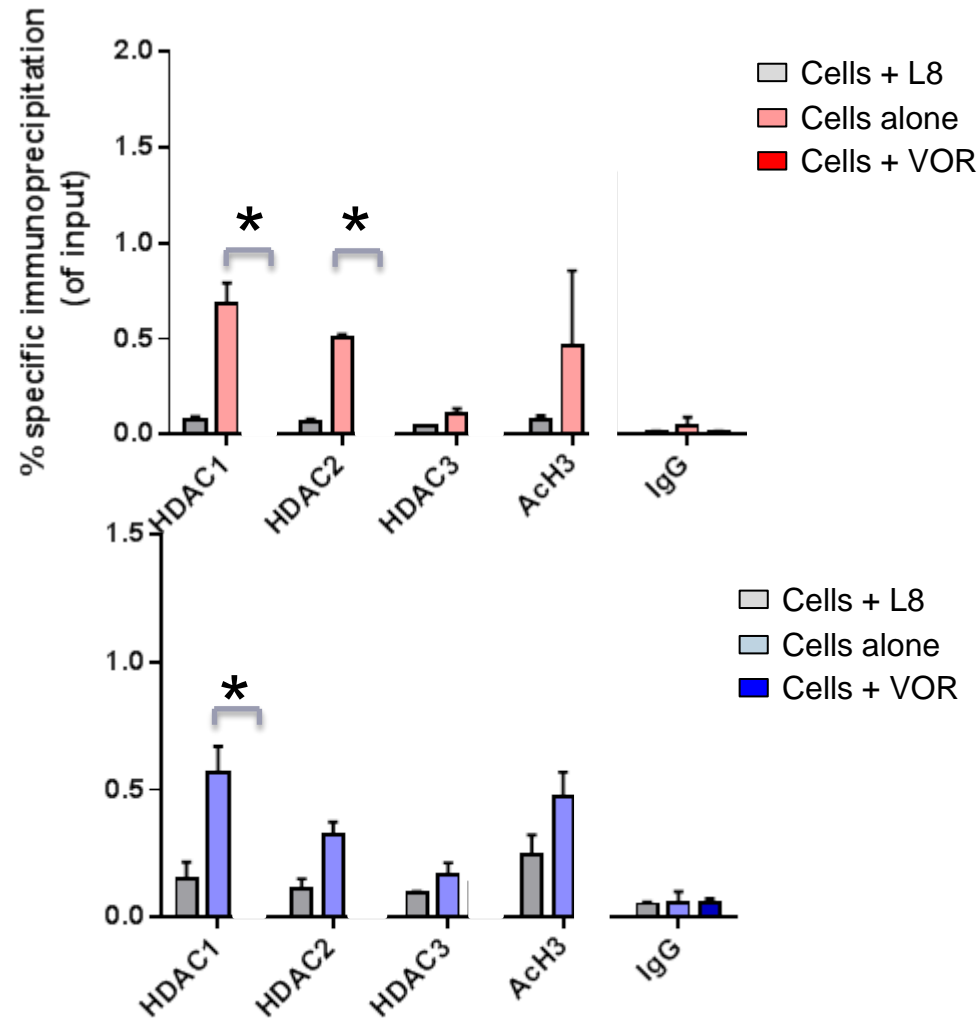
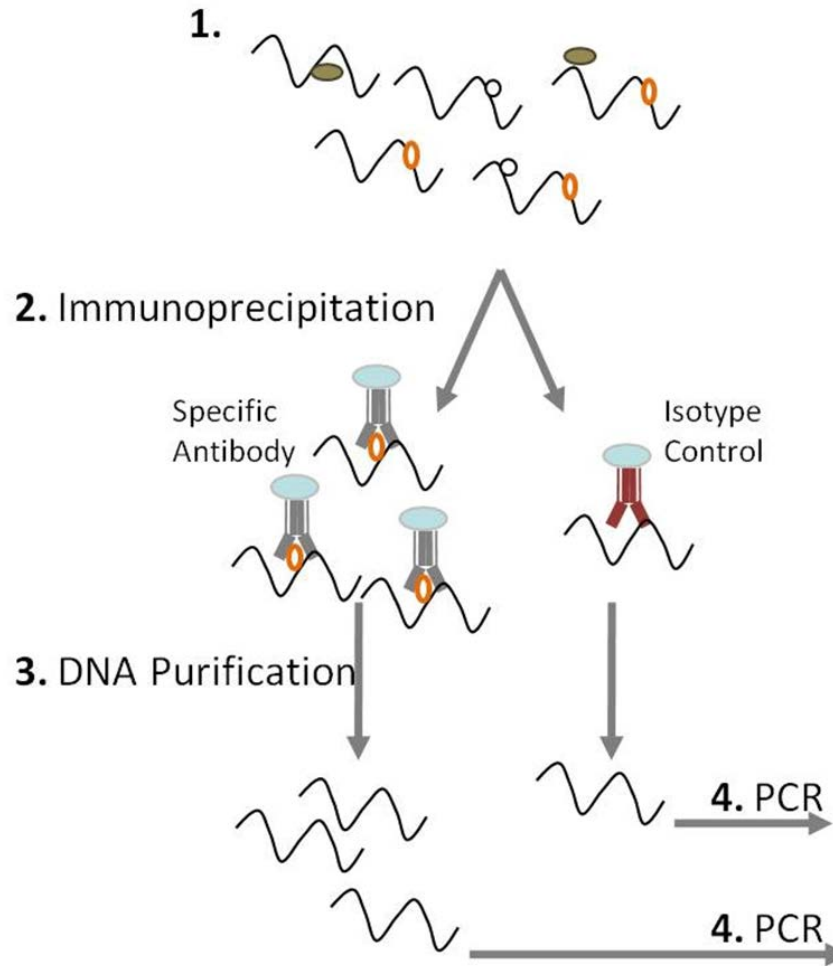


No change in activation markers following HDACi



Mean \pm SD (n=4)

Chromatin immunoprecipitation (ChIP) analysis of latently infected T-cells



Mean \pm SD (n=3) * p < 0.05

Limitations of study

- Assay was semi-quantitative
- Only in vitro models of latency were tested not patient derived cells
- No assessment of cell death as a result of induction of viral production
- Viral production alone in vitro may not ultimately indicate efficacy in depletion of latently infected cells in vivo

- Variation in toxicity and potency of HDACi between latently infected cell lines and latently infected CCL19-treated CD4 T-cells
- Entinostat, which is selective for Class I HDACi, induced significant viral production in latently infected CCL19-treated CD4 T-cells
- Based on toxicity profile and activity in vitro, entinostat should be considered for future clinical trials

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