

FACULTAD DE MEDICINA DEPARTAMENTO DE BIOQUIMICA

TESIS DOCTORAL

ANÁLISIS GENÓMICO Y FUNCIONAL DE PARÁMETROS DE PROTECCIÓN FRENTE AL VIH-1 EN PACIENTES CON PROGRESIÓN LENTA DE LA INFECCIÓN

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CERTIFICAN:

Que la presente memoria titulada "ANÁLISIS GENÓMICO Y FUNCIONAL DE PARÁMETROS DE PROTECCIÓN FRENTE AL VIH-1 EN PACIENTES CON PROGRESIÓN LENTA DE LA INFECCIÓN", que presenta el Biólogo y Máster en Virología D. Humberto Erick De La Torre Tarazona para obtener el grado de Doctor, ha sido realizada bajo nuestra dirección, autorizándola para su presentación al Tribunal Calificador.

Madrid, 23 de marzo de 2020.

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A mis padres, A mis hermanos, A Ángela, A mis amigos,

"La ciencia sin religión está coja y la religión sin ciencia está ciega". Albert Einstein

RESUMEN

La infección por el virus de la inmunodeficiencia humana tipo 1 (VIH-1) continúa siendo un importante problema de salud pública a nivel global, debido al alto número de nuevas infecciones y muertes que ocasiona cada año, a pesar de los enormes esfuerzos realizados en la investigación y en la implementación de medidas preventivas y terapéuticas. Dentro de la población de personas infectadas por el VIH-1, existen grupos de individuos con fenotipos extremos de no progresión y/o control natural de la replicación viral que se denominan "no progresores a largo plazo" (LTNPs) y "controladores de élite" (ECs), respectivamente. El principal objetivo de esta tesis doctoral ha sido el estudio de estos grupos de pacientes desde diferentes abordajes tecnológicos de genotipado, así como de análisis transcriptómico. Los artículos incluidos en esta tesis quedan englobados en un amplio objetivo que persigue identificar nuevos factores asociados a los fenotipos LTNP y/o EC.

Los primeros resultados obtenidos mediante genotipado por técnicas convencionales en individuos VIH-positivos con fenotipo LTNP de una cohorte multicéntrica nacional, han identificado catorce polimorfismos genéticos asociados a una progresión lenta de la infección. El alelo "protector" HLA-B*39 y los alelos de "riesgo" HLA-A*24, -A*29, -B*08 y -B*18 han sido asociados por primera vez con el fenotipo LTNP.

Aunque las técnicas convencionales de genotipado han permitido la identificación de variantes genéticas asociadas con diferentes fenotipos de individuos VIH-positivos, existen tecnologías de alto rendimiento que permiten el análisis de las variantes genéticas tanto a nivel del genoma completo como a nivel de exoma. Mediante la tecnología Infinium BeadChip hemos analizado los exomas de individuos LTNPs de la cohorte española LTNP-RIS, pudiéndose determinar una mayor asociación genética del SNP rs1127888 del gen *UBXN6* con el fenotipo mencionado. Además, mediante experimentos funcionales *"in vitro"* se han podido determinar que la interferencia en la expresión de UBNX6 se asocia a un incremento en los niveles y la localización periférica de caveolina-1, y además a una disminución de la capacidad replicativa del VIH-1 en la línea celular HeLa y en cultivos primarios de células dendríticas y macrófagos.

Finalmente, evaluamos el transcriptoma de individuos LTNPs de la cohorte española LTNP-RIS, mediante la tecnología *RNA-seq*. Los resultados obtenidos demostraron una expresión génica diferencial entre los individuos vLTNPs (LTNPs virémicos), EC-LTNPs (LTNPs controladores de élite) y progresores típicos (TPs) de la infección por el VIH-1. Además, se ha identificado que la regulación positiva de genes relacionados con el

V

transporte y movilización del calcio puede estar asociada al control natural de la infección que presentan los individuos LTNPs que controlan la replicación viral (EC-LTNPs). Este estudio también nos ha permitido la identificación de genes y seudogenes predictores de los fenotipos LTNP y TP mediante análisis bayesianos de clasificación supervisada, que pueden clasificar con una alta eficacia a ambos fenotipos de infección por el VIH-1. Asimismo, se ha identificado en los EC-LTNPs una correlación positiva de la expresión conjunta de los genes *CDKN1A, GADD45B, IER3* y *TNF*, en comparación con los otros grupos de pacientes incluidos en el estudio, lo cual sugiere que este mecanismo puede ser un factor importante en el control de la infección del VIH-1.

En conclusión, en esta tesis doctoral se han asociado diferentes variantes genéticas y niveles de expresión génica al fenotipo LTNP, identificando nuevos factores de protección frente a la progresión de la infección por el VIH-1.

ABSTRACT

Human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) infection is still a major problem of global public health, due to the elevated number of new infections and deaths that causes every year, despite tremendous efforts in research and implementation of preventive and therapeutic approaches. In HIV-1 infected population, there are groups of individuals with extreme phenotypes of non-progression and/or natural control of infection called "long-term non progressors" (LTNPs) and "elite controllers" (ECs), respectively. The main goal of this doctoral thesis has been the study of these patients, through different genotyping techniques, as well as transcriptomic analysis. The articles included in this thesis are encompassed in a broad objective to search new factors associated LTNP and/or EC phenotypes.

The first results obtained using conventional genotyping techniques in HIV-positive individuals with LTNP phenotype from a national multicenter cohort, have identified fourteen genetic polymorphisms associated to slow disease progression. HLA-B*39 "protective" allele and HLA-A*24, -A*29, -B*08 and -B*18 "risk" alleles, have been associated for first time to LTNP phenotype.

Although conventional genotyping techniques have allowed the identification of genetic variants associated with different phenotypes of HIV-positive individuals, there are high-throughput technologies that allow analysis of genetic variants both at complete genome and exome levels. Using Infinium BeadChip technology, we have analyzed exomes of LTNP individuals from the Spanish LTNP-RIS cohort, being able to determine a strong genetic association of the SNP rs1127888 of *UBXN6* gene to mentioned phenotype. In addition, *in vitro* functional assays have determined that interference in UBNX6 expression lead to an increasing in levels and peripheral location of caveolin-1, and also to a decrease in HIV-1 replicative capacity in HeLa cell line and primary dendritic cells and macrophages cultures.

Finally, we evaluated transcriptomes of LTNP individuals from the Spanish LTNP-RIS cohort using RNA-seq technology. The obtained results showed differential gene expression between the vLTNPs (viremic LTNPs), EC-LTNPs (elite controllers LTNPs) and typical progressors (TPs) phenotypes of HIV-1 infection. Furthermore, it has been identified that positive regulation of genes related to transport and mobilization of calcium may be associated to natural control of infection in LTNP individuals able to control viral replication (EC-LTNPs). This study has also allowed the identification of predictive genes and pseudogenes of LTNP and TP phenotypes, using supervised Bayesian classification analyzes that are able to classify both phenotypes of HIV-1 infection with high accuracy.

Likewise, a positive correlation in co-expression of *CDKN1A*, *GADD45B*, *IER3* and *TNF* genes, has been identified in EC-LTNPs, in comparison to other groups of patients included in this study, which suggest that this mechanism could be an important factor in the control of HIV-1 infection.

In conclusion, in this doctoral different genetic variants and gene expression levels have been associated to LTNP phenotype, identifying new protective factors against the progression of HIV-1 infection.

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LISTA DE ABREVIATURAS

| ADN: ácido desoxirribonucleico |
|---|
| ARN: ácido ribonucleico |
| ARNm: ARN mensajero |
| CAV-1: caveolina-1 |
| CDKN1A: cyclin dependent kinase 1a; quinasa dependiente de ciclina 1a |
| CTL(s): Cytolytic TLymphocyte(s); linfocito(s) T citolítico(s) |
| CV: carga viral |
| EC(s): elite controller(s); controlador(es) de élite |
| EC-LTNP(s): elite controller(s)-LTNP(s); controladores de élite-LTNP(s) |
| DC(s): dendritic cell(s); célula(s) dendrítica(s) |
| DEGs: differentially expressed genes; Genes expresados diferencialmente |
| GWAS: genome wide association study; estudios de asociación de genoma completo |
| HLA: human leukocyte antigen; antígeno leucocitario humano |
| HLA-(I/II/III): HLA de clase (I/II/III) |
| HIC(s): HIV controller(s); controlador(es) del VIH |
| IFN: interferón |
| ISG(s): interferon-stimulated gen(es); gen(es) estimulado(s) por interferón |
| IL(s): interleucina(s) |
| KIR(s): Killer-cell immunoglobulin-like receptor(s); receptor(es) tipo inmunoglobulina de |
| las células NKs |
| LD: linkage desiquilibrium; desequilibrio de ligamiento |
| LTNP(s): long-term non progressor(s); progresor(es) lento(s) a largo plazo |
| MHC: major histocompatibility complex; complejo mayor de histocompatibilidad |
| NGS: next generation sequencing, secuenciación de próxima generación |
| |

NK(s): natural killer(s), asesina(s) natural(es)

PBMCs: *peripheral blood mononuclear cells*; células mononucleares de sangre periférica

PCR: polimerase chain reaction; reacción en cadena de la polimerasa

qPCR: PCR cuantitativa

RNA-seq: RNA sequencing; secuenciamiento de RNA

RP(s): *rapid progressor*(s); progresor(es) rápido(s)

Sida: Síndrome de inmunodeficiencia adquirida

SNP(s): *single nucleotide polimorfism*(s); polimorfismo(s) de nucleótido único

TAR: tratamiento antirretroviral

TP(s): typical progressor(s); progresor(s) típico(s) del VIH

TP-ART(s): *typical progressor(s) receiving antiretroviral therapy*; progresor(es) típico(s)

en tratamiento antiretroviral

UBXN6: UBX domain containing protein 6

VC(s): viremic controller(s); controlador(es) virémico(s)

VCP: valosin containing protein; proteína que contiene valosina

VIH: Virus de la inmunodeficiencia humana

vLTNP(s): viremic LTNP(s); LTNP(s) virémico(s)

VNP(s): *viremic non-progressor*(s); no progresor(es) virémico(s)

INTRODUCCIÓN

Introducción

1. INTRODUCCIÓN

El VIH es un retrovirus que se ha adaptado a infectar y replicarse en linfocitos T CD4+, provocando una profunda inmunosupresión debido a la destrucción de estos linfocitos y a distintos mecanismos de interferencia con el sistema inmunitario. Como consecuencia, se producen infecciones oportunistas, desarrollo de tumores y afectación neurológica que definen el síndrome de inmunodeficiencia adquirida (sida). Desde su identificación hasta la actualidad, el VIH se ha convertido en uno de los agentes infecciosos más ampliamente estudiado. Sin embargo, aún persisten desafíos científicos como un mejor conocimiento de la biología del virus, la obtención de una vacuna eficaz o conseguir la cura de la infección.

1.1. Historia del sida y descubrimiento del VIH

El sida se describió por primera vez en 1981 en varones jóvenes homosexuales que padecían sarcoma de Kaposi y/o neumonía por *Pneumocistis jiroveci*. Estos pacientes presentaban un cuadro de inmunodeficiencia caracterizado por la disminución de linfocitos T CD4+ (Gottlieb *et al*, 1981). La identificación del VIH se produjo en 1983, cuando en el Instituto Pasteur de París se aisló un retrovirus a partir de nódulos linfáticos de un paciente con linfoadenopatía, que fue denominado LAV (*lymphadenopathy associated virus*) (Barre-Sinoussi *et al*, 1983). Pocos meses después se aisló otros retrovirus de muestras de pacientes con sida en Estados Unidos, que se denominaron HTLV-III y ARV (*AIDS related virus*) (Levy *et al*, 1984; Popovic *et al*, 1984). Finalmente se denominó al virus que causaba dicha enfermedad como virus de la inmunodeficiencia humana (VIH). Dos años más tarde, se aisló un segundo tipo de virus (VIH-2) que también producía sida en pacientes procedentes de África Occidental (Clavel *et al*, 1986).

El comienzo de la expansión del VIH-1 y el VIH-2 fue a principios del siglo XX. Los estudios señalan que Leopoldville (actualmente Kinshasa, República Democrática del Congo) fue el foco de transmisión temprana del VIH, jugando un papel importante los cambios sociales y las redes de transporte para el establecimiento y diseminación del virus (Faria *et al*, 2014). Posteriormente, hacia los años 60s, el virus se expandió al continente americano causando una epidemia inicial en Haití. Luego se transmitió a Estados Unidos donde causó una epidemia silente durante aproximadamente doce años antes del comienzo de la pandemia (Gilbert *et al*, 2007) (Figura 1A, B).

1.2. Clasificación, origen y situación actual del VIH

Los retrovirus constituyen una familia compleja de virus ARN con siete géneros conocidos, perteneciendo el VIH al género *Lentivirus*. La principal característica de estos virus es la de infectar de una manera crónica a una gran variedad de especies de mamíferos como primates, ungulados y felinos (Weiss, 1996).

El origen del VIH se ha establecido en diversas transmisiones zoonóticas a partir de lentivirus de primates africanos no-humanos (VIS, virus de la inmunodeficiencia del simio), (Figura 1C), posiblemente como resultado de la caza y manipulación de carne de simio. Los grupos M y N del VIH-1 proceden de la transmisión de un VIS del chimpancé originario de África Occidental-Central. Los grupos O y P, proceden de la misma región y se cree que derivan de virus de procedentes de gorila o chimpancé. El VIH-1 circula en Asia, Europa, Oceanía, América y África (Gao *et al*, 1999; Revisado por Tebit y Arts, 2011). El VIH-2 tendría su origen en un virus procedente del mangabey tiznado de África Occidental, y circula en África Central y Occidental (Lemey *et al*, 2003).



Figura 1. Origen de la epidemia del VIH. A) Expansión del VIH a principios del siglo XX desde Kinshasa (Imagen adaptada de *Faria, Science, 2014*). B) Evolución de la epidemia del VIH en América a partir de 1960 en Haití (Imagen adaptada de *Gilbert, PNAS, 2007*). C) Procedencia de los grupos M, N, O y P del VIH-1 y del VIH-2 a partir de transmisiones zoonóticas de SIVs provenientes de primates no humanos (Imagen adaptada de *Tebit, Lancet, 2011*).

El VIH se caracteriza por presentar una elevada diversidad genética. El VIH-1 se clasifica en cuatro grandes grupos (M, N, O y P) y el VIH-2 en ocho (A, B, C, D, E, F, G y el recombinante AB). El grupo M del VIH-1 es el responsable de la pandemia y es el único que se subdivide en 11 subtipos no recombinantes (A1, A2, B, C, D, F1, F2, G, H, J y K) y en 102 formas recombinantes circulantes (CRFs) descritas hasta la fecha por recombinación entre dichos subtipos (Revisado por Tebit y Arts, 2011; Folley *et al*, 2019).

Actualmente 37,9 millones de personas están infectadas por el VIH en el mundo. Además, se han reportado 1,7 millones nuevas infecciones y 770.000 muertes causadas por enfermedades relacionadas con el sida en el año 2018. En España, se estima que 150.000 personas están infectadas por el VIH y cada año se reportan aproximadamente 3.000 nuevos casos (UNAIDS, 2019).

1.3. Estructura y ciclo del virus

El virión es aproximadamente esférico y mide entre 80-120 nm de diámetro. La envoltura viral está formada por una bicapa lipídica (con origen en la célula huésped) y contiene proteínas que se organizan en espículas, las cuales están formadas por tres glicoproteínas de superficie (gp120) y tres glicoproteínas transmembrana (gp41). La cápsida es cónica y está compuesta por la proteína p24, y está rodeada por una matriz compuesta de la proteína p17 que garantiza la integridad de la partícula viral. El ARN está asociado a las proteínas de la nucleocápsida p6 y p7, para protegerlo de la acción de las nucleasas, así como a los enzimas necesarios para la propagación del virus: transcriptasa inversa, proteasa e integrasa (Revisado por Li y De Clercq, 2016) (Figura 2A).

El virus posee dos copias de ARN de polaridad positiva con un tamaño aproximado de 10.000 pb (pares de bases). El ARN genómico se compone de siete elementos estructurales (LTR, TAR, RRE, PE, SLIP, CRS y INS) (Revisado por Karn y Stolzfus, 2012) y nueve genes que codifican para diecinueve proteínas en total. Los genes que codifican las proteínas estructurales (*gag, pol y env*) se encuentran en todos los retrovirus, mientras los seis restantes (*vpu, vpr, vif, nef, tat, rev*) codifican las proteínas reguladoras y accesorias que están implicadas en la capacidad infectiva, producción de nuevas partículas virales y/o la patogénesis del VIH (Revisado por Li y De Clercq, 2016) (Figura 2B, Tabla 1).



Figura 2. Características generales del VIH. A) Estructura de la partícula viral, B) Organización genómica del virus (Imágenes adaptadas de *Musumeci, Molecules, 2015*). C) Ciclo replicativo del VIH (Imagen adaptada de NIAID - NIH)

| Genes virales | Funciones de las proteínas codificadas | |
|------------------|--|----------------------------|
| gag | Codifica las proteínas de la cápsida. La proteína precursora p55, luego es procesada por la proteasa viral en las proteínas: p17 (matriz), p24 (core/cápside), p6 y p7 (nucleocápsida) (Revisado por Mailler <i>et al</i> , 2016). | Proteínas Estructurales |
| pol | Codifica enzimas virales: proteasa, transcriptasa inversa, RNasa e integrasa. Estos enzimas son producidas como la poliproteína percursora Gag-Pol, que es procesada por la proteasa viral (Revisado por Mailler <i>et al</i> , 2016). | |
| env | Codifica las proteínas de la envoltura viral. Es producida como un precursor (gp160) que es procesado para originar el complejo formado por la glicoproteína externa gp120 y la glicoproteína transmembrana gp41 (Revisado por Checkley <i>et al</i> , 2011). | |
| tat | Codifica la proteína Tat que está localizada primariamente en el núcleo. Se une al segmento de ARN de la región TAR (<i>trans-activation response</i>) y permite la elongación del mRNA a partir del promotor LTR (Revisado por Rice, 2017). | Pro |
| rev | Codifica la proteína Rev que está localizada primariamente en el núcleo, aunque también actúa en el citoplasma. Se une al RRE (<i>Rev response element</i>) promoviendo la exportación nuclear, estabilización y utilización de ARNm viral no procesado (Revisado por Dayton, 2004). | teínas Iadoras |
| vpu | Codifica la proteína vpu. Es una proteína integral de membrana que participa en la degradación de CD4 en el retículo endoplasmático (RE) y el incremento de la liberación del virión de la membrana plasmática de las células infectadas mediante bloqueo de la proteína celular teterina (Neil <i>et al</i> , 2008). | |
| nef | Codifica la proteína Nef que es una de las primeras proteínas del VIH producida en células infectadas. Posee una extraordinaria flexibilidad con diversas funciones y es una de las proteínas accesorias más inmunogénicas (Revisado por Basmaciogullari y Pizzato, 2014) | ac |
| vpr | Codifica la proteína Vpr que es incorporada en el virión y participa en la importación nuclear de los complejos de preintegración, la parada en la fase G2 del ciclo celular, la inducción de la apoptosis, la transactivación de genes celulares y la inducción de la diferenciación celular (Revisado por González, 2017). | oteínas cesorias |
| vpx | Codifica la proteína Vpx en el VIH-2, esencial para la replicación viral en los macrófagos y en las células T (Berger <i>et al,</i> 2009). | |
| vif | Codifica el factor infectivo viral (Vif), que está implicado en la protección del genoma viral impidiendo la encapsidación de dos potentes factores antivirales, las citidindeaminasas APOBEC3G y APOBEC3F, que inducen mutaciones en el genoma del virus (Revisado por Rose <i>et al,</i> 2004). | |

Tabla 1: Genes del VIH y función de las proteínas codificadas

El VIH tiene la capacidad de infectar diversos tipos celulares como macrófagos, células dendríticas (DCs), pero su diana principal son los linfocitos T CD4+ que albergan una replicación más eficiente del virus (Revisado por Wilen *et al*, 2012) (Figura 2C).

1.3.1. Entrada viral

La entrada del VIH en la célula se produce mediante la interacción de la proteína viral gp120 con el receptor celular CD4, que induce una serie de cambios conformacionales que exponen el dominio V3, y otras regiones adyacentes, que forman el dominio de unión de la gp120 a los receptores de quimiocinas CCR5 o CXCR4. Esta segunda interacción induce nuevos cambios en la estructura de la gp41, la cual se ancla en la membrana plasmática y produce la fusión entre las membranas viral y celular (Revisado por Wilen *et al*, 2012). La entrada del virus mediante los correceptores CCR5 y/o CXCR4 define el tropismo viral como R5, X4 o R5X4 (Berger *et al*, 1998; Revisado por Naif, 2013).

Además de estos dos receptores virales, las DCs presentan en su superficie las lectinas DC-SIGN y L-SIGN (Geijtenbeek *et al*, 2000), y otras moléculas como SIGLEC-1 (Izquierdo-Useros *et al*, 2016), que se unen de forma inespecífica al VIH. Este fenómeno

hace de la interacción entre DCs y linfocitos, denominada sinapsis inmunitaria, una zona preferente de propagación del VIH que facilita e incrementa la infección de los linfocitos T CD4+ circundantes (Revisado por Wilen *et al*, 2012). Se han reportado también que otros receptores de quimiocinas como: CCR2b, CCR3 (Doranz *et al*, 1996), CCR8 (Tiffany *et al*, 1997), CX3CR1 (Roman *et al*, 2001), CXCR6 (Limou *et al*, 2010), entre otros, participan como correceptores secundarios en la infección por el VIH-1.

1.3.2. Retrotranscripción, transporte al núcleo e integración del virus

El proceso de síntesis de ADN a partir del ARN viral (o retrotranscripción) es realizado por el complejo enzimático de la transcriptasa inversa que es más efectiva tras la activación de la célula infectada, debido a que se inducen mayores niveles de nucleótidos y la acción de factores celulares (Revisado por Hu y Hughes, 2012). La nucleocápside es transportada y se desensambla a medida que progresa en el citosol, y se libera el material genético en el poro nuclear (Fernandez *et al*, 2019).

En el núcleo, el ADN viral sintetizado se acopla a una serie de factores celulares y virales (Vpr, LEDGF, CPSF6) para formar el complejo de preintegración. Luego se integra en el genoma del hospedador, constituyendo la forma proviral del VIH (Revisado por Craigie y Bushman, 2012). Después de la integración, el VIH puede permanecer latente, replicarse de forma controlada o replicarse masivamente, en función de la actividad de múltiples factores moleculares (Revisado por Coiras *et al*, 2009) y/o de la programación metabólica de las células linfocitarias (Valle-Casuso *et al*, 2019).

Las células latentemente infectadas en los diferentes compartimentos anatómicos, conforman los llamados reservorios virales. Los linfocitos T CD4+ con memoria latente son el compartimento celular predominante responsable de la persistencia viral, pero algunos estudios sugieren que las células mieloides y los progenitores hematopoyéticos, también pueden servir como reservorios virales a largo plazo. Además, se han descrito varios mecanismos que participan en el mantenimiento y perpetuación de los reservorios virales, como la replicación a bajo nivel, la expansión clonal y la proliferación homeostática (Chomont *et al*, 2009; Revisado por Kuo y Litcherfeld, 2019).

1.3.3. Transcripción viral, síntesis de proteínas y liberación de viriones

La iniciación de la transcripción del genoma viral depende de factores celulares (principalmente NF-κB, NFAT, SP1) que producen una primera expresión del ARN viral no codificante, en concreto de la región TAR, a la que se une la proteína viral Tat que permite la elongación completa del ARN viral (Buonaguro *et al*, 1994). El ARNm del VIH se sintetiza en forma de un único transcrito que debe ser transportado al citosol y procesado en ARN de distinto tamaño. El procesamiento y transporte son regulados por Rev, que participa además en el acoplamiento de los ARNm a los ribosomas para la síntesis de las proteínas virales, que son procesadas antes de ensamblarse para constituir las partículas virales

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(Revisado por Dayton, 2004). La proteína teterina secuestra los viriones en la membrana celular durante la gemación del virus, pero la proteína Vpu del VIH-1 disminuye los niveles de teterina en la superficie celular y permite la liberación de los viriones al exterior de la célula (Neil *et al*, 2008). La maduración de los viriones y el ensamblaje correcto de las proteínas de la cápside se producen durante la gemación a través de la membrana celular, mediante la acción de la proteasa viral que procesa las poliproteínas Gag y Gag-Pol y permite la formación de partículas virales maduras (Revisado por Freed, 2015).

1.4. Tratamiento antirretroviral y estrategias de curación

Los diversos fármacos antirretrovirales disponibles en la actualidad van dirigidos a interferir las diferentes etapas del ciclo viral. Se clasifican en: inhibidores de la entrada viral, inhibidores de la fusión, inhibidores de la retrotranscripción análogos/ no análogos de nucleósido/nucleótido, inhibidores de la integrasa e inhibidores de la proteasa (Zhang, 2018). Asimismo, se encuentran en fase clínica nuevos fármacos dirigidos contra la cápsida viral (Cevik y Orkin, 2019) o la proteína Tat (Mousseau y Valente, 2017), así como en investigación diversos compuestos con potente capacidad antiviral contra el VIH-1 (De La Torre-Tarazona *et al*, 2020). Desde 1996, la terapia antirretroviral (TAR) se basa en la administración de 3 fármacos dirigidos contra diferentes etapas del ciclo viral (Carpenter *et al*, 1996), la cual ha ido reduciendo la tasa mortalidad asociada a la infección por el VIH en el transcurso de los años (Crum *et al*, 2006). Actualmente, las guías clínicas recomiendan iniciar la TAR al detectarse la infección por el VIH, ya que en ensayos clínicos del inicio precoz del tratamiento se ha observado un mayor beneficio para los pacientes, como la reducción de complicaciones clínicas, apariciones de cáncer y muertes asociadas al sida (Saag *et al*, 2018).

Sin embargo, aunque la TAR controla la replicación viral de manera eficaz, no es posible curar la enfermedad mediante su administración. El establecimiento y perpetuación de los reservorios virales constituyen los principales obstáculos para lograr la cura del VIH-1 (Revisado por Chun *et al*, 2015), por lo que se han propuesto diversas estrategias dirigidas a disminuir los reservorios virales y/o curar la infección.

La estrategia de cura esterilizante tiene por objetivo eliminar el reservorio como en los pacientes de Berlín (Hütter *et al*, 2009) y de Londres (Gupta *et al*, 2019), quienes luego de haber recibido un trasplante de médula ósea proveniente de pacientes con la mutación *CCR5-* Δ 32 homocigótica, han logrado mantener cargas virales (CVs) indetectables tras la interrupción de la TAR. Se ha descrito que los polimorfismos genéticos *CCR5-* Δ 32 homocigótico, que consiste en la deleción de 32 pb en *CCR5*, y la deleción heterocigótica del codón de parada de *TNPO3* (transportina-3), confieren protección a la infección por el VIH-1 (Liu *et al*, 1996; Rodríguez-Mora *et al*, 2019).

La estrategia de cura funcional tiene por objetivo reducir los reservorios y lograr un control inmunológico, mediante propuestas como "activar y matar" (*shock and kill*) (Deeks, 2012), vacunas terapéuticas (Sneller *et al*, 2019), o una combinación entre ambas (Leth *et al*, 2016), con resultados aún poco prometedores en los ensayos clínicos realizados. También se ha propuesto que la caracterización de los factores involucrados en el control natural de la infección que presentan un grupo reducido de individuos VIH-positivos, puede ser útil para mimetizar un modelo de cura funcional (Autran *et al*, 2011).

1.5. Etapas y progresión de la infección

Las infecciones por el VIH-1 se transmiten mayoritariamente por vía sexual (vaginal o anal), aunque también puede transmitirse por contacto directo con sangre o por vía materno-fetal (Patel *et al*, 2014). El curso convencional de la infección consiste en una primoinfección seguida generalmente de un largo periodo clínicamente silente o solo con complicaciones menores, hasta que aparece alguna de las infecciones o neoplasias oportunistas definitorias de sida (Revisado por Naif, 2013; Figura 3A).



Figura 3: Fases y progresión de la infección por el VIH. A) Fases de la infección en una progresión típica. B) Fenotipos de no progresión/control del VIH. LTNP: no progresor a largo plazo, vLTNP: LTNP virémico, EC-LTNP: LTNP controlador de élite.

1.5.1.Infección aguda

Esta fase puede durar de 1 a 3 semanas, pudiendo ser asintomática o presentar síntomas que se asemejan a un síndrome gripal o a una mononucleosis infecciosa aguda con adenopatías y eritema cutáneo. La mayoría de las veces, la infección de las primeras dianas se produce por una cepa única o por unas pocas (virus fundadores). Durante la infección aguda, la concentración de virus libre circulante es muy elevada y la CV suele oscilar entre las 100.000 y millones de copias de ARN del VIH/mL de plasma. Además, se produce de manera muy precoz, en menos de una semana, la diseminación del virus a los órganos linfoides centrales (Revisado por Cohen *et al*, 2011; Robb *et al*, 2016).

La respuesta inmunitaria con más actividad durante esta fase está mediada por la inmunidad innata, sin embargo es rápidamente sobrepasada por el virus. La elevada

replicación del VIH en esta fase causa una depleción muy rápida, masiva y difícilmente reversible de los linfocitos T CD4+ de memoria efectora en las mucosas, principalmente la mucosa intestinal (GALT), por un mecanismo citolítico directo del virus o por apoptosis de los linfocitos. Además, se produce la diseminación y formación de los reservorios virales, tanto en diferentes tipos celulares como en compartimentos o santuarios anatómicos (Revisado por Cohen *et al*, 2011, Robb *et al*, 2016).

1.5.2.Infección reciente

Esta fase puede durar desde la cuarta semana hasta los 6 meses. La viremia disminuye debido a la generación de respuestas inmunes específicas pero aumenta la variabilidad del virus. La inmunidad adaptativa que se genera, está mediada por generación de anticuerpos por parte de los linfocitos B y la actividad citotóxica de los linfocitos T CD8+, la cual causa la destrucción de linfocitos T CD4+. Sin embargo, este control es incompleto en la mayoría de los pacientes (Revisado por Cohen *et al*, 2011).

1.5.3. Infección crónica

Esta fase puede extenderse desde los 6 meses hasta los 8 años. Se da una viremia controlada y persistente, generándose variantes virales de escape a las respuestas celulares y humorales. Se produce una hiperactivación e inflamación crónicas durante la progresión de la enfermedad, que alteran el sistema inmunológico y contribuyen a la disminución progresiva de los linfocitos T CD4+ (promedio de 50 células/ µL de sangre por año). La proliferación del virus en el tejido linfático es más focal y se produce esencialmente en los centros germinales ganglionares (Alcamí y Coiras, 2011).

1.5.4. Fase avanzada

Los estadíos finales de la enfermedad se caracterizan por el incremento progresivo de la CV con la emergencia de variantes con un tropismo X4 o dual R5X4, que conllevan al descenso del número de linfocitos T CD4+ por debajo de un nivel que impide una respuesta rápida y eficaz a los antígenos de memoria (< 200 células/ µL de sangre periférica), así como al deterioro de la respuesta humoral y celular debido al agotamiento del sistema inmunológico. Clínicamente se caracteriza por la aparición de infecciones oportunistas que definen la fase sida (Alcamí y Coiras, 2011)

1.6. Fenotipos de progresión en la infección por el VIH

Las fases de la infección por el VIH-1 (descritas anteriormente) pueden desarrollarse en diferentes tiempos y conducir a la clasificación de fenotipos, basados en la progresión viral (niveles de CV) y/o inmunológica (recuento de linfocitos T CD4+).

Los progresores típicos (TPs) (Figura 3A), que representan el 70 a 80% de las personas infectadas, experimentan una progresión intermedia de la enfermedad en la que tienen un

aumento de la CV, disminución de las células T CD4+ y el desarrollo de enfermedades relacionadas con el sida dentro de los 6 a 10 años posteriores a la adquisición del VIH (Revisado por Langford *et al*, 2007). Los progresores rápidos (RPs) comprenden aproximadamente el 15% de las personas infectadas y presentan una progresión acelerada de la infección, y se ha descrito que la determinación de niveles muy bajos de linfocitos T CD4+ durante el primer año de seroconversión es indicador de este grupo de individuos (Revisado por Langford *et al*, 2007; Audige *et al*, 2010; Olson *et al*, 2014). Por otra parte, también se ha descrito un grupo de pacientes capaces de controlar la infección después de la interrupción de la TAR, a los cuales se les denomina controladores post-tratamiento (PTCs, *post-treatment controllers*) (Van Gulck *et al*, 2011).

Los individuos no progresores a largo plazo (LTNPs) y controladores del VIH-1 (HICs) pueden controlar la infección por el VIH, mediante la capacidad de mantener altos niveles de linfocitos T CD4+ y controlar la replicación viral, respectivamente, sin recibir TAR y en ausencia de eventos relacionados al sida, generalmente durante varios años después de la infección (Figura 3B). Están representados por un grupo muy heterogéneo de pacientes y forman poblaciones poco frecuentes (Gurdasani *et al*, 2014). Además, ni el género ni las vías de transmisión se han asociado a este grupo de individuos VIH-positivos (Okulicz *et al*, 2009). De manera general, las definiciones LTNPs y HICs engloban a estos pacientes con fenotipos extremos del control de la infección por el VIH, pero se encuentran en la literatura hasta 600 definiciones y 26 términos para denominar a los individuos con fenotipos extremos de no progresión y/o control viral, los cuales se definen por diferentes criterios de CV, recuentos de células T CD4+ y tiempo de seguimiento (Gurdasani *et al*, 2014). La comprensión de los mecanismos involucrados puede ser esencial para lograr la remisión del VIH-1 a largo plazo o nuevas estrategias de cura del VIH.

1.6.1. No progresores a largo plazo (LTNPs)

La identificación de estos pacientes data desde mediados de la década de 1990 (Klein *et al*, 1995; Buchbinder *et al*, 1999). Se considera que entre el 1-5% del total de pacientes infectados por el VIH-1 son LTNPs (Revisado por Sabin y Lundgren, 2013). Estos individuos permanecen asintomáticos y su cifra de linfocitos T CD4+ en sangre periférica es mayor de 500 células/ μ L, aunque otros estudios consideran un recuento por encima de 350 o 600 células/ μ L. El tiempo de seguimiento se ha establecido entre 7 a 10 años desde la detección de la infección (Revisado por Sabin y Lundgren, 2013).

La CV que se considera para la clasificación de estos individuos es generalmente de menos de 10.000 copias de ARN viral/mL en plasma (Revisado por Poropatich y Sullivan, 2010). La cohorte española LTNP-RIS clasifica a los LTNPs en virémicos (vLTNPs) con los criterios de un recuento de células CD4+ mayor de 500 /µL y una CV detectable pero menor de 10.000 copias/mL durante 10 años de seguimiento (García-Merino *et al*, 2009). Por lo

general, el control de la replicación viral no es completa en estos individuos, por lo que podrían poseer mecanismos que los protejan contra la pérdida de células T CD4+ y la inmunodeficiencia inducida por el VIH (Sáez Cirión *et al*, 2014).

1.6.2. Controladores del VIH (HICs)

La identificación de los HICs se dio después de la introducción de la prueba de CV, que evidenció que sólo algunos de los pacientes considerados LTNPs eran capaces de controlar la infección (Rodés et al, 2004). Los HICs pueden mantener una CV baja o indetectable durante periodos prolongados sin TAR, y se clasifican en controladores de élite (ECs) cuando poseen CV indetectable, o controladores virémicos (VCs) si poseen entre 50-2.000 copias de ARN viral/mL de plasma (Revisado por Hunt, 2009; Dominguez-Molina et al, 2016). La mayoría de los HICs mantienen un recuento de células T CD4+ > 500/µL, pero una pequeña proporción de estos individuos pierden progresivamente estos linfocitos (Pereyra et al, 2009), quizás consecuencia de la activación y senescencia inmunológica derivada de la infección (Hatano et al, 2009). La mayoría de las definiciones consideran que alrededor del 1% de las personas infectadas por el VIH son ECs (Olson et al, 2013). El Consorcio Internacional de Controladores del VIH ha establecido para la clasificación de ECs: VIH-positivos durante más de un año y mínimo tres determinaciones consecutivas de ARN del VIH <75 copias/mL durante este período (Deeks y Walker, 2007). Sin embargo, en estos pacientes es posible detectar viremia con técnicas ultrasensibles y además aislar virus con capacidad replicativa (Buckheit et al, 2012).

La cohorte española ECRIS define como ECs a los individuos con una CV< 50 copias/mL durante al menos 12 meses de seguimiento (Dominguez-Molina *et al*, 2016). Sin embargo, la cohorte española LTNP-RIS clasifica como controladores de élite LTNPs (EC-LTNPs) a individuos con >500 células CD4/µL y una CV< 50 copias/mL, durante al menos 10 años de seguimiento (Casado *et al*, 2010). La coexistencia de las condiciones EC y LTNP observada en estos últimos representa el fenotipo más beneficioso contra la infección por el VIH-1 (Madec *et al*, 2005).

1.6.3. Progresión inmunológica y viral en LTNPs y HICs

Por lo general, se ha asociado una mejor función tímica en LTNPs y HICs en comparación con los progresores, que mejora la capacidad de producir células y mantener un recuento elevado de linfocitos T CD4+ (Revisado por Gaardbo *et al*, 2012; Yang *et al*, 2012). Por otra parte, la activación, apoptosis y senescencia de células del sistema inmunológico se expresa de manera distinta entre HICs y LTNPs, por lo que diferentes mecanismos podrían ser responsables de los recuentos conservados de células T CD4+ que presentan estos grupos de individuos (Gaardbo *et al*, 2013).

Se han reportado LTNPs y ECs que pueden controlar la infección durante más de 25 años (Mikhail *et al*, 2003; Casado *et al*, 2020). Sin embargo, hasta el 71% de los HICs

pueden perder el control y desarrollar una progression inmuno/virológica en 10 años de seguimiento (van der Helm *et al*, 2014). La progresión inmunológica ha sido determinada principalmente en aquellos HICs que experimentan repuntes de la CV (Boufassa *et al*, 2011), aunque también pueden descender los recuentos de células CD4+ sin un incremento de la CV (Leon *et al*, 2016). Además, la viremia de bajo nivel en HICs se asocia con una disminución lenta de los recuentos de células T CD4+ durante el curso de la infección (Hatano *et al*, 2009).

Por lo general, se ha observado un menor riesgo de progresión al sida en los ECs comparado con los LTNPs y VCs (Okulicz *et al*, 2009). Sin embargo, en la cohorte CASCADE se observó que en ECs con más de 16 años de seguimiento, el 15% tuvieron recuentos de linfocitos T CD4+ <350 células/µL y el 7% desarrollaron sida (Madec *et al*, 2005). Por lo tanto, la progresión inmuno/virológica en HICs es frecuente y los factores involucrados serían: el corto tiempo de seguimiento, riesgo de transmisión sexual del VIH, bajo nadir (mínimo recuento de células T CD4+) u otras infecciones virales (León *et al*, 2016). Además, antes de la pérdida del control se observa una pérdida de funcionalidad, disminución de la capacidad de supresión viral y elevación de los niveles de marcadores de activación/agotamiento de las células T, y además aumentan los niveles de citoquinas proinflamatorias y la diversidad viral (Pernas *et al*, 2018; Rosas-Umbert *et al*, 2019). La TAR está recomendada en LTNP/ ECs que presentan pérdida de linfocitos T CD4+, elevada activación inmunológica, pérdida del control viral y/o aparición de comorbilidades asociadas al sida (Okulicz *et al*, 2010; Bansal *et al*, 2015; Noël *et al*, 2019).

1.6.4. Reservorio viral en LTNPs y HICs

En PBMCs de LTNPs y ECs se han encontrado niveles significativamente más bajos de ADN proviral, en comparación con otros grupos de pacientes infectados (Graf *et al*, 2011; Mendoza *et al*, 2012). También se ha determinado que las células CD4+ de ECs presentan un reservorio viral más reducido, específicamente en células de memoria en reposo y Tfh (*folicular helper*) (García *et al*, 2017). Además, un estudio reciente muestra una carga proviral 50 veces menor en células CD4+ de un grupo especial de ECs (más de 30 años de seguimiento) comparado con individuos en TAR (Casado *et al*, 2020). La baja carga proviral de estos individuos puede ser el resultado de variantes génicas del hospedador que influyen en la generación del ADN viral durante la entrada, replicación, tráfico interno viral e integración del VIH (Nissen *et al* 2018).

1.7. Factores asociados a los no progresores y controladores del VIH

Los factores que pueden reducir la gravedad de las etapas primarias de infección en los LTNPs y HICs incluyen factores del huésped (inmunidad innata y adaptativa), así como factores virales (cepas infectantes de virulencia reducida).

Introducción

1.7.1. Factores virológicos

Los primeros reportes sobre factores virológicos asociados a fenotipos no progresores fueron descritos en la cohorte de Sidney, donde los pacientes habían sido infectados por una cepa mutante altamente atenuada con una deleción en la región nef/LTR (Deacon *et al*, 1995), por lo que se asoció en un principio el fenotipo LTNP a la infección por virus defectivos y atenuados (Michael *et al*, 1995). Posteriormente, se fueron reportando en otras cohortes diferentes mutaciones en los genes *nef* (Mariani *et al*, 1996; Casartelli *et al*, 2003), *vpr* (Mologni *et al*, 2006) y *rev* (Papathanasopoulos *et al*, 2003) del VIH-1. Además, se ha reportado en ECs una menor actividad anti-APOBEC3G de Vif comparada con la de individuos no controladores (Kikuchi *et al*, 2015).

Las proteínas de la envoltura viral derivadas de HICs muestran una disminución significativa de la eficiencia para la entrada del virus (Lassen *et al*, 2009). Asimismo, las envolturas virales de un grupo EC-LTNPs mostraron una unión ineficaz a CD4, lo cual altera la conformación de actina/tubulina del citoesqueleto en comparación con las envolturas virales de individuos con infección crónica (Casado *et al*, 2018). Sin embargo, las envolturas virales de individuos virémicos no progresores (VNPs) (> 400 células CD4+/µL; CV >10 000 copias, promedio de 6 años de seguimiento) poseen la misma funcionalidad que las derivadas de individuos RPs (Cabrera-Rodríguez *et al*, 2019).

Por otra parte, se ha descrito que los LTNPs y HICs presentan virus con una reducida capacidad replicativa o *fitness*, que puede contribuir a la supresión viral en estos individuos (Tolstrup *et al*, 2006; Miura *et al*, 2010). Además, se han descrito pacientes ECs que presentan todas las secuencias provirales defectivas (Liang *et al*, 2019) y provirus integrados en zonas silentes del genoma con escasa actividad transcripcional, lo que explicaría la replicación defectiva del virus en estos individuos (Lichterfeld, 2019).

Aunque se ha demostrado que los virus defectivos o atenuados pueden ser un factor determinante del fenotipo no progresor y/o controlador en una fracción de pacientes, se ha descrito que la mayoría de éstos están infectados por virus con genes funcionales, replicación competente y capacidad patogénica (Blankson *et al*, 2007; Lamine *et al*, 2007).

1.7.2. Factores del hospedador

1.7.2.1. Factores de restricción

Se han descrito factores celulares asociados con el control viral en las células diana de los fenotipos no progresor y/o controlador. Se ha reportado una elevada expresión de APOBEC3G asociada inversamente con la CV en individuos LTNPs, comparado con TPs sin TAR (Jin *et al*, 2005). Además, niveles superiores de APOBEC3G/F en LTNPs, se asocian a mayor índice de hipermutación viral y menor carga proviral (Kourteva *et al*, 2012). Por otra parte, se ha reportado la variante R136Q de Trim5α en todos los pacientes de una cohorte africana de LTNPs (Dambaya *et al*, 2019).

La expresión de Schlafen 11, que actúa a nivel traduccional, es mayor en linfocitos T CD4+ de ECs comparado con no controladores (Abdel-Mohsen *et al*, 2013). Además, una mayor expresión de *CDKN1A*/p21 en células T CD4+ de ECs controla la replicación viral, mediante la inhibición de las ciclinas CDK2 y CDK9 que participan en la retrotranscripción y transcripción viral, respectivamente (Chen *et al*, 2011; Leng *et al*, 2014).

Sin embargo, estos factores de restricción que pueden reducir la capacidad replicativa del VIH-1 no han sido observados en todas las cohortes estudiadas.

1.7.2.2. Citoquinas y receptores de citoquinas

Estudios realizados en diferentes cohortes de pacientes no progresores y HICs, han mostrado el efecto "protector" del alelo $CCR5\Delta32$ en el control de la CV y la progresión a sida (Fellay *et al*, 2009; Pereyra *et al*, 2010). Además, el polimorfismo CCR5-59029 G/G también es más frecuente en los LTNPs (Dambaya *et al*, 2019). Sin embargo, se ha reportado una mayor frecuencia de CCR5-59353-C en pacientes con progresión rápida a sida comparado con LTNPs (Clegg *et al*, 2000). Por otra parte, se ha observado una menor expresión de CCR2 y CCR5 en un grupo de HICs (Gonzalo-Gil *et al*, 2018).

Se ha asociado también el efecto "protector" del polimorfismo rs2234358 de *CXCR6* a LTNPs de la cohorte francesa GRIV, el cual reduce los niveles de expresión de este co-receptor secundario del VIH (Limou *et al*, 2010). Además, se ha descrito una mayor frecuencia de CX3CR1-V249I en LTNPs españoles (más de 15 años de seguimiento), comparado con no controladores e individuos no infectados (Vidal *et al*, 2005).

Respecto a las citoquinas, las células T CD4+ de LTNPs producen altos niveles de MIP-1 α y MIP-1 β (ligandos de CCR5), en comparación con los sujetos con sida que producen cantidades extremadamente bajas de estas quimiocinas (Saha *et al*, 1998). Los homocigotos para SDF-3'A (ligando de CXCR4) han sido asociados con el fenotipo no progresor y un desarrollo más lento a sida (Hendel *et al*, 1998; Winkler *et al*, 1998).

1.7.2.3. Presentación antigénica

La región codificante del complejo de histocompatibilidad (MHC), conocida también como la región HLA en humanos, modula la presentación de los antígenos en la superficie de todas las células (Figura 4).

El perfil genético de esta región, principalmente HLA de clase I (HLA-I), juega un papel importante en la respuesta inmune efectiva y progresión de la infección por el VIH. Las moléculas de HLA-I son reconocidas por las células CD8+ y *natural killers* (NKs), para desencadenar una respuesta citotóxica. Los alelos HLA-A, -B y -C corresponden a esta clase, y la mayoría de alelos relacionados con una progresión rápida o lenta de la infección por el VIH son HLA-B (Revisado por Goulder y Walker, 2012). Los alelos HLA-B*27 y -B*57 se relacionaron por primera vez con una progresión más lenta de la infección (Kaslow *et al*, 1996). Asimismo, se han descrito diversos alelos asociados positivamente con los

LTNPs y/o HICs, como son: HLA-A*25, -B*14/C*0802, -B*2705, -B*5201, -B*5701, -B*5703, -B*5801, -B*8101 (Pereyra *et al*, 2010; Migueles *et al*, 2010; Navis *et al*, 2020), polimorfismos en la región HLA-C (Fellay *et al*, 2007), entre otros, en diversas cohortes alrededor del mundo. La frecuencia de diversos alelos HLA-B "protectores" (HLA-B*27, - B*57, entre otros), se expresan al menos en el 65% de los pacientes controladores y/o no progresores del VIH (Revisado por Migueles y Connors, 2010).

Los alelos HLA de clase II (HLA-II) son reconocidos principalmente por células T CD4+ (Potter *et al*, 2007). Los alelos HLA-DRB*13, HLA-DQB*06 y HLA-DRB*15:02 se han asociado con fuertes respuestas específicas al VIH y/o con baja viremia en cohortes de HICs (Ferre *et al*, 2010; Ranasinghe S, 2013). Además, los alelos HLA-DR1, -DR11 y - DR15 también promueven el control del VIH en HICs (Galperin *et al*, 2018).



Figura 4. Proceso de la presentación antigénica a través de las moléculas HLA de clase I y II (Imagen adaptada de Heath y Carbone, Nat Rev Immunol, 2001)

La presentación de antígenos del VIH-1 a las células citotóxicas es más efectiva a través de haplotipos HLA "protectores", debido a que exponen epítopos de regiones conservadas del virus. Por ejemplo, HLA-B*27 presenta el epítopo KK10 y HLA-B*57 los epítopos KF11 y TW10 de la proteína Gag, que están altamente conservados porque son críticos en la conformación de la cápside viral (Revisado por Zaunders y van Bockel, 2013). Además, los LTNP/HICs portadores de estos alelos "protectores" tienen mayor probabilidad de mantener recuentos estables de células T CD4+ (Dominguez-Molina *et al*, 2017).

Los virus son capaces de escapar de la presión de los CTLs (linfocitos T citolíticos), pero sufren una pérdida de su capacidad replicativa (Martínez-Picado *et al*, 2006). A pesar del control viral que ocurre en presencia de estos alelos "protectores", se ha reportado replicación del virus a bajo nivel en ECs que portan el alelo HLA-B*57, ya que se detectan mutaciones de los genes virales *gag y nef* (Salgado *et al*, 2010).

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Por otra parte, los niveles de expresión de epítopos del VIH en las células infectadas también pueden afectar la eficacia de las respuestas CTL. La regulación de la expresión de HLA-C por miR-148 se asocia con el control viral (Kulkarni *et al*, 2011).

1.7.2.4. Funcionalidad de las células inmunitarias

La función de las células del sistema inmune de individuos LTNP/HICs puede estar relacionada con la presencia de alelos HLA y polimorfismos "protectores", o poseer características funcionales independientes a la presencia de estos alelos.

<u>Células CD8</u>

Se ha descrito que las células T CD8+ específicas del VIH de los LTNP/HICs están presentes en mayor frecuencia, poseen mejor capacidad proliferativa, polifuncionalidad y/o respuesta citotóxica, que les confieren una mayor capacidad de eliminar las células infectadas por el VIH (Gea-Banacloche *et al*, 2000; Migueles *et al*, 2002; Betts *et al*, 2006; Migueles *et al*, 2008). Además, se ha demostrado que la funcionalidad incrementada de las células T CD8+ puede estar asociada con la expresión de distintos factores de transcripción, en particular de T-bet (Hersperger *et al*, 2011).

Las células CD8+ de HICs también pueden poseer la característica de selección de clonotipos de TCR de alta avidez con una capacidad más amplia para reconocer variantes de epítopo y para orquestar una mejor función citolítica (Ladell *et al*, 2013). Los HICs presentan células T CD8+ con memoria quiescente que son altamente reactivas a bajas concentraciones de antígeno y pueden generar rápidamente capacidades efectoras en respuesta a recaídas del control viral (Sáez-Cirión *et al*, 2009).

Por otra parte, células T CD8+ específicas del VIH de HICs presentan una mayor expresión de genes relacionados con la función efectora y plasticidad metabólica, que mejoran su supervivencia y el desarrollo de funciones efectoras (Angin *et al*, 2019). Asimismo, la señalización de mTOR y eIF2 pueden desempeñar un papel notable para regular la función de las células T CD8+ de HICs (Chowdhury *et al*, 2018). Por último, los niveles de metabolitos presentes en HICs persistentes (que no pierden el control), están asociados a una mayor polifuncionalidad de células T CD8+ (Tarancón-Díez *et al*, 2019).

Células CD4

Las células T CD4+ LTNP/ECs secretan mayores niveles de IL-2 y/o IL-21 que se asocia con una mayor polifuncionalidad y mejor capacidad citotóxica de las células T CD8+, comparado con sujetos que presentan viremia persistente (Migueles *et al*, 2000; Lichterfeld *et al*, 2004; Chevalier *et al*, 2011). Además, en los HICs las células T CD4+ con memoria específica del VIH mantienen su funcionalidad (Potter *et al*, 2007), y se han asociado con una expresión reducida de CTLA-4 (Kaufmann *et al*, 2007) y FoxO3a que median la actividad transcripcional proapoptótica (van Grevenynghe *et al*, 2008). Además, las células T CD4+ de HICs también exhiben una gran avidez por péptidos inmunodominantes del

virus, que pueden permitirles reaccionar a bajos niveles de antígenos (Vingert *et al*, 2010). Las células T CD4+ y CD8+ polifuncionales específicas de Gag son más abundantes en la mucosa de los HICs que en individuos en TAR, lo que sugiere que células T CD4+ *helper* pueden ser clave para mantener una respuesta de CD8+ en el intestino de estos individuos (Ferre *et al*, 2010).

- Células NK

Las células NKs de LTNP/HICs contribuyen a establecer el control del VIH mediante un aumentado potencial citolítico y secretorio que pueden estar asociados con receptores particulares, o favoreciendo la inducción de una respuesta eficaz de células CD8+ a través de una coordinación óptima con las DCs (Vieillard *et al*, 2010; Sáez-Cirión *et al*, 2014). Además, se ha observado una respuesta mayor y más amplia de ADCCs (antibody dependent cell citotoxicity) que median la actividad de NKs en LTNPs (Kulkarni *et al*, 2017).

<u>Células dendríticas y macrófagos</u>

Las DCs de los HICs pueden producir específicamente IFN- α e inducir la apoptosis de las células infectadas o promover la expresión de factores de restricción del VIH-1 (Barblu *et al*, 2012; Pillai *et al*, 2012). Las DCs plasmacitoides mantienen una funcionalidad preservada para reducir la replicación viral en ECs (Barblu *et al*, 2012). Además, las DCs mieloides de los HICs tienen mejor capacidad de presentación de antígenos, pero producen niveles más bajos de citoquinas proinflamatorias (Huang *et al*, 2010). Por otra parte, se ha descrito también que los macrófagos de HICs tienen una baja susceptibilidad a la infección por el VIH-1 (Sáez-Cirión *et al*, 2011).

1.7.2.5. Otros factores:

Los microARNs pueden influir en la transcripción de genes por mecanismos epigenéticos. La infección por el VIH-1 desencadena cambios en la expresión de miARNs, ya sea porque el virus influye en las actividades celulares o por el resultado de la respuesta a la infección (Balasubramaniam *et al*, 2018). Los miARNs pueden dirigirse a los mRNA del virus o regular la expresión de proteínas del huésped implicadas en la replicación viral (Swaminathan *et al*, 2012). La expresión de miR-31, miR-155, miR-221, miR-27a, miR-27b y miR-29b difieren significativamente entre HICs y otros grupos de individuos (Witwer *et al*, 2012; Egaña-Gorroño *et al*, 2014). Asimismo, los individuos ECs presentan niveles más altos de miR-29b-3p y miR-33a-5p en plasma en comparación con pacientes crónicamente infectados (Reynoso *et al*, 2014). Por otra parte, los niveles de miR-382-5p son más bajos en LTNPs y muestran una correlación positiva con la CV (Dey *et al*, 2016).

Los LTNPs y HICs presentan múltiples factores, por lo que es posible que se requiera una combinación de los mismos para alcanzarlo. Una potencial combinación favorable para alcanzar el estado LTNP/EC sería un menor número de células que alberguen una infección productiva del VIH asociado a una respuesta inmune adecuada.

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1.8. Tecnologías "ómicas" en la investigación del VIH

Las tecnologías "ómicas" permiten estudiar un gran número de moléculas implicadas en el funcionamiento de un organismo. Las principales "ómicas" abordan el estudio del genoma (secuenciación o genotipado de genoma/exoma completo), transcriptoma, proteoma, epigenoma, microbioma y metaboloma. En el campo del VIH se han realizado principalmente estudios genómicos y transcriptómicos mediante las tecnologías de *microarrays* y *NGS* (*next-generation sequencing*, o secuenciación masiva) (Figura 5).

1.8.1. Estudios de genómica

El estudio de variantes genéticas es importante en la investigación de enfermedades infecciosas y puede permitir el hallazgo de un amplio conjunto de variantes de susceptibilidad o resistencia contra las infecciones virales. Los polimorfismos genéticos se pueden clasificar en inserciones/deleciones (*indels*), polimorfimos de secuencia repetida, SNPs (polimorfismos de nucleótido único), entre otros. Se han caracterizado 87,4 millones de SNPs en diferentes poblaciones, constituyendo la variación genética más común del genoma humano (The 1000 Genomes Project Consortium, 2015). Los progresos tecnológicos y científicos permiten la exploración de casi todo el genoma humano (Revisado por Jiang *et al*, 2016), con el fin de descubrir nuevas asociaciones de estos polimorfismos con diversas patologías.



Figura 5. Tecnologías ómicas usadas en la investigación del VIH. A) Diferentes abordajes de las "ómicas" aplicadas en pacientes (Imagen adaptada de *Tosto, Handb Clin Neurol, 2016*). B) Tecnología de *microarrays* para genotipado o análisis de expresión génica (Imagen adaptada de los protocolos de *Illumina*). C) Tecnología de genotipado de ADN mediante NGS (*next-generation sequencing*) (Imagen adaptada de *Shendure, Nat Biotech, 2008*)

El primer GWAS (*Genome wide association study*) enfocado al campo del VIH se publicó en 2007 por la cohorte Euro-CHAVI, identificándose que los polimorfismos rs2395029 (gen *HCP5*) y rs9264942 (cercano al gen *HLA-C*) tenían relación con el control de la CV (Fellay *et al*, 2007), que se confirmaron en un estudio posterior que analizaba las cohortes Euro-CHAVI y MACS. Además se identificaron otros polimorfismos asociados a

la progresión del VIH (Fellay *et al*, 2009). Posteriormente, se han desarrollado diversos estudios de GWAS para buscar nuevos marcadores del control viral y progresión a sida en pacientes con diferentes fenotipos de infección por el VIH-1 (incluidos los no progresores/ controladores), en diversas cohortes como: GRIV (Limou *et al*, 2009), MACS (Herbeck *et al*, 2010), GISHEAL (Guergnon *et al*, 2012), así como el Consorcio Internacional de Controladores del VIH que incluyó individuos europeos, afroamericanos e hispanos (Pereyra *et al*, 2010). Asimismo, se han realizado metanálisis de GWAS de diferentes cohortes europeas y americanas (Limou *et al*, 2009; Troyer *et al*, 2011; Le Clerc *et al*, 2011).

Los GWAS en las diversas cohortes (la mayoría en población con ascendencia europea) han demostrado que la región HLA está fuertemente asociada tanto con la progresión al sida y con individuos LTNP/HICs. Se ha determinado que rs2395029 *HCP5* está fuertemente asociado con el fenotipo LTNP en varias cohortes. Además, otros polimorfismos asociados a los LTNPs/HICs en determinadas cohortes se encuentran en genes dentro de la región HLA (*ZNRD1, RNF39, C6orf48, HLA-B* y *MICA*) o fuera de la región HLA (*PROX1* y *PARD3B*) (Revisado por Limou y Zagury, 2013).

Además se han realizado estudios de GWAS en personas seronegativas con alto riesgo de infección por el VIH (HESN, *high exposure seronegative*) (Revisado por Limou y Zagury 2013; Revisado por Le Clerc *et al*, 2019), que se consideran como un modelo potencial para el desarrollo de una vacuna preventiva. Sin embargo, esta área de investigación presenta grandes desafíos en el diseño del estudio (Thèze *et al*, 2011).

Por otra parte, el exoma o secuencia que abarca todos los exones de genes que codifican proteínas, comprende entre el 1-2% del genoma (Ezkurdia *et al*, 2014). Se ha descrito además que alberga el 85% de las variantes causantes de enfermedades conocidas (Majewski *et al*, 2011). Los estudios de exoma han proporcionado un mayor conocimiento sobre los mecanismos que controlan el desarrollo, la función y la regulación de las células inmunes durante la respuesta a las infecciones (Revisado por Chou *et al*, 2012). Se han realizado estudios de exoma de pacientes infectados por el VIH-1, que han descrito variantes genéticas raras asociadas con LTNPs y ECs (Nissen *et al*, 2018).

1.8.2. Estudios de transcriptómica

Desde 2003, se ha descrito que la infección por el VIH genera cambios en la expresión de genes involucrados en: división celular, transcripción, traducción, *splicing*, biosíntesis de colesterol, así como en la resistencia, permisividad o replicación viral (van't Wout *et al*, 2003; Imbeault *et al*, 2012; Xu *et al*, 2013). En estudios clínicos posteriores, se han descrito: la expresión de genes marcadores de la infección (*C5R1, PLAUR, SGK*) o del descenso de linfocitos T CD4+ (*IL12B, ISG20*) en pacientes VIH-positivos (Ockenhouse *et al*, 2005), así como genes que confieren resistencia a la infección por el VIH-1 (*ABL1, CBL, ICAM1, MAP3K5*, entre otros) (Huang *et al*, 2011).

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En HICs se ha descrito que PD-1 inhibe la función de las células CD8+ específicas del VIH debido a la regulación positiva de BATF, y además presentan una expresión génica diferencial comparado con progresores (Quigley *et al*, 2010). En HICs también se han identificado genes regulados negativamente que están involucrados en la apoptosis o en las interacciones citoquina-receptor (Salgado *et al*, 2011), así como DEGs regulados por IFN en VNPs comparado con ECs y RPs (Rotger *et al*, 2011). Asimismo, en LTNPs se han descrito DEGs involucrados en la activación, proliferación, apoptosis y supervivencia celular (Wu *et al*, 2011; Luque *et al*, 2014). Además, metanálisis de transcriptoma han identificado diversos DEGs asociados a individuos LTNP/HICs, comparados con pacientes sanos o progresores típicos de la infección (Zhang *et al*, 2017; Ding *et al*, 2019)

Actualmente, la secuenciación del transcriptoma de célula única permite conocer la heterogeneidad transcripcional de células infectadas latentemente y tras la reactivación viral (Golumbeanu *et al*, 2018), así como la influencia del programa transcripcional de la célula huésped en la expresión proviral del VIH-1 en el reservorio (Bradley *et al*, 2018).

1.8.3. Otros estudios ómicos

Los diferentes estudios de proteómica han descrito que proteínas involucradas en: transporte intracelular, redireccionamiento metabólico, señalización apoptótica, homeostasis redox, ubiquitinación, dinámica de citoesqueleto (actina, beta-tubulina y anexina II), cambian sus niveles de expresión en el contexto de la infección por el VIH (Coiras *et al*, 2006; Molina *et al*, 2007; Chan *et al*, 2007; Ringrose *et al*, 2008). En ECs se han identificado proteínas involucradas en mecanismos proinflamatorios que juegan un rol en la replicación y patogénesis del VIH, así como la proteína de unión a galectina-3 como un posible biomarcador de la pérdida del control (Rodríguez-Gallego *et al*, 2019).

Estudios de epigenómica en el campo del VIH han descrito que mediante la modificación de histonas durante la latencia, se ven alterados los genes *NFIX, TRAF4, CDKN1A y CCND2* (Park *et al*, 2014; Kim *et al*, 2017). Además, se ha descrito una baja metilación en el promotor de *NCL5* en sujetos infectados por el VIH (Zhang *et al*, 2016).

Estudios de metabolómica indican que la expresión de moléculas proinflamatorias y la glutaminólisis están relacionados con una recuperación inmunológica tardía después del inicio de la TAR (Rosado-Sánchez *et al*, 2019). Asimismo, se ha identificado cambios en la expresión de aminoácidos, fosfolípidos y lípidos complejos que están relacionados con alteraciones metabólicas en pacientes que reciben TAR (Babu *et al*, 2019).

Con los antecedentes mencionados, en esta tesis doctoral hemos analizado polimorfismos genéticos y expresión génica de células del sistema inmune de individuos LTNPs, con el fin de describir nuevos factores asociados a la progresión lenta y/o el control natural de la infección por el VIH-1, lo cual proporcionaría nuevas pistas que contribuyan a encontrar mejores estrategias de tratamiento o la cura funcional del VIH.

OBJETIVOS

2. OBJETIVOS

El objetivo principal de esta tesis doctoral ha sido la búsqueda de nuevos factores genéticos asociados al fenotipo LTNP de individuos infectados por el VIH-1 en comparación con pacientes que tienen progresión típica de la infección (TP).

Este objetivo principal se divide en los siguientes objetivos específicos:

- Caracterización genética de individuos LTNP para identificar nuevas asociaciones relacionadas con el control de la enfermedad.
 - a) Genotipado convencional de polimorfimos genéticos y de la región HLA-I (A y B) en una cohorte multicéntrica española de LTNPs.
 - b) Genotipado de exoma mediante técnicas de alto rendimiento de individuos LTNPs de la cohorte española LTNP-RIS.
 - c) Análisis funcionales *in vitro* de los marcadores asociados con el fenotipo LTNP en los análisis de exoma.
- Análisis del transcriptoma de individuos infectados por el VIH-1 con distintos fenotipos de progresión: LNTP (vLTNP y EC-LTNP) y TP (preART-TP y postART-TP), mediante técnicas de *RNA-seq*.
 - a) Identificación y asociación de genes diferencialmente expresados al fenotipo LTNP.
 - b) Identificación de genes predictores del fenotipo LTNP mediante técnicas de clasificación supervisada.
 - c) Determinación de rutas biológicas significativamente asociadas al fenotipo LTNP.
RESULTADOS

3. RESULTADOS

3.1. Artículo I: Novel association of five HLA alleles with HIV-1 progression in Spanish long-term non progressor patients

El primer artículo presentado, muestra el análisis de polimorfismos genéticos y variantes de HLA en un grupo de individuos no progresores y controladores del VIH de una cohorte multicéntrica nacional de LTNPs de España.

Los primeros resultados obtenidos por genotipado mediante técnicas convencionales (qPCR, Tipado de HLA por RELI-SSO), han identificado hasta catorce factores genéticos asociados al fenotipo LTNP en la cohorte española, cinco de los cuales han sido relacionados por primera vez con este fenotipo: el alelo "protector" HLA-B*39 y los alelos de "riesgo" HLA-A*24, -A*29, -B*08 y -B*18. Además, se ha podido determinar una mayor asociación de varios de los polimorfismos y alelos "protectores" en las subcategorías de LTNPs que presentan menor carga viral.

Este estudio fue un trabajo colaborativo entre diferentes centros, y durante el desarrollo de esta investigación nuestro grupo contribuyó en los análisis de genotipado de los polimorfismos genéticos. La mayor contribución ha sido en los análisis estadísticos, incluyendo los tests de Fisher realizados para identificar asociaciones con cada una de las categorías y subcategorías de pacientes, así como en su corrección posterior por comparaciones múltiples mediante *false discovery rate* (FDR). Estos análisis permitieron identificar diferentes genotipos y alelos "protectores" asociados al fenotipo LTNP (y sus subcategorías) comparado con diferentes poblaciones de control. Además, se contribuyó al análisis posterior y discusión de los resultados obtenidos.



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Novel association of five HLA alleles with HIV-1 progression in Spanish long-term non progressor patients

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Abstract

Certain host genetic variants, especially in the human leucocyte antigen (HLA) region, are associated with different progression of HIV-1-induced diseases and AIDS. Long term non progressors (LTNP) represent only the 2% of infected patients but are especially relevant because of their efficient HIV control. In this work we present a global analysis of genetic data in the large national multicenter cohort of Spanish LTNP, which is compared with seronegative individuals and HIV-positive patients. We have analyzed whether several singlenucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) including in key genes and certain HLA-A and B alleles could be associated with a specific HIV phenotype. A total of 846 individuals, 398 HIV-1positive patients (213 typical progressors, 55 AIDS patients, and 130 LTNPs) and 448 HIVnegative controls, were genotyped for 15 polymorphisms and HLA-A and B alleles. Significant differences in the allele frequencies among the studied populations identified 16 LTNPassociated genetic factors, 5 of which were defined for the first time as related to LTNP phenotype: the protective effect of HLA-B39, and the detrimental impact of HLA-B18, -A24, -B08 and -A29. The remaining eleven polymorphisms confirmed previous publications, including the protective alleles HLA-B57, rs2395029 (HCP5), HLA bw4 homozygosity, HLA-B52, HLA-B27, CCR2 V64I, rs9264942 (HLA-C) and HLA-A03; and the risk allele HLA bw6 homozygosity. Notably, individual Spanish HIV-negative individuals had an average of 0.12 protective HLA alleles and SNPs, compared with an average of 1.43 protective alleles per LTNP patient, strongly suggesting positive selection of LTNP. Finally, stratification of LTNP according to viral load showed a proportional relationship between the frequency of

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Abbreviations: AIDS, HIV-1 infected patients that have developed AIDS; CTL, cytotoxic T lymphocytes; EC-LTNP, Elite controller LTNP; ExLTNP, former LTNP; HD, healthy donors; LTNP-HIV-1 infected long-term non progressors; LTNP-C, controller LTNP; LTNP-N, viremic non controller LTNP; OR, odds ratio; SNP, single nucleotide polymorphisms; SSO, sequence-specific oligonucleotide; TP, HIV-1 infected typical progressors; VL, viral loads. protective alleles with control of viral load. Interestingly, no differences in the frequency of protection/risk polymorphisms were found between elite controllers and LTNPs maintaining viral loads <2.000 copies/mL throughout the follow-up.

Introduction

The host genetic determinants influencing progression of HIV infection to disease and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) have been extensively studied in several cohorts of LTNP individuals of Caucasian ancestry. This is the case of several allelic variants in genes encoding the HIV-1 co-receptors and their ligands, such as CCR2 and CCR5, certain cytokines such as IL10, co-factors and interferon-induced proteins [1–9]. Among these host factors, the human major histocompatibility HLA class I complex has the strongest influence on HIV-1 progression. Thus, the HLA-B*57 and HLA-B*27 alleles are strongly associated with delayed HIV disease progression [10, 11] whereas HLA-B*35 is associated with accelerated progression to AIDS [12, 13]. In addition, control of viremia and protection from AIDS is associated with HLA bw4 allelic grouping homozygosity [14]. More recent studies identified allelic variants associated with control of HIV-1 replication in *HLA-C* and HLA-B*5701 allele [17]. Studies based on genome-wide association strategies identified novel genetic variants associated with delayed disease progression [18–25], most of them within the HLA complex [19, 23, 24].

These data suggest that disease progression and HIV-1 replication is controlled by several loci of the human genome. However, known genes affecting disease progression and their variants do not fully explain the highly variable course of HIV-1 infection or its pathogenic mechanisms. The aim of the present study is to characterize genetically the large Spanish HIV LTNP cohort and to identify novel associations with disease control, employing a multicenter cohort of 398 Spanish HIV-1 positive patients compared with a control population of 448 healthy Spaniards. By comparing the genotype distribution of several SNPs as well as the frequency of HLA-A and HLA-B alleles, the present work proposes 5 novel HLA class I alleles related to maintenance of the LTNP status [defined as HIV-infected patients that maintain CD4-lymphocytic counts above 500 cells/uL for at least ten years in the absence of antiretroviral treatment (ART). Viral load is usually low in this group of patients (<10.000 RNA copies/ml, as defined in the Spanish LTNP-Cohort)]and confirms the role of known genetic markers associated with control of HIV-1 replication. The analysis of these genetic traits stratified by different phenotypes within LTNP patients, showed a differential effect according to the LTNP subcategory, evidencing the necessity to clearly define the LTNP condition in case/control association studies. In addition to supporting the category of EC with undetectable viral load (VL), we propose the use of a regularly maintained VL below the limit of 2,000 copies/mL as a new marker of profound and stable LTNP status.

Materials and methods

Patient samples

A total of 448 healthy bone marrow donors (HD), as well as 398 HIV-1 infected patients, comprising 55 AIDS patients, 213 typical progressors (TP) and 130 LTNP, were included in the study. The uninfected individuals were healthy Spanish donors from the Blood Transfusion

Centre of the Community of Madrid, Spain, and are representative of the Spanish population [26]. All HIV-1 infected patients belonged to different cohorts of patients with samples stored at the HIV BioBank (Gregorio Marañón University Hospital, Madrid, Spain), which is integrated in the Spanish AIDS research network (RIS) [27] All the samples were collected from 2004 to 2007. CoRIS, the RIS cohort of adults with HIV infection, was launched in 2004 [28]. CoRIS is an open multicenter cohort of patients that are over 13 years of age and newly diagnosed with HIV infection in the participating hospital or treatment center they attend for the first time, and that are naïve to antiretroviral treatment. This study was reviewed and approved by the institutional Ethics committee for research and clinical trials" (CEIC) from Instituto de Salud Carlos III. All patients signed and informed consent to include their blood samples for scientific research including genetic studies in the Biobank of the Spanish AIDS Research Network. The information is subject to internal quality controls; once every 2 years, information on 10% of the cohort is audited by an external agency.

A total of 55 AIDS and 213 TP patients come from CoRIS. The AIDS group includes naïve patients late diagnosed after attending a participating center for the first time; the TPs are HIV-1 infected patients with CD4⁺ cell loss between 50–100 cells/µl per year. The 130 LTNP patients belong to the Spanish Cohort of LTNP (LTNP-RIS), a cohort similarly managed as above, and were naïve patients who have CD4⁺ T cell counts over 500/µl and VL < 10,000 copies/mL without antiretroviral treatment for at least 10 years after HIV diagnosis. The prototypical recruited HIV-1 infected individuals were male intravenous drug users of Spanish origin (Table 1).

Based on specific clinical data, including VL and time after sero conversion, we defined several LTNP subcategories. Thus, three mutually exclusive subcategories of LTNP have been analyzed, including ExLTNP, who are patients that lost LTNP status after at least 10 years after HIV-1 diagnosis; viremic non-controller LTNP (LTNP-N), who are LTNP maintaining detectable VL > 50 up to 10,000 copies/mL throughout the follow-up; and EC, defined as HIV-1 infected individuals with undetectable VL during follow-up. In addition, LTNP-C controllers includes a subgroup of LTNP-N maintaining VL <2,000 copies/mL throughout the follow-up; this subcategory includes all EC but also those LTNP-N with low VL. Blood samples were processed following standard procedures [29] and frozen immediately after their processing. Peripheral blood mononuclear cells were obtained from blood of all subjects included in the study and DNA was extracted.

Sample genotyping

Genomic DNA was used for genotyping. Most SNP tested were typed using TaqMan SNP genotyping assay following manufacturer's procedures and standardized protocols (Applied Biosystems), except for rs333 (*CCR5*- Δ 32) and rs1801157 (SDF-1), which were determined by real time PCR employing the primers and probes described in <u>S1 Table</u>. The TaqMan Universal PCR Master Mix and standard thermocycling conditions were employed for all polymorphisms on an ABI PRISM 7000 system, and allele calling was performed using AutoCaller SDS Software v 1.2.3. (Applied Biosystems).

HLA typing

Two-digit HLA-A and HLA-B typing was carried out using sequence-specific oligonucleotide (SSO) hybridization following manufacturer's procedure and standardized protocol (RELI SSO HLA Typing Kit, Invitrogen). Genomic DNA was amplified using locus-specific primers flanking exons 2 and 3 of the HLA class I genes. The PCR products were hybridized to an array of immobilized sequence-specific oligonucleotide probes. The probe-bound amplified

| Characteristic | | TP (n = 213) | AIDS (n = 55) | LTNP (n = 130) |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| Age upon admission, mean (min-max) | | 39 (17-69) | 42 (22-61) | 48 (30-76) |
| | Unknown, n | | | 27 |
| Country of origin, % | Spain | 100 | 100 | 77.0 |
| | Unknown | | | 23.0 |
| Sex, % | Male | 69.0 | 74.5 | 53.8 |
| | Female | 31.0 | 25.5 | 26.2 |
| | Unknown | | | 20.0 |
| Risk group, % | Intravenous drug user | 68.1 | 60.0 | 64.6 |
| | Homosexual/bisexual | 9.4 | 14.5 | 5.4 |
| | Heterosexual | 16.4 | 16.4 | 13.1 |
| | Others (transfusion, etc.) | 3.3 | 7.3 | 2.3 |
| | Unknown | 2.8 | 1.8 | 14.6 |

Table 1. Summary of epidemiological characteristics of HIV-1 infected patients included in the analysis.

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product was detected by a color formation assay. All assays were automated using the Auto-RELI 48 Instrument (Dynal Biotech). The HLA-B alleles were grouped into HLA bw4 and HLA bw6 epitopes according to the official page of HLA nomenclature [30].

Statistical analysis

Genotype frequency comparisons between groups were performed by two-tailed Fisher's exact test in R package for each SNP (p-values of 2x3 tables). The frequency of HLA alleles was also analyzed by two-tailed Fisher's exact test in R package (p-values of 2x2 tables). The results were corrected for multiple hypothesis testing to control the Benjamini–Hochberg false discovery rate (FDR) at a significant threshold of 0.1 to compare LTNP with different control populations (q-value). A similar correction was made to compare different subcategories of LTNP individuals with control populations, using a significant threshold of 0.05 (q-value).

Results

SNP and polymorphisms associated with the *Spanish long term non* progressors cohort phenotype

The individuals included in the analysis were genotyped for 14 different SNP and the *CCR5*- Δ 32 polymorphism. Eleven out of 14 SNP did not differ significantly between LTNP and groups of healthy donors, AIDS patients and typical progressors (<u>Table 2</u>).

However, a significant difference in the genotype distribution was identified in 3 SNP (*HCP5*, *CCR2* and 5'*HLA-C*) (<u>Table 2</u>). In the case of *HCP5*, a clearly higher frequency of the genotype TG was found in LTNP compared with HD and TP groups, and less significant with AIDS patients (<u>Table 2</u>). The differences in the GA/AA genotype distribution of the SNP causing the V64I mutation in *CCR2* (HIV-1 co-receptor that is associated with protection [3]) were highly significant when comparing LTNP with HD. Regarding the Δ 32 deletion of the *CCR5* HIV-1 co-receptor locus that is associated with delayed HIV disease progression [<u>1</u>, <u>2</u>, <u>5</u>], a higher frequency of the protective WT/ Δ 32 genotype was observed in LTNP than in the AIDS group, but these differences did not reach statistical significance after FDR correction. The variant -35C/T located 35 kb upstream of the *HLA-C* locus has been associated with delayed HIV disease progression in infected patients [<u>16</u>]. Accordingly, a significantly higher frequency of the CC and CT genotypes was found in Spanish LTNP compared with TP (<u>Table 2</u>). Therefore, our data confirm the association of *HCP5*, *CCR2* and 5'*HLA-C* SNPs to LTNP phenotype.

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Novel association of five HLA alleles with HIV-1 progression in Spanish LTNP patients

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|-----------------------|------------|-----|---------|------------|--------------|----|------|----------------------|------------------|
| SNP | Group (n) | | | Genotype a | listribution | | | p-value ^a | FDR ^b |
| | | n | % | n | % | n | % | | |
| CCR5-2459 (G/A) | | | GG | (| GA | | AA | | |
| rs1799987 | HD (122) | 25 | 20.5 | 53 | 43.4 | 44 | 36.1 | 0.0236 | ns |
| | LTNP (127) | 33 | 26.0 | 68 | 53.5 | 26 | 20.5 | - | - |
| SDF-1 3'UTR 801 (G/A) | | | GG | (| - GA | | AA | | |
| rs1801157 | HD (158) | 98 | 62.0 | 49 | 31.0 | 11 | 7.0 | ns | ns |
| | LTNP (117) | 73 | 62.4 | 38 | 32.5 | 6 | 5.1 | - | - |
| RANTES -403 (G/A) | | | GG | (| GA GA | | AA | | |
| rs2107538 | HD (164) | 114 | 69.5 | 44 | 26.8 | 6 | 3.7 | ns | ns |
| | AIDS (55) | 34 | 61.8 | 18 | 32.7 | 3 | 5.5 | ns | ns |
| | TP (212) | 145 | 68.4 | 58 | 27.4 | 9 | 4.2 | ns | ns |
| | LTNP (130) | 90 | 69.2 | 37 | 28.5 | 3 | 2.3 | - | - |
| CD32a +494 (A/G) | | | AA | I | 1G | | GG | | |
| rs1801274 | HD (159) | 42 | 26.4 | 86 | 54.1 | 31 | 19.5 | ns | ns |
| | AIDS (55) | 12 | 21.8 | 31 | 56.4 | 12 | 21.8 | ns | ns |
| | TP (213) | 42 | 19.7 | 111 | 52.1 | 60 | 28.2 | ns | ns |
| | LTNP (124) | 32 | 25.8 | 61 | 49.2 | 31 | 25.0 | - | - |
| Tsg101–517 (C/T) | | | СС | | CT | | TT | | |
| rs1857909 | HD (259) | 209 | 80.7 | 49 | 18.9 | 1 | 0.4 | ns | ns |
| | AIDS (55) | 44 | 80.0 | 10 | 18.2 | 1 | 1.8 | ns | ns |
| | TP (213) | 177 | 83.1 | 35 | 16.4 | 1 | 0.5 | ns | ns |
| | LTNP (130) | 115 | 88.5 | 15 | 11.5 | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| Rab27a 3'UTR (C/T) | | | cc | | CT | | TT | | |
| rs1050931 | HD (248) | 161 | 64.9 | 76 | 30.6 | 11 | 4.4 | ns | ns |
| | AIDS (54) | 36 | 66.7 | 16 | 29.6 | 2 | 3.7 | ns | ns |
| | TP (211) | 144 | 68.2 | 57 | 27.0 | 10 | 4.7 | ns | ns |
| | LTNP (130) | 87 | 66.9 | 39 | 30.0 | 4 | 3.1 | - | - |
| Rggta (G/A) | | | GG | (| GA | | AA | | |
| rs729421 | HD (177) | 68 | 38.4 | 89 | 50.3 | 20 | 11.3 | ns | ns |
| | AIDS (55) | 16 | 29.1 | 29 | 52.7 | 10 | 18.2 | ns | ns |
| | TP (213) | 80 | 37.6 | 102 | 47.9 | 31 | 14.6 | ns | ns |
| | LTNP (111) | 52 | 46.8 | 59 | 53.2 | 18 | 16.2 | - | - |
| αCatenin 3'UTR (G/T) | | | GG | | GT | | TT | | |
| rs288039 | HD (163) | 84 | 51.5 | 66 | 40.5 | 13 | 8.0 | ns | ns |
| | AIDS (55) | 26 | 47.3 | 22 | 40.0 | 7 | 12.7 | ns | ns |
| | TP (212) | 114 | 53.8 | 82 | 38.7 | 16 | 7.5 | ns | ns |
| | LTNP (69) | 40 | 58.0 | 23 | 33.3 | 6 | 8.7 | - | - |
| αCatenin 3'UTR (A/T) | | | AA | 1 | AT | | TT | | |
| rs3749663 | HD (260) | 136 | 52.3 | 102 | 39.2 | 22 | 8.5 | ns | ns |
| | AIDS (55) | 25 | 45.5 | 23 | 41.8 | 7 | 12.7 | ns | ns |
| | TP (212) | 114 | 53.8 | 81 | 38.2 | 17 | 8.0 | ns | ns |
| | LTNP (129) | 71 | 55.0 | 47 | 36.4 | 11 | 8.5 | - | - |
| αCatenin intron (C/T) | | | СС | | CT | | TT | | |
| rs700626 | HD (168) | 92 | 54.8 | 66 | 39.3 | 10 | 6.0 | ns | ns |
| | LTNP (69) | 39 | 56.5 | 24 | 34.8 | 6 | 8.7 | - | - |
| HCP5 3'UTR (T/G) | | | TT | 1 | rG | | GG | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

Table 2. Genotype distribution of different single nucleotide polymorphisms in distinct groups of HIV patients and in healthy donors.

(Continued)

Novel association of five HLA alleles with HIV-1 progression in Spanish LTNP patients

| Table 2. (| Continued) |
|------------|------------|
|------------|------------|

| SNP | Group (n) | | | Genotype d | istribution | | | p-value ^a | FDR ^b |
|-----------------------|------------|-------|------|------------|-------------|----|-------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | | n | % | n | % | n | % | | |
| rs2395029 | HD (254) | 245 | 96.5 | 9 | 3.5 | 0 | 0 | 3.94x10 ⁻⁸ | 1.5x10 ⁻⁶ |
| | AIDS (55) | 51 | 92.7 | 4 | 7.3 | 0 | 0 | 0.0189 | ns |
| | TP (213) | 191 | 89.6 | 22 | 10.4 | 0 | 0 | 0.0044 | 0.057 |
| | LTNP (128) | 100 | 78.2 | 28 | 21.8 | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| CCR2-V64I +190 (G/A) | | 0 | GG | G | ξA | | AA | | |
| rs1799864 | HD (262) | 220 | 84.0 | 40 | 15.3 | 2 | 0.8 | 0.0097 | 0.092 |
| | AIDS (55) | 44 | 80.0 | 10 | 18.2 | 1 | 1.8 | ns | ns |
| | TP (212) | 163 | 76.9 | 46 | 21.7 | 3 | 1.4 | ns | ns |
| | LTNP (129) | 92 | 71.3 | 34 | 26.4 | 3 | 2.3 | - | - |
| CCR5 [] 32 (WT/[] 32) | | WT/WT | | WT | WT/432 | | 2/432 | | |
| rs333 | HD (246) | 204 | 82.9 | 40 | 16.3 | 2 | 0.8 | ns | ns |
| | AIDS (55) | 50 | 90.9 | 5 | 9.1 | 0 | 0 | 0.0245 | ns |
| | TP (213) | 173 | 81.2 | 40 | 18.8 | 0 | 0 | ns | ns |
| | LTNP (129) | 98 | 76 | 31 | 24.0 | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| 5'HLA-C (C/T) | | | CC | 0 | CT | TT | | | |
| rs9264942 | AIDS (55) | 16 | 29.1 | 22 | 40.0 | 17 | 31.9 | ns | ns |
| | TP (212) | 41 | 19.3 | 104 | 49.1 | 67 | 31.6 | 0.0045 | 0.057 |
| | LTNP (128) | 36 | 28.1 | 71 | 55.5 | 21 | 16.4 | - | - |
| IL-10-592 (C/A) | | (| CC | 0 | CA | | AA | | |
| rs1800872 | HD (250) | 142 | 56.8 | 87 | 34.8 | 21 | 8.4 | ns | ns |
| | AIDS (54) | 30 | 55.6 | 17 | 31.5 | 7 | 13.0 | ns | ns |
| | TP (208) | 113 | 54.3 | 85 | 40.9 | 10 | 4.8 | ns | ns |
| | LTNP (125) | 71 | 56.8 | 49 | 39.2 | 5 | 4.0 | - | - |

HD: healthy donors, TP: typical progressors, AIDS: HIV patients with AIDS, LTNP: long term non progressors.

^ap-values were calculated for each SNP comparing the genotypes of LTNP population with the other groups using Fisher's exact test (p<0.05 were considered significant, ns, not significant).

^bFalse discovery rate (FDR) correction for multiple testing (alpha = 0.1 were considered significant, ns, not significant).

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Genotype distribution of significant SNP and CCR5- Δ 32 polymorphism in distinct subcategories of the *Spanish LTNP cohort*

As described in Methods section LTNP were stratified according to VL into 4 subcategories, ExLTNP, viremic non controllers LTNP-N, controllers LTNP-C and elite controllers EC (Fig 1A), and the genotype frequencies of the relevant genetic factors were determined (i.e. *HCP5*, *CCR2* and 5'*HLA-C* SNPs). The results confirmed the protective nature of the *HCP5* and *CCR2* genotypes, as they were more frequent in most subcategories of LTNP, especially in those subcategories with the lowest VL, the LTNP-C and the EC, than in the other HIV-infected or HD populations (Table 3). For a summary and statistics see Table 4. Actually, *HCP5* and *CCR2* SNP frequencies were gradually increased within LTNP subcategories in an inverse correlation with VL (framed data in Table 3), with percentages of *HCP5* and *CCR2* favorable genotypes peaking at the EC population with undetectable VL (Fig 1B). For a summary and statistics see Table 4.

The enrichment of the *HCP5* and *CCR2* favorable genotypes in EC-LTNP with undetectable VL was somehow expected. However, it is very noticeable that the LTNP-C controllers, whose VL are always maintained below 2,000 copies/mL, are also very significantly endowed with



Fig 1. Genotype frequencies among subpopulations of LTNP as a function of viral load. The frequencies of the indicated SNP or *CCR5*-Δ32 genotypes (B) or HLA genotypes (C) relative to the total number of individuals are plotted for the LTNP subcategories that are graphically depicted (A): ExLTNP, patients who were LTNP for 10 years but thereafter failed to fulfill any of the inclusion criteria; LTNP-N, viremic non controller LTNP, VL>50–10,000; LTNP-C, controllers, VL<2,000 copies/ mL; EC, elite controllers, undetectable VL. Displayed are relevant SNP and HLA genotypes with a frequency in the LTNP subcategories above 15%, indicating those that are more frequent (filled symbols) or less frequent (open symbols) in the overall LTNP population than in HD, according to <u>Table 3</u> and <u>Fig 2</u>.

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these protective genotypes (p-values in <u>Table 3</u>). This suggests that viral replication limited to this threshold value for many years may also be a marker of a profound and stable LTNP status.

Allelic frequencies of HLA-A and -B in the Spanish LTNP cohort

LTNP and HD were typed for HLA class I. Most HLA alleles were not significantly different between the LTNP and the control group. From those with significant differences, several alleles seemed to favor the LTNP condition, as their allelic frequencies were significantly higher in LTNP than in HD (Fig.2); these included HLA-B57, followed by HLA-B27, -B52, -A03 and -B39. In contrast, HLA-B18 was markedly less frequent in the LTNP population, as well as HLA-A24, -B08 and -A29, and thus appeared to be detrimental for LTNP status. Stratification of the LTNP into subcategories was undertaken for most relevant alleles. Given the high number of alleles for these two HLA loci, a very low number of patients was left in most subcategories and precluded statistical analysis. Still, the strongest favorable factor HLA-B57, together with -B52, -B27 and -A03, as well as the strongest unfavorable factor HLA-B18, together with -A24 and -B08, were significantly enriched in LTNP subcategories was above 10% and amenable to analysis, it showed again an inverse correlation of HLA-B57 and HLA-A03 protective alleles with VL (Fig.1C), as was the case for the favorable *HCP5* and *CCR2* SNP.

When the HLA-B alleles were classified according to their mutually exclusive bw4 or bw6 public epitopes [30], a highly significantly greater percentage of bw4 in homozygosity was observed in the LTNP compared with HD (Table 5), confirming these alleles as protective factors for the LTNP status. The converse association of bw6/bw6 homozygosity with risk for the LTNP condition was also as strong, and both extended to most LTNP subcategories (Tables 4 and 5). As before, favorable bw4/bw4 showed a mild inverse correlation with VL while unfavorable bw6/bw6 genotype showed a mild direct correlation with VL within Spanish LTNP subcategories (Fig 1C).

Novel association of five HLA alleles with HIV-1 progression in Spanish LTNP patients

| SNP | Group (n) | | G | enotype d | listributio | n | | p-value ^a | | | | FDR ^b | |
|------------------|-------------|-----|------|-----------|-------------|----|------|----------------------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|------------------|-------|
| | | n | % | n | % | n | % | | | | | | |
| HCP5 3'UTR (T/G) | | 1 | T | 1 | "G | | GG | HD | AIDS | ТР | HD | AIDS | ТР |
| rs2395029 | HD (254) | 245 | 96.5 | 9 | 3.5 | 0 | 0 | - | | | - | | |
| | AIDS (55) | 51 | 92.7 | 4 | 7.3 | 0 | 0 | ns | - | | ns | - | |
| | TP (213) | 191 | 89.6 | 22 | 10.4 | 0 | 0 | 0.0045 | ns | - | 0.022 | ns | - |
| | ExLTNP (32) | 25 | 78.1 | 7 | 21.9 | 0 | 0 | <10 ⁻³ | ns | ns | 0.005 | ns | ns |
| | LTNP-N (64) | 53 | 82.8 | 11 | 17.2 | 0 | 0 | <10 ⁻³ | ns | ns | 0.005 | ns | ns |
| | LTNP-C (79) | 60 | 75.9 | 19 | 24.1 | 0 | 0 | <10 ⁻⁶ | 0.0112 | 0.004 | <10 ⁻⁴ | 0.044 | 0.022 |
| | EC (32) | 22 | 68.8 | 10 | 31.3 | 0 | 0 | <10 ⁻⁵ | <10 ⁻² | 0.003 | <10 ⁻⁴ | 0.024 | 0.02 |
| CCR2-V64I (G/A) | | 6 | GG | 6 | ξA | | AA | | | | | | |
| rs1799864 | HD (262) | 220 | 84.0 | 40 | 15.3 | 2 | 0.8 | - | | | - | | |
| | AIDS (55) | 44 | 80.0 | 10 | 18.2 | 1 | 1.8 | ns | - | | ns | - | |
| | TP (212) | 163 | 76.9 | 46 | 21.7 | 3 | 1.4 | ns | ns | - | ns | ns | - |
| | ExLTNP (33) | 26 | 78.8 | 6 | 18.2 | 1 | 3.0 | ns | ns | ns | ns | ns | ns |
| | LTNP-N (64) | 46 | 71.9 | 16 | 25.0 | 2 | 3.1 | 0.0471 | ns | ns | ns | ns | ns |
| | LTNP-C (79) | 51 | 64.6 | 26 | 32.9 | 2 | 2.5 | <10 ⁻³ | ns | ns | 0.005 | ns | ns |
| | EC (32) | 20 | 62.5 | 12 | 37.5 | 0 | 0 | 0.0203 | ns | ns | 0.066 | ns | ns |
| 5'HLA-C (C/T) | | 6 | CC C | 6 | CT | | ТТ | | | | | | |
| rs9264942 | AIDS (55) | 16 | 29.1 | 22 | 40.0 | 17 | 31.9 | - | - | | - | | |
| | TP (212) | 41 | 19.3 | 104 | 49.1 | 67 | 31.6 | - | ns | - | - | ns | |
| | ExLTNP (33) | 10 | 30.3 | 18 | 54.5 | 5 | 15.2 | - | ns | ns | - | ns | ns |
| | LTNP-N (63) | 18 | 28.6 | 36 | 57.1 | 9 | 14.3 | - | ns | 0.015 | - | ns | 0.054 |
| | LTNP-C (78) | 20 | 25.6 | 45 | 57.7 | 13 | 16.7 | - | ns | 0.033 | - | ns | 0.099 |
| | EC (32) | 8 | 25.0 | 17 | 53.1 | 7 | 21.9 | - | ns | ns | - | ns | ns |

| Table 3. Genotype distribution of selected SNP, which have specific alleles associated with protection or with disease progression, in distinct subcategories of HIV |
|--|
| LTNP patients and in healthy donors. |

HD: healthy donors; TP: typical progressors; AIDS: HIV patients with AIDS; LTNP: long term non progressors; ExLTNP: patients who were LTNP for 10 years but thereafter failed to fulfill any of the inclusion criteria; LTNP-N: viremic LTNP with VL >10,000 copies/ml; LTNP-C: LTNP with VL <2,000 copies/ml; EC: elite controllers with undetectable VL.

^ap-values were calculated for each SNP comparing the genotypes of LTNP population with the other groups using Fisher's exact test (p<0.05 were considered significant, ns, not significant).

^bFalse discovery rate (FDR) correction for multiple testing (alpha = 0.1 were considered significant, ns, not significant).

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Overview of genetics and LTNP status in the Spanish HIV cohorts

The 9 genotypes and alleles that are associated with LTNP status as well as those 5 unfavorable ones are listed in <u>Table 4</u> and roughly ranked according to the intensity of the effect and the statistical significance. Interestingly, when analyzed as individuals concerning protective and risk factors, Spanish LTNP patients clearly stood up in comparison with HD. Almost 70% of LTNP patients had at least one HLA protective allele, and this rose to 87% when protective SNP were also considered. In contrast, only 22% of the LTNP had a detrimental allele (<u>Fig 3</u>). Fractions of HD controls having protective or risk alleles were very similar, for reference.

Notably, the mean number of protective minus risk HLA alleles and SNPs in individual Spanish healthy donors was balanced (0.74 protective– 0.62 risk to give a 0.12 balance per person, or an average of 0.12 protective HLA alleles and SNPs per healthy person). In sharp contrast, the mean was 12 times more marked for individual Spanish LTNP patients (1.66 protective– 0.23 risk to give an average of 1.43 protective HLA alleles and SNPs per LTNP patient),

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Novel association of five HLA alleles with HIV-1 progression in Spanish LTNP patients

| | SNP / HLA allele | Group ^a | | p-value ^a | | | FDR ^b | |
|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | | HD | AIDS | TP | HD | AIDS | ТР |
| P1 ^a | HLA-B57 | LTNP (128) | <10 ⁻⁷ | - | - | <2.3x10 ⁻⁶ | - | - |
| | | ExLTNP (32) | 1.0x10 ⁻⁴ | - | - | <5.3x10 ⁻⁴ | - | - |
| | | LTNP-N (64) | 1.0x10 ⁻⁴ | - | - | <5.3x10 ⁻⁴ | - | - |
| | | LTNP-C (79) | 1.0x10 ⁻⁴ | - | - | <5.3x10 ⁻⁴ | - | - |
| | | EC (32) | 1.0x10 ⁻⁴ | - | - | <5.3x10 ⁻⁴ | - | - |
| P2 | HCP5 3'UTR | LTNP (128) | <10 ⁻⁷ | 2.0x10 ⁻² | 4.0x10 ⁻³ | <2.3x10 ⁻⁶ | 3.0x10 ⁻² | 8.9x10 ⁻³ |
| | rs2395029 (TG) | ExLTNP (32) | 6.0x10 ⁻⁴ | ns | ns | 2.3x10 ⁻³ | ns | ns |
| | | LTNP-N (64) | 4.0x10 ⁻⁴ | ns | ns | 1.6x10 ⁻³ | ns | ns |
| | | LTNP-C (79) | <10 ⁻⁷ | 1.0x10 ⁻² | 4.0x10 ⁻³ | <2.3x10 ⁻⁶ | 1.7x10 ⁻² | 8.9x10 ⁻³ |
| | | EC (32) | <10 ⁻⁵ | 6.0x10 ⁻³ | 3.0x10 ⁻³ | 1.7x10 ⁻⁴ | 1.2x10 ⁻² | 7.4x10 ⁻³ |
| P3 | HLA bw4/bw4 | LTNP (128) | 1.0x10 ⁻⁴ | - | - | <5.3x10 ⁻⁴ | - | - |
| | | ExLTNP (32) | 4.9x10 ⁻² | - | - | ns | - | - |
| | | LTNP-N (64) | 1.6x10 ⁻³ | - | - | 5.5x10 ⁻³ | - | - |
| | | LTNP-C (79) | 1.0x10 ⁻⁴ | - | - | <5.3x10 ⁻⁴ | - | - |
| | | EC (32) | 1.7x10 ⁻³ | - | - | 5.6x10 ⁻³ | - | - |
| P4 | HLA-B52 | LTNP (128) | $2.0x10^{-3}$ | - | - | 5.8x10 ⁻³ | - | - |
| | | ExLTNP (32) | 1.0x10 ⁻² | - | - | 1.7x10 ⁻² | - | - |
| | | LTNP-N (64) | 2.9x10 ⁻² | - | - | 4.1x10 ⁻² | - | - |
| | | LTNP-C (79) | 2.1x10 ⁻² | - | - | 3.1x10 ⁻² | - | - |
| P5 | HLA-B27 | LTNP (128) | 2.0x10 ⁻³ | - | - | 5.8x10 ⁻³ | - | - |
| | | LTNP-N (64) | 2.0x10 ⁻⁴ | - | - | 9.9x10 ⁻⁴ | - | - |
| | | LTNP-C (79) | 1.5x10 ⁻² | - | - | 2.4x10 ⁻² | - | - |
| P6 | CCR2-V64I | LTNP (129) | 5.0x10 ⁻³ | ns | ns | 1.1x10 ⁻² | ns | ns |
| | rs1799864 (GA/AA) | LTNP-N (64) | 3.0x10 ⁻² | ns | ns | 4.1x10 ⁻² | ns | ns |
| | | LTNP-C (79) | 4.0x10 ⁻⁴ | ns | 4.0x10 ⁻² | 1.6x10 ⁻³ | ns | 5.0x10 ⁻² |
| | | EC (32) | 6.0x10 ⁻³ | ns | ns | 1.2x10 ⁻² | ns | ns |
| P7 | 5'HLA-C | LTNP (128) | - | 3.0x10 ⁻² | $2.0x10^{-3}$ | - | 4.1x10 ⁻² | 5.8x10 ⁻³ |
| | rs9264942 (CC/CT) | LTNP-N (63) | - | 4.0x10 ⁻² | 6.0x10 ⁻³ | - | 5.0x10 ⁻² | 1.2x10 ⁻² |
| | | LTNP-C (78) | - | ns | 1.0x10 ⁻² | - | ns | 1.7x10 ⁻² |
| P8 | HLA-A03 | LTNP (125) | 1.0x10 ⁻² | - | - | 1.7x10 ⁻² | - | - |
| | | LTNP-C (75) | 1.0x10 ⁻² | - | - | 1.7x10 ⁻² | - | - |
| | | EC (31) | 3.0x10 ⁻³ | - | - | 7.4x10 ⁻³ | - | - |
| P9 | HLA-B39 ^c | LTNP (128) | 2.0x10 ⁻² | - | - | 3.0x10 ⁻² | - | - |
| | | ExLTNP (32) | 1.0x10 ⁻² | - | - | 1.7x10 ⁻² | - | - |
| R1a | HLA bw6/bw6 | LTNP (128) | 1.0x10 ⁻⁴ | - | - | <5.3x10 ⁻⁴ | - | - |
| | | LTNP-N (64) | 1.0x10 ⁻⁴ | - | - | 5.3x10 ⁻⁴ | - | - |
| | | LTNP-C (79) | 1.0x10 ⁻⁴ | - | - | $<5.3x10^{-4}$ | - | - |
| | | EC (32) | 3.4x10 ⁻² | - | - | 4.5x10 ⁻² | - | - |
| R2 | HLA-B18 | LTNP (128) | 9.0x10 ⁻⁴ | - | - | 3.3x10 ⁻³ | - | - |
| | | LTNP-N (64) | 4.7x10 ⁻² | - | - | ns | - | - |
| | | LTNP-C (79) | 3.0x10 ⁻⁴ | - | - | 1.4x10 ⁻³ | - | - |
| | | EC (32) | 3.7x10 ⁻² | - | - | 4.8x10 ⁻² | - | - |
| R3 | HLA-A24 | LTNP (125) | 2.5x10 ⁻³ | - | - | 6.9x10 ⁻³ | - | - |
| | | LTNP-N (61) | 1.3x10 ⁻² | - | - | 2.1x10 ⁻² | - | - |
| | | LTNP-C (75) | $2.6x10^{-3}$ | - | - | 6.9x10 ⁻³ | - | - |

Table 4. Summary and statistics for differences in frequencies of the 16 genotypes and alleles associated with protection or disease progression described in this report. Statistics apply to comparisons among distinct subcategories of Spanish LTNP patients, and with other groups of Spanish HIV patients and healthy donors.

(Continued)

Table 4. (Continued)

| | SNP / HLA allele | Group ^a | | p-value ^a | | | FDR ^b | |
|----|------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----|----------------------|------------------|----|
| | | | HD | AIDS | ТР | HD | AIDS | ТР |
| R4 | HLA-B08 | LTNP (128) | 3.6x10 ⁻³ | - | - | 8.6x10 ⁻³ | - | - |
| | | LTNP-C (79) | 2.4x10 ⁻² | - | - | 3.5x10 ⁻² | - | - |
| R5 | HLA-A29 | LTNP (125) | 1.1x10 ⁻² | - | - | 1.8x10 ⁻² | - | - |

^aGenotypes or alleles are labelled P for 'protection' or R for 'risk' depending on whether their frequency is higher or lower in the indicated LTNP population. respectively. and roughly numerically ordered from most protective and with the highest statistical power. P1. and from most risky and with the highest statistical significance. R1.

^b Only statistics for significant differences are listed (p<0.05); ns, not significant.

^c Novel genetic factors described in this report in association with LTNP condition are framed.

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clearly indicating that LTNP is a population that has successfully undergone selection under the selective pressure of the HIV epidemics.

Discussion

Several host genetic factors have been associated with HIV-1 disease progression in different cohorts of LTNP, typical progressors or rapid progressors, when compared with HIV seronegative individuals [1–25]. The present study aims to investigate the role of genetic factors in a large (n = 130) Spanish cohort of LTNP. However, the LTNP are a heterogeneous population consisting of HIV-1 infected individuals showing different phenotypes regarding their capacity to control viral replication. In this regard, the analysis has been extended to a conscientious stratification of LTNP, according to their VL, into elite controllers (EC), controllers (LTNP-C), viremic non-controller LTNP (LTNP-N) and individuals losing the LTNP status over time (ExLTNP).

Our analysis of the Spanish HIV-1 LTNP cohort and control healthy and infected populations, altogether representing 846 individuals, reveals 14 significant genetic factors. Nine of them are more frequent in the LTNP population, and thus qualify as factors that contribute to disease control and to LTNP status; in rough order of decreasing protective potency and statistical power these are the following alleles or genotypes: HLA-B57, *HCP5* TG rs2395029 SNP, HLA bw4/bw4 (p<0.0001, see individual details and summary in Table 4), HLA-B52, HLA-B27, *CCR2* GA/AA rs1799864 SNP (p<0.01,), 5'HLA-C CC/CT rs9264942 SNP, HLA-A03 and HLA-B39 (0.01<p<0.05). Protective alleles/genotypes range each in frequency among the LTNP population from 7% to 30%, supporting the notion that a large proportion of the LTNP phenotype may be determined by accumulation of favorable genetic traits, rather by a single strongly protective factor. Conversely, 5 genetic factors are less frequently found in LTNP and appear to represent factors favoring disease progression; in rough order of decreasing risk and statistical power these are the following alleles or genotypes: HLA bw6/ bw6, HLA-B18 (p<0.001), HLA-A24, HLA-B08, (p<0.01) and HLA-A29(p<0.05).

Two out of the 14 factors reported in <u>Table 4</u> are described for the first time to our knowledge in firm association with any type of HIV susceptibility to infection or disease progression and, specifically, in association with the LTNP condition. Both are unfavorable HLA alleles, HLA-B08 and -A29. In addition, another 3 factors that have been found associated with other HIV conditions are described here for the first time in association with LTNP, including the protective HLA-B39 and the risk factors HLA-B18 and -A24. Furthermore, the positive association with LTNP of two more alleles, HLA-A03 and HLA-B52, for which very limited evidence is published, is confirmed with the Spanish LTNP cohort. In the natural history of HIV

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infection, several HLA class I alleles have been associated consistently with HIV progression, especially HLA-B alleles [10, 12, 14, 22, 31–34], and notably, we identify here novel HLA-B as well as HLA-A alleles. Identification of several new genetic associations when compared with studies on a geographically close population as the French cohort [35] stresses the importance of assembling and studying such cohorts of patients that control HIV infection, in spite of the scarcity of such patients. It also reveals the importance of thorough studies on novel cohorts such as the Spanish one reported here. Among other factors, one possible reason for the

| | Group (n) | | | Genotype | Genotype distribution | | | p-va | p-values ^a | | FDR ^b | |
|-------|-------------|-----|-------|----------|-----------------------|-----|-------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------------|--|
| | | n | % | n | % | n | % | bw4/bw4 | bw6/bw6 | bw4/bw4 | bw6/bw6 | |
| HLA-B | | bw- | 4/bw4 | bw4 | /bw6 | bw6 | i/bw6 | | | | | |
| | HD (421) | 69 | 16.4 | 239 | 56.8 | 113 | 26.8 | - | - | - | - | |
| | LTNP (128) | 45 | 35.2 | 71 | 55.5 | 12 | 9.4 | 1.1x10 ⁻⁵ | 2.0x10 ⁻⁵ | $1.2x10^{-4}$ | 1.0x10 ⁻⁴ | |
| | ExLTNP (32) | 10 | 31.3 | 17 | 53.1 | 5 | 15.6 | 0.049 | ns | ns | ns | |
| | LTNP-N (64) | 22 | 34.4 | 38 | 59.4 | 4 | 6.3 | 0.002 | 1.2x10 ⁻⁴ | 0.003 | 2.4x10 ⁻⁴ | |
| | LTNP-C (79) | 29 | 36.7 | 44 | 55.7 | 6 | 7.6 | 8.8x10 ⁻⁵ | 8.4x10 ⁻⁵ | $2.1x10^{-4}$ | $2.2x10^{-4}$ | |
| | EC (32) | 13 | 40.6 | 16 | 50 | 3 | 9.4 | 0.002 | 0.034 | 0.003 | 0.042 | |

Table 5. Frequency comparison of HLA bw4 and bw6 allele groups between HD and LTNP subcategories.

HD: healthy donors; TP: typical progressors; AIDS: HIV patients with AIDS; LTNP: long term non progressors; ExLTNP: patients who were LTNP for 10 years but thereafter failed to fulfill any of the inclusion criteria; LTNP-N: viremic LTNP with VL >10.000 copies/ml; LTNP-C: LTNP with VL <2.000 copies/ml; EC: elite controllers with undetectable VL.

^aThe presence of bw4/bw4 or bw6/bw6 genotypes in different categories of LTNP subcategories compared with healthy donors (HD) was calculated using Fisher's exact test (p<0.05 were considered statistically significant; ns. not significant)

^bFalse discovery rate (FDR) correction for multiple testing (alpha = 0.1 were considered significant. ns. not significant).

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novelty of our data may relate to the high proportion of intravenous drug users among the Spanish LTNP compared with the majority of men who have sex with men (MSM) included in the French LTNP cohort.

The novel detrimental associations of HLA-B08 and HLA-A29 with maintenance of the LTNP status have little precedent in the literature. HLA-B08 within a common Western haplotype is frequently associated with fast progression of HIV disease, rapid CD4 T lymphocyte decline in adults and with increased mother to infant transmission [32,36,37], but the association has rarely been individually ascribed to HLA-B08. For HLA-A29 only a non-significant trend has been reported [38]. This negative association may interestingly be related to the poor recognition by A29-restricted T lymphocyte clones of viral sequence variants [39]. The large Spanish LTNP cohort data thus presents solid evidence for the first time on the negative association of these two HLA alleles with the LTNP status.



Fig 3. Individuals with a minimum of one protective or one risk factor for maintaining LTNP status: Frequency comparison between HD and LTNP. From top to bottom, the percentage of healthy controls and LTNP patients is indicated that have at least one protective HLA allele, at least one protective HLA allele or SNP factor, or at least one HLA risk allele, as listed in <u>Table 4</u>. ****, p< 0.0001. OR (95% confidence interval): 0.19 (0.12–0.30); 0.17 (0.09–0.31); 3.8 (2.4–6.1), respectively, from top to bottom. Stratification into LTNP subcategories did not provide additional information, as they were very homogeneous; p value was also <0.0001 for all comparisons between HD and each subcategory.

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Concerning the three HLA alleles previously reported only in HIV patients other than LTNP, the effect of HLA-B39, which is identified here as a protective allele for the Spanish LTNP cohort, to our knowledge for the first time in association with LTNP, appears to depend on the study, the geographical area or the HIV-infected population. HLA-B39 was described as a risk allele in smaller populations of Argentinian HIV⁺ subjects [40] and of Indian serodiscordant couples [41], while, more in line with our results, as an allele associated with lower VL in Zambian HIV infected patients [42]. The second allele associated in this cohort for the first time with LTNP, HLA-A24, is described here as an unfavorable allele for the LTNP condition, and it was also early associated with rapid CD4 T lymphocyte decline [36] and with susceptibility in adults [43], promoting selection of cytotoxic T-lymphocyte escape variants in Japan [44, 45]. Whether the detrimental role of HLA-A24 for LTNP described here in the Spanish population is related to T-lymphocyte escape also in LTNP patients is currently unknown and warrants investigation. Finally, HLA-B18 was the strongest and most significant detrimental factor for the Spanish LTNP population. This HLA allele has been widely studied in HIV infected populations other than LTNP, and its favorable [38, 41] or risk [40, 46] contribution to diverse aspects of HIV disease is variable and at least seems to depend on the virus clade.

Further, HLA-A03 has been described in one report in association with French LTNP [35]. This early observation of positive association of HLA-A03 with LTNP is now confirmed with our larger and stricter Spanish LTNP cohort. Otherwise, A03 has also occasionally been associated with populations of HIV-infected patients other than LTNP [37, 47]. As for HLA-A03, we also describe a significant association of the HLA-B52 allele with delayed disease progression in the Spanish cohort of LTNP patients, confirming an international HIV controllers study [22] and a single earlier report weakly associating HLA-B52 with non-progression in a small Brazilian cohort of HIV-1 infected individuals [48].

Out of the 14 factors identified here in positive or negative association with Spanish LTNP, the remaining 7 factors were previously established, and our data are confirmatory. Previous studies have associated low HIV-1 viremia and prolonged survival with HLA-B57 [7, 10] and HLA-B27 [35] in HIV LTNP patients, and it is assumed that this is due to the antigen presentation by these alleles of conserved viral epitopes contributing to viral fitness. LTNP are also characterized by the SNP rs2395029 located at *HCP5* [18–21, 23], which is in tight linkage disequilibrium with the HLA-B*5701 allele [13]. The fact that these HLA-B alleles display the public HLA epitope bw4 is thought to underlie the previously described and here confirmed positive role of bw4/bw4 homozygosity [14] and the converse negative role of the bw6/bw6 genotype. Interestingly, when considering HLA supertypes [49], the LTNP-associated protective HLA alleles described here clustered together in some HLA supertypes (A03, B7, B27, B58 and B62 supertypes), and segregated away from the supertypes of risk alleles (A1, A24 and B44 supertypes). As the supertypes are based on HLA antigen presentation function to cytotoxic CD8⁺ T lymphocytes, this could possibly underlie the functional mechanism for their selective association in HIV-1 infection.

The present study confirms the strong protective effect for Spanish LTNP of *HCP5* 3'UTR TG rs2395029, *CCR2* GA/AA rs1799864 and 5'*HLA-C* CC/CT rs9264942 SNPs.

When LTNP were stratified, gradual increases of the frequencies of favorable *HCP5*, HLA-B57, HLA-A03, *CCR2* and bw4/bw4 alleles and genotypes were concomitantly observed with increasing HIV-1 control capacity, peaking at LTNP-C and EC populations, confirming a trend previously assumed for some of them in other studies that analyzed a very limited number of LTNP patients [50]. Conversely, the strongly unfavorable bw6/bw6 genotype shows a mild inverse correlation with control of VL. However, this study shows that there is no such correlation of low VL with protective 5'*HLA-C*, as published [51], nor with CCR5 Δ 32 deletion, and questions including these two SNP as markers for reduced VL [50]. While the *CCR5* Δ 32

deletion has extensively been confirmed to contribute to preventing initial HIV infection [1], these data may suggest that, once infection is established in patients, it does not contribute to maintaining a profound LTNP status as strongly as HCP5, HLA-B57, -A03, CCR2, or bw4/ bw4 genotypes may do.

The classification of HIV-1 infected patients based on clinical data includes LTNP, typical progressors and rapid progressors. However, this classification can be enriched incorporating the VL measurement to define a more realistic description of the LTNP status with the subcategories included in the present study, i.e. EC-LTNP, LTNP-C, LTNP-N and ExLTNP. The genetic factors influencing the LTNP status have widely been studied, even from a genomewide perspective [18-21]. However, the control of HIV-1 replication and the delayed disease progression simultaneously observed in EC-LTNP and LTNP-C have been poorly characterized. In this regard, the present study provides new clues about the effect of known factors influencing control and resistance to HIV-1 such as HCP5, CCR2, HLA-B57 and -A03 in EC-LTNP and LTNP-C compared with the rest of LTNP. On the other hand, well-documented genetic factors associated to LTNP status such as CCR5 rs333 or 5'HLA-C do not seem to have any additive effect in the EC-LTNP or LTNP-C condition with respect to the rest of LTNP. Further studies are required to discern whether the EC-LTNP and LTNP-C statuses can be considered as an accumulation of several factors previously associated with EC or LTNP or as the presence of specific unknown associations with the simultaneous observation of both phenotypes.

The fact that with new cohorts like the large multicentric and stratified Spanish ones it is still possible to identify significant associations of the LTNP with 5 new HLA alleles (one protective and 4 detrimental for the LTNP condition) underscores the strong influence of HLA on viral control. It is still open whether especially the most significant unfavorable HLA-B18 allele could play a direct functional effect on control of HIV and in long-term stability of infected LTNP patients.

Supporting information

S1 Table. Primers and probes employed in the determination of rs333 and rs1801157. (DOCX)

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Supporting information

SI Table. Primers and probes employed in the determination of rs333 and rs1801157.

| Gene | Polymorphism | Primer/probe | Sequence |
|-------|--------------|--------------|---|
| CCR5 | rs333 | Forward | 5'AAGGTCTTCATTACACCTGCAGC3' |
| | | Reverse | 5'AGCAGCGGCAGGACCA3' |
| | | allele 1 | 5'FAM-ACAGTCAGTATCAATTCTGGAAGAATTTCCTA3' |
| | | allele 2 | 5'VIC-TCTCATTTTCCATACATTAAAGATAGTCATCTTTA3' |
| SDF-1 | rs1801157 | Forward | 5'CGATCAACCTGGGCAAAGCC3' |
| | | Reverse | 5'AGCTTTGGTCCTGAGAGTCC3' |
| | | allele 1 | 5'FAM-TGGGAGCCGGGTCTGCCTCT3' |
| | | allele 2 | 5'VIC-ACATGGGAGCCAGGTCTGCCTCTT3' |
| | | | |

3.2. Artículo II: Association of a single nucleotide polymorphism in the *UBXN6* gene with long-term non-progression phenotype in HIV-positive individuals

En línea con los estudios de variantes genéticas relacionadas al fenotipo LTNP (Artículo I), decidimos abordar un estudio a nivel genómico de este grupo de pacientes, con el objetivo de adquirir un mayor conocimiento de los factores implicados en el control natural de la infección. Estudios de GWAS previos han determinado que variantes en genes que codifican las regiones HLA (*HLA-B*, *HCP5*), están más representados en pacientes LTNP. Por tanto, en el Artículo II, con el fin de encontrar nuevas variantes genéticas asociadas a este fenotipo, realizamos por primera vez el genotipado de exoma en pacientes de la cohorte española LTNP-RIS.

El presente artículo muestra que la frecuencia de los genotipos CT/TT del SNP rs1127888 del gen *UBXN6* es mayor en los pacientes LTNPs al compararlos con poblaciones control de individuos sanos y progresores típicos, además de las poblaciones europeas de los proyectos 1000 Genomas y el Exome Variant Server americano. Además, se pudo determinar una alta asociación de otros polimorfismos previamente reportados en genes como *HCP5* y *HLA-B*. Experimentos posteriores determinan la relación de UBNX6 con la distribución y expresión de CAV-1 en la célula, y su asociación con la infección por el VIH-1.

Durante el desarrollo de esta investigación llevé a cabo gran parte del trabajo experimental y contribuí al diseño de experimentos. Realicé la estandarización del silenciamiento del gen *UBNX6* mediante ARN de interferencia, tanto en la línea celular HeLa como en cultivos primarios de células dendríticas y macrófagos. También realicé la producción de virus (NL4.3-Ren, JR-Ren) y los ensayos de infectividad para determinar el efecto del silenciamento de UBXN6 en la infección. Realicé el diseño de los cebadores para confirmar el genotipado del gen *UBXN6* en las muestras estudiadas mediante secuenciación. Finalmente, llevé a cabo parte del análisis de los datos y contribuí a la escritura del artículo detallando y discutiendo los resultados obtenidos.

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Original article

Association of a single nucleotide polymorphism in the *ubxn6* gene with long-term non-progression phenotype in HIV-positive individuals

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: The long-term non-progressors (LTNPs) are a heterogeneous group of HIV-positive individuals characterized by their ability to maintain high CD4⁺ T-cell counts and partially control viral replication for years in the absence of antiretroviral therapy. The present study aims to identify host single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) associated with non-progression in a cohort of 352 individuals. Methods: DNA microarrays and exome sequencing were used for genotyping about 240 000 functional polymorphisms throughout more than 20 000 human genes. The allele frequencies of 85 LTNPs were compared with a control population. SNPs associated with LTNPs were confirmed in a population of typical progressors. Functional analyses in the affected gene were carried out through knockdown experiments in HeLa-P4, macrophages and dendritic cells.

Results: Several SNPs located within the major histocompatibility complex region previously related to LTNPs were confirmed in this new cohort. The SNP rs1127888 (UBXN6) surpassed the statistical significance of these markers after Bonferroni correction ($q = 2.11 \times 10^{-6}$). An uncommon allelic frequency of rs1127888 among LTNPs was confirmed by comparison with typical progressors and other publicly available populations. UBXN6 knockdown experiments caused an increase in CAV1 expression and its accumulation in the plasma membrane. In vitro infection of different cell types with HIV-1 replicationcompetent recombinant viruses caused a reduction of the viral replication capacity compared with their corresponding wild-type cells expressing UBXN6.

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Conclusions: A higher prevalence of Ala31Thr in UBXN6 was found among LTNPs within its N-terminal region, which is crucial for UBXN6/VCP protein complex formation. UBXN6 knockdown affected CAV1 turnover and HIV-1 replication capacity. **F. Díez-Fuertes, Clin Microbiol Infect 2020;26:107** © 2019 Published by Elsevier Ltd on behalf of European Society of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases.

Introduction

Disease progression in HIV-1 infected individuals is a complex mechanism governed by viral markers and host immune genetic factors [1]. On the virus side, several authors have described the long-term non-progressor (LTNP) condition as a consequence of the infection with attenuated viruses, showing critical mutations in vpr. rev or nef [2-4]. On the host side, few genetic markers have been associated with the LTNP condition, showing particularly strong associations with the human leucocyte antigen (HLA) class I molecules HLA-B5701 and HLA-B27 in Caucasian individuals [5], the chemokine receptors CCR5 and CCR2 [6,7], variants of CCR5 and CXCR4 chemokines, such as RANTES and CXCL12 [8,9], the antiretroviral restriction factor APOBEC3G [10], the restriction factor TRIM5a [11] or the epistasis of inhibitory killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptor KIR3DL1 with molecules of the HLA-Bw4 family [12]. However, the predictive power of all these markers is limited and can explain only a small proportion of all the genetic variability found in LTNP individuals.

Several genome-wide analyses (GWAs) have been published to identify new host determinants associated with AIDS progression, including the study of cohorts such as Euro-CHAVI [13], GRIV [14], MACS [15], ACS [16] and GISHEAL [17] as well as different metaanalysis of European and American cohorts [18–20]. The single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) rs2395029 located in HCP5 is the only polymorphism associated with the LTNP phenotype and reaching genome-wide significance (GWS) in at least more than two of these cohorts/multicohorts analyses. This SNP is in absolute linkage disequilibrium (LD) with the HLA-B*5701 allele [14]. Other SNPs reaching GWS in concrete studies have not been confirmed by others. These SNPs are mainly located within the major histocompatibility complex (MHC) region in genes such as *ZNRD1*, *RNF39*, *C6orf48*, *HLA-B* and *MICA*, but also in non-MHC genes (i.e. *PROX1* and *PARD3B*) [13–20].

These studies interrogate between 300 000 and 10⁶ SNPs along the whole-genome employing different technologies from Illumina and Affymetrix [13–20]. The strategy followed in the present study was to interrogate a similar number of SNPs (>240 000) but only in functional exome variants, including non-synonymous SNPs and polymorphisms in splice sites, stop variants and in promoter regions. Thus, the aim of the present study is to sift functional variants associated with the LTNP condition by genotyping a cohort of 352 individuals, including LTNPs and a control population (CP). This analysis has allowed the confirmation of different previously published genetic markers found in other European and American cohorts of Caucasian LTNPs, specifically those located in the MHC region (i.e. HCP5 and HLA genes). The association of the SNP rs1127888 with the LTNP condition is the main discovery of the present work, validated by the comparison with a Spanish population of HIV-positive patients with a typical pattern of disease progression. Functional analyses silencing UBXN6 expression were carried out to clarify its role in HIV-1 immunopathogenesis. UBXN6 silencing results in changes in CAV1 expression, an essential protein in the organization of lipid rafts and caveolae. Through the caveolin-1 binding motif in the transmembrane gp41, HIV binds to CAV1 and penetrates plasma membranes [21].

Methods

Study population

Samples from patients were kindly provided by the HIV-BioBank integrated in the Spanish Research Network (RIS). Samples were processed following current procedures and frozen immediately after they were received. All patients participating in the study gave their informed consent and protocols were approved by institutional ethics committees (Instituto de Salud Carlos III. CEI PI 10 2011v3). A total of 352 individuals were included in the analysis. 85 LTNPs from the Spanish LTNP-RIS cohort and 267 control individuals. The LTNP individuals maintain CD4 counts over 500 cells/mm³ and viral loads (VL <10 000 copies/mL) for at least 10 years from infection in the absence of ART. The CP was not selected for any particular parameter other than the Spanish origin. A second group of 58 HIV-positive individuals with a typical pattern of disease progression was used to sequence the region containing rs1127888 and to compare its frequency with the LTNP group. Typical progressors (TPs) were selected by a CD4⁺ T-cell loss between 50 and 75 cells/mm³ per year for at least 3 consecutive years.

Exome genotyping

Genomic DNA from all the HIV-positive individuals was extracted from 10^7 peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) with an AllPrep DNA/RNA Mini kit (Qiagen). Exome genotyping was performed with Illumina Infinium BeadChip technology. The genotypes of the control population of 267 seronegative individuals were obtained by exome sequencing [22]. The rs1127888 (UBXN6) genotypes were confirmed by an in-house PCR amplification and sequencing employing the primers 5'-CCACGGTTGCTCATGTGACTT-3' and 5'-GTCAAGGTGCCTTCACCTCAG-3' to obtain a 582-bp amplicon.

Population-based association studies

The genotype of the 85 LTNPs was obtained for 247 722 SNPs. All the individuals were genotyped in at least 95% of the positions included in the analysis. The estimation of pairwise identity by descent was calculated for two individuals genotyped twice to confirm the reproducibility of the method. A Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium test was assayed and all the SNPs in disequilibrium (p < 0.005) in the control population were discarded. Finally, the presence of outliers that are not of European ancestry was assessed by principal components analysis [23].

The case-control association studies were carried out by a Fisher exact test of allelic association (p-value) and corrected for multiple tests by the Bonferroni's method (q-values). The LD was calculated according to the genotypes of the 503 Europeans sequenced in the 1000 Genomes Project Phase 3. The data were obtained from the EBI ftp site, and LD calculations were inferred for a window of 200 kb with VCFtools. The statistical power of the study was calculated for the SNP rs1127888 as the probability of detecting a variant assumed to cause the LTNP phenotype. The statistical power was computed using a web browser program

(http://osse.bii.a-star.edu.sg/index.php) specifying the sample size and the minor allele frequencies obtained in LTNP and healthy populations with a significance level of 2.0×10^{-4} .

Cell cultures

HeLa cells engineered to express CD4 and CXCR4 (HeLa–P4) were seeded in DMEM (Gibco) supplemented with 5% (v/v) fetal bovine serum (FBS), geneticine (0.5 mg/mL, Gibco), gentamicine (50 µg/mL, Gibco) and puromycine (1 µg/mL, Invivogen). Cells were cultured at 37°C in a 5% CO₂ humidified atmosphere and split twice a week. We evaluated the infection in human dendritic cells (DCs) and macrophages, because CAV1 is the major coat protein responsible for caveolae assembly and is highly expressed in these cell types [24]. Primary cells were generated and cultured as previously described [25].

Plasmids and viral stock production

The vector pNL4.3Ren was generated by cloning a *Renilla* luciferase reporter gene in the HIV-1 proviral clone pNL4.3. The pJR-Ren plasmid was generated by cloning gp160 from the JR-FL clone (R5 tropism) in place of the NL4.3 env gene in pNL4.3Ren. Infectious viral supernatants were obtained from calcium phosphate transfection on HEK293T cells of pNL4.3Ren and pJR-Ren.

UBXN6 knockdown

A mix of endonuclease-prepared small interfering RNAs (esiRNA) against human UBXN6 were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich Inc. (MISSION® esiRNA) to silence UBXN6 expression. Non-targeting siRNA or esiRNA against UBXN6 was transfected into HeLa–P4 cells, macrophages or DCs using HiPerfect reactive from Qiagen Inc. following the manufacturer's recommendations. Briefly, HeLa–P4 cells, macrophages or DCs were seeded into 24-well plates and 100 ng of siRNAs and 3 μ L of HiPerfect were used for each transfection. Immunoblotting, immunofluorescence, detection of HIV-1 core antigens by flow cytometry and the measurement of luciferase activity were carried out as previously described [25]. The antibodies employed for these experiments were a mouse

Table 1

Top single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) associations to AIDS long-term non-progression

| SNP | Location | Gene | Consequence ^a | Position in protein | SIFT ^b | PolyPhen ^c | р | q ^d |
|-------------|-------------|---------|------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| rs1127888 | 19:4454086 | UBXN6 | Missense variant | A31T | 0.33 | Benign | 7.34×10^{-11} | 2.11×10^{-6} |
| rs3819299 | 6:31354590 | HLA-B | Non-coding transcript exon variant | _ | _ | _ | 2.89×10^{-6} | 1.22×10^{-4} |
| rs2395029 | 6:31464003 | HCP5 | Non-coding transcript exon variant | - | _ | _ | 1.98×10^{-5} | 7.37×10^{-4} |
| rs2301734 | 19:36084743 | WDR62 | Splice region variant | T547 | _ | _ | 2.41×10^{-5} | $8.81 	imes 10^{-4}$ |
| rs667859 | 8:2963223 | CSMD1 | Splice region variant | L2569 | _ | _ | 2.79×10^{-5} | 1.01×10^{-3} |
| rs9368699 | 6:31802541 | C6orf48 | 5 prime UTR variant | - | _ | _ | 3.29×10^{-5} | 1.17×10^{-3} |
| rs2306242 | 4:849932 | GAK | Missense variant | K1265R | 0.09 | Benign | 3.29×10^{-5} | 1.17×10^{-3} |
| rs444772 | 8:54626497 | RP1 | Missense variant | R872H | 0.01 | Benign | 4.69×10^{-5} | 1.62×10^{-3} |
| rs3796375 | 3:45967298 | FYCO1 | Missense variant | A679V | 0.04 | Possibly damaging | 5.01×10^{-5} | 1.70×10^{-3} |
| rs34822421 | 11:563400 | RASSF7 | Missense variant | P319L | 0.88 | Benign | 5.03×10^{-5} | 1.70×10^{-3} |
| rs75370284 | 11:78210302 | USP35 | Missense variant | R816H | 0 | Possibly damaging | 5.03×10^{-5} | 1.70×10^{-3} |
| rs142030651 | 22:41117723 | EP300 | Missense variant | G211S | _ | Unknown | 5.03×10^{-5} | 1.70×10^{-3} |
| rs204900 | 6:32088803 | TNXB | Missense variant | S921A | 0.02 | Benign | 6.41×10^{-5} | 2.11×10^{-3} |
| rs822431 | 1:156932489 | LRRC71 | Missense variant | S503A | 0.1 | Possibly damaging | 7.65×10^{-5} | 2.48×10^{-3} |
| rs2302607 | 16:8635267 | METTL22 | Missense variant | R205H | 0 | Probably damaging | 8.14×10^{-5} | 2.62×10^{-3} |
| rs7249069 | 19:8333122 | KANK3 | Missense variant | E610K | 0.58 | Possibly damaging | 9.08×10^{-5} | 2.90×10^{-3} |

The SNPs with higher p-values in the LTNP/CP association study are shown. The table includes the location of each SNP, the gene affected and the position within the gene, the most severe consequence and the effect prediction of the amino acid substitution (SIFT and PolyPhen) and the uncorrected p-value obtained for the analysis and their corresponding p-value after Bonferroni correction (q-value).

^a Most severe consequence.

^b SIFT score ranges from 0 to 1. The amino acid substitution is predicted damaging if the score is <0.05 and tolerated if the score is <0.05.

^c PolyPhen prediction of SNPs on protein function and structure.

^d Bonferroni correction for multiple testing.

anti-UBXN6 antibody (5C3-1, Abcam Inc.), a rabbit anti-Caveolin-1 antibody (N20, sc-894, Santa Cruz Biotechnology) and a FITC-conjugated human anti-Gag/p24 (KC57, Beckman Coulter).

Statistical analyses

The case—control association analyses between groups of individuals, Hardy—Weinberg equilibrium tests, Fisher exact tests (p-values) and Bonferroni corrections for multiple testing (q-values) were assayed by PLINK software [26]. Analysis of sample stratification by EIGENSTRAT package was carried out by a collection of perl scripts in Unix environments [23]. The Shapiro—Wilk test was used to test the normality of the relative infectivity obtained and Mann—Whitney or *t*-tests to detect differences between conditions in R software.

Results

The SNP rs1127888 is associated with LTNP phenotype

The main difference in the comparison of the allelic frequencies in LTNPs and CP was found in the SNP rs1127888 (q = 2.11×10^{-6}) on chromosome 19, position 4 454 086 (Table 1). The SNP rs1127888 is located in position 216 of the transcript encoding UBXN6 protein, causing the missense variant A31T in the N-terminal region of the protein. The variation effect of A31T change was predicted as a tolerated variation on UBXN6 protein function (Table 1). A statistical power of 80.3% at the 2.0×10^{-4} significance level was reached for rs1127888 using the sample size included in the study and the allelic frequencies observed.

The frequencies of the SNP rs1127888 located in UBXN6 (which encodes the UBX domain protein 6) were confirmed by sequencing. The comparison with the European population of 1000 Genomes Project ($p = 2.82 \times 10^{-5}$) and the European–American population of NHLBI Exome Sequencing Project ($p = 3.31 \times 10^{-5}$) confirmed an uncommon allelic frequency of rs1127888 in the LTNP population (Fig. 1). These frequencies were also compared with a population of 58 HIV-infected individuals with a typical pattern of disease progression. No differences were found between the genotypic frequencies in TP and the rest of the control populations (Fig. 1).

F. Díez-Fuertes et al. / Clinical Microbiology and Infection 26 (2020) 107-114 Α . rs1127888 10 (q=2.11x10⁻⁶) 8 $p = 5 \times 10^{-8}$ (*a*)01001-6 • rs3819299 (q=1.22x10⁻⁴) p=2x10⁻⁵ rs2395029 (q=7.37x10⁻⁴ 4 2 0 g 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 21 2 4 6 Chromosome



Fig. 1. Long-term non-progressor (LTNP)/control population (CP) association study and allelic frequencies of rs1127888 in different populations. Manhattan plot showing the p-values obtained for each SNP analyzed in the LTNP/CP association study (A). The barplot shows genotypic frequencies of rs1127888 obtained for LTNP population, CP, typical progressors (TPs), the European-American population of the NHLBI Exome Sequencing Project (ESP-EA) and the European super population of the 1000 Genomes Project Phase 3 (B).

Statistically significant differences were found comparing the frequencies obtained for LTNP and TP ($p = 1.4 \times 10^{-2}$).

The genotypic frequencies of all the SNPs annotated in Ensembl in exon 2 of UBXN6 were investigated by sequencing a 582-bp amplicon (see Methods) and were compared with those of the CP. A statistically significant association was found at rs11909 (p $= 1.5 \times 10^{-3}$), a SNP in partial LD with rs1127888 ($r^2 = 0.25/D' = 1$), located in Ala58 of UBXN6 (Fig. 2). The mutation of this alanine to leucine completely abrogates the interaction of UBXN6 with VCP and affects CAV1 trafficking [27].

Other genetic markers associated with AIDS long-term nonprogression

The SNP rs3819299, which is related with HLA-B (Table 1), was also associated with the LTNP condition (q = 1.22×10^{-4}). This SNP is in strong LD ($r^2 \ge 0.9$) with several SNPs located in *HLA-B* and within a 20-kbp region located between HLA-B and HCP5/MICA, where several processed pseudogenes are annotated (please see supplementary material). The analysis also confirmed the protective role of the HCP5 rs2395029-G marker (q = 7.37×10^{-4}). Based

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| 4 | SNP | Position | Distance | Gene | Туре | D´ |
|---|------------|----------|----------|--------|-----------------|-------|
| | rs11909 | 4454003 | +83 | UBXN6 | Exon | 1 |
| | rs72990643 | 4454736 | +653 | UBXN6 | Intron | 1 |
| | rs12459922 | 4455862 | +1779 | UBXN6 | Intron | 1 |
| | rs11670503 | 4458063 | +3980 | - | lincRNA | 1 |
| | rs760369 | 4449287 | -4796 | UBXN6 | Retained intron | 1 |
| | rs11666856 | 4437450 | -16633 | CHAF1A | Intron | 0.995 |
| | rs78869060 | 4444742 | -9341 | CHAF1A | 3'UTR | 0.995 |
| | - | 4444654 | -9429 | CHAF1A | 3'UTR | 0.99 |



Fig. 2. Linkage disequilibrium (LD) analysis of rs1127888 and transcript structure of UBXN6 gene. A 582-bp amplicon including rs1127888 was sequenced in long-term nonprogressors (LTNPs) and typical progressors (TPs). The correlation coefficient (D') of rs1127888 with all the single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) included in this amplicon was calculated for the European super population of the 1000 Genomes Project Phase 3. The SNPs with higher values of D' are showed in the table (A). The transcript structure of UBXN6 gene is shown along with the location of the functional domains PUB, UBX and VIM (VCP interacting motif). The location of rs1127888 and rs11909 within exon 2 of UBXN6 as well as the location of several residues important for VCP/UBXN6 complex formation are indicated (according to [27,28]). Differences in rs11909 genotype frequencies obtained for LTNP and CP is also included (p = 0.0015) (B).

on the LD analysis, rs2395029 has a strong correlation with several markers at *HCP5* and within the 20-kbp region located between *HLA-B* and *HCP5/MICA*, but not with rs3819299 (please see supplementary material). Another genetic marker located within the 5'-UTR of C6orf48 (rs9368699) was associated with nopprogression (q = 1.17 × 10⁻³), supporting the results obtained by other authors [16,19]. The SNP rs9368699 is in partial LD with rs2395029 (r² = 0.615; D' = 0.856), but not with rs3819299 (r² = 0; D' = 0.093).

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UBXN6-knockdown modulates CAV1 expression and its cellular location

CAV1 is the major constituent of a special form of lipid rafts named caveolae and UBXN6 is involved in CAV1 expression and recycling. The effect of UBXN6-silencing in CAV1 expression and cellular distribution was assayed by Western blot and immunofluorescence. Western blot analyses confirmed that the expression of UBXN6 dropped 84% in cells treated with UBXN6-siRNA compared with cells treated with non-sense siRNA (Fig. 3). Concurrently, a 33% boost in CAV1 expression was observed in UBXN6-siRNA cells in comparison with non-sense siRNA treatment. An accumulation of CAV1 in cell periphery of cells treated with UBXN6-siRNA was observed by immunofluorescence compared with cells treated with non-sense siRNA (Fig. 3). UBXN6 knockdown reduces HIV-1 replication

Decreased recycling and CAV1 accumulation in cell periphery could affect HIV-1 infectivity. To test this effect, different cell types treated with UBXN6-siRNA were infected with recombinant viruses expressing a reporter gene and compared with control cells. The relative luciferase activity (RLA) of HeLa-P4 cells previously treated with UBXN6-siRNA was reduced 19.2% compared with non-sense siRNA after the infection with the replication-competent NL4-3Ren virus (p = 0.018; Fig. 4). The role of UBXN6 silencing in macrophages and DCs after infection with the R5 tropic virus IR-Ren was also explored. The RLA was reduced 34.2% in DCs treated with UBXN6-siRNA compared with nonSense-siRNA (p = 0.003) (Fig. 4). In the case of UBXN6-knockdown macrophages, the RLA was reduced a mean of 16.6% compared with non-sense siRNA (p = 0.031) (Fig. 4). The percentage of cells expressing p24 precursors measured by flow cytometry was lower in cells treated with UBXN6-siRNA (76.5% compared with 87% of cells treated with non-sense siRNA). This result was consistent with the lower RLA observed in cells treated with UBXN6-siRNA.

Discussion

The association of SNPs with LTNP status has been analysed extensively with genome-wide microarrays. The leading role of MHC markers in the natural delay of AIDS progression observed in LTNP has been repeatedly reported and confirmed once again in the

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Fig. 3. Knockdown of UBXN6 and implications in CAV1 expression. The expression of UBXN6, CAV1 and ACTB proteins were detected by Western blot with specific antibodies for each treatment (A). The expression of UBXN6 dropped 84% in HeLa–P4 cells treated with the specific siRN4 whereas CAV1 expression was increased 33% in these cells (B). Representative images of HeLa–P4 cells treated with non-sense siRNA (C) and UBXN6-siRNA (D) obtained by indirect immunofluorescence using specific antibodies against UBXN6 and CAV1 and secondary antibodies conjugated with Alexa Fluor (red for UBXN6 and green for CAV1). Nuclei were stained with DAPI (blue).



Fig. 4. Knockdown of UBXN6 and implications in HIV-1 replication capacity. Luciferase activity on HeLa–P4 (A), DCs (B) and macrophages (C) previously treated with nonSensesiRNA or UBXN6-siRNA and infected with NL4.3Ren (A) or JR-Ren (B and C) at 48 hr post infection. The relative luciferase activity obtained for each replicate is expressed as the relation with the mean obtained for non-sense siRNA treatment. Boxplots include interquartile range (boxes), median (horizontal line within boxes), mean (cross within boxes) and outliers (opened circles). Mann–Whitney test was used to determine statistical significance between treatments. The boxplots show the results obtained for three replicates in at least two independent experiments.

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present study [13–20]. Thus, previously identified SNPs in MHC class I genes such as *HCP5*, *MICA*, *HLA-B* and in MHC class III genes such as *C6orf48* have also been found in our cohort of LTNPs. Moreover, a new association in 19p13.3 related to *UBXN6* has been identified. A higher proportion of LTNPs with CT and TT genotypes for the SNP rs1127888 was found compared with CP, TPs and other publicly available populations of European ancestry. The validation of this SNP in other cohorts of LTNPs of European ancestry genotyped in previously published GWAS studies [13–20] was not possible because rs1127888 and the SNPs in complete linkage disequilibrium with rs1127888 were not interrogated in the microarrays platforms employed in these studies.

The importance of UBXN6 in HIV-1 immunopathogenesis could be explained by the specific role of UBXN6 as a cofactor of the complex formed by CAV1 and VCP [27]. The protein CAV1 is the major constituent of caveolae, a cholesterol-rich invagination located in the plasma membrane considered as a specialized form of lipid rafts [27,28]. The VCP protein is an AAA⁺-type ATPase that binds UBXN6 cofactor to form a protein complex that in turn targets mono-ubiquitylated CAV1 on endosomes to ensure a correct trafficking to lysosomes where CAV1 is degraded [28]. A VCPinteracting motif (VIM) has been identified within the N-terminal region of UBXN6 as an independent binding site of UBXN6 to the N-domain of VCP protein [27]. A higher prevalence of A31T (within the N-terminal region of UBXN6) among LTNPs suggests that this amino acid change could imply differences in the UBXN6/VCP interaction, impairing CAV1 trafficking and leading to the accumulation of CAV1 in plasma membrane. Furthermore, rs1127888 is in partial LD with rs11909, a SNP also showing differences in the genotypic frequencies between LTNPs and CP. This SNP is located 83 nucleotides apart from rs1127888 and is included in the Ala⁵⁸ codon of VIM. Interestingly, the mutation of this \mbox{Ala}^{58} to leucine completely suppresses the interaction with VCP [27]. Chemical inhibition of VCP, mutations of crucial positions to UBXN6/VCP or VCP/CAV1 interactions and siRNA-mediated depletion of UBXN6 have previously been related to a block of CAV1 recycling [28].

Knockdown of UBXN6 in HeLa–P4 cells, macrophages and DCs infected with a virus that is able to produce multiple rounds of replication (NL4.3Ren/JR-Ren) caused a lower viral replication than control cells. These results could point to restricted virus trafficking in infected cells where CAV1 internalization is reduced as a consequence of UBXN6 depletion. These results support other studies indicating that the overexpression of CAV1 significantly inhibits HIV replication of rs1127888-T located in UBXN6 with LTNP phenotype along with the role of this gene regulating CAV1 availability within cells and affecting HIV-1 replication capacity. The effect of this accumulation of CAV1 in the plasma membrane seems to restrict virus infection by mechanisms that need to be further investigated.

Transparency declaration

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Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary data to this article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cmi.2019.05.015.

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Supplementary material







| SNP | Gene | R2 | |
|-------------|---------------|------------|------|
| rs115846244 | HCP5 | ncRNA | 0.99 |
| rs114607072 | HLA-S | pseudogen | 0.93 |
| rs41558312 | MICA Q114R | | 0.93 |
| rs148792134 | HCP5 | ncRNA | 0.93 |
| rs140810304 | HCP5 | ncRNA | 0.93 |
| rs138130755 | HCP5 | ncRNA | |
| rs116081995 | HCP5 ncRNA | | 0.93 |
| rs115841246 | HCP5 | HCP5 ncRNA | |
| rs114170382 | ZDHHC20P2 | Upstream | 0.93 |
| rs138099588 | HCP5 Upstream | | 0.93 |
| rs116419909 | HCP5 Upstream | | 0.92 |
| rs144027808 | HCP5 | Upstream | 0.91 |
| rs140991764 | HCP5 Upstream | | 0.91 |
| rs115986568 | HCP5 | Upstream | 0.91 |

| SNP | Gene | Gene Location | | |
|-------------|--------------------|-------------------|------|--|
| rs17192932 | HLA-B | Intron | 1 | |
| rs3819282 | HLA-B | Intron | 1 | |
| rs140769830 | HLA-B | LA-B 3' UTR | | |
| rs35267732 | HLA-B | Upstream | 0.85 | |
| rs117486637 | HLA-B | HLA-B Upstream | | |
| rs34955377 | HLA-B Upstream | | 0.81 | |
| rs13198748 | ZDHHC20P2 Upstream | | 0.80 | |
| rs115378916 | ZDHHC20P2 | Upstream | 0.80 | |
| rs116579023 | DHFRP2 | DHFRP2 Downstream | | |
| rs4463302 | ZDHHC20P2 | Upstream | 0.80 | |
| rs13202464 | ZDHHC20P2 | Upstream | 0.80 | |
| rs13198903 | ZDHHC20P2 | Upstream | 0.80 | |

3.3. Artículo III: Transcriptome sequencing of peripheral blood mononuclear cells from elite controller-long term non progressor

Siguiendo en la búsqueda de factores asociados al control natural de la infección por el VIH-1, en el artículo III decidimos abordar el estudio a nivel de expresión génica de las células del sistema inmune de pacientes con fenotipos no progresor y controlador, con el objetivo de adquirir un mayor conocimiento del perfil transcriptómico asociado al control natural de la infección.

El presente artículo muestra que existe una expresión génica diferencial al comparar los EC-LTNPs con los otros fenotipos de progresión de la infección. Además, mediante algoritmos de clasificación supervisada, se pudieron identificar 20 genes y seudogenes como predictores de la progresión, capaces de clasificar con alta eficacia entre los fenotipos LTNP y TP estudiados. Asimismo, se pudo observar que los pacientes EC-LTNP tienen una mayor expresión de genes relacionados con la movilización y transporte del calcio en la célula, así como una expresión coordinada de los genes *CDKN1A, GADD45B, IER3* y *TNF,* por lo que se proponen nuevos mecanismos asociados al control natural de la infección por el VIH.

Durante el desarrollo de esta investigación participé en la extracción de ARN de las muestras de los pacientes, análisis de la calidad del ARN, así como en el aprendizaje y la generación de las librerías genómicas. Los análisis de secuencias de datos, expresión génica, búsqueda de genes predictores, anotación funcional, los realicé conjuntamente y bajo la dirección del Dr. Francisco Díez. Finalmente, llevé a cabo parte del análisis de los datos y contribuí a la escritura del artículo detallando y discutiendo los resultados obtenidos. Además, dentro de esta línea de investigación, se presentarán datos aún no publicados sobre la expresión del gen *CDKN1A* en subpoblaciones de linfocitos T CD4+.

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OPEN Transcriptome Sequencing of **Peripheral Blood Mononuclear Cells** from Elite Controller-Long Term **Non Progressors**

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The elite controller (EC)-long term non-progressor (LTNP) phenotype represent a spontaneous and advantageous model of HIV-1 control in the absence of therapy. The transcriptome of peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) collected from EC-LTNPs was sequenced by RNA-Seq and compared with the transcriptomes from other phenotypes of disease progression. The transcript abundance estimation combined with the use of supervised classification algorithms allowed the selection of 20 genes and pseudogenes, mainly involved in interferon-regulated antiviral mechanisms and cell machineries of transcription and translation, as the best predictive genes of disease progression. Differential expression analyses between phenotypes showed an altered calcium homeostasis in EC-LTNPs evidenced by the upregulation of several membrane receptors implicated in calcium-signaling cascades and intracellular calcium-mobilization and by the overrepresentation of NFAT1/Elk-1-binding sites in the promoters of the genes differentially expressed in these individuals. A coordinated upregulation of host genes associated with HIV-1 reverse transcription and viral transcription was also observed in EC-LTNPs – i.e. p21/CDKN1A, TNF, IER3 and GADD45B. We also found an upregulation of ANKRD54 in EC-LTNPs and viremic LTNPs in comparison with typical progressors and a clear alteration of type-I interferon signaling as a consequence of viremia in typical progressors before and after receiving antiretroviral therapy.

The chronic asymptomatic phase in HIV-1 pathogenesis is extremely variable, spanning from 2 to 25 years depending on the individual rate of disease progression defined by the interaction of host and viral factors^{1,2}. However, a median time to AIDS since seroconversion between 8 and 11 years is generally accepted³. In order to categorize this variability, HIV-specialists have created a classification of HIV-1 infected individuals according to the disease progression, mainly measured by the loss of CD4⁺ T cells. In this sense, an extreme phenotype observed in long-term non-progressors (LTNPs) represents about 2% of all HIV-1 infected individuals and is characterized by the preservation of CD4⁺ T cell levels above 500 cells per µl of blood and relative low levels of viremia for at least ten years in the absence of ART². Although some studies employ shorter periods of time to define LTNP condition, the use of 10 years of non-progression better differentiates between "true" LTNPs from those with delayed progression⁴. In parallel, some individuals called elite controllers (ECs) have the capacity to maintain undetectable levels of viral RNA without therapy for at least two years⁵. The prevalence of LTNPs and ECs have been determined in a huge military cohort of 4.586 naive HIV-1 infected individuals, representing the

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| Patient | Gender | | | | |
|---------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| group | Male | Female | Population | Viral load in sample* | CD4 T cell count* |
| EC-LTNP | 5 (62.5%) | 3 (37.5%) | European | 393 (Und.** - 1137) | 667 (514-1081) |
| vLTNP | 7 (87.5%) | 1 (12.5%) | European | 6021 (243-18900) | 738 (492-1049) |
| TP | 6 (85.7%) | 1 (14.3%) | European | 164900 (7620-585000) | 302 (47-624) |
| TP-ART | 6 (85.7%) | 1 (14.3%) | European | Und. | 554 (415-720) |

 Table 1. Main clinical characteristics of the patient groups included in the analysis. *Mean (interval)

 **Und. = undetectable

2.04% and 0.55%, respectively⁴. The coexistence of EC and LTNP conditions observed in EC-LTNPs would represent the most beneficial host phenotype against HIV-1 infection, because of the capacity of these individuals to maintain elevated levels of CD4⁺ T cells and undetectable VLs over time⁶. This fact turns EC-LTNP phenotype into an interesting but infrequent group of study^{7,8}.

EC-LTNP phenotype is considered a multifactorial phenomenon governed by viral fitness^{3,10} and host immuno-genetic mechanisms, such as CCR5 Δ 32 heterozygosity and the presence of HLA-B57/B27 and CCR2-V64I alleles^{11–13}. Pereyra *et al.* have described that all the SNPs in the MHC associated with EC along with the genetic variants in CCR5 and CCR2 only explain 23% of the observed variance of durable host control, evidencing that these mechanisms are far away to fully explain the EC phenotype¹⁴. The existence of additional mechanisms has been studied even at transcriptome level employing microarray technologies^{15,16}. However, hybridization-based methods have several limitations, such as hybridization specificity, background noise, hybridization to more than one gene product and a limited quantification range owing to signal saturation¹⁷. In contrast, RNA-Seq is a relatively recent application of high throughput sequencing technologies to transcriptome profiling¹⁸. Using this technology, the transcriptome of peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) collected from EC-LTNPs has been characterized through the comparison with viremic LTNPs (vLTNPs) and HIV-positive individuals with a typical pattern of disease progression before (TP) and after receiving ART (TP-ART).

A global analysis of these transcriptomes was carried out in order to detect key transcripts to enable the classification of HIV-infected patients according to their phenotype and providing clues about the molecular mechanisms specifically associated with EC-LTNP phenotype through its comparison with vLTNP, TP and TP-ART. The understanding of viremia implications in remodeling the transcriptome machinery in patients on treatment was also investigated by the comparison of TP with TP-ART. The study of the genetic fingerprint exclusively found in EC-LTNPs would allow the molecular characterization of the most optimal immune activation against HIV-1 infection observed in nature and provides clues for the study of candidate markers for immunomodulatory drugs aiming at a functional HIV cure.

Results

Patients characteristics. A total of 23 patients were included in the study, seven patients with a typical pattern of disease progression and 16 patients with a LTNP phenotype as defined in materials and methods section. Typical progressors provided two different samples for the analysis, before ART (TP) in which a CD4⁺ T cell count depletion of 50–100 cells/mm³ per year along with a detectable viral load (VL > 5,000 copies/ml) were observed; and two years after ART treatment in which VL was under the level of detection (<20 RNA copies/ml; TP-ART). LTNP were classified as EC because of their undetectable viremia or detectable viremia with VL < 2,000 copies/ml in less than 25% of all determinations during the follow-up (EC-LTNPs). All EC-LTNPs (n = 8) showed a VL < 2,000 copies/ml in more than 25% of all determinations during the follow-up and were considered as viremic LTNPs (vLTNPs). Patients' characteristics are summarized in Table 1. No differences in gender, age or origin were found between groups of individuals. All LTNPs were followed for care for more than 10 years and all the individuals included in the study have a European ancestry and were diagnosed between 1988 and 1999.

RNA-Seq quality control. A total of 30 cDNA libraries coming from EC-LTNP, vLTNP, TP and TP-ART were analyzed. There were on average 33,689,139 single-end reads per library and a mean of 30,854,460 reads per library were aligned to the human genome (91.6%) (Supplementary Fig. S1). Approximately, half of mapped reads aligned to each strand of the genome. A median above 32 of the Phred quality score was observed across all bases at each position of the 100 bp reads (Supplementary Fig. S1). A quality score above 32 indicates that the base-calling error probability was lower than 5.01×10^{-4} . No statistically significant differences were identified between groups of HIV-positive individuals comparing the number of total and mapped reads.

PBMC transcriptome profiling: global comparisons. Different two by two comparisons were made between groups of patients. The number of differentially expressed genes (DEGs) were particularly high comparing EC-LTNPs with TP (n = 142) and TP with TP-ART (n = 119), suggesting the importance of an active viral replication in the modification of the transcriptome (Fig. 1A). According to the Jensen-Shannon distance based on the expression of these genes, the distance between EC-LTNPs and vLTNPs was lower than any other comparison (Fig. 1B). TP-ART are closer to EC-LTNPs than to themselves before ART (TP), supporting the hypotheses about the significance of the viremia in altering the expression of several genes in HIV-positive individuals. The effect of the viremia was measured in all the comparisons between groups of patients as the percent of DEGs



Figure 1. Comparison between phenotypes. Venn diagram showing overlapped DEGs found in several comparisons analyzed in the study (TP vs TP-ART, EC-LTNP vs TP-ART, EC-LTNP vs vLTNP, EC-LTNP vs TP and vLTNP vs TP). Only SLC37A3 were found in all the comparisons analyzed (A). Distance matrix showing similarities between phenotypes, calculated by the Jensen-Shannon divergence as implemented in the Bioconductor's package cummerbund (B). Multidimensional scaling (MDS) plot of the 30 samples based on the first two principal coordinates (PC, x and y axes). Labels A, B, C and D correspond to EC-LTNP, vLTNP, TP and TP-ART phenotypes, respectively. Color code is based on k-means clustering results with N = 4. The percentage of variability explained by each PC is indicated (C). Probabilities to be correctly classified for each individual employing the 20 best predictive genes. A total of ten independent predictions were carried out with LOOCV and the distribution of these probabilities are showed. The majority of the individuals (n = 22, 73.3%) were correctly classified and 20 of them obtained p-values > 0.5 at true class after 10 repetitions (and therefore p-values < 0.5 for the sum of the probabilities to be classified as any of the 3 other false classes). At the other extreme, some other individuals were repeatedly incorrectly classified with all the p-values < 0.2for the 10 models. This is the case for EC-LTNPs 4 and 6, vLTNP 2 and TP-ARTs 1, 4 and 7. EC-LTNP 4 and 6 were classified as vLTNPs for all the repetitions whereas the vLTNP 2 was classified as EC-LTNP also in all the iterations. In the case of the three TP-ARTs erroneously classified (1, 4 and 7), two of them were classified as EC-LTNPs and the other one as vLTNP. Between these two situations, 2 individuals (vLTNPs 1 and 5) were ambiguously classified with p-values at true class below 0.3 and with similar p-values to be classified as EC-LTNPs. The 10 models were able to classify correctly all the TPs with p-values close to 1 in all cases (except 1 out of the 10 models for TP 7 which was classified as vLTNP) (D).

observed in each condition which are coincident with the genes observed in TP versus TP-ART comparison. Thus, a 56%, 45% and 32% of DEGs found in vLTNP vs TP, EC-LTNP vs TP-ART and EC-LTNP vs TP comparisons, respectively, were also found in the TP versus TP-ART. However, only the 14% of DEGs found in EC-LTNP vs vLTNP were coincident with the genes found comparing TP and TP-ART (Fig. 1A).

Selection of the most predictive genes of phenotypes. Gene expression variability was analyzed across the 30 samples through multi-dimensional scaling (MDS) and subsequent unbiased K-means clustering into four groups. Although the clustering of groups of patients was not achieved, each phenotype was preferentially represented in one of the clusters. We found EC-LTNPs preferentially in cluster 1, vLTNPs in cluster 2, TP in

cluster 3 and TP-ART in cluster 4 (Fig. 1C). In total, 15 out of the 30 transcriptomes analyzed were correctly classified according to their corresponding phenotypes (50%). These results suggest a high level of heterogeneity within and between groups, complicating the finding of a common pattern of biomarkers associated to each phenotype.

New approximations such as the use of supervised classification techniques are necessary to describe new markers and mechanisms behind these phenotypes. Gene expression values from all the HIV-positive individuals included in the study were exposed to a gene selection process using a bias-corrected hierarchical Bayesian classification method. The expression values of a single panel of 20 genes were selected as the most accurate combination of genes to describe the phenotype variability found in the present study (Supplementary Fig. S2). The expression of most of these 20 genes is evidently different in TP compared with the other three phenotypes. However the expression of other genes such as *EIF3LP3* clearly distinguish phenotypes characterized by the control of viral replication (EC-LTNP + TP-ART) from phenotypes characterized by an active viral replication (vLTNP + TP) (Fig. 2). On his part, the expression of *XRCC6* clearly differentiates between phenotypes characterized by an TP-ART) (Fig. 2).

Among the selected markers we found 13 genes, 6 pseudogenes with unknown function and a long intergenic non coding RNA (lincRNA) named RP11.288L9 as a negative regulator of IFI6. The functional annotation of these genes selected among the whole transcriptome identified several interferon-regulated genes (IRGs), including *HERC5*, *PARP12*, *IFI44*, *RNF213*, *MX1*, *HELZ2*, *EEF1G*, *EEF1B2*, *PARP14*, and *IFI6*. Several genes are related with RNA binding (*HERC5*, *EEF1G*, *EEF1B2*, *HELZ2*, *XRCC6*, and *PARP12*), response to virus (*IFI44*, *HERC5*, *EEF1G* and *MX1*), hydrolase activity (*HELZ2*, *XRCC6*, *RNF213* and *MX1*), eukaryotic translation elongation (*EEF1G*, *EEF1B2*, and *EEF1B2P3* as components of the eEF1 complex), NAD+ ADP-ribosyltransferase activity (*PARP12* and *PARP14*), and ribosomal activity (including the ribosomal protein pseudogenes *RPL5P4*, *RPL4P5* and *RPL4P4*).

Phenotype prediction. A classification algorithm was created in order to evaluate the capacity of this panel of 20 genes to distinguish each phenotype. The distribution of probabilities to be correctly classified obtained in this algorithm for each individual was showed in Fig. 1D. The majority of the individuals (n = 22, 73.3%) were correctly classified (in contrast with the 50% obtained with the unbiased K-means clustering above described). Simplifying the model to only two phenotypes, LTNPs (regardless of their HIV-control capacity) and typical progressors (without considering if they are on ART or not), an accuracy of 90% (n = 27) was achieved (compared to the 76% obtained with the clustering). In this model, only three TP-ART individuals (TP-ART-1, TP-ART-4 and TP-ART-7) were incorrectly classified as LTNPs (Fig. 1D), suggesting that some of these mechanisms associated with virus control are common between LTNPs and individuals on therapy. Interestingly, these three samples erroneously classified as LTNP (TP-ART-1, TP-ART-4 and TP-ART7) were the TP-ART samples with higher CD4+ T cell counts (720, 650 and 578 cells per mm³, respectively compared with 525, 550, 439 and 415 cells per mm³ found in the rest TP-ART samples). The Matthews correlation coefficient (MCC) is used in machine learning as a measure of the quality of binary classifications. MCC ranges from -1 (total disagreement between prediction and observation) and +1 (perfect prediction), including 0 (no better than random prediction). The MCC obtained for the classification algorithm developed in the present study was 0.81, compared with the 0.53 obtained for the K-means clustering. These results support the use of supervised data mining classification methods combined with transcript abundance estimation as a promising approximation to characterize the transcriptome profile of a heterogeneous phenotype.

Deregulation of type l interferon signaling as a consequence of viremia. The genes differentially expressed between any pair of phenotypes were identified using the negative binomial distribution. The expression of 119 genes was altered as a consequence of ART in TP individuals (Fig. 3). According to interferome there are evidences about the regulation of type I IFN in 92 out of these 119 genes (77.3%). The functional annotation of these 119 genes showed an enrichment of several molecular pathways related with interferon signaling and a defense response to virus (Supplementary Table S1).

Fourteen genes were included in Reactome's type I interferon signaling pathway ($q = 7.45 \times 10^{-10}$). The expression of all these genes was downregulated after ART (Supplementary Fig. S3). The genes with higher differences between TP and TP-ART were the IRG *IFI27*, the antisense RNA *ARMCX3-ASI* and *ZNF275*. Five known anti-HIV IRGs were overexpressed in patients before ART including *EIF2AK2*, *ISG15*, *APOBEC3A*, *MX2* and *OAS1*, as well as other members of the OAS family, such as *OAS2*, *OAS3* and *OASL*. Five genes annotated as genes related to HIV-1 infection or resistance to AIDS were identified, including *CL2*, *CX3CR1*, *TRIM22*, *SIGLEC1* and *TLR7*.

EC-LTNP phenotype: activation of pathways leading to calcium release into the cytosol. The expression of 58 genes was deregulated in EC-LTNP compared with TP-ART (Supplementary Table S2). This comparison was selected in order to avoid the viremia as a confounding factor, since in both phenotypes control of HIV-1 replication is achieved either by treatment or spontaneously. Gene Ontology analysis revealed an enrichment of several genes implicated in G-protein coupled peptide receptor activity and the positive regulation of leukocyte migration. All these receptors are overexpressed in EC-LTNP and are related with the stimulation of intracellular calcium ion mobilization (Fig. 4A).

The promotor sequence of the 58 genes deregulated in EC-LTNP compared with TP-ART were analyzed to identify transcription factor binding sites (TFBS). The analysis of the TFBS showed that NFAT1 binding site was the most frequent within the promotor of these genes (50 NFAT1-binding sites) and was predicted within the promoter of 29 out of the 58 (50%) differentially expressed genes (Fig. 4B and Supplementary Table S3). Forty-three Elk-1 TFBS were also found in 29 out of the 58 genes (50%) (Fig. 4B). The overall genes with an NFAT1 or Elk-1 binding site in their promoter regions are 49 (84.5%). All these results suggest that a different regulation of the intracellular calcium signaling is observed in EC-LTNPs compared with TP-ART.

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Resultados



Figure 2. Best predictor genes of disease progression according to the hierarchical Bayesian classification model. The boxplots were generated in R and show the first and third quartile values for the RPKM distribution (upper and lower limits of the box), the median (the line splitting the box into two parts), the highest and lowest values (lines connected to the box through dashed lines), outlier values (open circles) and the mean value (crosses) for each phenotype.

Molecular mechanisms involved in the control of HIV-1 replication in LTNP. The expression of 70 genes was altered in EC-LTNPs in comparison with vLTNPs (Supplementary Table S4). The functional annotation of these genes showed no enrichment of any specific pathway or GO term. Some of these genes were key genes related to host mechanisms leading to modify HIV-1 replication and transcription, including the upregulation of *CDKN1A* (encoding the cyclin dependent kinase p21), TNF and the TNF-network associated gene *IER3*,
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Resultados



Figure 3. Deregulated genes in the TP/TP-ART comparison. Heatmap showing the comparison of the mean RPKM expression values for genes differentially expressed between TPs before and after receiving ART (the values for EC-LTNP and vLTNP were also showed just for the information). The RPKM expression values obtained for TPs, EC-LTNPs and vLTNPs are represented as a comparison with the values obtained for TPs.



Figure 4. EC-LTNP versus TP-ART comparison. Gene Ontology terms statistically significant in the comparison EC-LTNP versus TP-ART (FDR corrected p-values < 0.1) (**A**). The promoter sequences of the genes differentially expressed between EC-LTNP and TP-ART were inspected to identify putative transcription factor binding sites using PROMO algorithm in ALGGEN server. The total number of transcriptional factor binding sites found and the percentage of these genes with a concrete binding site are showed (**B**).

and *GADD45B* (Fig. 5A). The expression of these four genes was highly correlated in EC-LTNP (statistically significant correlations), but was not in the other phenotypes (Fig. 5B).

According to the HIV-1 Human Interaction Database, there are evidences of 64 non-redundant interactions between these 4 proteins (CDKN1A, TNF, IER3 and GADD45B) and 13 HIV-1 proteins (Fig. 6). These results suggest that the expression of CDKN1A, TNF, IER3 and GADD45B are optimally coordinated in EC-LTNPs to regulate the expression of viral proteins.



Figure 5. Expression of *GADD45B*, *CDKN1A*, *IER3* and *TNF* genes. RPKMs obtained for each gene in EC-LTNPs and vLTNPS (**A**). The correlation of these expression values between genes is shown for each group of patients. The distribution of each variable is shown on the diagonal, the bivariate scatter plots of RPKMs with a fitted line are displayed on the bottom of the diagonal and the value of the correlation plus the significance level as stars on the top of the diagonal according to Pearson parametric correlation test. This plot was generated using "PerformanceAnalytics" R package. Statistically significant p- values indicate a significant linear relationship between the expression values of two genes and are displayed as follows: ***p < 0.001; **p < 0.01 and *p < 0.05 (**B**).

Genes associated with LTNP phenotype. Common markers to all the LTNPs (EC-LTNP and vLTNP) were investigated. In order to minimize the effect of an active viral replication on the transcriptome profiles, two independent comparisons were simultaneously carried out, EC-LTNP versus TP-ART (as previously mentioned) and vLTNP versus TP, comparing two phenotypes with an active viral replication. The expression of 58 genes was dysregulated in EC-LTNPs compared with TP-ART, whereas 63 were identified in the vLTNP versus TP analysis (Fig. 7). A total of 14 genes were identified in both comparisons (EC-LTNP/TP-ART and vLTNP/TP; Fig. 7). Among these 14 genes, 9 were identified as IRGs and only *ANKRD54*, *IGHA2* and *VWA8* were not associated with the viremia in the comparison of TP versus TP-ART. A downregulation of the Von Willebrand Factor A Domain Containing 8 (VWA8) and the constant region of the heavy chain of IgA2 (IGHA2) was observed in LTNPs. Of note, only ANKRD54 were found strongly upregulated in both EC-LTNP and vLTNP with respect typical progressors with fold changes over 25.

Discussion

As expected from the multifactorial nature of HIV disease progression, the translation of the phenotype differences observed in EC-LTNP, vLTNP, TP and TP-ART to transcriptome differences does not seem to be obvious. A clear clustering of the individuals with different patterns of disease progression was not observed, evidencing the necessity to apply different approximations to define a group of biomarkers to better differentiate between groups of individuals. Machine learning techniques such as supervised classification are designed to analyze large amounts of data and infer a function from a training data set with several predictive variables (mRNA expression values) associated to a known output (phenotype). A mathematical model able to distinguish between LTNPs (regardless of their HIV-control capacity) and TPs (without considering if they are on ART or not) with an accuracy of 90% was obtained using hierarchical Bayesian classification algorithms combined with the selection of 20 genes as the best predictors of HIV disease progression. Several of these 20 genes were IRGs, pointing to the importance of the interferon regulation in HIV disease progression. As expected, the majority of these IRGs were downregulated in patients with low/undetectable levels of viremia. On the contrary, a particular upregulation of other IRGs implicated in reverse transcription and transcription of viral genes were especially observed in EC-LTNPs. First, an upregulation of the eukaryotic translation elongation factors of the eEF1 complex (EEF1G, EEF1B2 and EEF1B2P3), considered critical HIV-1 reverse transcription cofactors¹⁹. Second, an upregulation of XRCC6 which associates with Tat and TAR and repress the transcription of viral mRNAs²⁰. Third, the downregulation of a lincRNA located within the promotor of IFI6 gene and implicated in the negative regulation of IFI6²¹. This methodology represents an alternative way to associate differences in gene expression with a concrete phenotype, combining a solid transcript abundance estimation procedure (Tophat/Cufflinks) with machine learning approaches.



Figure 6. Protein-protein interaction network of CDKN1A, TNF, IER3 and GADD45B with viral proteins. The whole HIV-1 human interaction database was downloaded and all the interactions of CDKN1A, TNF, IER3 and GADD45B with viral proteins were mapped.

Deciphering the molecular mechanisms responsible for the control of HIV-1 replication for long periods of time observed in EC-LTNPs is absolutely crucial to mimic this spontaneous defense against the virus in HIV vaccinology and functional cure strategies. Different mechanisms related with reverse transcription and viral transcription have been specifically detected in EC-LTNP, which is consistent with the functional annotation obtained for the genes selected as the best predictors of disease progression. HIV-1 reverse transcription depends on the phosphorylation of viral reverse transcriptase by a host kinase named CDK2. Viral reverse transcriptase phosphorylation at a conserved threonine by CDK2 increases its efficacy and stability and enhances its viral fitness²². This mechanism is regulated by the cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 1A (CDKN1A)-mediated inhibition of CDK2 and has been previously described in individuals with EC phenotype²². In this study an upregulation of CDKN1A in EC-LTNP individuals compared with vLTNP was observed, suggesting an inactivation of CDK2 activity, avoiding the phosphorylation of viral reverse transcriptase and diminishing its efficacy and stability²³. Moreover, a second mechanism related with CDKN1A has been associated with EC phenotype, describing a partial resistance of CD4⁺ T cells from these individuals to HIV-1 infection mediated by a strong and selective upregulation of CDKN1A, also called p21²⁴. This mechanism seems to regulate viral mRNA elongation by inactivating the enzymatic activity of CDK9, essential for the proper elongation of HIV-1 mRNA as a component of the P-TEFb (positive transcription elongation factor) complex²⁵. This P-TEFb complex is formed by CDK9 and Cyclin T1 and is recruited after the activation of the viral LTR activity as a consequence of HIV-1 Tat protein binding to the trans-activation response (TAR) RNA structure. This mechanism is responsible for Tat-activated transcriptional elongation of viral transcripts²⁶.

Aside from CDKN1A, other genes related with HIV-1 mRNA elongation were upregulated in EC-LTNP compared with vLTNP, including TNF, immediate early response 3 (IER3) and growth arrest and DNA damage 45 (GADD45B). GADD45B contribute to apoptosis and regulate HIV transcription²⁷. GADD45B inhibits HIV-1 gene expression independent of CDKN1A, apparently without the need of the TAR, NF-κB, NRE and SP1 sites²⁷. IER3 inhibits the most important family of Ser/Thr phosphatases, the protein phosphatase 2 A (PP2A), which in



Figure 7. Genes associated with LTNP condition. The figure shows DEGs in the EC-LTNP versus TP-ART and vLTNP versus TP comparisons. Framed genes represent the intersection between both comparisons. Green and red boxes show upregulated and downregulated DEGs, respectively. Genes regulated by interferon are underlined whereas genes associated with an active viral replication (identified by the comparison of TP with TP-ART) are designated by an asterisk. DEGs found in other transcriptomic profiling studies of HIV-positive individuals with different degrees of disease progression were searched for a curated dataset collection⁵⁴. The DEGs found in other transcriptomic profiling studies of HIV-positive in parenthesis. Only datasets generated from blood cells and with a fold change of at least 2.0 were included in this figure. The included datasets and the phenotypes compared were: GSE14278 (HIV resistent vs HIV high-risk negative), GSE16363 (aviremic vs viremic), GSE23879 (elite controller vs HIV-negative), GSE24081 (controller vs progressor), GSE28128 (CD4 rapid progressors vs CD8 rapid progressors), GSE29429 (healthy vs HIV-positive), GSE4124 (HIV – vs HIV+ transmitter), GSE42058 (uninfected vs HIV infected), GSE50011 (CD4 count >500 vs CD4 count <500), GSE52202 (aviremic vs viremic), GSE6740 (CD4 uninfected vs CD4 non-progressor vs CD8 acute).

turn induces basal but not the Tat-activated HIV-1 transcription²⁸. The functional implication of TNF in HIV-1 transcription is linked to its role in regulating IER3 gene expression²⁹. One important finding in our work is the high correlation of the expression of CDKN1A, IER3, GADD45B and TNF found in EC-LTNPs compared with the other phenotypes. These results along with the analysis of the human protein interaction network with viral proteins suggest that these genes are coordinately and optimally regulated in these individuals to modulate basal and Tat-activated HIV-1 transcription.

We have also found evidences of an altered regulation of calcium-dependent signaling cascades in EC-LTNP compared with TP-ART, which is consistent with the capacity of these individuals to control viral transcription³⁰. First, an enrichment in EC-LTNP of cell surface receptors involved in the stimulation of intracellular calcium mobilization directly (FPR1, CCR2) or by the activation of a phosphatidylinositol-calcium second messenger system (NTSR1). Second, a strong upregulation of inositol triphosphate (IP3) receptor isoform 3 (ITPR3) which mediates the mobilization of calcium ions into the cytosol in response to IP3. Third, an overrepresentation of the nuclear factor of activated T cells (NFAT1) and Elk-1 binding sites in the promotors of the genes differentially expressed. NFAT1 is present in the cytosol and are dephosphorylated by the Ca²⁺/calmodulin-dependent phosphatas calcineurin as a response to increased concentrations of intracellular Ca²⁺, causing a conformational change that results in its translocation from the cytoplasm to the nucleus and the activation of the transcription of NFAT1 target genes³¹. The stimulation of calcium-sensing receptors has also been associated with the activation of the transcription factor Elk-1 and the subsequent regulation of gene transcription³². Four, the increased expression in EC-LTNPs of several genes implicated in the positive regulation of the cytosolic calcium ion concentration including CXCL10, CCR9, ITPR3 and S1PR3, suggesting an additive effect on EC-LTNP over vLTNP.

Acute HIV-1 infection is characterized by a compartmentalized CD4⁺ T cell depletion and constant viral replication, counteracted by a broad antiviral effect of the innate immune response. Type I IFNs play a leading role in this process through the activation of hundreds of IRGs. Little is known about the transcriptome changes experienced by HIV-1 infected individuals before and after receiving ART. The experimental design of the present study has allowed the identification of deregulated genes as a consequence of viremia, detecting altered mRNA levels of 119 genes, mostly regulated by interferon. The upregulation of these IRGs in patients with detectable HIV-1 replication and a typical rate of disease progression demonstrates the tight relationship between the pathogenesis of HIV infection and the chronic IFN stimulation^{3,3,4}. These genes are mainly involved in the general immune response against viral infections such as OAS and MX genes³⁵. Of note, some of these genes have been directly related with HIV pathogenesis, including *IF127*, *IFITM3* and *TRIM22*^{36–38}. The higher difference found comparing HIV-infected individuals before and after the treatment was the mRNA levels of the interferon alpha-inducible protein IF127. Comparing EC-LTNP vs TP-ART and vLTNP vs TP, several genes were found in both comparisons associated to both LTNP phenotypes –i.e. EC-LTNPs and vLTNPs, but only three DEGs were not affected by the viremia according to the TP versus TP-ART comparison. Thus, similar levels of these three genes (*ANKRD54*, *IGHA2* and *VWA8*) were found in all LTNPs (EC-LTNPs and vLTNPs). Neither were regulated by interferon. *ANKRD54* encodes an ankyrin repeat containing protein upregulated in LTNPs. Some proteins containing this type of ankyrin repeats interact with HIV-1 proteins such as Vpr³⁹. Artificial ankyrins have been designed targeting the capsid domain of the HIV-1 Gag polyprotein, showing an antiviral effect at post-integration steps and inhibiting the virus assembly and egress pathway⁴⁰. The role of this potential molecular marker of disease progression naturally overexpressed in LTNPs should be further investigated.

One limitation of the current study is that transcriptome was determined in total PBMCs and was not in specific lymphoid subpopulations. Nevertheless, these samples reflect different immune environments, such as possible differences in the relative proportions of cell types implicated in the immunopathogenesis of HIV-1 infection, i.e. resting CD4⁺ T cells. This information is complementary and compatible with the study of specific subpopulations. However, the characterization of the transcriptome of a single cell can be achieved thanks to the advance in second and third generation sequencing technologies along with the relatively recent establishment of procedures to synthesize double-stranded cDNA from the extremely low quantities of mRNA present in a single cell, or even in a single nucleus⁴¹. Single cell RNA-Seq analyses will allow a deeper and definitive characterization of the immune response against HIV-1 infection observed in EC-LTNPs, identifying unequivocally which cell types are responsible for the expression of which host restriction factors. The present study exposes the changes in the transcriptome associated with different patterns of disease progression observed in HIV-positive individuals. Specifically, the analysis of EC-LTNPs as the most beneficial phenotype of immune activation against HIV-1 infection has allowed the identification of deregulated expression levels of several molecules in these patients. We propose that the coordinated upregulation of CDKN1A, IER3, GADD45B and TNF as well as the positive regulation of calcium-dependent signaling could be involved in the mechanisms leading to the slower progression to AIDS and HIV control concomitantly observed in EC-LTNPs.

Material and Methods

Study population. Samples from patients were kindly provided by the HIV BioBank integrated in the Spanish Research Network (RIS). Samples were processed following current procedures and frozen at –80 °C immediately after their reception. All patients participating in the study gave their informed consent and protocols were approved by Institutional Ethical Committees (Instituto de Salud Carlos III. CEI PI 10_2011v3). A total of 30 cDNA libraries were analyzed, including those coming from 16 HIV-positive individuals who have been classified as LTNPs within the Spanish LTNP-RIS cohort, 7 HIV-positive patients with a typical pattern of disease progression before ART (TPs) and the same 7 individuals after receiving ART (TPs-ART) from the Spanish CoRIS cohort. All the LTNP individuals maintain CD4⁺ T cell counts over 500 cells per mm³ and a VL under 10,000 copies per ml of blood in all the VL determinations during the first 10 years from infection/HIV⁺ diagnosis. All experiments were performed in accordance with relevant guidelines and regulations.

RNA extraction, mRNA library preparation and sequencing. Total RNA from all the HIV-infected individuals was extracted from 10⁷ peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) with mRNeasy Mini Kit (Qiagen) obtaining 5–20µg of total RNA. The quality of the RNA was measured in a 2100 Bioanalyzer (Agilent Technologies), obtaining a mean RNA integrity number (RIN) value of 9.2, with RIN values greater than 8 for all samples. The cDNA libraries from total RNA samples were prepared by an Illumina TruSeq RNA sample prep kit (Illumina, San Diego, CA) and were clustered onto a TruSeq single-end flow cell using a TruSeq SR Cluster Kit v3-cBot-HS (Illumina, San Diego, CA), after quantification by PicoGreen dsDNA assay kit (Life Technologies) and pooling in equimolar mixtures. Finally, the DNA sequence of each cluster on flow cells was determined employing 100 cycles of Sequencing-By-Synthesis (SBS) technology (TruSeq SBS Kit v3-HS kit) on an Illumina's HiSeq2000 Sequencing System.

Analysis of sequencing data. A first quality assessment was performed with FastQC and reads were trimmed with the java tool Trimmomatic with default paramenters in order to remove sequences of primers and adapters employed during library preparation from the ends of sequences. The adapters and Illumina-specific primers from the reads were removed, allowing two mismatches, requiring a minimum of 30 matches in pal-indromic mode and a minimum of ten matches for nonpalindromic mode between the read sequence and the adapters/primers. A sliding window of 4 nucleotides were analyzed for each read and were trimmed once the average Phred quality falls below 30. The end bases below a quality score of 3 were cut. Sequences trimmed to shorter than 60 bases were removed.

Filtered reads were aligned to the human genome assembly GRCh37 using Bowtie2/Tophat2^{42,43} and the transcript assembly was reconstructed with Cufflinks^{44,45}. Differential expression analysis was carried out with Cuffdiff package based on the negative binomial distribution. Cuffdiff transforms these gene counts to units of reads per kilobase of transcript length per million mapped reads (RPKMs) and infers probabilities before (p-values) and after FDR correction (q-values) to identify differentially expressed genes among groups of individuals (q-values < 0.05). The similarities between phenotypes were analyzed through the calculation of Jensen-Shannon distance with the Bioconductor package cummeRbund. The variability found between transcriptome profiles was explored in R software through K means clustering and dimensionality reduction by MDS based on the Pearson correlation using "stats" and "gplots" packages.

The genes differentially expressed between EC-LTNPs, vLTNPs, TPs and TP-ARTs were identified for each possible dual comparison between any pair of the above mentioned phenotypes (6 comparisons in total). This

type of analysis identified genes differentially expressed in individuals exhibiting an active HIV-1 replication (vLTNPs and TPs) compared with individuals with a controlled viremia (EC-LTNPs and TP-ARTs). This approximation also analyze the distinguishing factors between EC-LTNPs and vLTNPs and the identification of the main alterations at the transcriptome level as a consequence of ART administration through the comparison of the same individuals before and after receiving anti-HIV therapy.

Predictive genes of disease progression by data mining techniques. The predictive model of disease progression was created combining the transcript abundance estimation obtained from Cuffdiff with a bias-corrected feature selection procedure and a hierarchical Bayesian classification^{46,47}. The RPKMs obtained for every single gene and for all the individuals were subjected to a wrapper feature selection process and a subsequent supervised classification by a hierarchical Bayesian classification. During this process, the more informative combination of transcripts to define the progression phenotype were selected. Genes with expression values with near zero variance were eliminated prior modeling with the default parameters of nearZeroVar function included in "caret" Bioconductor package. The feature selection process of the remaining genes included the same algorithm used for classification to evaluate the importance of each gene through 10 repetitions of leave one out cross-validation (LOOCV), setting up random seeds for each repetition⁴⁶. Two criteria were employed to evaluate the optimal selection of predictive genes, including ER and AMLP (which evaluate the classification models more accurately by taking into account low predictive probabilities at the true class labels⁴⁷). The smaller subset of genes reaching the lower ER and AMLP in this process was selected for the final classification model. The probability for each individual to be classified as EC-LTNP, vLTNP, TP or TP-ART were calculated by the classification model using the estimated expression values of selected transcipts. The RPKMs values obtained for each individual were obtained from the output of Cuffdiff tool (genes.read_group_tracking file) and the Bioconductor packages "caret" and "BCBCSF" were employed for pre-processing, feature selection and classification processes⁴⁷.

Functional annotation. The identification of enriched biological pathways, diseases or gene ontology terms associated with differentially expressed genes between groups of patients was carried out with KOBAS 2.0 tool⁴⁸. This software integrates searches against the main biological databases, including Gene Ontology (GO), KEGG, PID, Reactome, PANTHER, GO, IMIM, FunDO, GAD and NHGRI GWAS Catalog. Interferome v2.01 was used to find evidences about interferon regulation of genes deregulated in any of the comparisons carried out in the present study⁴⁹.

Identification of putative transcription factor binding sites. A 1500 base pairs sequence upstream of the start codon of the genes was retrieved from GRCh38 using Ensembl⁵⁰. These sequences were inspected to identify putative transcription factor binding sites included in TRANSFAC database using PROMO algorithm in ALGGEN server⁵¹. The reliability of this methodology was calculated through the expectation of finding each binding site in a random sequence of 1000 nucleotides, considering a model with exactly the same nucleotide frequency as the query sequence (E-value). A very conservative cutoff was used to predict the transcription factor binding sites (TFBS) and only TFBS with an E-value < 0.05 and with a similarity to the matrix >95% were considered as true binding sites.

Interactions of human proteins with HIV-1 proteins. We downloaded the whole database of HIV-1 and human protein interactions⁵². The HIV-human protein interaction network was visualized in Cytoscape_ v3.1.1⁵³. We mapped all the interactions of CDKN1A, IER3, GADD45B and TNF with viral proteins, distinguishing the type of interaction (mainly upregulation, activation, enhancement, downregulation and inhibition).

Data Availability

The access to the raw reads for use by the scientific community can be done upon request to the authors and after approval of every single request by the Data Protection Officer of the Instituto de Salud Carlos III.

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Author Contributions

J.A. and F.D.F. conceived the study. F.D.F., H.E.T.T., E.C. and M.P. performed the experiments. F.D.F. implemented the bioinformatics and biostatistics analyses and wrote the original draft. F.D.F., H.E.T.T., M.M.A.S. and J.G.P performed the data curation and visualization. J.A., J.G.P., L.C. and A.S. revised and edited the manuscript. J.A. acquired funding and supervised the project.

Additional Information

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TRANSCRIPTOME SEQUENCING OF PERIPHERAL BLOOD MONONUCLEAR CELLS FROM ELITE CONTROLLER-LONG TERM NON PROGRESSORS

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Supplementary Figures **A** 40 0.9 35 0.8 30 0.7 SUREADS 100BP READS 50 50 0.5 ¥ H 20 HO NOI 15 ЧО 0.4 ULA ERACTION 0 10 0.2 5 0.1 0 14 15 16 17 LIBRARIES Total ---Fraction mapped reads/total ---Fraction mapped reads to forward strain Mapped Β 40 39 38 36 8 8 35 B 34 33 32

31

Resultados

Supplementary Figure S1. Reads per library obtained by RNA-seq and quality control. Number of total reads obtained for each library and reads mapped to human genome, including the fraction of mapped/total reads and the fraction of mapped reads to forward strain (A). Median of the Phred quality score for the 30 libraries included in the study (B).

Supplementary Figures

Resultados



Supplementary Figure S2. Identification of the best predictor genes of patient phenotype. Error rate (ER) and average minus log predictive probabilities (AMLP) obtained in the feature selection process, evaluating the accuracy of 50 models employing the 1-50 best predictive genes. The model with 20 predictive genes was selected as the most accurate model.



Supplementary Figure S3. **Restoration of IRGs expression as a consequence of ART in typical progressors**. RPKM values obtained for the 20 IRGs differentially expressed in TPs and TPs and for each patient before and after receiving ART showing evidences about type I IFN regulation in humans.

Supplementary Table S1. Differential expression and functional annotation of the deregulated genes identified in the TP/TP-ART comparison. Statistically significant pathways from Reactome and Gene Ontology were identified using KOBAS 2.0 tool [48]. Fisher's exact test (p-values) and Benjamini and Hochberg false discovery rate (corrected p –values) was employed to compare with human transcriptome. The genes associated with each pathway or term was included using Ensembl codes.

| Gene | Locus | Group 1 | Group2 | FPKM Group 1 F | FPKM Group 2 | log2 FC | test stat | p-value | q-value | Significant |
|---------|------------------------|---------|--------|----------------|--------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| ZNF275 | X:152599612-152631799 | TP | TP-ART | 4,25544 | 142,653 | 5,06705 | 6,51531 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| CCR9 | 3:45864807-46037316 | ТР | TP-ART | 0,514931 | 16,3372 | 4,98764 | 0,914852 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| MED20 | 6:41873008-41888877 | ТР | TP-ART | 2,58391 | 24,5069 | 3,24556 | 4,18014 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| GFAP | 17:42923720-42994305 | ТР | TP-ART | 0,0754897 | 0,625094 | 3,04972 | 0,140327 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| IL1A | 2:113531491-113542167 | TP | TP-ART | 0,673436 | 5,16041 | 2,93787 | 1,83364 | 0,00015 | 0,0301119 | yes |
| PDGFA | 7:536673-559933 | ТР | TP-ART | 0,285716 | 1,84028 | 2,68727 | 1,38344 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| ZC3H12C | 11:109959155-110042566 | TP | TP-ART | 0,509457 | 2,99597 | 2,55599 | 2,04269 | 0,00015 | 0,0301119 | yes |
| HES1 | 3:193853038-193856579 | ТР | TP-ART | 8,08891 | 41,259 | 2,35069 | 2,13076 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| RRP7A | 22:42896584-42978044 | ТР | TP-ART | 18,4949 | 82,1622 | 2,15135 | 2,15648 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| CA1 | 8:86239836-86393722 | ТР | TP-ART | 0,141524 | 0,51085 | 1,85185 | 0,24374 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| NRCAM | 7:107788067-108097161 | TP | TP-ART | 0,180839 | 0,623256 | 1,78512 | 0,767027 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| ARHGEF4 | 2:131588550-131804836 | TP | TP-ART | 0,151461 | 0,520021 | 1,77962 | 0,636149 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| CACNA1I | 22:39966757-40085742 | TP | TP-ART | 0,930795 | 3,11828 | 1,74421 | 1,51921 | 0,0001 | 0,0217134 | yes |
| PLXDC1 | 17:37213271-37310647 | TP | TP-ART | 2,8249 | 7,84085 | 1,47281 | 0,709435 | 0,00015 | 0,0301119 | yes |
| OSBPL11 | 3:125244310-125314384 | ТР | TP-ART | 12,613 | 34,2196 | 1,43991 | 2,59719 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| ZNF329 | 19:58637618-58666477 | TP | TP-ART | 1,52244 | 4,10288 | 1,43025 | 1,55408 | 0,0001 | 0,0217134 | yes |
| MCF2L | 13:113548691-113754053 | ТР | TP-ART | 0,625438 | 1,48051 | 1,24316 | 0,646629 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| SSRP1 | 11:57093076-57103351 | TP | TP-ART | 96,5262 | 189,504 | 0,973239 | 6,95632 | 0,00025 | 0,0446698 | yes |
| HSBP1 | 16:83841447-83853342 | ТР | TP-ART | 65,7926 | 33,4082 | -0,97772 | -1,25524 | 0,0002 | 0,0380602 | yes |
| UBE2L6 | 11:57318946-57335757 | TP | TP-ART | 135,927 | 66,9902 | -1,02081 | -1,39032 | 0,0001 | 0,0217134 | yes |
| SNX18 | 5:53813588-53842415 | ТР | TP-ART | 22,753 | 11,0062 | -1,04774 | -1,40582 | 0,00025 | 0,0446698 | yes |
| BLVRA | 7:43798278-43846943 | TP | TP-ART | 113,706 | 53,9052 | -1,07681 | -1,04725 | 0,00025 | 0,0446698 | yes |
| YWHAH | 22:32329506-32353693 | TP | TP-ART | 44,8213 | 20,3489 | -1,13924 | -1,37207 | 0,0001 | 0,0217134 | yes |
| RHOB | 2:20646834-20649200 | ТР | TP-ART | 73,1635 | 32,6889 | -1,16232 | -1,61718 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| SRC | 20:35973087-36034535 | ТР | TP-ART | 59,9009 | 26,5698 | -1,17279 | -0,782 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |

| Gene | Locus | Group 1 | Group2 | FPKM Group 1 FP | KM Group 2 | log2 FC | test stat | p-value | q-value | Significant |
|----------|------------------------|---------|--------|-----------------|------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| TRIM22 | 11:5684424-5959849 | TP | TP-ART | 264,814 | 116,653 | -1,18275 | -1,28581 | 0,0001 | 0,0217134 | yes |
| TNFSF13B | 13:108903587-108960933 | TP | TP-ART | 61,3095 | 26,9272 | -1,18705 | -1,15392 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| C5AR1 | 19:47793279-47887533 | TP | TP-ART | 158,909 | 69,6735 | -1,18952 | -1,54027 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| ACAA1 | 3:38080695-38178733 | TP | TP-ART | 143,675 | 62,9768 | -1,18992 | -1,81053 | 0,00025 | 0,0446698 | yes |
| TTYH3 | 7:2671584-2704491 | TP | TP-ART | 77,1787 | 33,8218 | -1,19025 | -1,10391 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| STAT2 | 12:56734696-56753939 | TP | TP-ART | 121,429 | 52,1285 | -1,21997 | -1,16445 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| PFKFB4 | 3:48554932-48601455 | TP | TP-ART | 24,5876 | 10,2783 | -1,25833 | -1,10596 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| PNPT1 | 2:55860871-55921045 | TP | TP-ART | 11,5752 | 4,79314 | -1,272 | -1,44165 | 0,0002 | 0,0380602 | yes |
| HMOX1 | 22:35776353-35790207 | TP | TP-ART | 183,538 | 74,6892 | -1,2971 | -1,45121 | 0,00015 | 0,0301119 | yes |
| MNDA | 1:158791875-158819296 | TP | TP-ART | 135,851 | 54,198 | -1,32572 | -1,34679 | 0,00025 | 0,0446698 | yes |
| IL1RN | 2:113864790-113892436 | TP | TP-ART | 47,7947 | 18,9684 | -1,33325 | -1,5858 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| CD9 | 12:6308880-6347425 | TP | TP-ART | 18,2358 | 7,21529 | -1,33764 | -1,37468 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| VDR | 12:48234207-48336831 | TP | TP-ART | 10,02 | 3,83834 | -1,38432 | -1,64626 | 0,0001 | 0,0217134 | yes |
| HK2 | 2:75059781-75123332 | TP | TP-ART | 46,4385 | 17,666 | -1,39435 | -0,99475 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| C3AR1 | 12:8210897-8219067 | TP | TP-ART | 27,3192 | 10,3438 | -1,40115 | -1,52833 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| DUSP7 | 3:52082934-52090566 | TP | TP-ART | 15,056 | 5,60739 | -1,42494 | -1,72128 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| NR4A1 | 12:52416615-52453566 | TP | TP-ART | 96,9124 | 35,6112 | -1,44435 | -1,14579 | 0,00025 | 0,0446698 | yes |
| TNFSF10 | 3:172223297-172241297 | TP | TP-ART | 61,1058 | 21,9087 | -1,47981 | -1,54732 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| C2 | 6:31865561-31919861 | TP | TP-ART | 21,0624 | 7,54194 | -1,48166 | -1,32241 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| OASL | 12:121455493-121477045 | TP | TP-ART | 44,4657 | 15,7071 | -1,50128 | -1,62621 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| MX2 | 21:42733869-42782127 | TP | TP-ART | 96,1882 | 33,8948 | -1,5048 | -1,58348 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| EIF2AK2 | 2:37311593-37384208 | TP | TP-ART | 31,2239 | 10,7815 | -1,53409 | -0,68834 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| CX3CR1 | 3:39274006-39323226 | TP | TP-ART | 20,0874 | 6,88813 | -1,54411 | -1,42555 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| CD38 | 4:15779883-15854866 | TP | TP-ART | 10,7753 | 3,66091 | -1,55745 | -1,40952 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| HERC5 | 4:89378267-89427376 | TP | TP-ART | 18,4336 | 6,16551 | -1,58005 | -1,87639 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| HIST1H1C | 6:26055967-26056699 | TP | TP-ART | 33,2718 | 10,8918 | -1,61106 | -1,61942 | 0,0001 | 0,0217134 | yes |
| LHFPL2 | 5:77780985-78065844 | TP | TP-ART | 14,5037 | 4,68669 | -1,62979 | -1,48612 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |

Supplementary Table S1. Differential expression and functional annotation of the deregulated genes identified in the TP/TP-ART comparison (cont.)

| Gene | Locus | Group 1 | Group2 | FPKM Group 1 F | PKM Group 2 | log2 FC | test stat | p-value | q-value | Significant |
|---------|------------------------|---------|--------|----------------|-------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| DOCK4 | 7:111366086-111846502 | TP | TP-ART | 4,38906 | 1,41683 | -1,63124 | -0,80245 | 0,00015 | 0,0301119 | yes |
| MSR1 | 8:15965386-16424999 | TP | TP-ART | 6,9104 | 2,19356 | -1,6555 | -1,39438 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| ENG | 9:130576870-130617035 | TP | TP-ART | 46,5868 | 14,6878 | -1,6653 | -1,36932 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| CTSL | 9:90340433-90462229 | TP | TP-ART | 47,7053 | 14,4428 | -1,7238 | -1,85796 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| CCR2 | 3:46395161-46404616 | TP | TP-ART | 15,7243 | 4,631 | -1,7636 | -1,6965 | 0,0001 | 0,0217134 | yes |
| HERC6 | 4:89299853-89378161 | TP | TP-ART | 11,5359 | 3,36844 | -1,77598 | -1,12622 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| DDX60 | 4:169137443-169239958 | TP | TP-ART | 17,1125 | 4,90763 | -1,80195 | -1,07116 | 0,0002 | 0,0380602 | yes |
| FBP1 | 9:97365414-97402720 | TP | TP-ART | 84,128 | 24,0735 | -1,80514 | -1,98287 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| AGRN | 1:955502-991496 | TP | TP-ART | 9,17891 | 2,59778 | -1,82104 | -0,86296 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| CXCL2 | 4:74962751-74965310 | TP | TP-ART | 34,9619 | 9,83969 | -1,8291 | -1,76725 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| TLR7 | X:12885156-12908687 | TP | TP-ART | 8,06016 | 2,22394 | -1,85769 | -0,98673 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| TMEM155 | 4:122680087-122687962 | TP | TP-ART | 0,710631 | 0,190896 | -1,89632 | -0,84343 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| RNASE2 | 14:21423610-21424595 | TP | TP-ART | 64,6505 | 17,0463 | -1,9232 | -1,99708 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| PDK4 | 7:95212810-95225803 | TP | TP-ART | 11,6473 | 3,0321 | -1,94161 | -1,46002 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| MS4A4A | 11:60048013-60076445 | TP | TP-ART | 14,2822 | 3,71474 | -1,94289 | -1,49424 | 0,00015 | 0,0301119 | yes |
| GIPR | 19:46171458-46187181 | TP | TP-ART | 21,0841 | 5,30068 | -1,99191 | -1,91946 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| SDC3 | 1:31342313-31381608 | TP | TP-ART | 4,2978 | 1,05858 | -2,02147 | -1,12729 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| OAS2 | 12:113344581-113455556 | TP | TP-ART | 75,2716 | 18,2173 | -2,04679 | -1,03869 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| H1F0 | 22:38201113-38203442 | TP | TP-ART | 42,0384 | 9,62029 | -2,12755 | -2,47757 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| GMPR | 6:16238810-16295780 | TP | TP-ART | 12,1406 | 2,7417 | -2,14669 | -2,16262 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| LY6E | 8:144061752-144105249 | TP | TP-ART | 660,391 | 148,31 | -2,15471 | -2,60543 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| ANKRD22 | 10:90562486-90611796 | TP | TP-ART | 6,22303 | 1,39366 | -2,15873 | -1,50839 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| SPATS2L | 2:201170603-201347088 | TP | TP-ART | 11,032 | 2,45922 | -2,16542 | -1,87135 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| EPSTI1 | 13:43460162-43566449 | TP | TP-ART | 72,8204 | 16,006 | -2,18573 | -2,25694 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| EPHB2 | 1:23037331-23241901 | TP | TP-ART | 2,92953 | 0,642543 | -2,18881 | -1,85583 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| GBP3 | 1:89472348-89488577 | TP | TP-ART | 79,8313 | 16,756 | -2,25227 | -3,8595 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| OAS1 | 12:113344581-113455556 | TP | TP-ART | 71,5024 | 14,5447 | -2,29749 | -0,73039 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |

Supplementary Table S1. Differential expression and functional annotation of the deregulated genes identified in the TP/TP-ART comparison (cont.)

| Gene | Locus | Group 1 | Group2 | FPKM Group 1 | PKM Group 2 | log2 FC | test stat | p-value | q-value | Significant |
|----------|------------------------|---------|--------|------------------|-------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| NIPAL2 | 8:99201952-99306760 | ТР | TP-ART | 69,9165 | 13,7131 | -2,35008 | -3,17465 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| MX1 | 21:42790833-42836215 | ТР | TP-ART | 133,847 | 25,6947 | -2,38104 | -1,66442 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| HESX1 | 3:57231943-57261620 | ТР | TP-ART | 2,1665 | 0,411142 | -2,39765 | -1,49649 | 0,00015 | 0,0301119 | yes |
| TMEM51 | 1:14925199-15546976 | ТР | TP-ART | 7,49694 | 1,4203 | -2,40011 | -1,98582 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| XAF1 | 17:6658765-6679144 | ТР | TP-ART | 103,026 | 19,51 | -2,40073 | -2,05718 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| LGALS3BP | 17:76967319-76980069 | ТР | TP-ART | 78,8017 | 14,3096 | -2,46124 | -2,57215 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| APOBEC3A | 22:39347594-39483760 | ТР | TP-ART | 360,741 | 64,9981 | -2,47249 | -1,41715 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| AXL | 19:41724873-41767929 | ТР | TP-ART | 2,12095 | 0,372515 | -2,50934 | -1,98644 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| SLCO4A1 | 20:61272070-61317137 | ТР | TP-ART | 6,83584 | 1,19093 | -2,52103 | -1,72201 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| TGM2 | 20:36756860-36798269 | ТР | TP-ART | 4,78525 | 0,831686 | -2,52449 | -2,27315 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| NTSR1 | 20:61340188-61394123 | ТР | TP-ART | 1,32674 | 0,230329 | -2,52612 | -1,59771 | 0,00015 | 0,0301119 | yes |
| ISG15 | 1:948802-949920 | ТР | TP-ART | 220,374 | 37,3491 | -2,56081 | -2,82587 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| TTLL7 | 1:84330710-84464833 | ТР | TP-ART | 0,910299 | 0,150187 | -2,59958 | -0,697 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| IFITM3 | 11:318639-330122 | ТР | TP-ART | 971,474 | 149,835 | -2,6968 | -3,283 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| OAS3 | 12:113344581-113455556 | ТР | TP-ART | 57,6867 | 8,79402 | -2,71364 | -1,5105 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| DPH6 | 15:35473999-35838394 | ТР | TP-ART | 23,424 | 3,49471 | -2,74475 | -1,9954 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| CXCL3 | 4:74902305-74904524 | ТР | TP-ART | 7,02894 | 0,989164 | -2,82903 | -1,96655 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| IFIT1 | 10:90973254-91174314 | ТР | TP-ART | 21,5527 | 2,885 | -2,90123 | -0,91337 | 0,0001 | 0,0217134 | yes |
| TNS1 | 2:218664511-218898670 | ТР | TP-ART | 11,8796 | 1,57551 | -2,9146 | -1,79934 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| USP18 | 22:18632598-18851707 | ТР | TP-ART | 9,54978 | 1,25178 | -2,93148 | -2,42869 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| CMPK2 | 2:6968644-7039412 | ТР | TP-ART | 55,6681 | 7,20103 | -2,95058 | -2,73469 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| MERTK | 2:112656055-112787187 | ТР | TP-ART | 20,046 | 2,5812 | -2,9572 | -1,68436 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| IFI44 | 1:79085606-79130884 | ТР | TP-ART | 523 <i>,</i> 592 | 60,3014 | -3,11818 | -1,79993 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| MLXIPL | 7:73007523-73038873 | ТР | TP-ART | 2,66446 | 0,296714 | -3,1667 | -1,42167 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| RSAD2 | 2:6968644-7039412 | ТР | TP-ART | 22,6472 | 2,30305 | -3,29772 | -1,38514 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| DCP1A | 3:53304129-53381654 | ТР | TP-ART | 156,795 | 15,7989 | -3,31098 | -3,29367 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| PTGES | 9:132500609-132515326 | ТР | TP-ART | 13,8101 | 1,35442 | -3,34997 | -2,51506 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |

Supplementary Table S1. Differential expression and functional annotation of the deregulated genes identified in the TP/TP-ART comparison (cont.)

| Gene | Locus | Group 1 | Group2 | FPKM Group 1 F | PKM Group 2 | log2 FC | test stat | p-value | q-value | Significant |
|-----------|-----------------------|---------|--------|----------------|-------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| LINC00487 | 2:6868308-6913484 | ТР | TP-ART | 2,94714 | 0,280583 | -3,39281 | -1,52982 | 0,0001 | 0,0217134 | yes |
| SERPING1 | 11:57364859-57382326 | ТР | TP-ART | 63,7087 | 6,0359 | -3,39985 | -3,44515 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| IFI6 | 1:27992571-27998729 | ТР | TP-ART | 397,336 | 36,9812 | -3,4255 | -3,59379 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| SLC37A3 | 7:139993492-140126050 | ТР | TP-ART | 144,492 | 12,4062 | -3,54185 | -4,15821 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| RNASE1 | 14:21259622-21278204 | ТР | TP-ART | 9,63642 | 0,705876 | -3,77101 | -2,05308 | 0,00025 | 0,0446698 | yes |
| PTCH2 | 1:45265896-45308735 | ТР | TP-ART | 45,8785 | 3,30062 | -3,79701 | -1,56162 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| CCL2 | 17:32581899-32584222 | ТР | TP-ART | 54,7655 | 3,38053 | -4,01795 | -2,7271 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| PPP2R2B | 5:145942788-146464347 | ТР | TP-ART | 115,709 | 5,40316 | -4,42055 | -4,19933 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| SIGLEC1 | 20:3666759-3693260 | ТР | TP-ART | 72,7761 | 3,26285 | -4,47926 | -4,91557 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| OTOF | 2:26624783-26781566 | ТР | TP-ART | 41,4709 | 1,58641 | -4,70826 | -3,11367 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| AVIL | 12:58156116-58212487 | ТР | TP-ART | 28,3522 | 0,921073 | -4,944 | -1,92349 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| RMCX3-AS | X:100877786-100895381 | ТР | TP-ART | 35,7135 | 0,739008 | -5,59474 | -2,89421 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| IFI27 | 14:94571181-94583038 | ТР | TP-ART | 888,536 | 5,78021 | -7,26416 | -3,54091 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |

Supplementary Table S1. Differential expression and functional annotation of the deregulated genes identified in the TP/TP-ART comparison (cont.)

Supplementary Table S1. Differential expression and functional annotation of the deregulated genes identified in the TP/TP-ART comparison (cont.)

##Databases: KEGG PATHWAY, Reactome, BioCyc ##Statistical test method: hypergeometric test / Fisher's exact test ##FDR correction method: Benjamini and Hochberg

| #Term | Database | ID | Input num Backg | Input num Backgroun P-Valu | |
|---|--------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|------------|
| Interferon alpha/beta signaling | Reactome | R-HSA-909733 | 14 | 67 | 1,13E-15 |
| Interferon Signaling | Reactome | R-HSA-913531 | 19 | 189 | 1,89E-15 |
| Cytokine Signaling in Immune system | Reactome | R-HSA-1280215 | 23 | 627 | 8,08E-10 |
| ISG15 antiviral mechanism | Reactome | R-HSA-1169408 | 8 | 68 | 8,91E-08 |
| Antiviral mechanism by IFN-stimulated genes | Reactome | R-HSA-1169410 | 8 | 68 | 8,91E-08 |
| Immune System | Reactome | R-HSA-168256 | 32 1 | .579 | 4,64E-07 |
| Influenza A | KEGG PATHWAY | hsa05164 | 11 | 175 | 3,39E-06 |
| Chemokine receptors bind chemokines | Reactome | R-HSA-380108 | 6 | 58 | 7,42E-06 |
| Measles | KEGG PATHWAY | hsa05162 | 9 | 138 | 2,02E-05 |
| Peptide ligand-binding receptors | Reactome | R-HSA-375276 | 9 | 194 | 2,03E-05 |
| Interferon gamma signaling | Reactome | R-HSA-877300 | 6 | 89 | 7,12E-05 |
| Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction | KEGG PATHWAY | hsa04060 | 10 | 265 | 0,00053623 |
| Hepatitis C | KEGG PATHWAY | hsa05160 | 7 | 135 | 0,00063326 |
| GPCR ligand binding | Reactome | R-HSA-500792 | 11 | 451 | 0,00064852 |
| Class A/1 (Rhodopsin-like receptors) | Reactome | R-HSA-373076 | 9 | 325 | 0,00083646 |
| Chemokine signaling pathway | KEGG PATHWAY | hsa04062 | 8 | 189 | 0,00094491 |
| Regulation of Complement cascade | Reactome | R-HSA-977606 | 3 | 27 | 0,00132776 |
| Heme degradation | Reactome | R-HSA-189483 | 2 | 6 | 0,00142488 |

Supplementary Table S1. Differential expression and functional annotation of the deregulated genes identified in the TP/TP-ART comparison (cont.)

##Databases: Gene Ontology
##Statistical test method: hypergeometric test / Fisher's exact test
##FDR correction method: Benjamini and Hochberg

| #Term | Database | ID | Input number | Background number | P-Value | Corrected P-Value |
|---|---------------|------------|--------------|-------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| cellular response to type I interferon | Gene Ontology | GO:0071357 | 14 | 80 | 3,99E-13 | 7,45E-10 |
| type I interferon signaling pathway | Gene Ontology | GO:0060337 | 14 | 80 | 3,99E-13 | 7,45E-10 |
| response to type I interferon | Gene Ontology | GO:0034340 | 14 | 84 | 7,22E-13 | 8,98E-10 |
| negative regulation of viral genome replication | Gene Ontology | GO:0045071 | 10 | 48 | 2,00E-10 | 1,87E-07 |
| cytokine-mediated signaling pathway | Gene Ontology | GO:0019221 | 25 | 542 | 4,76E-10 | 3,55E-07 |
| response to cytokine | Gene Ontology | GO:0034097 | 30 | 799 | 1,02E-09 | 6,35E-07 |
| defense response to virus | Gene Ontology | GO:0051607 | 19 | 331 | 1,96E-09 | 1,04E-06 |
| response to virus | Gene Ontology | GO:0009615 | 21 | 415 | 2,40E-09 | 1,12E-06 |
| defense response | Gene Ontology | GO:0006952 | 42 | 1528 | 5,05E-09 | 2,09E-06 |
| immune effector process | Gene Ontology | GO:0002252 | 28 | 762 | 5,61E-09 | 2,09E-06 |
| viral genome replication | Gene Ontology | GO:0019079 | 11 | 96 | 7,38E-09 | 2,51E-06 |
| regulation of viral genome replication | Gene Ontology | GO:0045069 | 10 | 75 | 9,50E-09 | 2,96E-06 |
| cellular response to cytokine stimulus | Gene Ontology | GO:0071345 | 26 | 689 | 1,15E-08 | 3,31E-06 |
| immune response | Gene Ontology | GO:0006955 | 40 | 1466 | 1,39E-08 | 3,71E-06 |
| response to other organism | Gene Ontology | GO:0051707 | 30 | 907 | 1,60E-08 | 3,73E-06 |
| response to external biotic stimulus | Gene Ontology | GO:0043207 | 30 | 907 | 1,60E-08 | 3,73E-06 |
| response to biotic stimulus | Gene Ontology | GO:0009607 | 30 | 944 | 3,72E-08 | 7,89E-06 |
| negative regulation of viral life cycle | Gene Ontology | GO:1903901 | 10 | 88 | 3,80E-08 | 7,89E-06 |
| innate immune response | Gene Ontology | GO:0045087 | 26 | 791 | 1,56E-07 | 3,06E-05 |
| negative regulation of viral process | Gene Ontology | GO:0048525 | 10 | 107 | 2,06E-07 | 3,84E-05 |
| defense response to other organism | Gene Ontology | GO:0098542 | 21 | 551 | 2,39E-07 | 4,24E-05 |
| response to external stimulus | Gene Ontology | GO:0009605 | 45 | 2107 | 1,47E-06 | 2,50E-04 |
| response to interferon-alpha | Gene Ontology | GO:0035455 | 5 | 20 | 3,46E-06 | 5,61E-04 |

| #Term | Database | ID | Input number | Background number | P-Value | Corrected P-Value |
|--|---------------|------------|--------------|-------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| negative regulation of multi-organism process | Gene Ontology | GO:0043901 | 10 | 154 | 4,53E-06 | 7,04E-04 |
| double-stranded RNA binding | Gene Ontology | GO:0003725 | 7 | 63 | 4,86E-06 | 7,25E-04 |
| regulation of symbiosis, encompassing mutualis | Gene Ontology | GO:0043903 | 15 | 381 | 8,18E-06 | 1,17E-03 |
| regulation of viral life cycle | Gene Ontology | GO:1903900 | 10 | 171 | 1,08E-05 | 1,49E-03 |
| regulation of viral process | Gene Ontology | GO:0050792 | 14 | 358 | 1,73E-05 | 2,31E-03 |
| regulation of vascular endothelial growth factor | Gene Ontology | GO:0010574 | 5 | 31 | 2,25E-05 | 2,89E-03 |
| cellular response to chemical stimulus | Gene Ontology | GO:0070887 | 48 | 2597 | 2,65E-05 | 3,30E-03 |
| vascular endothelial growth factor production | Gene Ontology | GO:0010573 | 5 | 33 | 2,95E-05 | 3,55E-03 |
| cellular defense response | Gene Ontology | GO:0006968 | 6 | 58 | 3,38E-05 | 3,94E-03 |
| immune system process | Gene Ontology | GO:0002376 | 45 | 2411 | 3,70E-05 | 4,06E-03 |
| positive regulation of angiogenesis | Gene Ontology | GO:0045766 | 8 | 122 | 3,77E-05 | 4,06E-03 |
| apoptotic cell clearance | Gene Ontology | GO:0043277 | 5 | 35 | 3,80E-05 | 4,06E-03 |
| viral process | Gene Ontology | GO:0016032 | 25 | 1035 | 4,48E-05 | 4,64E-03 |
| multi-organism cellular process | Gene Ontology | GO:0044764 | 25 | 1039 | 4,75E-05 | 4,79E-03 |
| regulation of granulocyte chemotaxis | Gene Ontology | GO:0071622 | 5 | 39 | 6,08E-05 | 5,97E-03 |
| ISG15-protein conjugation | Gene Ontology | GO:0032020 | 3 | 6 | 6,84E-05 | 6,31E-03 |
| symbiosis, encompassing mutualism through pa | Gene Ontology | GO:0044403 | 25 | 1065 | 6,93E-05 | 6,31E-03 |
| interspecies interaction between organisms | Gene Ontology | GO:0044419 | 25 | 1065 | 6,93E-05 | 6,31E-03 |
| positive regulation of vasculature development | Gene Ontology | GO:1904018 | 8 | 135 | 7,41E-05 | 6,58E-03 |
| angiogenesis | Gene Ontology | GO:0001525 | 14 | 417 | 8,43E-05 | 7,17E-03 |
| regulation of immune effector process | Gene Ontology | GO:0002697 | 14 | 418 | 8,64E-05 | 7,17E-03 |
| regulation of multi-organism process | Gene Ontology | GO:0043900 | 15 | 472 | 8,64E-05 | 7,17E-03 |
| acute inflammatory response | Gene Ontology | GO:0002526 | 8 | 143 | 1,08E-04 | 8,67E-03 |
| cellular response to organic substance | Gene Ontology | GO:0071310 | 40 | 2157 | 1,09E-04 | 8,67E-03 |
| cell chemotaxis | Gene Ontology | GO:0060326 | 10 | 230 | 1,17E-04 | 9,03E-03 |
| positive regulation of neutrophil chemotaxis | Gene Ontology | GO:0090023 | 4 | 23 | 1,19E-04 | 9,03E-03 |
| blood vessel morphogenesis | Gene Ontology | GO:0048514 | 15 | 489 | 1,26E-04 | 9,37E-03 |

Supplementary Table S1. Differential expression and functional annotation of the deregulated genes identified in the TP/TP-ART comparison (cont.)

| #Term | Database | ID | Input number | Background number | P-Value | Corrected P-Value |
|---|-----------------|------------|--------------|-------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| chemokine-mediated signaling pathway | Gene Ontology | GO:0070098 | 6 | 80 | 1,78E-04 | 1,30E-02 |
| positive regulation of granulocyte chemotaxis | Gene Ontology | GO:0071624 | 4 | 26 | 1,81E-04 | 1,30E-02 |
| positive regulation of leukocyte chemotaxis | Gene Ontology | GO:0002690 | 6 | 82 | 2,01E-04 | 1,38E-02 |
| positive regulation of neutrophil migration | Gene Ontology | GO:1902624 | 4 | 27 | 2,06E-04 | 1,38E-02 |
| macrophage chemotaxis | Gene Ontology | GO:0048246 | 4 | 27 | 2,06E-04 | 1,38E-02 |
| regulation of neutrophil chemotaxis | Gene Ontology | GO:0090022 | 4 | 27 | 2,06E-04 | 1,38E-02 |
| positive regulation of macrophage chemotaxis | Gene Ontology | GO:0010759 | 3 | 11 | 2,86E-04 | 1,87E-02 |
| response to organic substance | Gene Ontology | GO:0010033 | 47 | 2813 | 3,00E-04 | 1,93E-02 |
| regulation of angiogenesis | Gene Ontology | GO:0045765 | 9 | 213 | 3,09E-04 | 1,94E-02 |
| chemotaxis | Gene Ontology | GO:0006935 | 15 | 534 | 3,11E-04 | 1,94E-02 |
| taxis | Gene Ontology | GO:0042330 | 15 | 535 | 3,17E-04 | 1,94E-02 |
| regulation of neutrophil migration | Gene Ontology | GO:1902622 | 4 | 31 | 3,33E-04 | 2,01E-02 |
| regulation of complement activation | Gene Ontology | GO:0030449 | 4 | 32 | 3,72E-04 | 2,20E-02 |
| response to lipopolysaccharide | Gene Ontology | GO:0032496 | 11 | 324 | 4,26E-04 | 2,48E-02 |
| regulation of protein activation cascade | Gene Ontology | GO:2000257 | 4 | 34 | 4,59E-04 | 2,64E-02 |
| regulation of cytokine production | Gene Ontology | GO:0001817 | 15 | 557 | 4,76E-04 | 2,69E-02 |
| regulation of leukocyte chemotaxis | Gene Ontology | GO:0002688 | 6 | 98 | 4,96E-04 | 2,74E-02 |
| positive regulation of immune system process | Gene Ontology | GO:0002684 | 20 | 878 | 5,00E-04 | 2,74E-02 |
| regulation of immune system process | Gene Ontology | GO:0002682 | 27 | 1369 | 5,39E-04 | 2,92E-02 |
| negative regulation of extrinsic apoptotic signal | i Gene Ontology | GO:2001237 | 6 | 100 | 5,49E-04 | 2,93E-02 |
| regulation of defense response | Gene Ontology | GO:0031347 | 18 | 756 | 5,69E-04 | 2,99E-02 |
| response to molecule of bacterial origin | Gene Ontology | GO:0002237 | 11 | 337 | 5,83E-04 | 3,02E-02 |
| regulation of vasculature development | Gene Ontology | GO:1901342 | 9 | 234 | 5,93E-04 | 3,03E-02 |
| cell surface receptor signaling pathway | Gene Ontology | GO:0007166 | 43 | 2592 | 6,00E-04 | 3,03E-02 |
| tissue remodeling | Gene Ontology | GO:0048771 | 7 | 143 | 6,19E-04 | 3,08E-02 |
| response to lipid | Gene Ontology | GO:0033993 | 20 | 895 | 6,29E-04 | 3,09E-02 |
| blood vessel development | Gene Ontology | GO:0001568 | 15 | 575 | 6,51E-04 | 3,16E-02 |

Supplementary Table S1. Differential expression and functional annotation of the deregulated genes identified in the TP/TP-ART comparison (cont.)

| #Term | Database | ID | Input number | Background number | P-Value | Corrected P-Value |
|--|---------------|------------|--------------|-------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| response to stress | Gene Ontology | GO:0006950 | 56 | 3656 | 6,70E-04 | 3,20E-02 |
| regulation of mononuclear cell migration | Gene Ontology | GO:0071675 | 3 | 16 | 7,35E-04 | 3,47E-02 |
| inflammatory response | Gene Ontology | GO:0006954 | 16 | 647 | 7,61E-04 | 3,55E-02 |
| regulation of leukocyte migration | Gene Ontology | GO:0002685 | 7 | 150 | 8,10E-04 | 3,73E-02 |
| regulation of macrophage chemotaxis | Gene Ontology | GO:0010758 | 3 | 17 | 8,58E-04 | 3,86E-02 |
| mononuclear cell migration | Gene Ontology | GO:0071674 | 3 | 17 | 8,58E-04 | 3,86E-02 |
| positive regulation of leukocyte migration | Gene Ontology | GO:0002687 | 6 | 110 | 8,81E-04 | 3,92E-02 |
| regulation of acute inflammatory response | Gene Ontology | GO:0002673 | 5 | 73 | 9,07E-04 | 3,94E-02 |
| vasculature development | Gene Ontology | GO:0001944 | 15 | 595 | 9,08E-04 | 3,94E-02 |
| myeloid leukocyte migration | Gene Ontology | GO:0097529 | 7 | 156 | 1,01E-03 | 4,32E-02 |
| response to interferon-gamma | Gene Ontology | GO:0034341 | 7 | 158 | 1,08E-03 | 4,59E-02 |

Supplementary Table S1. Differential expression and functional annotation of the deregulated genes identified in the TP/TP-ART comparison (cont.)

| Gene | Locus | Group 1 | Group2 | FPKM Group 1 | FPKM Group 2 | log2 FC | test stat | p-value | q-value | Significant |
|----------|------------------------|---------|--------|-------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| HELB | 12:66696237-67197966 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 4,83523 | 185,021 | 5,25797 | 4,45175 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| ZNF275 | X:152599612-152631799 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 3,87358 | 142,653 | 5,2027 | 6,78297 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| MED20 | 6:41873008-41888877 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 2,03447 | 24,5069 | 3 <i>,</i> 59047 | 4,21793 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| HBA2 | 16:222845-223709 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 2,75 | 30,4794 | 3,47033 | 2,31655 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| HAR1A | 20:61726844-61735738 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 0,590532 | 5,51377 | 3,22295 | 2,30359 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| SSRP1 | 11:57093076-57103351 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 22,8367 | 189,504 | 3,0528 | 6,12567 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| HBA1 | 16:226678-227521 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 3 | 18,734 | 2,64262 | 1,82352 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| VWA8 | 13:42137083-42535256 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 3,73995 | 22,1423 | 2,56572 | 3,29962 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| CA1 | 8:86239836-86393722 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 0,0996387 | 0,51085 | 2,35812 | 0,247151 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| RRP7A | 22:42896584-42978044 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 17,7277 | 82,1622 | 2,21247 | 2,31365 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| KIF19 | 17:72322348-72351959 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 0,717707 | 3,14438 | 2,13131 | 1,65014 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| IGHA2 | 14:106053225-106054732 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 16,338 | 70,2289 | 2,10383 | 1,8826 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| MEG3 | 14:101245746-101327368 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 0,661139 | 2,81914 | 2,09223 | 0,968205 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| EML6 | 2:54950635-55199157 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 0,662611 | 2,7934 | 2 <i>,</i> 07579 | 0,86326 | 0,0002 | 0,0380602 | yes |
| TRBV23-1 | 7:142353467-142353964 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 3,3975 | 13,8171 | 2,02391 | 1,40509 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| IGHA1 | 14:106173456-106175002 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 67,4389 | 272,391 | 2,01403 | 1,94386 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| GLG1 | 16:74481324-74641012 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 37,6327 | 146,576 | 1,9616 | 2,45501 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| CAPN8 | 1:223711348-223853436 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 0,210788 | 0,814389 | 1,94993 | 0,808696 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| NPDC1 | 9:139933774-139940655 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 4,38997 | 13,23 | 1,59153 | 1,04445 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| AGAP8 | 10:51224680-51371338 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 0,294849 | 0,865348 | 1,5533 | 0,926138 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| IGLC2 | 22:23243155-23243617 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 32,8236 | 88,3347 | 1,42825 | 1,4603 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| NDRG4 | 16:58496749-58547532 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 0 <i>,</i> 458486 | 0,790398 | 0,785703 | 0,362417 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| C3AR1 | 12:8210897-8219067 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 21,6787 | 10,3438 | -1,06751 | -1,22159 | 0,0002 | 0,0380602 | yes |
| TNFSF13B | 13:108903587-108960933 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 58,6097 | 26,9272 | -1,12207 | -1,07674 | 0,00015 | 0,0301119 | yes |
| PTAFR | 1:28473667-28520447 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 54,0195 | 24,2653 | -1,15459 | -1,50817 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| CCR1 | 3:46205095-46308197 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 92,5348 | 41,1043 | -1,17071 | -1,51545 | 0,0001 | 0,0217134 | yes |
| ALDH9A1 | 1:165631452-165679205 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 72,4907 | 30,4516 | -1,25128 | -1,64597 | 0,00025 | 0,0446698 | yes |
| PLAUR | 19:44150246-44174699 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 333,639 | 137,553 | -1,2783 | -1,37601 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| EREG | 4:75230859-75254472 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 22,3002 | 9,09461 | -1,29397 | -1,21992 | 0,00015 | 0,0301119 | yes |
| C5AR1 | 19:47793279-47887533 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 178,287 | 69,6735 | -1,35552 | -1,74603 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |

Supplementary Table S2. Differential expression identified in the EC-LTNP/TP-ART comparison

| Gene | Locus | Group 1 | Group2 | FPKM Group 1 | FPKM Group 2 | log2 FC | test stat | p-value | q-value | Significant |
|----------|------------------------|---------|--------|--------------|--------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| IFITM3 | 11:318639-330122 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 392,402 | 149,835 | -1,38896 | -1,70858 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| EPHB2 | 1:23037331-23241901 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 1,7001 | 0,642543 | -1,40375 | -1,20644 | 0,00025 | 0,0446698 | yes |
| GBP3 | 1:89472348-89488577 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 44,4154 | 16,756 | -1,40638 | -3,23306 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| ZNF703 | 8:37553268-37557537 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 37,6481 | 14,1743 | -1,4093 | -1,56381 | 0,00015 | 0,0301119 | yes |
| NR4A1 | 12:52416615-52453566 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 94,6402 | 35,6112 | -1,41012 | -1,16478 | 0,0001 | 0,0217134 | yes |
| IFI6 | 1:27992571-27998729 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 98,9186 | 36,9812 | -1,41945 | -1,66949 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| TGM2 | 20:36756860-36798269 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 2,23611 | 0,831686 | -1,42688 | -1,29729 | 0,0001 | 0,0217134 | yes |
| FPR1 | 19:52243790-52329442 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 172,045 | 62,4956 | -1,46096 | -1,63578 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| CMPK2 | 2:6968644-7039412 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 20,0385 | 7,20103 | -1,4765 | -1,39798 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| CD9 | 12:6308880-6347425 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 20,5748 | 7,21529 | -1,51175 | -1,56725 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| CCR2 | 3:46395161-46404616 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 13,5316 | 4,631 | -1,54694 | -1,44582 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| APOL4 | 22:36585171-36600886 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 1,33256 | 0,40416 | -1,7212 | -0,96206 | 0,0002 | 0,0380602 | yes |
| SLC37A3 | 7:139993492-140126050 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 43,5736 | 12,4062 | -1,81239 | -2,08386 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| TRIM16L | 17:18601310-18639578 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 4,45625 | 1,26685 | -1,81459 | -1,77258 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| SDC3 | 1:31342313-31381608 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 3,74052 | 1,05858 | -1,82111 | -1,04802 | 0,0002 | 0,0380602 | yes |
| SERPING1 | 11:57364859-57382326 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 22,0966 | 6,0359 | -1,87219 | -1,97052 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| SIGLEC1 | 20:3666759-3693260 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 12,1492 | 3,26285 | -1,89665 | -1,8666 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| IFI27 | 14:94571181-94583038 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 25,0601 | 5,78021 | -2,1162 | -1,45337 | 0,0002 | 0,0380602 | yes |
| NTSR1 | 20:61340188-61394123 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 1,1942 | 0,230329 | -2,37428 | -1,45991 | 0,00015 | 0,0301119 | yes |
| DCP1A | 3:53304129-53381654 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 83,4389 | 15,7989 | -2,40089 | -2,33641 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| SIGLEC12 | 19:51994496-52005043 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 0,926278 | 0,135099 | -2,77743 | -1,28593 | 0,00025 | 0,0446698 | yes |
| ITPR3 | 6:33588029-33679504 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 65,1372 | 8,99487 | -2,85631 | -4,93623 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| ZNF71 | 19:57106631-57138118 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 7,31587 | 0,943736 | -2,95457 | -2,42014 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| NIPAL2 | 8:99201952-99306760 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 110,646 | 13,7131 | -3,01232 | -4,11377 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| BTBD11 | 12:107712105-108053419 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 82,45 | 7,23071 | -3,51131 | -5,10682 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| PPP2R2B | 5:145942788-146464347 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 154,693 | 5,40316 | -4,83946 | -4,60005 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| ANKRD54 | 22:38226861-38285414 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 231,062 | 7,50059 | -4,94513 | -1,74397 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| XIST | X:73012039-73072588 | EC-LTNP | TP-ART | 39,7674 | 0,0505588 | -9,61941 | -1,59416 | 0,00015 | 0,0301119 | yes |

Supplementary Table S2. Differential expression identified in the EC-LTNP/TP-ART comparison (continuation)

Supplementary Table S3. Transcription binding sites predicted in the promoters of the 58 differentially expressed genes comparing EC-LTNP and TP-ART. Each sheet includes the analysis for each gene found in the comparison. For each transcription factor site, several predicted parameters are reported [51]. The transcription factor name with the database accession number in brackets; the start and end positions of the putative binding sequences; Dissimilarity (%), which corresponds to the rate of dissimilarity between the putative and consensus sequences for a given transcription factor; String, the nucleotide sequence of potential binding site; Random Expectation (RE) indicating the expected occurrences of the match in a random sequence of the same length as the query sequence according to the dissimilarity index, presented the RE equally (equi-probability for the four nucleotides) and RE query (nucleotide frequencies as in the query sequence).

| Sequence | | | End | | | | |
|----------|-----------------------|----------------|----------|---------------|-------------------|------------|----------|
| name | Factor name | Start position | position | Dissimilarity | String | RE equally | RE query |
| ALDH9A1 | RAR-beta:RXR-alpha [T | 830 | 841 | 0 | GGGCTCAGGGGA | 0,00027 | 0,00015 |
| ALDH9A1 | lk-1 [T02702] | 1017 | 1029 | 2,374299 | CAAGTAGCTGGGA | 0,00047 | 0,00032 |
| ALDH9A1 | RelA [T00594] | 996 | 1006 | 2,485523 | GATTTTCCCAC | 0,00429 | 0,00427 |
| ALDH9A1 | USF2 [T00878] | 1126 | 1135 | 4,003951 | CAGGTGATCT | 0,00858 | 0,00652 |
| ALDH9A1 | NF-kappaB1 [T00593] | 837 | 847 | 3,680943 | GGGGATCCTCC | 0,01359 | 0,00736 |
| ALDH9A1 | NF-AT1 [T00550] | 645 | 653 | 1,437145 | ACTTTTTCC | 0,00572 | 0,00816 |
| ALDH9A1 | NF-AT2 [T01945] | 644 | 653 | 3,814941 | CACTTTTTCC | 0,00858 | 0,01068 |
| ALDH9A1 | STAT1beta [T01573] | 149 | 158 | 0 | TCTTGGAAAT | 0,01287 | 0,01509 |
| ALDH9A1 | Sp1 [T00759] | 853 | 862 | 4,907768 | TAGCCGCCCA | 0,03433 | 0,02192 |
| ALDH9A1 | HOXD9 [T01424] | 1194 | 1203 | 0 | AATTTTTATT | 0,00858 | 0,02229 |
| ALDH9A1 | HOXD9 [T01424] | 1203 | 1212 | 0 | TATTTTTATT | 0,00858 | 0,02229 |
| ALDH9A1 | HOXD10 [T01425] | 1194 | 1203 | 0 | AATTTTTATT | 0,00858 | 0,02229 |
| ALDH9A1 | HOXD10 [T01425] | 1203 | 1212 | 0 | TATTTTTATT | 0,00858 | 0,02229 |
| ALDH9A1 | AR [T00040] | 479 | 487 | 1,871872 | GAAATGTCC | 0,02861 | 0,02831 |
| ALDH9A1 | GCF [T00320] | 404 | 412 | 2,140539 | GCGCTGGTG | 0,06866 | 0,03691 |
| ALDH9A1 | T3R-beta1 [T00851] | 405 | 413 | 1,110682 | CGCTGGTGA | 0,05722 | 0,04741 |
| ANKRD54 | PITX2 [T02413] | 194 | 213 | 1,535113 | CTCACGCCTGTAATCCC | 0 | 0 |
| ANKRD54 | STAT3 [T01493] | 1457 | 1470 | 2,086875 | CTGCCGGGAAACCG | 0,0004 | 0,0004 |
| ANKRD54 | lk-1 [T02702] | 207 | 219 | 2,374299 | TCCCAGCACTTTG | 0,00047 | 0,00053 |
| ANKRD54 | NF-kappaB [T00590] | 450 | 461 | 3,864667 | AGGGAAACTCCA | 0,00456 | 0,00459 |
| ANKRD54 | RelA [T00594] | 449 | 459 | 3,503248 | GAGGGAAACTC | 0,00465 | 0,00464 |
| ANKRD54 | TCF-4 [T02918] | 924 | 933 | 4,865142 | CCTTTGAGGA | 0,01431 | 0,01466 |
| ANKRD54 | NF-AT1 [T00550] | 1473 | 1481 | 3,098758 | AGCCTTTCC | 0,02289 | 0,02309 |
| ANKRD54 | TCF-4 [T02918] | 653 | 662 | 2,548903 | CCATCAAAGA | 0,02575 | 0,02314 |
| ANKRD54 | AR [T00040] | 956 | 964 | 1,86979 | GGACAGTAA | 0,02861 | 0,02752 |
| ANKRD54 | Sp1 [T00759] | 227 | 236 | 1,566059 | GGGGCGGGTG | 0,02432 | 0,02963 |
| ANKRD54 | Sp1 [T00759] | 1156 | 1165 | 2,203247 | TGGGCGGGCA | 0,02718 | 0,03255 |
| ANKRD54 | Sp1 [T00759] | 1214 | 1223 | 2,418403 | CGGGCGGGAG | 0,03004 | 0,03559 |
| ANKRD54 | c-Fos [T00123] | 633 | 642 | 3,579011 | TGACTGACTC | 0,04005 | 0,04001 |
| BTBD11 | Sp1 [T00759] | 1363 | 1372 | 0 | GGGGCGGGGC | 0,00143 | 0,00177 |
| BTBD11 | NF-kappaB [T00590] | 106 | 117 | 3,935637 | TGGGAACCTCCA | 0,00456 | 0,00469 |
| BTBD11 | POU2F1 [T00641] | 307 | 317 | 0,290044 | ATTTGCATATA | 0,00536 | 0,00489 |
| BTBD11 | HOXD9 [T01424] | 94 | 103 | 0 | ΤΑΤΤΤΤΤΑΤΤ | 0,00858 | 0,0072 |
| BTBD11 | HOXD10 [T01425] | 94 | 103 | 0 | TATTTTTATT | 0,00858 | 0,0072 |
| BTBD11 | POU2F1 [T00641] | 271 | 281 | 0,801279 | ATTTGCATCTC | 0,01037 | 0,00959 |
| BTBD11 | PPAR-alpha:RXR-alpha | 563 | 573 | 4,88658 | ATCTGGGCCAG | 0,01287 | 0,0136 |
| BTBD11 | HOXD9 [T01424] | 34 | 43 | 4,321431 | AGATTTTATT | 0,02575 | 0,02218 |
| BTBD11 | HOXD10 [T01425] | 34 | 43 | 4,321431 | AGATTTTATT | 0,02575 | 0,02218 |

| Supplementary Table 55. (Continuation) |
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|--|

| Sequence | | | End | | | | |
|----------|-----------------------|----------------|----------|---------------|-------------------|------------|----------|
| name | Factor name | Start position | position | Dissimilarity | String | RE equally | RE query |
| BTBD11 | TCF-4 [T02918] | 871 | 880 | 2,386325 | ACTTTGAAGC | 0,02575 | 0,02388 |
| BTBD11 | TCF-4 [T02918] | 767 | 776 | 4,639022 | CCTTTGAGCA | 0,03147 | 0,03125 |
| BTBD11 | Sp1 [T00759] | 1446 | 1455 | 2,491373 | CCGCCGCCCC | 0,03004 | 0,03451 |
| BTBD11 | TCF-4 [T02918] | 337 | 346 | 0,925008 | CATTCAAAGC | 0,04292 | 0,04125 |
| BTBD11 | NF-AT1 [T01948] | 808 | 817 | 2,756277 | TGGAAAGATG | 0,04435 | 0,04257 |
| BTBD11 | c-Ets-2 [T00113] | 904 | 912 | 2,945838 | TGAAAGGAA | 0,04578 | 0,04308 |
| BTBD11 | Elk-1 [T00250] | 1325 | 1333 | 0,134348 | CTTCCTGCA | 0,04578 | 0,04856 |
| C3AR1 | RAR-beta [T00721] | 1357 | 1366 | 0 | GTTGAACCCT | 0,00572 | 0,0046 |
| C3AR1 | TCF-4 [T02918] | 900 | 909 | 4,639022 | CCTTTGACTA | 0,03147 | 0,02787 |
| C3AR1 | USF2 [T00878] | 68 | 77 | 4,528187 | GGATCACCTG | 0,0515 | 0,02832 |
| C3AR1 | Elk-1 [T00250] | 333 | 341 | 3,381796 | ATCAGGAAG | 0,03433 | 0,03223 |
| C3AR1 | Elk-1 [T00250] | 801 | 809 | 3,381796 | CTTCCTGAT | 0,03433 | 0,03223 |
| C3AR1 | SRY [T00997] | 452 | 460 | 0 | AGAACAAAG | 0,02289 | 0,03894 |
| C3AR1 | c-Ets-2 [T00113] | 1277 | 1285 | 2,715313 | TTCCTCCCC | 0,05722 | 0,04504 |
| C3AR1 | LEF-1 [T02905] | 453 | 460 | 0,641865 | GAACAAAG | 0,04578 | 0,04999 |
| C5AR1 | PITX2 [T02413] | 666 | 685 | 3,070225 | GCTGGGATTATAGGTG | 0 | 0 |
| C5AR1 | PITX2 [T02413] | 1069 | 1088 | 3,070225 | CACACACGTGTAATCCC | 0 | 0 |
| C5AR1 | lk-1 [T02702] | 525 | 537 | 2,374299 | CAAGTAGCTGGGA | 0,00047 | 0,00046 |
| C5AR1 | lk-1 [T02702] | 660 | 672 | 2,374299 | CAAAGTGCTGGGA | 0,00047 | 0,00046 |
| C5AR1 | lk-1 [T02702] | 1082 | 1094 | 4,748597 | TCCCAGCTACTCG | 0,00235 | 0,00231 |
| C5AR1 | c-Ets-2 [T00113] | 893 | 901 | 0,572986 | TAGGAGGAA | 0,00572 | 0,00563 |
| C5AR1 | EBF [T05427] | 1343 | 1353 | 4,04219 | TCCCCTGGGTG | 0,0186 | 0,01834 |
| C5AR1 | Elk-1 [T00250] | 703 | 711 | 0,957025 | AGAAGGAAG | 0,02289 | 0,02268 |
| C5AR1 | T3R-beta1 [T00851] | 1060 | 1068 | 2,259951 | GGGTGGTGA | 0,02289 | 0,02311 |
| C5AR1 | IRF-1 [T00423] | 1241 | 1249 | 1,616539 | ATAGGGAAA | 0,03433 | 0,03544 |
| C5AR1 | USF1 [T00874] | 1069 | 1078 | 3,246902 | CACACACGTG | 0,04721 | 0,04654 |
| C5AR1 | SRY [T00997] | 433 | 441 | 0,999172 | CTTTGTTGC | 0,04578 | 0,04855 |
| CCR1 | MAZ [T00490] | 975 | 987 | 1,858283 | GGTGGGGAGGGAC | 0,00036 | 0,00024 |
| CCR1 | ELF-1 [T01113] | 1377 | 1389 | 0,750936 | TTCCAGGAAGTGG | 0,00045 | 0,00043 |
| CCR1 | EBF [T05427] | 1314 | 1324 | 3,135622 | CTCCCAGGGCC | 0,00572 | 0,00406 |
| CCR1 | NF-kappaB1 [T00593] | 591 | 601 | 2,871556 | GGGGTGTCCCC | 0,01252 | 0,00974 |
| CCR1 | PPAR-alpha:RXR-alpha | 946 | 956 | 4,727619 | TCCTGGGGCAA | 0,02432 | 0,02037 |
| CCR1 | c-Myb [T00137] | 642 | 649 | 0 | GGCAGTTG | 0,02289 | 0,02045 |
| CCR1 | c-Myb [T00137] | 1362 | 1369 | 4,270092 | CGCAGTTA | 0,04578 | 0,0425 |
| CCR1 | TCF-4 [T02918] | 523 | 532 | 1,235198 | TTTTCAAAGC | 0,04292 | 0,04711 |
| CCR1 | PXR-1:RXR-alpha [T056 | 499 | 506 | 4,90845 | TGAACCAT | 0,04578 | 0,04982 |
| CCR2 | USF2 [T00878] | 265 | 274 | 4,003951 | AGGACACCTG | 0,00858 | 0,00533 |
| CCR2 | USF1 [T00874] | 819 | 828 | 1,908112 | ATACCACGTG | 0,02718 | 0,01437 |
| CCR2 | T3R-beta1 [T00851] | 1090 | 1098 | 2,259951 | AGGAGGTGA | 0,02289 | 0,01443 |
| CCR2 | HNF-1C [T01951] | 1188 | 1196 | 0,90144 | GTTAATAAT | 0,00572 | 0,01612 |
| CCR2 | HNF-1B [T01950] | 1187 | 1195 | 1,651022 | AGTTAATAA | 0,00572 | 0,01658 |
| CCR2 | USF1 [T00874] | 823 | 832 | 3,033037 | CACGTGATCT | 0,04721 | 0,02797 |
| CCR2 | Elk-1 [T00250] | 1486 | 1494 | 0,134348 | CTTCCTCCA | 0,04578 | 0,03078 |
| CCR2 | POU2F2 (Oct-2,1) [T00 | 1372 | 1382 | 4,120113 | TGAATTAAATA | 0,01287 | 0,0329 |
| CCR2 | PEA3 [T00685] | 781 | 789 | 0,597316 | AGGATGTTA | 0,03433 | 0,03983 |
| CCR2 | c-Ets-2 [T00113] | 1077 | 1085 | 2,715313 | GGGGAGGAA | 0,05722 | 0,04628 |
| CCR2 | c-Ets-2 [T00113] | 1487 | 1495 | 2,715313 | TTCCTCCAC | 0,05722 | 0,04628 |

| Sequence | ., | , | End | | | | |
|----------|-----------------------|----------------|----------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------|
| name | Factor name | Start position | position | Dissimilarity | String | RE equally | RE query |
| CD9 | MAZ [T00490] | 1396 | 1408 | 4,524062 | AGGAGGGAGGGTG | 0,00141 | 0,00245 |
| CD9 | MAZ [T00490] | 114 | 126 | 2,378507 | стссстсссттс | 0,00304 | 0,00599 |
| CD9 | Elk-1 [T00250] | 395 | 403 | 1,645354 | CTTCCTACC | 0,00572 | 0,00701 |
| CD9 | NF-kappaB1 [T00593] | 29 | 39 | 4,847696 | GGGGAGCCTCT | 0,01001 | 0,01215 |
| CD9 | PPAR-alpha:RXR-alpha | 1458 | 1468 | 3,872523 | CTCTGGGGCAA | 0,01931 | 0,02171 |
| CD9 | PPAR-alpha:RXR-alpha | 608 | 618 | 4,727619 | CTGCCCCAGCC | 0,02432 | 0,02746 |
| CD9 | PPAR-alpha:RXR-alpha | 679 | 689 | 4,727619 | GTCTGGGTCAG | 0,02432 | 0,02746 |
| CD9 | AR [T00040] | 1031 | 1039 | 1,86979 | GGACAGTAA | 0,02861 | 0,02837 |
| CD9 | NF-kappaB1 [T00593] | 412 | 422 | 4,258318 | CGGCCTTCCCC | 0,02432 | 0,0291 |
| CD9 | AR [T00040] | 12 | 20 | 0,865816 | GCAATGTCC | 0,02861 | 0,02969 |
| CD9 | IRF-1 [T00423] | 648 | 656 | 1,616539 | TTTCCCTGT | 0,03433 | 0,0307 |
| CD9 | IRF-1 [T00423] | 1453 | 1461 | 1,616539 | тттссстст | 0,03433 | 0,0307 |
| CD9 | c-Ets-2 [T00113] | 965 | 973 | 2,945838 | TTCCTTTCA | 0,04578 | 0,03857 |
| CD9 | PXR-1:RXR-alpha [T056 | 490 | 497 | 4,90845 | TGAACCTT | 0,04578 | 0,04039 |
| CD9 | CREB [T00163] | 51 | 59 | 4,185436 | TGACGTGGG | 0,04578 | 0,04445 |
| CD9 | AR [T00040] | 599 | 607 | 4,995624 | GGACAGCCC | 0,04005 | 0,04568 |
| CD9 | ATF-2 [T00167] | 1160 | 1169 | 3,160734 | GTGACGTTGG | 0,04578 | 0,04696 |
| CD9 | IRF-1 [T00423] | 1037 | 1045 | 3,692688 | TAAAGGAAA | 0,0515 | 0,04819 |
| CD9 | HNF-3alpha [T02512] | 1054 | 1061 | 0 | TGAAAATA | 0,06866 | 0,04899 |
| CMPK2 | STAT5B [T04684] | 739 | 754 | 4,926759 | AATTCCAAGAAGAGGG | 0,00035 | 0,00026 |
| CMPK2 | FOXO4 [T03403] | 452 | 465 | 4,339504 | TCTTTTTGTTTGTT | 0,00063 | 0,0004 |
| CMPK2 | EBF [T05427] | 1329 | 1339 | 1,477196 | GCCCCAGGGCT | 0,00286 | 0,00474 |
| CMPK2 | RelA [T00594] | 431 | 441 | 3,767912 | GAGTTTCCCTG | 0,00608 | 0,00603 |
| CMPK2 | MAZ [T00490] | 930 | 942 | 3,959641 | GTCGGGGAGGGAG | 0,0044 | 0,00656 |
| CMPK2 | HNF-1B [T01950] | 500 | 508 | 0,825511 | AGTTAATGA | 0,01144 | 0,008 |
| CMPK2 | c-Fos [T00123] | 717 | 726 | 0,556493 | GAGTCAGCAA | 0,00858 | 0,00866 |
| CMPK2 | Sp1 [T00759] | 895 | 904 | 0,574521 | GGGGCGGGGA | 0,00572 | 0,01051 |
| CMPK2 | Sp1 [T00759] | 1054 | 1063 | 0,336788 | CCCCGCCCC | 0,00572 | 0,01051 |
| CMPK2 | HOXD9 [T01424] | 192 | 201 | 4,321431 | ΑΑΤΑΑΑΑΑ | 0,02575 | 0,01509 |
| CMPK2 | HOXD9 [T01424] | 519 | 528 | 4,321431 | ΑΑΤΑΑΑΑΤΑΤ | 0,02575 | 0,01509 |
| CMPK2 | HOXD10 [T01425] | 192 | 201 | 4,321431 | ΑΑΤΑΑΑΑΑ | 0,02575 | 0,01509 |
| CMPK2 | HOXD10 [T01425] | 519 | 528 | 4,321431 | ΑΑΤΑΑΑΑΤΑΤ | 0,02575 | 0,01509 |
| CMPK2 | NF-AT1 [T00550] | 49 | 57 | 3.407861 | GGAAAAGGT | 0.02289 | 0.02007 |
| CMPK2 | HNF-1C [T01951] | 501 | 509 | 2.503438 | GTTAATGAG | 0.03433 | 0.02461 |
| CMPK2 | E2F-1 [T01542] | 1392 | 1399 | 0 | TTTCCCGC | 0,02289 | 0,02636 |
| CMPK2 | E2F-1 [T01542] | 1426 | 1433 | 0 | TTTCCCGC | 0,02289 | 0,02636 |
| CMPK2 | IRF-1 [T00423] | 45 | 53 | 1,616539 | ATAGGGAAA | 0,03433 | 0,02907 |
| CMPK2 | IRF-1 [T00423] | 749 | 757 | 1.616539 | AGAGGGAAA | 0.03433 | 0.02907 |
| CMPK2 | GCF [T00320] | 1213 | 1221 | 1.26923 | GCGCAGGCC | 0.02289 | 0.03363 |
| CMPK2 | c-Ets-2 [T00113] | 1090 | 1098 | 1.64415 | GAGGAGGAA | 0.03433 | 0.03581 |
| CMPK2 | HNF-3alpha [T02512] | 225 | 232 | 4.842999 | ΑΑΤΤΤΤΑΑ | 0.06866 | 0.03943 |
| CMPK2 | HNF-3alpha [T02512] | 520 | 527 | 4.842999 | ΑΤΑΑΑΑΤΑ | 0.06866 | 0.03943 |
| CMPK2 | IRF-1 [T00423] | 434 | 442 | 3.689552 | TTTCCCTGG | 0.0515 | 0.04711 |
| CMPK2 | c-Myb [T00137] | 562 | 569 | 1 285398 | GGCAGTTA | 0.04578 | 0.0479 |
| CMPK2 | c-Myb [T00137] | 532 | 505 | 4,270092 | TAACTGCG | 0.04578 | 0.04793 |
| CMPK2 | c-Myb [T00137] | 850 | 857 | 4.270092 | GAACTGCG | 0.04578 | 0 04793 |
| DCP1A | PITX2 [T02413] | 152 | 171 | 1.535113 | CTCACGCCTGTAATCCC | _, <u>,</u> ,,0 | 0 |
| DCP1A | lk-1 [T02702] | 165 | 177 | 2,374299 | TCCCAGCACTTTG | 0,00047 | 0,00061 |

| Supplementa | ry Table S3. (Continuatio | on) | End | | | | |
|-------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------|---------------|------------------|------------|----------|
| name | Factor name | Start position | position | Dissimilarity | String | RE equally | RE query |
| DCP1A | USF2 [T00878] | 194 | 203 | 4,003951 | AGATCACCTG | 0,00858 | 0,0096 |
| DCP1A | TBP [T00794] | 733 | 742 | 3,743085 | СТАСТАТААА | 0,02289 | 0,01346 |
| DCP1A | RAR-beta [T00721] | 87 | 96 | 1,08151 | ATTAAACCCT | 0,02289 | 0,02293 |
| DCP1A | STAT1beta [T01573] | 1317 | 1326 | 4,01053 | TCAGGGAAAG | 0,02575 | 0,02303 |
| DCP1A | PPAR-alpha:RXR-alpha | 1030 | 1040 | 3,872523 | TTGCCCCAGAG | 0,01931 | 0,02404 |
| DCP1A | EBF [T05427] | 107 | 117 | 4,016439 | TTCCCAGGGCT | 0,0186 | 0,02753 |
| DCP1A | NF-AT1 [T01948] | 1260 | 1269 | 2,756277 | TGGAAAGAGC | 0,04435 | 0,03586 |
| DCP1A | PXR-1:RXR-alpha [T056 | 818 | 825 | 4,90845 | TGAACCTT | 0,04578 | 0,03705 |
| DCP1A | NF-AT1 [T00550] | 1181 | 1189 | 1,970716 | ATGTTTTCC | 0,0515 | 0,03855 |
| DCP1A | c-Myb [T00137] | 1491 | 1498 | 2,687937 | GGAAGTTG | 0,04578 | 0,04392 |
| DCP1A | NF-AT1 [T01948] | 1159 | 1168 | 4,823485 | CGCATTTCCA | 0,05722 | 0,04961 |
| EML6 | FOXO4 [T03403] | 69 | 82 | 2,169752 | AGGAAACAAACTTA | 0,00063 | 0,00015 |
| EML6 | CD28RC [T00102] | 147 | 162 | 4,678585 | AGAAATTCCAGTGGTG | 0,0003 | 0,00016 |
| EML6 | CDX2 [T03246] | 1162 | 1176 | 4,665913 | GTTCTTTATGGCTTT | 0,00067 | 0,00035 |
| EML6 | Sp1 [T00759] | 567 | 576 | 0 | GCCCGCCCC | 0,00143 | 0,00667 |
| EML6 | MAZ [T00490] | 654 | 666 | 2,378507 | GGAGGGGAGGGCA | 0,00304 | 0,00782 |
| EML6 | MAZ [T00490] | 649 | 661 | 3,162267 | GGCGGGGAGGGGA | 0,00355 | 0,00886 |
| EML6 | AhR:Arnt [T05394] | 217 | 226 | 0 | GCACGCCAGC | 0,00429 | 0,01232 |
| EML6 | RAR-beta:RXR-alpha [T | 942 | 953 | 4,98533 | GGGCTCAGGGCA | 0,00724 | 0,01355 |
| EML6 | IRF-1 [T00423] | 52 | 60 | 1,274173 | AAAAGGAAA | 0,03433 | 0,01976 |
| EML6 | HNF-3alpha [T02512] | 1403 | 1410 | 0 | ΤΑΑΑΑΑΤΑ | 0,06866 | 0,02134 |
| EML6 | c-Ets-2 [T00113] | 51 | 59 | 2,945838 | GAAAAGGAA | 0,04578 | 0,02267 |
| EML6 | NF-AT1 [T00550] | 56 | 64 | 1,970716 | GGAAAACTT | 0,0515 | 0,02625 |
| EML6 | c-Myb [T00137] | 1316 | 1323 | 0 | CAACTGCC | 0,02289 | 0,02871 |
| EML6 | PXR-1:RXR-alpha [T056 | 1189 | 1196 | 4,90845 | AAGGTTCA | 0,04578 | 0,02975 |
| EML6 | c-Fos [T00123] | 88 | 97 | 3,579011 | GAGTCAGTTA | 0,04005 | 0,0339 |
| EML6 | NF-AT1 [T01948] | 501 | 510 | 3,445347 | GCTGTTTCCA | 0,05722 | 0,03803 |
| EML6 | AR [T00040] | 1393 | 1401 | 3,382886 | GGACAATTT | 0,0515 | 0,03946 |
| EML6 | Elk-1 [T00250] | 1479 | 1487 | 2,164966 | CTTCCTCGC | 0,04005 | 0,04409 |
| EML6 | PEA3 [T00685] | 108 | 116 | 1,194633 | AGGATGTCG | 0,0515 | 0,04496 |
| EPHB2 | HOXD9 [T01424] | 1171 | 1180 | 0 | AATAAAAATT | 0,00858 | 0,00045 |
| EPHB2 | HOXD10 [T01425] | 1171 | 1180 | 0 | AATAAAAATT | 0,00858 | 0,00045 |
| EPHB2 | HNF-1C [T01951] | 481 | 489 | 0 | GTTAATGAT | 0,01144 | 0,00156 |
| EPHB2 | lk-1 [T02702] | 1036 | 1048 | 4,748597 | CGAGGGGGGTGGGA | 0,00235 | 0,00434 |
| EPHB2 | MAZ [T00490] | 827 | 839 | 1,594748 | CACCCTCCCCCA | 0,00107 | 0,00441 |
| EPHB2 | HNF-1B [T01950] | 480 | 488 | 3,610263 | TGTTAATGA | 0,03433 | 0,00661 |
| EPHB2 | NF-kappaB1 [T00593] | 624 | 634 | 2,687613 | GGGCTTTCCCC | 0,00465 | 0,00688 |
| EPHB2 | NF-AT1 [T01948] | 161 | 170 | 2,067208 | CAACTTTCCA | 0,02861 | 0,01018 |
| EPHB2 | MAZ [T00490] | 224 | 236 | 2,378507 | GAAGGGGAGGGAT | 0,00304 | 0,01149 |
| EPHB2 | MAZ [T00490] | 1101 | 1113 | 2,378507 | CGCCCTCCCCTCC | 0,00304 | 0,01149 |
| EPHB2 | ETF [T00270] | 1391 | 1401 | 0 | GCGCGGGGGGC | 0,00107 | 0,01316 |
| EPHB2 | Elk-1 [T00250] | 650 | 658 | 0,957025 | CTTCCTTCA | 0,02289 | 0,01765 |
| EPHB2 | HNF-3alpha [T02512] | 1173 | 1180 | 3,500065 | TAAAAATT | 0,20599 | 0,02443 |
| EPHB2 | NF-AT1 [T01948] | 970 | 979 | 4,823485 | TTTTTTTCCA | 0,05722 | 0,02919 |
| EPHB2 | c-Myb [T00137] | 404 | 411 | 0 | CAACTGCC | 0,02289 | 0,02926 |
| EPHB2 | AR [T00040] | 242 | 250 | 3,59934 | GGACATTTT | 0,0515 | 0,03075 |
| EPHB2 | PEA3 [T00685] | 113 | 121 | 3,710864 | AGGATGACA | 0,06866 | 0,03175 |
| EPHB2 | c-Myb [T00137] | 300 | 307 | 2,570796 | AAACTGCC | 0,04578 | 0,0336 |

| name Factor name Start position position Dissimilarity String RE equally EPHB2 PR B [T00696] 1185 1191 3,29756 AACATTT 0,18311 EPHB2 PR A [T01661] 1185 1191 3,29756 AACATTT 0,18311 | RE query 0,03446 0,03446 0,03613 |
|--|--|
| EPHB2 PR B [T00696] 1185 1191 3,29756 AACATTT 0,18311 EPHB2 PR A [T01661] 1185 1191 3,29756 AACATTT 0,18311 | 0,03446 0,03446 0,03613 |
| EPHB2 PR A [T01661] 1185 1191 3,29756 AACATTT 0,18311 | 0,03446 0,03613 |
| | 0,03613 |
| EPHB2 IRF-1 [T00423] 29 37 4,968836 AGGGGGGAAA 0,05722 | |
| EPHB2 c-Ets-2 [T00113] 651 659 4,589988 TTCCTTCAC 0,0515 | 0,03675 |
| EPHB2 GATA-2 [T00308] 1206 1214 1,111111 GCTTTATCT 0,06866 | 0,04265 |
| EPHB2 HNF-1A [T00368] 481 488 0,287765 GTTAATGA 0,18311 | 0,0439 |
| EREG PITX2 [T02413] 112 131 1,535113 GCTGGGATTACAGGCG' 0 | 0 |
| EREG Ik-1 [T02702] 106 118 2,374299 CAAAGTGCTGGGA 0,00047 | 0,0004 |
| EREG NF-kappaB1 [T00593] 1138 1148 3,787206 GGGGGAACGCCA 0,00823 | 0,0067 |
| EREG USF2 [T00878] 1217 1226 0,524236 CAGGTGACCC 0,00858 | 0,00698 |
| EREG NF-AT2 [T01945] 726 735 3,814941 GGAAATAGTG 0,00858 | 0,01066 |
| EREG NF-AT2 [T01945] 1280 1289 4,979362 GGAAAAGTTT 0,01144 | 0,01297 |
| EREG NF-AT1 [T01948] 687 696 1,378139 GAGTTTTCCA 0,01431 | 0,0172 |
| EREG NF-AT1 [T00550] 676 684 3,098758 GGAAAGGCT 0,02289 | 0,02301 |
| EREG NF-AT1 [T00550] 1008 1016 3,098758 GGAAAGGCT 0,02289 | 0,02301 |
| EREG NF-AT1 [T00550] 726 734 3,384125 GGAAATAGT 0,02289 | 0,02882 |
| EREG Elk-1 [T00250] 990 998 0,957025 AGAAGGAAG 0,02289 | 0,03159 |
| EREG c-Fos [T00123] 933 942 4,563121 ACAATGACTC 0,03433 | 0,03316 |
| EREG Sp1 [T00759] 1021 1030 3,79151 TGGGCGGTGG 0,06723 | 0,04488 |
| EREG Elk-1 [T00250] 853 861 1,779702 AGTAGGAAG 0,04005 | 0,04493 |
| FPR1 PITX2 [T02413] 718 737 1,535113 CTCATGCCTGTAATCCC/ 0 | 0 |
| FPR1 HMG I(Y) [T02368] 1418 1430 2,773942 AGACTTCCTATTT 0,00058 | 0,00103 |
| FPR1 SRF [T00764] 299 311 3,318604 CCATATTAGGGAT 0,00121 | 0,00142 |
| FPR1 Elk-1 [T00250] 157 165 4,892803 CTTCCTAAC 0,00572 | 0,00605 |
| FPR1 PPAR-alpha:RXR-alpha 621 631 4,88658 GTGGCCCAGGG 0,01287 | 0,00822 |
| FPR1 USF2 [T00878] 135 144 1,048473 CAGTCACCTG 0,01287 | 0,00959 |
| FPR1 AR [T00040] 1342 1350 2,159336 CCACTGTCC 0,02861 | 0,02792 |
| FPR1 NF-AT2 [T01945] 350 359 3,689016 GATATTTTCC 0,02575 | 0,03755 |
| FPR1 USF2 [T00878] 124 133 4,528187 TGCTCACCTG 0,0515 | 0,03905 |
| FPR1 c-Myb [T00137] 1083 1090 2,687937 CAACTTCC 0,04578 | 0,04293 |
| FPR1 AR [T00040] 1062 1070 4,241082 GCGCTGTCC 0,0515 | 0,04525 |
| FPR1 AR [T00040] 1231 1239 3,814754 GGACACTTG 0,0515 | 0,04525 |
| FPR1 T3R-beta1 [T00851] 1176 1184 1,110682 TCACCACAG 0,05722 | 0,04541 |
| GBP3 NF-AT2 [T01945] 1062 1071 2,029228 GGAAATACTT 0,01144 | 0,02607 |
| GBP3 Elk-1 [T00250] 591 599 3,381796 TTCAGGAAG 0,03433 | 0,02859 |
| GBP3 POU2F2 (Oct-2,1) [T00 1088 1098 2,61506 AGTGTAATTCA 0,00751 | 0,03207 |
| GBP3 RAR-beta [T00721] 1446 1455 2,16302 TTTAAACCCT 0,05722 | 0,04101 |
| GLG1 Sp1 [T00759] 1416 1425 0 GGGGCGGGGC 0,00143 | 0,00129 |
| GLG1 Smad3:Smad4 [T05271 319 332 4,215502 AGCTGTCTGTTTAC 0,00181 | 0,0018 |
| GLG1 PEA3 [T00685] 775 783 3,113548 TTTCATCCT 0,01144 | 0,01192 |
| GLG1 NF-AT1 [T00550] 1102 1110 3,098758 AGGCTTTCC 0,02289 | 0,02289 |
| GLG1 Elk-1 [T00250] 1066 1074 0,822677 GGAAGGAAG 0,02289 | 0,02401 |
| GLG1 Elk-1 [T00250] 1070 1078 0,822677 GGAAGGAAG 0,02289 | 0,02401 |
| GLG1 Elk-1 [T00250] 1070 1078 0,822677 GGAAGGAAG 0,02289 | 0,02401 |
| GLG1 Elk-1 [T00250] 1074 1082 0,822677 GGAAGGAAG 0,02289 | 0,02401 |
| GLG1 Sp1 [T00759] 1331 1340 2.418403 CTCCCGCCCG 0.03004 | 0,0281 |
| GLG1 HNF-1B [T01950] 844 852 4,435774 TTATTAACA 0,04005 | 0,04136 |

| Sequence | | | End | | | | |
|----------|-----------------------|----------------|----------|---------------|------------------|------------|----------|
| name | Factor name | Start position | position | Dissimilarity | String | RE equally | RE query |
| GLG1 | IRF-1 [T00423] | 1106 | 1114 | 4,462268 | TTTCCGATT | 0,04005 | 0,04237 |
| GLG1 | E2F-1 [T01542] | 1330 | 1337 | 1,490375 | TCTCCCGC | 0,04578 | 0,04437 |
| GLG1 | c-Myb [T00137] | 390 | 397 | 2,570796 | AAACTGCC | 0,04578 | 0,04539 |
| GLG1 | PXR-1:RXR-alpha [T056 | 1136 | 1143 | 1,63615 | AAAGTTCA | 0,04578 | 0,04703 |
| GLG1 | c-Ets-2 [T00113] | 505 | 513 | 1,071163 | TTCCTCTTG | 0,04578 | 0,04846 |
| HAR1A | EBF [T05427] | 166 | 176 | 1,581175 | GCCCCAGGGGC | 0,00286 | 0,01657 |
| HAR1A | MAZ [T00490] | 334 | 346 | 3,162267 | GACGGGGAGGGAG | 0,00355 | 0,01681 |
| HAR1A | NF-AT1 [T01948] | 237 | 246 | 2,756277 | TGGAAACTGC | 0,04435 | 0,01937 |
| HAR1A | c-Myb [T00137] | 240 | 247 | 2,570796 | AAACTGCC | 0,04578 | 0,03251 |
| HAR1A | PEA3 [T00685] | 1151 | 1159 | 1,194633 | GCACATCCT | 0,0515 | 0,03325 |
| HAR1A | TFIID [T00820] | 604 | 610 | 3,075094 | TTTTGCA | 0,09155 | 0,03439 |
| HAR1A | AR [T00040] | 1269 | 1277 | 2,267638 | TGAGTGTCC | 0,08583 | 0,04678 |
| HAR1A | RAR-beta [T00721] | 1484 | 1493 | 2,16302 | AGGGTTCGAA | 0,05722 | 0,04866 |
| HBA1 | CTF [T00174] | 1426 | 1437 | 0 | CAGCCAATGAGC | 0,00072 | 0,00057 |
| HBA1 | Egr-1 [T00241] | 1360 | 1375 | 4,92082 | GCCCGGCCCCGCGCAG | 0,00013 | 0,00271 |
| HBA1 | SRY [T00997] | 614 | 622 | 1,998343 | CTTTGTTTA | 0,02289 | 0,00675 |
| HBA1 | IRF-1 [T00423] | 910 | 918 | 1,616539 | AGAGGGAAA | 0,03433 | 0,01179 |
| HBA1 | EBF [T05427] | 1336 | 1346 | 0 | CCCCCAGGGGA | 0,00286 | 0,01898 |
| HBA1 | Elk-1 [T00250] | 276 | 284 | 0,822677 | CTTCCTTCC | 0,02289 | 0,01919 |
| HBA1 | Elk-1 [T00250] | 503 | 511 | 3,381796 | CTTCCTCAG | 0,03433 | 0,02305 |
| HBA1 | c-Fos [T00123] | 719 | 728 | 3,579011 | GAGTCAGTCA | 0,04005 | 0,02529 |
| HBA1 | IRF-1 [T00423] | 1168 | 1176 | 3,692688 | GAAAGGAAA | 0,0515 | 0,02602 |
| HBA1 | NF-AT1 [T00550] | 1172 | 1180 | 4,056854 | GGAAAGGGT | 0,05722 | 0,02647 |
| HBA1 | T3R-beta1 [T00851] | 437 | 445 | 2,259951 | TCACCTCCT | 0,02289 | 0,03682 |
| HBA1 | c-Ets-2 [T00113] | 277 | 285 | 4,589988 | ттссттсст | 0,0515 | 0,03774 |
| HBA1 | c-Ets-2 [T00113] | 865 | 873 | 4,589988 | TTCCTTCCC | 0,0515 | 0,03774 |
| HBA1 | Elk-1 [T00250] | 280 | 288 | 3,247448 | CTTCCTCAC | 0,05722 | 0,03882 |
| HBA1 | HNF-1A [T00368] | 625 | 632 | 0,431647 | TGTTTAAC | 0,18311 | 0,0395 |
| HBA1 | c-Ets-2 [T00113] | 1167 | 1175 | 4,017001 | CGAAAGGAA | 0,12016 | 0,04332 |
| HBA1 | NF-kappaB1 [T00593] | 1384 | 1394 | 3,297969 | CGGGACTCCCC | 0,01359 | 0,04357 |
| HBA1 | LEF-1 [T02905] | 614 | 621 | 2,004405 | CTTTGTTT | 0,13733 | 0,04511 |
| HBA1 | c-Jun [T00133] | 722 | 728 | 4,441904 | TCAGTCA | 0,09155 | 0,04925 |
| HBA2 | PITX2 [T02413] | 142 | 161 | 1,535113 | GCTGGGATTACAGGCG | 0 | 0 |
| HBA2 | PITX2 [T02413] | 441 | 460 | 1,535113 | GCTGGGATTACAGGCG | 0 | 0 |
| HBA2 | CTF [T00174] | 1455 | 1466 | 0 | CAGCCAATGAGC | 0,00072 | 0,0006 |
| HBA2 | lk-1 [T02702] | 435 | 447 | 2,374299 | CAAAGTGCTGGGA | 0,00047 | 0,00103 |
| HBA2 | Egr-1 [T00241] | 1389 | 1404 | 4,92082 | GCCCGGCCCCGCGCAG | 0,00013 | 0,00216 |
| HBA2 | MAZ [T00490] | 529 | 541 | 0,797374 | CACCCTCCCCCTC | 0,00045 | 0,00278 |
| HBA2 | lk-1 [T02702] | 136 | 148 | 4,748597 | CAATGTGCTGGGA | 0,00235 | 0,00484 |
| HBA2 | lk-1 [T02702] | 300 | 312 | 4,748597 | CGAGTAGCTGGGA | 0,00235 | 0,00484 |
| HBA2 | HNF-3alpha [T02512] | 53 | 60 | 0 | ΤΑΤΤΤΤΤΑ | 0,06866 | 0,00839 |
| HBA2 | HNF-3alpha [T02512] | 349 | 356 | 0 | ΤΑΤΤΤΤΤΑ | 0,06866 | 0,00839 |
| HBA2 | IRF-1 [T00423] | 939 | 947 | 1,616539 | AGAGGGAAA | 0,03433 | 0,01397 |
| HBA2 | EBF [T05427] | 1365 | 1375 | 0 | CCCCCAGGGGA | 0,00286 | 0,01713 |
| HBA2 | TCF-4 [T02918] | 270 | 279 | 0,76243 | GGTTCAAAGG | 0,04292 | 0,01834 |
| HBA2 | Elk-1 [T00250] | 555 | 563 | 0,822677 | СТТССТТСС | 0,02289 | 0,02103 |
| HBA2 | HNF-3alpha [T02512] | 186 | 193 | 3,500065 | TATTTTTT | 0,20599 | 0,02514 |

| Supplementary Table 53. (Continuation |
|---------------------------------------|
|---------------------------------------|

| Sequence | | | End | | | | |
|----------|-----------------------|----------------|----------|---------------|----------------|------------|----------|
| name | Factor name | Start position | position | Dissimilarity | String | RE equally | RE query |
| HBA2 | c-Fos [T00123] | 748 | 757 | 3,579011 | GAGTCAGTCA | 0,04005 | 0,02692 |
| HBA2 | NF-AT1 [T00550] | 1201 | 1209 | 4,056854 | GGAAAGGGT | 0,05722 | 0,02829 |
| HBA2 | IRF-1 [T00423] | 1197 | 1205 | 3,692688 | GAAAGGAAA | 0,0515 | 0,02941 |
| HBA2 | NF-kappaB1 [T00593] | 1413 | 1423 | 3,297969 | CGGGACTCCCC | 0,01359 | 0,04154 |
| HBA2 | c-Ets-2 [T00113] | 556 | 564 | 4,589988 | TTCCTTCCT | 0,0515 | 0,0416 |
| HBA2 | c-Ets-2 [T00113] | 894 | 902 | 4,589988 | TTCCTTCCC | 0,0515 | 0,0416 |
| HBA2 | Elk-1 [T00250] | 559 | 567 | 3,247448 | CTTCCTCAC | 0,05722 | 0,04262 |
| HBA2 | c-Ets-2 [T00113] | 1196 | 1204 | 4,017001 | CGAAAGGAA | 0,12016 | 0,04999 |
| HELB | NF-YA [T01804] | 1485 | 1498 | 0,799706 | AACTGATTGGCTGA | 0,00015 | 0,00013 |
| HELB | lk-1 [T02702] | 1243 | 1255 | 2,374299 | TCCCAGCACCTTC | 0,00047 | 0,00031 |
| HELB | lk-1 [T02702] | 1310 | 1322 | 2,374299 | TCCCAGCCCCTCG | 0,00047 | 0,00031 |
| HELB | Sp1 [T00759] | 1352 | 1361 | 0 | GCCCCGCCCC | 0,00143 | 0,00049 |
| HELB | NF-E2 [T00558] | 77 | 90 | 4,167221 | GGCTGAGTCATTAG | 0,00064 | 0,00067 |
| HELB | Sp1 [T00759] | 1331 | 1340 | 0,574521 | TCCCCGCCCC | 0,00572 | 0,00217 |
| HELB | MAZ [T00490] | 1369 | 1381 | 3,973255 | TGCCCTCCCTCG | 0,0044 | 0,0024 |
| HELB | Sp1 [T00759] | 1298 | 1307 | 0,949391 | GCCCCGCCCA | 0,01001 | 0,00395 |
| HELB | CTF [T00174] | 1486 | 1497 | 2,746279 | ACTGATTGGCTG | 0,00465 | 0,00452 |
| HELB | Sp1 [T00759] | 1399 | 1408 | 2,154584 | GGGGCGGAGC | 0,02718 | 0,01245 |
| HELB | c-Fos [T00123] | 81 | 90 | 1,964632 | GAGTCATTAG | 0,01144 | 0,01347 |
| HELB | c-Myb [T00137] | 44 | 51 | 0 | GGCAGTTG | 0,02289 | 0,01785 |
| HELB | IRF-1 [T00423] | 825 | 833 | 2,418514 | тттсссттс | 0,01717 | 0,01961 |
| HELB | AP-1 [T00029] | 78 | 86 | 0 | GCTGAGTCA | 0,02289 | 0,02193 |
| HELB | NF-AT1 [T00550] | 454 | 462 | 3,075022 | GGAAACACT | 0,02289 | 0,02195 |
| HELB | AR [T00040] | 1010 | 1018 | 4,995624 | GGACAGCCC | 0,04005 | 0,02672 |
| HELB | AR [T00040] | 354 | 362 | 1,86979 | GGACAGTAA | 0,02861 | 0,0282 |
| HELB | TCF-4 [T02918] | 418 | 427 | 4,412902 | ATGTCAAAGG | 0,03147 | 0,03133 |
| HELB | Elk-1 [T00250] | 1252 | 1260 | 3,381796 | CTTCCTGAT | 0,03433 | 0,03408 |
| HELB | Sp1 [T00759] | 1263 | 1272 | 4,029243 | TCACCGCCCA | 0,06723 | 0,03531 |
| HELB | NF-AT2 [T01945] | 454 | 463 | 4,342522 | GGAAACACTG | 0,03147 | 0,03891 |
| HELB | TCF-4 [T02918] | 957 | 966 | 1,623895 | ACTTTGAATG | 0,03433 | 0,0418 |
| HELB | HOXD9 [T01424] | 159 | 168 | 4,080895 | AATAACAGTA | 0,02289 | 0,04278 |
| HELB | HOXD10 [T01425] | 159 | 168 | 4,080895 | AATAACAGTA | 0,02289 | 0,04278 |
| HELB | c-Myb [T00137] | 1459 | 1466 | 2,687937 | GGAAGTTG | 0,04578 | 0,04388 |
| IFI27 | RAR-beta [T00721] | 1063 | 1072 | 1,08151 | AGGGTTTGAT | 0,02289 | 0,02255 |
| IFI27 | TCF-4 [T02918] | 1484 | 1493 | 2,632973 | GTTTCAAAGA | 0,02575 | 0,02898 |
| IFI27 | IRF-1 [T00423] | 1027 | 1035 | 1,529008 | AAATGGAAA | 0,03433 | 0,03774 |
| IFI27 | c-Fos [T00123] | 203 | 212 | 3,154982 | GAGCTGACTC | 0,04578 | 0,04398 |
| IFI27 | Sp1 [T00759] | 374 | 383 | 3,54287 | TCTCCGCCCT | 0,05579 | 0,04541 |
| IFI27 | TCF-4 [T02918] | 438 | 447 | 0,76243 | CCTTTGAATC | 0,04292 | 0,04552 |
| IFI27 | USF2 [T00878] | 34 | 43 | 4,528187 | ACGGCACCTG | 0,0515 | 0,04783 |
| IFI27 | NF-AT1 [T01948] | 1030 | 1039 | 2,756277 | TGGAAAGCTC | 0,04435 | 0,04791 |
| IFI27 | PXR-1:RXR-alpha [T056 | 999 | 1006 | 1,759733 | AGAGTTCA | 0,04578 | 0,04851 |
| IFI6 | EBF [T05427] | 1194 | 1204 | 1,581175 | GCCCCAGGGGG | 0,00286 | 0,00174 |
| IFI6 | CTF [T00174] | 664 | 675 | 2,895056 | TAGCCAATCTGC | 0,00429 | 0,00388 |
| IFI6 | EBF [T05427] | 205 | 215 | 3,135622 | CTCCCAGGGGG | 0,00572 | 0,00389 |
| IFI6 | PPAR-alpha:RXR-alpha | 1192 | 1202 | 3,872523 | GTGCCCCAGGG | 0,01931 | 0,01546 |
| IFI6 | Sp1 [T00759] | 1348 | 1357 | 3,103976 | TGGGCGGAGC | 0,02575 | 0,01741 |
| | · · · · | | | | | | |

| Sequence | , | , | End | | | | |
|----------|-----------------------|----------------|----------|---------------|-------------------|------------|----------|
| name | Factor name | Start position | position | Dissimilarity | String | RE equally | RE query |
| IFI6 | SRY [T00997] | 1005 | 1013 | 0 | GGAACAAAG | 0,02289 | 0,03043 |
| IFI6 | TCF-4 [T02918] | 333 | 342 | 4,639022 | TGGTCAAAGG | 0,03147 | 0,03223 |
| IFI6 | TCF-4 [T02918] | 1265 | 1274 | 1,461318 | GCTTTGAATA | 0,03433 | 0,03774 |
| IFI6 | PXR-1:RXR-alpha [T056 | 403 | 410 | 1,759733 | TGAACTCT | 0,04578 | 0,04914 |
| IFITM3 | PITX2 [T02413] | 195 | 214 | 0 | CACACACCTGTAATCCC | 0 | 0 |
| IFITM3 | PITX2 [T02413] | 1267 | 1286 | 1,535113 | GCTGGGATTACAGGAG | 0 | 0 |
| IFITM3 | lk-1 [T02702] | 208 | 220 | 2,374299 | TCCCAGCACTTTG | 0,00047 | 0,00038 |
| IFITM3 | RBP-Jkappa [T01616] | 628 | 639 | 4,988997 | GATTCCCAAGAT | 0,00501 | 0,00513 |
| IFITM3 | USF2 [T00878] | 237 | 246 | 4,003951 | AGATCACCTG | 0,00858 | 0,00747 |
| IFITM3 | POU2F2 (Oct-2,1) [T00 | 850 | 860 | 3,116744 | GCTCTAATTCA | 0,01931 | 0,02516 |
| IFITM3 | Elk-1 [T00250] | 879 | 887 | 2,164966 | GAGAGGAAG | 0,04005 | 0,03928 |
| IFITM3 | c-Myb [T00137] | 1460 | 1467 | 2,152744 | GAACTGGC | 0,04578 | 0,04227 |
| IGHA1 | STAT1beta [T01573] | 874 | 883 | 4,01053 | TGAAGGAAAT | 0,02575 | 0,01372 |
| IGHA1 | c-Ets-2 [T00113] | 873 | 881 | 4,589988 | CTGAAGGAA | 0,0515 | 0,03522 |
| IGHA1 | GATA-2 [T00308] | 1308 | 1316 | 1,111111 | ACCCTATCT | 0,06866 | 0,04334 |
| IGHA2 | HOXD9 [T01424] | 1252 | 1261 | 2,949288 | AATATAACTT | 0,01717 | 0,00155 |
| IGHA2 | HOXD10 [T01425] | 1252 | 1261 | 2,949288 | AATATAACTT | 0,01717 | 0,00155 |
| IGHA2 | GATA-3 [T00311] | 1286 | 1297 | 4,460245 | GGCCCTATCTAA | 0,00429 | 0,00237 |
| IGHA2 | GATA-2 [T00308] | 1287 | 1295 | 0 | GCCCTATCT | 0,01144 | 0,00761 |
| IGHA2 | STAT1beta [T01573] | 853 | 862 | 4,01053 | TGAAGGAAAT | 0,02575 | 0,01262 |
| IGHA2 | EBF [T05427] | 609 | 619 | 0,984797 | TGCCCTGGGGT | 0,00572 | 0,01746 |
| IGHA2 | AP-1 [T00029] | 750 | 758 | 4,606866 | TGACTCCAC | 0,02289 | 0,02883 |
| IGHA2 | c-Ets-2 [T00113] | 852 | 860 | 4,589988 | CTGAAGGAA | 0,0515 | 0,03215 |
| IGHA2 | PPAR-alpha:RXR-alpha | 1274 | 1284 | 4,727619 | GCCTGGGTCAG | 0,02432 | 0,04061 |
| IGHA2 | PXR-1:RXR-alpha [T056 | 141 | 148 | 0,941658 | TGAACTGG | 0,09155 | 0,04944 |
| IGLC2 | FOXO4 [T03403] | 228 | 241 | 3,616253 | TGTTTTTGTTTGTT | 0,00074 | 0,00016 |
| IGLC2 | Smad3 [T04096] | 410 | 423 | 1,563659 | GTCTGTCTGTCTGT | 0,00089 | 0,00062 |
| IGLC2 | Smad3 [T04096] | 414 | 427 | 1,563659 | GTCTGTCTGTCTGT | 0,00089 | 0,00062 |
| IGLC2 | Smad3 [T04096] | 418 | 431 | 1,563659 | GTCTGTCTGTCTGT | 0,00089 | 0,00062 |
| IGLC2 | Smad3 [T04096] | 422 | 435 | 2,814586 | GTCTGTCTGTCTCT | 0,00107 | 0,00078 |
| IGLC2 | RAR-beta:RXR-alpha [T | 905 | 916 | 2,492665 | TCCCCTGTGCCC | 0,00161 | 0,00324 |
| IGLC2 | lk-1 [T02702] | 669 | 681 | 4,748597 | CACAGAGCTGGGA | 0,00235 | 0,00374 |
| IGLC2 | NF-kappaB1 [T00593] | 1442 | 1452 | 3,343073 | AGGGGCTCCCC | 0,01359 | 0,03043 |
| IGLC2 | c-Ets-2 [T00113] | 64 | 72 | 1,64415 | TTCCTCCTT | 0,03433 | 0,03207 |
| IGLC2 | NF-AT1 [T01948] | 1349 | 1358 | 3,445347 | TGGAAAACAC | 0,05722 | 0,03562 |
| IGLC2 | AR [T00040] | 215 | 223 | 3,382886 | GGACAATTT | 0,0515 | 0,03823 |
| IGLC2 | EBF [T05427] | 729 | 739 | 4,04219 | TGCCCTGGGCG | 0,0186 | 0,04344 |
| IGLC2 | PEA3 [T00685] | 861 | 869 | 3,710864 | TGGATGTGA | 0,06866 | 0,04464 |
| IGLC2 | GR [T05076] | 115 | 121 | 1,444018 | GTTTTTG | 0,09155 | 0,0477 |
| IGLC2 | GR [T05076] | 229 | 235 | 1,444018 | GTTTTTG | 0,09155 | 0,0477 |
| ITPR3 | FOXO4 [T03403] | 1245 | 1258 | 1,446501 | AACAAACAAACAAA | 0,00031 | 0,00035 |
| ITPR3 | FOXO4 [T03403] | 1249 | 1262 | 1,446501 | AACAAACAAACAAA | 0,00031 | 0,00035 |
| ITPR3 | FOXO4 [T03403] | 1253 | 1266 | 1,446501 | AACAAACAAACAAA | 0,00031 | 0,00035 |
| ITPR3 | FOXO4 [T03403] | 1257 | 1270 | 1,446501 | AACAAACAAACAAA | 0,00031 | 0,00035 |
| ITPR3 | FOXO4 [T03403] | 1241 | 1254 | 4,885477 | GTAAAACAAACAAA | 0,00063 | 0,00068 |
| ITPR3 | EBF [T05427] | 718 | 728 | 4,612817 | GTCCCAGGGGC | 0,00429 | 0,00383 |
| ITPR3 | MAZ [T00490] | 89 | 101 | 3,175881 | GCAGGGGAGGGAA | 0,00355 | 0,00388 |

| Sequence | ., | , | End | | | | |
|----------|-----------------------|----------------|----------|---------------|---|------------|----------|
| name | Factor name | Start position | position | Dissimilarity | String | RE equally | RE query |
| ITPR3 | MAZ [T00490] | 319 | 331 | 3,175881 | GATGGGGAGGGGT | 0,00355 | 0,00388 |
| ITPR3 | POU2F2 (Oct-2,1) [T00 | 1173 | 1183 | 2,61506 | ACTGTAAAACA | 0,00751 | 0,00823 |
| ITPR3 | USF2 [T00878] | 242 | 251 | 1,048473 | CAGGTGACAG | 0,01287 | 0,01239 |
| ITPR3 | PPAR-alpha:RXR-alpha | 716 | 726 | 3,872523 | CTGTCCCAGGG | 0,01931 | 0,01812 |
| ITPR3 | IRF-1 [T00423] | 547 | 555 | 2,418514 | GAAGGGAAA | 0,01717 | 0,01836 |
| ITPR3 | IRF-1 [T00423] | 658 | 666 | 2,418514 | TTTCCCTTC | 0,01717 | 0,01836 |
| ITPR3 | LEF-1 [T02905] | 133 | 140 | 0,85582 | CTTTGGTC | 0,02289 | 0,02263 |
| ITPR3 | LEF-1 [T02905] | 889 | 896 | 0,85582 | CTTTGGTC | 0,02289 | 0,02263 |
| ITPR3 | TBP [T00794] | 201 | 210 | 0 | GGTATATAAA | 0,02289 | 0,02543 |
| ITPR3 | Elk-1 [T00250] | 1439 | 1447 | 3,381796 | CTCAGGAAG | 0,03433 | 0,0352 |
| ITPR3 | TCF-4 [T02918] | 1048 | 1057 | 0,98855 | GCATCAAAGG | 0,04292 | 0,04402 |
| ITPR3 | c-Fos [T00123] | 690 | 699 | 3,154982 | GGCCTGACTC | 0,04578 | 0,04508 |
| ITPR3 | Elk-1 [T00250] | 81 | 89 | 0,134348 | AGCAGGAAG | 0,04578 | 0,04701 |
| ITPR3 | Elk-1 [T00250] | 443 | 451 | 0 | GGGAGGAAG | 0,04578 | 0,04701 |
| ITPR3 | Elk-1 [T00250] | 1376 | 1384 | 0,134348 | сттсстбст | 0,04578 | 0,04701 |
| ITPR3 | SRY [T00997] | 140 | 148 | 0,999172 | CTTTGTTGT | 0,04578 | 0,04761 |
| KIF19 | lk-1 [T02702] | 524 | 536 | 2,374299 | TCCCAGCCCCTTC | 0,00047 | 0,00087 |
| KIF19 | Sp3 [T02338] | 1433 | 1448 | 4,668232 | CGGGGGCGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGG | 0,00011 | 0,00135 |
| KIF19 | MAZ [T00490] | 1456 | 1468 | 4,264019 | GGCCCTCCCCCTG | 0,00141 | 0,00464 |
| KIF19 | HNF-1C [T01951] | 388 | 396 | 3,273679 | ATTAATAAC | 0,03433 | 0,00882 |
| KIF19 | Sp1 [T00759] | 1435 | 1444 | 0 | GGGGCGGGGC | 0,00143 | 0,0112 |
| KIF19 | EBF [T05427] | 438 | 448 | 4,508838 | GTCCCAGGGCA | 0,00429 | 0,0139 |
| KIF19 | EBF [T05427] | 498 | 508 | 0,984797 | AGCCCTGGGGA | 0,00572 | 0,01729 |
| KIF19 | NF-AT1 [T00550] | 741 | 749 | 1,970716 | AAGTTTTCC | 0,0515 | 0,01906 |
| KIF19 | c-Fos [T00123] | 973 | 982 | 2,598489 | GAGTCAGGCT | 0,02289 | 0,02589 |
| KIF19 | LEF-1 [T02905] | 1025 | 1032 | 0,641865 | GAGCAAAG | 0,04578 | 0,0324 |
| KIF19 | NF-AT1 [T01948] | 539 | 548 | 4,134416 | TGGAAAGTGA | 0,06294 | 0,03575 |
| KIF19 | NF-AT1 [T00550] | 770 | 778 | 2,619709 | AACCTTTCC | 0,06866 | 0,03588 |
| KIF19 | HNF-3alpha [T02512] | 11 | 18 | 3,500065 | ACAAAATA | 0,20599 | 0,03742 |
| KIF19 | ETF [T00270] | 1429 | 1439 | 2,623453 | GCGCCGGGGGC | 0,00536 | 0,0383 |
| KIF19 | GR [T05076] | 200 | 206 | 1,444018 | CAAAAAC | 0,09155 | 0,0394 |
| KIF19 | AP-1 [T00029] | 970 | 978 | 0,348957 | ACTGAGTCA | 0,06866 | 0,04145 |
| KIF19 | Elk-1 [T00250] | 517 | 525 | 2,987643 | сттсстттс | 0,05722 | 0,04475 |
| KIF19 | Elk-1 [T00250] | 561 | 569 | 2,164966 | сттсстстс | 0,04005 | 0,04485 |
| KIF19 | GCF [T00320] | 1265 | 1273 | 3,409768 | GCGCAGGAG | 0,02289 | 0,0467 |
| KIF19 | PR B [T00696] | 21 | 27 | 3,29756 | AAATGTT | 0,18311 | 0,04774 |
| KIF19 | PR A [T01661] | 21 | 27 | 3,29756 | AAATGTT | 0,18311 | 0,04774 |
| MED20 | STAT1beta [T01573] | 345 | 354 | 1,112096 | TCATGGAAAT | 0,00858 | 0,00717 |
| MED20 | Sp1 [T00759] | 715 | 724 | 0,574521 | ACCCCGCCCC | 0,00572 | 0,01183 |
| MED20 | SRY [T00997] | 667 | 675 | 1,998343 | CTTTGTTGA | 0,02289 | 0,01805 |
| MED20 | E2F-1 [T01542] | 911 | 918 | 0,993583 | TGTCCCGC | 0,02289 | 0,03076 |
| MED20 | USF1 [T00874] | 1067 | 1076 | 1,858812 | CACGTGGGGA | 0,02718 | 0,03289 |
| MED20 | c-Ets-2 [T00113] | 833 | 841 | 1,64415 | TTCCTCCTG | 0,03433 | 0,03718 |
| MED20 | c-Fos [T00123] | 669 | 678 | 3,637699 | TTGTTGACTC | 0,04005 | 0,03802 |
| MED20 | Sp1 [T00759] | 940 | 949 | 1,28618 | CCCCCGCCCG | 0,02432 | 0,04394 |
| MED20 | Sp1 [T00759] | 1358 | 1367 | 1,706745 | GGGGCGGGAA | 0,02432 | 0,04394 |
| MED20 | NF-AT1 [T00550] | 330 | 338 | 4,566689 | GGAAACGAT | 0,0515 | 0,04417 |

| betw nameFact or nameStart positionDisimilarityStringRE equallyRE operationMED20USF1 [T00874]106310723,348091ATCGACGTG0,038620,04436MED20Sp1 [T00759]118111902,154584GCGCCGCCC0,027180,04575MED20IRF-1 [T00423]3263343,68952CCAGGAAAA0,05150,04756MED20NF-AT1 [T00550]738111,437145ACTTTTTC0,00520,04672MEG3NF-AT1 [T00574]2802912,746279GAGCCAATGAGT0,001200,01288MEG3NF-AT1 [T00574]105510640,47702AACCACGTG0,002800,00456MEG3CFF [T0021]141314020,477128AACCACGTG0,022800,02281MEG3STAT1beta [T01573]132813374,01053TAATGACTC0,022800,02451MEG3F-Fo [T00123]140014192,52126TAATGACTC0,024800,02451MEG3PAR-alpha:RX-alpha147714873,872523ACCTGGGGCAG0,013310,02452MEG3PAR-alpha:RX-alpha147714873,87253ACGTGGGGCAG0,024320,03313MEG3NF-AT [T01948]15516681,872438GCTTCAC0,024320,03433MEG3NF-AT [T01948]15516684,30227GCGTGGGCAG0,04330,03272MEG3NF-AT [T01948]1551682,275277ACTTTGGGG |
|--|
| Harton Lance Joansen |
| NLE20 GA F [1005/4] 1007 1007 1007 1007 0,04457 MED20 Sp1 [T00759] 1181 1190 2,154584 GCGCCCC 0,02718 0,04457 MED20 NF-AT1 [T01948] 348 357 3,445347 TGGAAATATA 0,05722 0,04457 MEG3 NF-AT1 [T01948] 348 357 3,445347 TGGAAATATA 0,05722 0,04457 MEG3 NF-AT1 [T0050] 73 81 1,437145 ACTTTTTC 0,00288 0,00101 0,01288 MEG3 NF-Y [T00150] 1413 1420 0 ATTGGTCA 0,02289 0,01288 MEG3 STAT1beta [T01573] 1328 1337 4,01053 TGGGAAAT 0,02727 0,02289 |
| MICD20 Sp1 (100752) 1101 1120 2,15450 CCCCCCCC 0,27130 0,04557 MED20 NF-AT1 [T01948] 326 334 3,58552 CCCCGGGAAA 0,0572 0,04872 MEG3 NF-AT1 [T00550] 73 81 1,437145 ACTTTTTCC 0,00455 0,04956 MEG3 USF1 [T00174] 280 291 2,746279 GAGCCAATGAGT 0,00455 0,00465 MEG3 USF1 [T00874] 1055 1064 0,477028 AACCCAATGAGT 0,02289 0,01865 MEG3 USF1 [T00221] 394 403 0,549136 TGGCGCAAA 0,01717 0,01918 MEG3 STATIbeta [T01573] 1328 1337 4,01053 TGAGGGAAAT 0,02289 0,022459 MEG3 NF-AT2 [T01945] 72 81 4,58038 TACTTTTTCC 0,03147 0,022459 MEG3 NF-AT2 [T01945] 72 81 4,58058 CACTCAC 0,02289 0,022638 MEG3 NF-AT2 [T01948] < |
| MICD20 INF-AT1 [T0042] 348 357 3,445347 COGGAAATATA 0,0512 0,04735 MEG3 NF-AT1 [T00550] 73 81 1,437145 ACTTTTCC 0,00455 0,00455 MEG3 NF-AT1 [T00550] 73 81 1,437145 ACTTTTTCC 0,00455 0,00455 MEG3 USF1 [T00874] 1055 1064 0,477028 ACCCACGTG 0,0101 0,01288 MEG3 NF-Y [T00150] 1413 1420 0 ATTGGTCA 0,02289 0,01288 MEG3 E2F [T00221] 394 403 0,549136 TGGGGCCAAA 0,01717 0,01918 MEG3 C-Fos [T00123] 1400 1409 2,521126 TTAATGACTC 0,02289 0,02459 MEG3 NF-AT2 [T01945] 72 81 4,586038 TACTTTTTCC 0,03147 0,02269 MEG3 NF-AT2 [T01945] 72 81 4,586038 TACTTTTTCC 0,03147 0,02269 MEG3 NF-AT [T00029] 1404 |
| MEG3 NF-AT1 [T00550] 73 81 1,43714 ACTTITTCC 0,00121 0,00425 MEG3 CTF [T00174] 280 291 2,746279 GAGCCAATGAGT 0,00455 0,00455 MEG3 USF1 [T00874] 1055 1064 0,477028 AACCCACGTG 0,0101 0,01288 MEG3 NF-Y [T00150] 1413 1420 0 ATTGGTCA 0,02289 0,01865 MEG3 STAT1beta [T01573] 1328 1337 4,01053 GAGGGAAAT 0,02289 0,022459 MEG3 NF-AT2 [T0145] 72 81 4,586038 TACTTTTCC 0,03147 0,02289 0,02459 MEG3 NF-AT2 [T01945] 72 81 4,586038 TACTTTTCC 0,03147 0,02459 MEG3 NF-AT2 [T01945] 72 81 4,586038 TACTTTTTCC 0,03147 0,02459 MEG3 NF-AT2 [T01945] 72 81 4,586038 TACTTTTTCC 0,02432 0,03147 MEG3 NF-ATP [T00291] |
| MREG3 CTF [T00174] 280 291 2,746279 GAGCCAATGAGT 0,00456 0,00456 MEG3 USF1 [T00874] 1055 1064 0,477028 AACCCACGTG 0,0101 0,01288 MEG3 NF-Y [T00150] 1413 1420 0 ATTGGTCA 0,02289 0,01865 MEG3 E2F [T00221] 394 403 0,549136 TGGGCGCCAAA 0,01717 0,01918 MEG3 STATIbeta [T01573] 1328 1337 4,01053 TGAGGGAAAT 0,02259 0,02249 MEG3 NF-AT2 [T01945] 72 81 4,586038 TACTTTTCC 0,03147 0,02469 MEG3 AP-1 [T00029] 1404 1412 4,666866 TGACTCCAC 0,02289 0,02469 MEG3 TCF-4 [T02918] 552 561 1,687438 GCTTGAAGC 0,03433 0,02722 MEG3 NF-KappaB1 [T00593] 1253 1263 4,302276 TGGTGTTCCCC 0,02432 0,03614 MEG3 NF-AT1 [T0148] 73 82 2,756277 ACTTTTTCCA 0,04578 0,03722 |
| NEG3 USF1 [T00574] 105 1064 0,477028 0,400013 0,001001 0,01288 MEG3 NF-Y [T00150] 1413 1420 0 ATTGGTCA 0,02299 0,01865 MEG3 E2F [T00221] 394 403 0,549136 TGGCGCCAAA 0,01717 0,01918 MEG3 STAT1beta [T01573] 1328 1337 4,01053 TGAGGAAAT 0,022575 0,02247 MEG3 c-Fos [T00123] 1400 1409 2,521126 TTATGATCC 0,02389 0,02459 MEG3 NF-AT2 [T01945] 72 81 4,566038 TACTTGTC 0,02189 0,02638 MEG3 NF-Ar2 [T00202] 1404 1412 4,606866 TGACTGCAC 0,02289 0,02638 MEG3 TCF-4 [T02918] 552 561 1,687438 GCTTGGACAC 0,02432 0,03314 MEG3 NF-kappaB1 [T00593] 1253 1263 4,302276 TGGTGTCCCC 0,02432 0,03433 0,03722 MEG3 NF-Ar1 [T00481] 73 82 2,756277 ACTTTGCAC 0,04350 0,037 |
| MICG3 DF-Y [T00574] 1033 1044 0.477028 ARCCASIGS 0,01001 0,01285 MEG3 NF-Y [T00150] 1413 1420 0 ATTGGTCA 0,02289 0,01865 MEG3 STAT1beta [T01573] 1328 1337 4,01053 TGAGGGAAAT 0,02289 0,02289 MEG3 C-Fos [T00123] 1400 1409 2,521126 TTAATGACTC 0,02289 0,02459 MEG3 NF-AT2 [T01945] 72 81 4,586038 TACTTTTTCC 0,0147 0,02469 MEG3 AP-1 [T00029] 1404 1412 4,66686 TGACTCAC 0,02289 0,02438 MEG3 TCF-4 [T02918] 552 561 1,687438 GCTTGAAGC 0,03433 0,02722 MEG3 NF-kappaB1 [T00573] 1253 1263 4,302276 TGGTGTTCCAC 0,02432 0,03134 MEG3 NF-AT2 [T0218] 552 561 1,687438 GCTTTGAAGC 0,03433 0,02722 MEG3 NF-AT1 [T00574] |
| MEG3 E2F [T00221] 394 403 0,549136 TGGCGCCAAA 0,01717 0,01918 MEG3 STAT1beta [T01573] 1328 1337 4,01053 TGAGGGAAAT 0,0275 0,02227 MEG3 c-fos [T00123] 1400 1409 2,521126 TTATGACTC 0,02459 0,02459 MEG3 NF-AT2 [T01945] 72 81 4,586038 TACTITTTCC 0,0131 0,02469 MEG3 AP-1 [T0029] 1404 1412 4,606866 TGACTCAC 0,02289 0,02638 MEG3 TCF-4 [T02918] 552 561 1,687438 GCTTTGAAGC 0,03433 0,02722 MEG3 NF-kappa81 [T00593] 1253 1263 4,302276 TGGTGATCCC 0,02432 0,03314 MEG3 c-Ets-2 [T00113] 969 977 1,64415 TTCTCAT 0,0435 0,03733 MEG3 NF-kappa81 [T00593] 1253 1263 4,69012 CTCCTCT 0,04353 0,03733 MEG3 c-Ets-2 [T00113] 969 977 1,64415 TTCTCAT 0,04578 0,03724 |
| MEG3 STAT1beta [T01271] JJ34 403 6,JJ3136 10,JJ3136 6,JJ3136 7,JJ3136 J,JJ3136 7 |
| MEG3 c-Fos [T00123] 1400 1409 2,521126 TTAATGACTC 0,02289 0,02459 MEG3 NF-AT2 [T01945] 72 81 4,586038 TACTTTTCC 0,03147 0,02469 MEG3 NF-AT2 [T01945] 72 81 4,586038 TACTTTTCC 0,03147 0,02469 MEG3 AP-1 [T00029] 1404 1412 4,606866 GGACTCCAC 0,02289 0,02638 MEG3 TCF-4 [T02918] 552 551 1,687438 GCTTTGAAGC 0,03433 0,02722 MEG3 NF-kappaB1 [T00593] 1253 1263 4,302276 TGGTGTTCCCC 0,02432 0,03314 MEG3 USF1 [T00874] 1059 1068 2,121976 CACGTGGATG 0,02718 0,03373 MEG3 c-Ets-2 [T00113] 969 977 1,64415 TTCCCC 0,04355 0,03722 MEG3 NF-AT1 [T01948] 73 82 2,756277 ACTTTTTCCA 0,04435 0,03722 MEG3 c-Fos [T00123] 212 221 3,081206 CTCTGGACC 0,02432 0,04829 |
| MEG3 NF-AT2 [T01945] 72 81 4,586038 TACTTCC 0,02465 MEG3 NF-AT2 [T01945] 72 81 4,586038 TACTTTCC 0,03147 0,02465 MEG3 PPAR-alpha:RXR-alpha 1477 1487 3,872523 AGCTGGGGCAG 0,01931 0,02469 MEG3 AP-1 [T00029] 1404 1412 4,606866 TGACTCCAC 0,02489 0,02722 MEG3 TCF-4 [T02918] 552 551 1,687438 GCTTGAAGC 0,02432 0,03147 MEG3 USF1 [T00874] 1059 1068 2,121976 CACGTGGATG 0,02718 0,03333 MEG3 c-Ets-2 [T00113] 969 977 1,64415 TTCCCTT 0,03433 0,03425 MEG3 NF-AT1 [T01948] 73 82 2,756277 ACTTTTCCA 0,04435 0,03519 MEG3 Sp1 [T00759] 84 93 1,469012 CTCCGGCCC 0,02422 0,04685 MEG3 c-Fos [T00123] 212 221 3,081206 CTCTTGACTC 0,04578 0,00291 NIPAL2 |
| MEG3 PPAR-alpha:RXR-alpha 1477 1487 3,872523 AGCTGGGGCAG 0,01931 0,02469 MEG3 AP-1 [T0029] 1404 1412 4,606866 GACTCAC 0,02289 0,02638 MEG3 TCF-4 [T02918] 552 561 1,687438 GCTTTGAAGC 0,03433 0,02722 MEG3 NF-kappaB1 [T00593] 1253 1263 4,302276 TGGTGTTCCCC 0,02432 0,03313 MEG3 USF1 [T00874] 1059 1068 2,121976 CACGTGGATG 0,02433 0,03733 MEG3 C-Ets-2 [T00113] 969 977 1,64415 TTCCCCTT 0,03433 0,03435 MEG3 NF-AT1 [T01948] 73 82 2,756277 ACTTTTCCA 0,04435 0,03722 MEG3 Sp1 [T00759] 84 93 1,469012 CTCCGCCC 0,02432 0,04685 MEG3 c-Fos [T00123] 212 221 3,081206 CTCTGACTC 0,04578 0,04292 NIPAL2 PITX2 [T02413] 58 77 1,535113 CTCACACCGTATACCC 0 0 < |
| MEG3 AP-1 [T00029] 1404 1412 4,60686 TGC+CGCGCAC 0,02131 0,02249 MEG3 TCF-4 [T02918] 552 561 1,687438 GCTTTGAAGC 0,0232 0,03433 0,02722 MEG3 NF-kappaB1 [T00593] 1253 1263 4,30227 TGGTGTTCCCC 0,02432 0,03134 MEG3 USF1 [T00874] 1059 1068 2,12197 CACGTGGATG 0,02718 0,03333 MEG3 c-Ets-2 [T00113] 969 977 1,64415 TTCCTCTT 0,03433 0,03435 MEG3 NF-AT1 [T01948] 73 82 2,756277 ACTTITTCCA 0,04435 0,03722 MEG3 Sp1 [T00759] 84 93 1,469012 CTCCAGCCC 0,04435 0,04578 MEG3 c-Fos [T00123] 212 221 3,081206 CTCTTGACTC 0,04578 0,04292 NIPAL2 PITX2 [T02413] 58 77 1,535113 CTCACACCTGTAATCCC, 0 0 NIPAL2 PPAR-alpha:RXR-alpha 1471 1481 4,88658 CTGGCCAGCGG 0,01287 <t< td=""></t<> |
| MEG3 TCF-4 [T02918] 552 561 1,687438 GCTTTGAAGC 0,02203 MEG3 NF-kappaB1 [T00593] 1253 1263 4,302276 TGGTGTTCCCC 0,02432 0,03314 MEG3 USF1 [T00874] 1059 1068 2,121976 CACGTGGATG 0,02718 0,03373 MEG3 c-Ets-2 [T00113] 969 977 1,64415 TTCCTCTT 0,03433 0,03435 MEG3 NF-AT1 [T01948] 73 82 2,756277 ACTTTTCCA 0,04435 0,03722 MEG3 Sp1 [T00759] 84 93 1,469012 CTCCGGCCC 0,02432 0,04685 MEG3 c-Fos [T00123] 212 221 3,081206 CTCTTGACTC 0,04578 0,03722 MEG3 c-Fos [T00123] 212 221 3,081206 CTCTGACTC 0,04685 0,04829 NIPAL2 PITX2 [T02413] 58 77 1,535113 CTCACACCTGTAATCCC, 0 0 NIPAL2 PAR-alpha:RXR-alpha 1471 1481 4,88658 CTGGCCAGCG 0,01287 0,00851 NIPA |
| MEG3 NF-4 [102313] 1332 1301 1,007435 0,07435 0,04455 0,04455 0,02422 0,03314 MEG3 NF-kappaB1 [T00593] 1253 1263 4,302276 TGGTGTTCCCC 0,02432 0,03314 MEG3 USF1 [T00874] 1059 1068 2,121976 CACGTGGATG 0,02718 0,03373 MEG3 c-Ets-2 [T00113] 969 977 1,64415 TTCCTCCT 0,03433 0,03435 MEG3 NF-AT1 [T01948] 73 82 2,756277 ACTTTTCCA 0,04435 0,03722 MEG3 Sp1 [T00759] 84 93 1,469012 CTCCCGCCCC 0,02432 0,04685 MEG3 c-Fos [T00123] 212 221 3,081206 CTCTTGACTC 0,04578 0,04299 NIPAL2 PITX2 [T02413] 58 77 1,535113 CTCACACCTGTAATCCC, 0 0 NIPAL2 PPAR-alpha:RXR-alpha 1471 1481 4,88658 CTGGCCAGCG 0,01287 0,00851 NIPAL2 PEA3 [T00685] 995 1003 3,113548 TTCATCT |
| MEG3 MFKappal1 [100333] 1233 1203 4,352270 IGUITICCCC 0,02432 0,03173 MEG3 USF1 [T00874] 1059 1068 2,121976 CACGTGGATG 0,02718 0,03433 MEG3 c-Ets-2 [T00113] 969 977 1,64415 TTCCTCCTT 0,03433 0,03435 MEG3 NF-AT1 [T01948] 73 82 2,756277 ACTTTTTCCA 0,04435 0,03722 MEG3 PXR-1:RXR-alpha [T056 569 576 1,759733 AGAGTTCA 0,04578 0,03722 MEG3 c-Fos [T00123] 212 221 3,081206 CTCTTGACTC 0,04578 0,04829 NIPAL2 PITX2 [T02413] 58 77 1,535113 CTCACACCTGTAATCCC, 0 0 NIPAL2 PAR-alpha:RXR-alpha 1471 1481 4,88658 CTGGCCAGCG 0,01247 0,00029 NIPAL2 PEA3 [T00685] 995 1003 3,113548 TTCATCCT 0,0144 0,01514 NIPAL2 NF-kappa81 [T00593] 1428 1438 4,414876 GGGGATTGCC 0,02432 0,01 |
| MKG3 Cost 1 [1003/4] 1033 1008 2,1113/6 CACHORANG 0,02716 0,03373 MEG3 c-Ets-2 [T00113] 969 977 1,64415 TTCCTCCTT 0,03433 0,03435 MEG3 NF-AT1 [T01948] 73 82 2,756277 ACTTTTTCCA 0,04435 0,03722 MEG3 PXR-1:RXR-alpha [T05€ 569 576 1,759733 AGAGTTCA 0,04578 0,03722 MEG3 c-Fos [T00123] 212 221 3,081206 CTCTGACTC 0,04578 0,04829 NIPAL2 PITX2 [T02413] 58 77 1,535113 CTCACACCTGTAATCCC, 0 0 NIPAL2 PITX2 [T02413] 58 77 1,535113 CTCACACCTGTAATCCC, 0 0 NIPAL2 PITX2 [T02413] 58 77 1,535113 CTCACACCTGTAATCCC, 0 0 NIPAL2 PAR-alpha:RXR-alpha 1471 1481 4,88658 CTGGCCAAGCG 0,01287 0,00851 NIPAL2 PEA3 [T00685] 995 1003 3,113548 TTCATCCT 0,0144 0,01514 |
| MEG3 NF-AT1 [T01948] 73 82 2,756277 ACTTTTTCCA 0,04435 0,03519 MEG3 PXR-1:RXR-alpha [T05€ 569 576 1,759733 AGAGTTCA 0,04435 0,03722 MEG3 Sp1 [T00759] 84 93 1,469012 CTCCCGCCCC 0,02432 0,04685 MEG3 c-Fos [T00123] 212 221 3,081206 CTCTTGACTC 0,04578 0,04292 NIPAL2 PITX2 [T02413] 58 77 1,535113 CTCACACCTGTAATCCC, 0 0 NIPAL2 Ik-1 [T02702] 71 83 2,374299 TCCCAGCACTTTG 0,00477 0,00029 NIPAL2 PPAR-alpha:RXR-alpha 1471 1481 4,88658 CTGGCCCAGCG 0,01287 0,00851 NIPAL2 PEA3 [T00685] 995 1003 3,113548 TTCATCCT 0,01144 0,01514 NIPAL2 NF-kappaB1 [T00593] 1428 1438 4,414876 GGGGATTGCC 0,02432 0,0152 NIPAL2 GCF [T00320] 1401 1409 0 GCGCGGGGA 0,06866 0,02907 |
| MEGS NF-ATT [101946] 73 82 2,730277 ACTITICCA 0,04433 0,03319 MEG3 PXR-1:RXR-alpha [T05t 569 576 1,759733 AGAGTTCA 0,04578 0,03722 MEG3 Sp1 [T00759] 84 93 1,469012 CTCCCGCCCC 0,02432 0,04685 MEG3 c-Fos [T00123] 212 221 3,081206 CTCTTGACTC 0,04578 0,04829 NIPAL2 PITX2 [T02413] 58 77 1,535113 CTCACACCTGTAATCCC, 0 0 NIPAL2 PITX2 [T02702] 71 83 2,374299 TCCCAGCACTTTG 0,00047 0,00029 NIPAL2 PPAR-alpha:RXR-alpha 1471 1481 4,88658 CTGGCCCAGCG 0,01287 0,00851 NIPAL2 PEA3 [T00685] 995 1003 3,113548 TTTCATCCT 0,01144 0,01514 NIPAL2 NF-kappaB1 [T00593] 1428 1438 4,414876 GGGGATTGCC 0,02432 0,0152 NIPAL2 GCF [T00320] 1401 1409 0 GCCGGGGGA 0,06866 0,02907 |
| MIEQS PAR-I.RAR-alpha [105t 305 376 1,73735 AGAGTICA 0,04378 0,03722 MEG3 Sp1 [T00759] 84 93 1,469012 CTCCCGCCCC 0,02432 0,04685 MEG3 c-Fos [T00123] 212 221 3,081206 CTCTTGACTC 0,04578 0,04829 NIPAL2 PITX2 [T02413] 58 77 1,535113 CTCACACCTGTAATCCC/ 0 0 NIPAL2 PITX2 [T02702] 71 83 2,374299 TCCCAGCACTTTG 0,00047 0,00029 NIPAL2 PPAR-alpha:RXR-alpha 1471 1481 4,88658 CTGGCCCAGCG 0,01287 0,00851 NIPAL2 PEA3 [T00685] 995 1003 3,113548 TTTCATCCT 0,01144 0,01514 NIPAL2 NF-kappaB1 [T00593] 1428 1438 4,414876 GGGGATTGCCC 0,02432 0,0152 NIPAL2 GCF [T00320] 1401 1409 0 GCGCGGGGA 0,06866 0,02907 NIPAL2 USF1 [T00874] 193 202 3,775819 TGTGCACGTG 0,04578 0,03907 |
| MIROS SPI [100735] 84 93 1,435012 CICCCGCCCC 0,02432 0,04083 MEG3 c-Fos [T00123] 212 221 3,081206 CTCTTGACTC 0,04578 0,04829 NIPAL2 PITX2 [T02413] 58 77 1,535113 CTCACACCTGTAATCCC/ 0 0 NIPAL2 Ik-1 [T02702] 71 83 2,374299 TCCCAGCACTTTG 0,00047 0,00029 NIPAL2 PPAR-alpha:RXR-alpha 1471 1481 4,88658 CTGGCCCAGCG 0,01287 0,00851 NIPAL2 PEA3 [T00685] 995 1003 3,113548 TTTCATCCT 0,01144 0,01514 NIPAL2 NF-kappaB1 [T00593] 1428 1438 4,414876 GGGGATTGCCC 0,02432 0,0152 NIPAL2 GCF [T00320] 1401 1409 0 GCGCGGGGA 0,06866 0,02907 NIPAL2 C-Fos [T00123] 418 427 3,081206 GAGTCAAGAT 0,04578 0,03907 NIPAL2 USF1 [T00874] 193 202 3,775819 TGTGCACGTG 0,06008 0,04484 |
| NIEGS C+FOS [100123] 212 221 5,051200 C1C1FIGACTC 0,04378 0,04329 NIPAL2 PITX2 [T02413] 58 77 1,535113 CTCACACCTGTAATCCC/ 0 0 NIPAL2 Ik-1 [T02702] 71 83 2,374299 TCCCAGCACTTTG 0,00047 0,00029 NIPAL2 PPAR-alpha:RXR-alpha 1471 1481 4,88658 CTGGCCCAGCG 0,01287 0,00851 NIPAL2 PEA3 [T00685] 995 1003 3,113548 TTTCATCCT 0,01144 0,01514 NIPAL2 NF-kappaB1 [T00593] 1428 1438 4,414876 GGGGATTGCCC 0,02432 0,0152 NIPAL2 GCF [T00320] 1401 1409 0 GCGCGGGGGA 0,06866 0,02907 NIPAL2 C-Fos [T00123] 418 427 3,081206 GAGTCAAGAT 0,04578 0,03907 NIPAL2 USF1 [T00874] 193 202 3,775819 TGTGCACGTG 0,06008 0,04484 NDRG4 PITX2 [T02413] 358 377 1,535113 GCTGGGATTACAGGCA ⁺ 0 0 |
| NIFAL2 IFAC [102415] 38 77 1,551115 CICACACCTOTATICCC/ 0 |
| NIFAL2 IK-1 [102702] 71 83 2,374235 TECCAGEACTING 0,00047 0,00025 NIPAL2 PPAR-alpha:RXR-alpha 1471 1481 4,88658 CTGGCCCAGCG 0,01287 0,00851 NIPAL2 PEA3 [T00685] 995 1003 3,113548 TTTCATCCT 0,01144 0,01514 NIPAL2 NF-kappaB1 [T00593] 1428 1438 4,414876 GGGGATTGCCC 0,02432 0,0152 NIPAL2 GCF [T00320] 1401 1409 0 GCGCGGGGA 0,06866 0,02907 NIPAL2 c-Fos [T00123] 418 427 3,081206 GAGTCAAGAT 0,04578 0,03907 NIPAL2 USF1 [T00874] 193 202 3,775819 TGTGCACGTG 0,06008 0,04484 NDRG4 PITX2 [T02413] 358 377 1,535113 GCTGGGATTACAGGCA ⁻ 0 0 NDRG4 HOXD9 [T01424] 93 102 2,085829 CACTTTTATT 0,00286 0,00291 NDRG4 HOXD10 [T014 |
| NIPAL2 PPAK-alpha.KXK-alpha 1471 1481 4,88658 CTGGCCCAGCG 0,01267 0,00651 NIPAL2 PEA3 [T00685] 995 1003 3,113548 TTTCATCCT 0,01144 0,01514 NIPAL2 NF-kappaB1 [T00593] 1428 1438 4,414876 GGGGATTGCCC 0,02432 0,0152 NIPAL2 GCF [T00320] 1401 1409 0 GCGCGGGGA 0,06866 0,02907 NIPAL2 c-Fos [T00123] 418 427 3,081206 GAGTCAAGAT 0,04578 0,03907 NIPAL2 USF1 [T00874] 193 202 3,775819 TGTGCACGTG 0,06008 0,04484 NDRG4 PITX2 [T02413] 358 377 1,535113 GCTGGGATTACAGGCA 0 0 NDRG4 HOXD9 [T01424] 93 102 2,085829 CACTTTTATT 0,00286 0,00291 NDRG4 HOXD10 [T01425] 93 102 2,085829 CACTTTTATT 0,00286 0,00291 |
| NIFAL2 PEAS [10083] 393 1003 3,113348 FICATECT 0,01144 0,0120 0,0130 |
| NIFAL2 INFAED INFAED <thinfaed< th=""> <thinfaed< th=""> <thinfaed< td="" th<=""></thinfaed<></thinfaed<></thinfaed<> |
| NIPAL2 C-Fos [T00123] 418 427 3,081206 GAGTCAAGAT 0,04578 0,03907 NIPAL2 USF1 [T00874] 193 202 3,775819 TGTGCACGTG 0,06008 0,04484 NDRG4 PITX2 [T02413] 358 377 1,535113 GCTGGGATTACAGGCA 0 0 NDRG4 HOXD9 [T01424] 93 102 2,085829 CACTTTTATT 0,00286 0,00291 NDRG4 HOXD10 [T01425] 93 102 2,085829 CACTTTTATT 0,00286 0,00291 |
| NIPAL2 USF1 [T00874] 193 202 3,775819 TGTGCACGTG 0,06008 0,04484 NDRG4 PITX2 [T02413] 358 377 1,535113 GCTGGGATTACAGGCA 0 0 NDRG4 HOXD9 [T01424] 93 102 2,085829 CACTTTTATT 0,00286 0,00291 NDRG4 HOXD10 [T01425] 93 102 2,085829 CACTTTTATT 0,00286 0,00291 |
| NDRG4 PITX2 [T02413] 358 377 1,53513 GCTGGGATTACAGGCAT 0 0 NDRG4 HOXD9 [T01424] 93 102 2,085829 CACTTTTATT 0,00286 0,00291 NDRG4 HOXD10 [T01425] 93 102 2,085829 CACTTTTATT 0,00286 0,00291 |
| NDRG4 HOXD9 [T01424] 93 102 2,085829 CACTTTATT 0,00286 0,00291 NDRG4 HOXD10 [T01425] 93 102 2,085829 CACTTTTATT 0,00286 0,00291 |
| NDRG4 HOXD10 [T01425] 93 102 2,055025 CICITITATT 0,00286 0,00291 |
| |
| NDRG4 EBF [T05427] 46 56 0.984797 AGCCCTGGGGA 0.00572 0.00544 |
| NDRG4 POU2E2 (Oct-2 1) [T00 1088 1098 0 501684 TGATTTATACA 0 00966 0 00987 |
| NDRG4 Sp1 [T00759] 1416 1425 0.949391 GCCCCGCCA 0.01001 0.01058 |
| NDRG4 HOXD9 [T01424] 691 700 2.949288 AATAACAATT 0.01717 0.01789 |
| NDRG4 HOXD10 [T01425] 691 700 2.949288 AATAACAATT 0.01717 0.01789 |
| NDRG4 c-Fos [T00123] 426 435 2.598489 AACCTGACTC 0.02289 0.02279 |
| NDRG4 TBP [T00794] 1091 1100 0 TTTATACACT 0,02289 0,02342 |
| NDRG4 SRY [T00997] 30 38 1.998343 CTTTGTTTG 0.02289 0.02355 |
| NDRG4 ATF-2 [T00167] 850 859 4.623667 ATGACGTCTC 0.02861 0.0283 |
| NDRG4 Elk-1 [T00250] 1190 1198 3.381796 CTTCCTCAG 0.03433 0.03451 |
| NDRG4 c-Ets-2 [T00113] 1027 1035 1,64415 AAGGAGGAA 0.03433 0.0352 |
| NDRG4 AR [T00040] 1128 1136 4,890444 GGACAAAGC 0.04005 0.03857 |
| NDRG4 CREB [T00163] 851 859 1.217272 TGACGTCTC 0.04005 0.03897 |
| NDRG4 Elk-1 [T00250] 893 901 2,164966 GCCAGGAAG 0,04005 0,04045 |

| Sequence | | | End | | | | |
|----------|-----------------------|----------------|------------|---------------|---|--------------|----------|
| name | Factor name | Start position | position | Dissimilarity | String | RE equally | RE query |
| NDRG4 | PXR-1:RXR-alpha [T056 | 459 | 466 | 1,63615 | TGAACTAT | 0,04578 | 0,04596 |
| NPDC1 | PITX2 [T02413] | 609 | 628 | 1,535113 | CTCACGCCTGTAATCCC | 0 | 0 |
| NPDC1 | PITX2 [T02413] | 744 | 763 | 3,070225 | CACGCGCCTGTAATCCC | 0 | 0 |
| NPDC1 | lk-1 [T02702] | 622 | 634 | 2,374299 | TCCCAGCACTTTG | 0,00047 | 0,00086 |
| NPDC1 | MAZ [T00490] | 363 | 375 | 2,378507 | TTCCCTCCCCTCT | 0,00304 | 0,00974 |
| NPDC1 | MAZ [T00490] | 1427 | 1439 | 3,986869 | CAGGGGGAGGGGG | 0,0044 | 0,01327 |
| NPDC1 | USF2 [T00878] | 921 | 930 | 1,048473 | CTGTCACCTG | 0,01287 | 0,01644 |
| NPDC1 | TCF-4 [T02918] | 502 | 511 | 4,639022 | TAGTCAAAGG | 0,03147 | 0,02327 |
| NPDC1 | NF-kappaB1 [T00593] | 457 | 467 | 2,871556 | GGGGACACCCC | 0,01252 | 0,02978 |
| NPDC1 | E2F-1 [T01542] | 1082 | 1089 | 0 | TTTCCCGC | 0,02289 | 0,02989 |
| NPDC1 | AR [T00040] | 896 | 904 | 2,808697 | CCATTGTCC | 0,04578 | 0,04995 |
| NR4A1 | PITX2 [T02413] | 668 | 687 | 1,535113 | CTCACGCCTGTAATCCC | 0 | 0 |
| NR4A1 | PITX2 [T02413] | 1221 | 1240 | 1,535113 | GCTGGGATTACAGGTG | 0 | 0 |
| NR4A1 | lk-1 [T02702] | 681 | 693 | 2,374299 | TCCCAGCACTTTG | 0,00047 | 0,00042 |
| NR4A1 | lk-1 [T02702] | 1215 | 1227 | 2,374299 | CAAAGTGCTGGGA | 0,00047 | 0,00042 |
| NR4A1 | POU2F1 [T00641] | 266 | 276 | 0 | AAAATGCAAAT | 0,00107 | 0,00133 |
| NR4A1 | MAZ [T00490] | 591 | 603 | 3,189496 | тсссстссссстт | 0,00355 | 0,00303 |
| NR4A1 | EBF [T05427] | 1430 | 1440 | 4,334406 | CCCCCTGAGGC | 0,00429 | 0,00348 |
| NR4A1 | AR [T00040] | 885 | 893 | 0,649362 | GGACACTGC | 0,01144 | 0,01066 |
| NR4A1 | GATA-2 [T00308] | 550 | 558 | , 0 | AGATAGGGC | 0.01144 | 0.01137 |
| NR4A1 | HOXD9 [T01424] | 86 | 95 | 0 | ΤΑΤΤΤΤΤΑΤΤ | 0.00858 | 0.01154 |
| NR4A1 | HOXD10 [T01425] | 86 | 95 | 0 | ΤΑΤΤΤΤΤΑΤΤ | 0.00858 | 0.01154 |
| NR4A1 | NF-kappaB1 (T00593) | 127 | 137 | 4.641294 | GGGGACCTCCC | 0.02432 | 0.02137 |
| NR4A1 | c-Fos [T00123] | 328 | 337 | 4.061728 | TTAGTGACTC | 0.02861 | 0.02904 |
| NR4A1 | HOXD9 [T01424] | 62 | 71 | 4.321431 | TGTTTTTATT | 0.02575 | 0.03327 |
| NR4A1 | HOXD10 [T01425] | 62 | 71 | 4.321431 | TGTTTTTATT | 0.02575 | 0.03327 |
| NTSR1 | TCF-4 [T02918] | 689 | 698 | 2.386325 | ACTTTGATGA | 0.02575 | 0.00338 |
| NTSR1 | Sp3 [T02338] | 1269 | 1284 | 4.841327 | CCCGGGCGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGG | 0.0001 | 0.00375 |
| NTSR1 | Fgr-1 [T00241] | 1270 | 1285 | 4,909847 | 000000000000000000000000000000000000000 | 0.00013 | 0.00424 |
| NTSR1 | AhR [T01795] | 776 | 786 | 2 82917 | | 0.00429 | 0.00512 |
| NTSR1 | MA7 [T00490] | 628 | 640 | 1,581133 | AGTGGGGGAGGGTG | 0.00107 | 0.00601 |
| NTSR1 | MAZ [T00490] | 244 | 256 | 3 439416 | GGCGGGGGAGGGCC | 0.00125 | 0.00957 |
| NTSR1 | IRF-1 [T00423] | 365 | 373 | 3,145547 | ACACGGAAA | 0.05722 | 0.011 |
| NTSR1 | LEE-1 [T02905] | 690 | 697 | 1,703176 | CTTTGATG | 0.06866 | 0.0115 |
| NTSR1 | MA7 [T00490] | 233 | 245 | 3 973255 | GCAGGGGAGGGGG | 0 0044 | 0.01986 |
| NTSR1 | NF-AT1 [T01948] | 820 | 829 | 4 823485 | ΔΟΓΑΤΤΤΟΓΑ | 0.05722 | 0.02004 |
| NTSR1 | FTF [T00270] | 306 | 316 | 3 630042 | GAGGGGGGGGG | 0.00179 | 0.02004 |
| NTSR1 | BAR-heta·RXR-alpha [T | 806 | 817 | 4 98533 | TGCCCTGAGCCC | 0.00724 | 0.02283 |
| NTSR1 | Flk-1 [T00250] | 1106 | 1114 | 3 81032 | | 0.06866 | 0.02261 |
| NTSR1 | ERE [T05427] | 207 | 217 | 3 031642 | | 0.00572 | 0.02787 |
| NTSR1 | EBF [T05427] | 207 | 217 | 3,031042 | | 0,00372 | 0,02707 |
| NTSR1 | AB [T00040] | 430 | 438 | 2 267638 | GGACACTCA | 0.08583 | 0,03030 |
| NTSP1 | PPAR-alpha:PYR-alpha | 787 | 707 | 2,207050 | CTGCCCCAGGT | 0,00505 | 0,03202 |
| NTSR1 | | 265 | 757 272 | 3 165303 | GGACAGTAG | 0.04572 | 0.04001 |
| | PITX2 [T02/13] | Q2 | 275 | 1 525112 | CTCATGCCTGTAATCCC | 0,0+0,0 A | 0,0420 |
| | Ik-1 [T02702] | 106 | 110 | 2 27/200 | | 0 00047 | 0 00022 |
| PLAUR | FOXO4 [T03403] | 989 | 1007 | 1.446501 | ΑΑCΑΑΑCΑΑΑCΑΑΑ | 0,00047 | 0.00114 |
| | | 505 | 1002 | 1, 140301 | | 2,30031 | 0,00117 |

| Supplementary Table S3. (Continuation) | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|----------------|----------|---------------|-------------------|------------|----------|
| name | Factor name | Start position | position | Dissimilarity | String | RE equally | RE query |
| PLAUR | FOXO4 [T03403] | 993 | 1006 | 1,446501 | AACAAACAAACAAA | 0,00031 | 0,00114 |
| PLAUR | AhR:Arnt [T05394] | 223 | 232 | 0 | GCTGGCGTGC | 0,00429 | 0,00117 |
| PLAUR | NF-AT1 [T00550] | 1484 | 1492 | 3,407861 | ACATTTTCC | 0,02289 | 0,02814 |
| PLAUR | USF2 [T00878] | 135 | 144 | 4,528187 | GGATCACCTG | 0,0515 | 0,03483 |
| PLAUR | HOXD9 [T01424] | 693 | 702 | 0 | ΤΑΑΤΤΤΤΑΤΤ | 0,00858 | 0,03493 |
| PLAUR | HOXD10 [T01425] | 693 | 702 | 0 | ΤΑΑΤΤΤΤΑΤΤ | 0,00858 | 0,03493 |
| PLAUR | p53 [T00671] | 228 | 234 | 1,270236 | CGTGCCC | 0,09155 | 0,03687 |
| PLAUR | NF-AT1 [T01948] | 1484 | 1493 | 2,067208 | ACATTTTCCA | 0,02861 | 0,04009 |
| PLAUR | NF-AT2 [T01945] | 1483 | 1492 | 4,70363 | GACATTTTCC | 0,03147 | 0,04172 |
| PPP2R2B | MAZ [T00490] | 471 | 483 | 1,581133 | GGTGGGGAGGGAA | 0,00107 | 0,00096 |
| PPP2R2B | RelA [T00594] | 548 | 558 | 1,736344 | GAAATTCCCCC | 0,00358 | 0,0035 |
| PPP2R2B | HNF-1B [T01950] | 178 | 186 | 0 | ΤΑΑΤΤΑΑCΤ | 0,00572 | 0,0063 |
| PPP2R2B | NF-kappaB1 [T00593] | 547 | 557 | 3,924897 | TGAAATTCCCC | 0,00823 | 0,00773 |
| PPP2R2B | NF-AT2 [T01945] | 1309 | 1318 | 3,814941 | GGAAAGAGTC | 0,00858 | 0,00881 |
| PPP2R2B | HNF-1C [T01951] | 177 | 185 | 0 | ATAATTAAC | 0,01144 | 0,01252 |
| PPP2R2B | EBF [T05427] | 554 | 564 | 3,817907 | CCCCCAGGGTA | 0,0186 | 0,01686 |
| PPP2R2B | Elk-1 [T00250] | 27 | 35 | 3,381796 | ATGAGGAAG | 0,03433 | 0,03433 |
| PPP2R2B | IRF-1 [T00423] | 116 | 124 | 1,529008 | TTTCCATTT | 0,03433 | 0,03827 |
| PPP2R2B | Elk-1 [T00250] | 507 | 515 | 1,779702 | AGTAGGAAG | 0,04005 | 0,03957 |
| PPP2R2B | c-Fos [T00123] | 826 | 835 | 3,293221 | ATTTTGACTC | 0,04005 | 0,04027 |
| PPP2R2B | IRF-1 [T00423] | 318 | 326 | 4,462268 | TTTCCAATT | 0,04005 | 0,04229 |
| PPP2R2B | NFI/CTF [T00094] | 1333 | 1340 | 1,455588 | GCGGTTGG | 0,04578 | 0,04365 |
| PTAFR | HNF-1C [T01951] | 225 | 233 | 2,841789 | ATTTTTAAC | 0,00572 | 0,00208 |
| PTAFR | RAR-beta:RXR-alpha [T | 968 | 979 | 2,492665 | GGGCTCACTGGA | 0,00161 | 0,00269 |
| PTAFR | lk-1 [T02702] | 41 | 53 | 4,748597 | CGAGTAGCTGGGA | 0,00235 | 0,00331 |
| PTAFR | HOXD9 [T01424] | 218 | 227 | 1,131608 | AACTTTTATT | 0,01144 | 0,00433 |
| PTAFR | HOXD10 [T01425] | 218 | 227 | 1,131608 | AACTTTTATT | 0,01144 | 0,00433 |
| PTAFR | Sp1 [T00759] | 1349 | 1358 | 0 | GCCCCGCCCC | 0,00143 | 0,00477 |
| PTAFR | PPAR-alpha:RXR-alpha | 516 | 526 | 2,028114 | ATGGCCCAGTT | 0,00501 | 0,00589 |
| PTAFR | TCF-4 [T02918] | 1196 | 1205 | 4,102712 | CAGTCAAAGG | 0,00858 | 0,00867 |
| PTAFR | USF2 [T00878] | 845 | 854 | 4,003951 | AGGGCACCTG | 0,00858 | 0,0102 |
| PTAFR | HNF-3alpha [T02512] | 90 | 97 | 0 | ΤΑΤΤΤΤΤΑ | 0,06866 | 0,02834 |
| PTAFR | HNF-3alpha [T02512] | 224 | 231 | 0 | ΤΑΤΤΤΤΤΑ | 0,06866 | 0,02834 |
| PTAFR | STAT1beta [T01573] | 793 | 802 | 2,898434 | CTTTCCCAGA | 0,03862 | 0,0303 |
| PTAFR | PPAR-alpha:RXR-alpha | 280 | 290 | 4,727619 | GCCTGGGACAC | 0,02432 | 0,03338 |
| PTAFR | c-Ets-2 [T00113] | 1245 | 1253 | 1,64415 | TTCCTCCCA | 0,03433 | 0,0356 |
| PTAFR | HIF-1 [T01609] | 639 | 647 | 2,845231 | ACGTGCAAA | 0,04005 | 0,03732 |
| PTAFR | HIF-1 [T01609] | 342 | 350 | 2,735708 | ACGTGCCAG | 0,03433 | 0,03795 |
| PTAFR | Elk-1 [T00250] | 1368 | 1376 | 2,164966 | CTTCCTGGC | 0,04005 | 0,04536 |
| RRP7A | PITX2 [T02413] | 945 | 964 | 4,605338 | GCTGGGATTACAGGCA1 | 0 | 0 |
| RRP7A | Sp3 [T02338] | 1397 | 1412 | 1,34037 | GGCGGGCGGGGCCGGG | 0,00001 | 0,00003 |
| RRP7A | STAT5B [T04684] | 503 | 518 | 3,722403 | ATTTCCAAGAAGCAAC | 0,00015 | 0,00009 |
| RRP7A | lk-1 [T02702] | 939 | 951 | 4,748597 | CAAATTGCTGGGA | 0,00235 | 0,00315 |
| RRP7A | Sp1 [T00759] | 1432 | 1441 | 0 | GGGGCGGGGC | 0,00143 | 0,00377 |
| RRP7A | NF-AT2 [T01945] | 476 | 485 | 2,313293 | TAATCTTTCC | 0,00858 | 0,00588 |
| RRP7A | STAT1beta [T01573] | 503 | 512 | 0 | ATTTCCAAGA | 0,01287 | 0,01009 |
| RRP7A | NF-AT1 [T01948] | 355 | 364 | 1,378139 | TGGAAAATCC | 0,01431 | 0,01015 |
| RRP7A | NF-AT1 [T00550] | 477 | 485 | 0,648993 | AATCTTTCC | 0,01717 | 0,01214 |
| Supplementa | ry Table S3. (Continuation | on) | End | | | | |
|-------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------|---------------|-------------------------------|------------|----------|
| name | Factor name | Start position | position | Dissimilarity | String | RE equally | RE query |
| RRP7A | Sp1 [T00759] | 1399 | 1408 | 0,949391 | CGGGCGGGGC | 0,01001 | 0,02286 |
| RRP7A | RAR-beta [T00721] | 1 | 10 | 1,063044 | AGGGTTCACC | 0,02289 | 0,02346 |
| RRP7A | AR [T00040] | 333 | 341 | 1,86979 | GGACAGTAA | 0,02861 | 0,02717 |
| RRP7A | EBF [T05427] | 254 | 264 | 4,120419 | TTCCCAGGGGC | 0,0186 | 0,03073 |
| RRP7A | IRF-1 [T00423] | 524 | 532 | 4,549799 | ACTGGGAAA | 0,04005 | 0,03137 |
| RRP7A | NF-AT1 [T00550] | 500 | 508 | 4,396744 | AGCATTTCC | 0,0515 | 0,04175 |
| RRP7A | NF-AT1 [T01948] | 376 | 385 | 3,445347 | CCAGTTTCCA | 0,05722 | 0,04501 |
| RRP7A | NF-AT1 [T01948] | 1295 | 1304 | 3,445347 | TGGAAAGCTG | 0,05722 | 0,04501 |
| SERPING1 | PITX2 [T02413] | 643 | 662 | 4,605338 | GCTGGGATTACAGGTA | 0 | 0 |
| SERPING1 | PITX2 [T02413] | 1124 | 1143 | 1,535113 | GCTGGGATTACAGGCG ⁻ | 0 | 0 |
| SERPING1 | lk-1 [T02702] | 1118 | 1130 | 2,374299 | CAAAGTGCTGGGA | 0,00047 | 0,00033 |
| SERPING1 | NF-kappaB1 [T00593] | 1048 | 1058 | 0,112264 | GGGGTTTCCCC | 0,00107 | 0,00063 |
| SERPING1 | RAR-beta:RXR-alpha [T | 1289 | 1300 | 2,492665 | GGGCACAGGGGA | 0,00161 | 0,00103 |
| SERPING1 | NF-kappaB [T00590] | 103 | 114 | 3,935637 | AGGAGGTTCCCA | 0,00456 | 0,00374 |
| SERPING1 | RAR-beta:RXR-alpha [T | 606 | 617 | 4,98533 | GGGCTCAAGGGA | 0,00724 | 0,00474 |
| SERPING1 | T3R-beta1 [T00851] | 1438 | 1446 | 0 | CGGAGGTGA | 0,01144 | 0,00847 |
| SERPING1 | ATF-2 [T00167] | 750 | 759 | 4,8769 | CAGACGTCAA | 0,01717 | 0,01659 |
| SERPING1 | NF-AT1 [T01948] | 1447 | 1456 | 1,378139 | GCAATTTCCA | 0,01431 | 0,01799 |
| SERPING1 | TCF-4 [T02918] | 2 | 11 | 4,639022 | CCTTTGAGCC | 0,03147 | 0,03144 |
| SERPING1 | NF-AT2 [T01945] | 254 | 263 | 3,201983 | CAAACTTTCC | 0,02575 | 0,03281 |
| SERPING1 | CREB [T00163] | 750 | 758 | 1,140913 | CAGACGTCA | 0,04005 | 0,03471 |
| SERPING1 | HOXD9 [T01424] | 404 | 413 | 3,903508 | CAATTATATT | 0,02289 | 0,03931 |
| SERPING1 | HOXD10 [T01425] | 404 | 413 | 3,903508 | CAATTATATT | 0,02289 | 0,03931 |
| SDC3 | PITX2 [T02413] | 161 | 180 | 3,070225 | GGTGGGATTACAGGCG | 0 | 0 |
| SDC3 | Smad3 [T04096] | 586 | 599 | 1,814042 | CAAGACAGACACAA | 0,00072 | 0,00041 |
| SDC3 | Sp3 [T02338] | 1407 | 1422 | 4,915458 | GCCCGCCCCGCCCGG | 0,0001 | 0,0013 |
| SDC3 | Sp1 [T00759] | 1411 | 1420 | 0 | GCCCGCCCC | 0,00143 | 0,01296 |
| SDC3 | PPAR-alpha:RXR-alpha | 484 | 494 | 3,498013 | GAGCCCCAGTA | 0,01073 | 0,0138 |
| SDC3 | EBF [T05427] | 940 | 950 | 0,984797 | TCCCCTGGGGA | 0,00572 | 0,01851 |
| SDC3 | IRF-1 [T00423] | 495 | 503 | 2,93326 | AATGGGAAA | 0,05722 | 0,02193 |
| SDC3 | HNF-3alpha [T02512] | 208 | 215 | 3,500065 | TATTTTCT | 0,20599 | 0,03183 |
| SDC3 | USF1 [T00874] | 1103 | 1112 | 2,607899 | CACGTGCGTG | 0,02146 | 0,03223 |
| SDC3 | PR B [T00696] | 471 | 477 | 1,892895 | AACACTT | 0,09155 | 0,03525 |
| SDC3 | PR A [T01661] | 471 | 477 | 1,892895 | AACACTT | 0,09155 | 0,03525 |
| SDC3 | IRF-1 [T00423] | 686 | 694 | 4,968836 | AGGGGGAAA | 0,05722 | 0,03844 |
| SDC3 | PPAR-alpha:RXR-alpha | 237 | 247 | 4,727619 | TGCTGGGACAC | 0,02432 | 0,04162 |
| SDC3 | Sp1 [T00759] | 1349 | 1358 | 0,336788 | GGGGCGGGGG | 0,00572 | 0,0421 |
| SDC3 | Sp1 [T00759] | 1406 | 1415 | 0,679334 | GGCCCGCCCC | 0,00572 | 0,0421 |
| SDC3 | PR B [T00696] | 440 | 446 | 3,29756 | AAATGTT | 0,18311 | 0,04288 |
| SDC3 | PR A [T01661] | 440 | 446 | 3,29756 | AAATGTT | 0,18311 | 0,04288 |
| SDC3 | USF1 [T00874] | 1099 | 1108 | 4,464121 | GAGACACGTG | 0,0515 | 0,04563 |
| SIGLEC1 | MAZ [T00490] | 1107 | 1119 | 2,378507 | GGTGGGGAGGGGG | 0,00304 | 0,00435 |
| SIGLEC1 | TCF-4 [T02918] | 687 | 696 | 4,865142 | ACCTCAAAGG | 0,01431 | 0,0145 |
| SIGLEC1 | Elk-1 [T00250] | 1023 | 1031 | 3,381796 | CTCAGGAAG | 0,03433 | 0,03365 |
| SIGLEC1 | c-Fos [100123] | 1306 | 1315 | 3,366997 | IGICTGACTC | 0,04005 | 0,0387 |
| SIGLEC1 | c-Ets-2 [T00113] | 304 | 312 | 2,945838 | TTCCTTTTG | 0,04578 | 0,03994 |
| SIGLEC1 | c-Myb [T00137] | 817 | 824 | 1,285398 | GAACTGCC | 0,04578 | 0,04666 |

Supplementary Table S3. (Continuation)

| Sequence | | | End | | | | |
|----------|-----------------------|----------------|----------|---------------|---------------------|------------|----------|
| name | Factor name | Start position | position | Dissimilarity | String | RE equally | RE query |
| SLC37A3 | FOXO4 [T03403] | 453 | 466 | 0,723251 | AAAAAACAAACAAA | 0,00009 | 0,00013 |
| SLC37A3 | FOXO4 [T03403] | 457 | 470 | 1,446501 | AACAAACAAACAAA | 0,00031 | 0,00045 |
| SLC37A3 | FOXO4 [T03403] | 461 | 474 | 4,339504 | AACAAACAAAAAGA | 0,00063 | 0,00085 |
| SLC37A3 | IRF-1 [T00423] | 739 | 747 | 0 | TTTCCCTTT | 0,00572 | 0,0065 |
| SLC37A3 | NF-AT1 [T00550] | 735 | 743 | 0 | ATTTTTTCC | 0,01144 | 0,01422 |
| SLC37A3 | NF-AT2 [T01945] | 734 | 743 | 3,571424 | TATTTTTTCC | 0,02575 | 0,02988 |
| SLC37A3 | c-Ets-2 [T00113] | 582 | 590 | 1,64415 | AAGGAGGAA | 0,03433 | 0,03367 |
| SLC37A3 | Sp1 [T00759] | 786 | 795 | 3,383855 | GGGGCGGCTC | 0,05579 | 0,04118 |
| SLC37A3 | Sp1 [T00759] | 1417 | 1426 | 3,305137 | CCTCCGCCCT | 0,05579 | 0,04118 |
| SLC37A3 | GCF [T00320] | 1441 | 1449 | 0 | GCGCCGGCA | 0,06866 | 0,04878 |
| SSRP1 | STAT1beta [T01573] | 589 | 598 | 1,112096 | TCAGGGAAAT | 0,00858 | 0,00933 |
| SSRP1 | EBF [T05427] | 1365 | 1375 | 4,146169 | CCCCCTGGGTG | 0,0186 | 0,01248 |
| SSRP1 | HOXD9 [T01424] | 1270 | 1279 | 0 | ΑΑΤΑΑΑΑCTΑ | 0,00858 | 0,01615 |
| SSRP1 | HOXD10 [T01425] | 1270 | 1279 | 0 | ΑΑΤΑΑΑΑCTΑ | 0,00858 | 0,01615 |
| SSRP1 | STAT1beta [T01573] | 1179 | 1188 | 4,01053 | CTTTCCATGA | 0,02575 | 0,02939 |
| SSRP1 | PEA3 [T00685] | 1019 | 1027 | 0,597316 | AGGATGTGA | 0,03433 | 0,03732 |
| SSRP1 | c-Ets-2 [T00113] | 1132 | 1140 | 1,64415 | TTCCTCCCA | 0,03433 | 0,04228 |
| SSRP1 | PXR-1:RXR-alpha [T056 | 1055 | 1062 | 1,759733 | ACAGTTCA | 0,04578 | 0,04854 |
| TGM2 | WT1 I -KTS [T00900] | 1168 | 1185 | 2,597714 | төсөтөтөтөтөтөтө | 0 | 0,00002 |
| TGM2 | WT1 -KTS [T01839] | 1168 | 1185 | 2.597714 | төсөтөтөтөтөтөтө | 0 | 0.00002 |
| TGM2 | WT1 [T01840] | 1168 | 1185 | 2.597714 | TGCGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGT | 0 | 0.00002 |
| TGM2 | WT1-del2 [T01841] | 1168 | 1185 | 2.597714 | TGCGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGT | 0 | 0.00002 |
| TGM2 | WT1 I-del2 [T01842] | 1168 | 1185 | 2.597714 | TGCGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGT | 0 | 0.00002 |
| TGM2 | WT1 -KTS [T00900] | 1184 | 1201 | 4.3706 | төтөтөтөтөтөтөтө | 0.00001 | 0.00007 |
| TGM2 | WT1 -KTS [T01839] | 1184 | 1201 | 4,3706 | тототототототото | 0.00001 | 0.00007 |
| TGM2 | WT1 [T01840] | 1184 | 1201 | 4,3706 | тототототототото | 0.00001 | 0.00007 |
| TGM2 | WT1-del2 [T01841] | 1184 | 1201 | 4,3706 | тототототототото | 0.00001 | 0.00007 |
| TGM2 | WT1 I-del2 [T01842] | 1184 | 1201 | 4,3706 | тототототототото | 0.00001 | 0.00007 |
| TGM2 | MA7 [T00490] | 535 | 547 | 4 524062 | GGGAGGGAGGGAA | 0.00141 | 0.00314 |
| TGM2 | NF-AT1 [T00550] | 299 | 307 | 1,437145 | GGAAAAAGT | 0.00572 | 0.00348 |
| TGM2 | NF-AT2 [T01945] | 299 | 308 | 3 814941 | GGAAAAGTG | 0.00858 | 0.00558 |
| TGM2 | FRE [T05427] | 1411 | 1421 | 0 10398 | | 0.00286 | 0.00562 |
| TGM2 | PPAR-alpha·RXR-alpha | 116 | 126 | 3 872523 | | 0.01931 | 0.02059 |
| TGM2 | FRE [T05427] | 1460 | 1470 | 4 04219 | | 0.0186 | 0.02588 |
| TGM2 | NF-AT1 [T01948] | 298 | 307 | 2,756277 | TGGAAAAAGT | 0.04435 | 0.02971 |
| TGM2 | NF-AT1 [T01948] | 464 | 473 | 3 445347 | TGGAAAGTTA | 0.05722 | 0.03941 |
| TNESE13B | NF-kannaB [T00590] | 630 | 641 | 2 230462 | GGGGAATGTCCA | 0.00241 | 0,00041 |
| TNESE13B | NF-kappaB1 [T00593] | 630 | 640 | 4 079972 | GGGGAATGTCC | 0.00241 | 0.00405 |
| TNESE13B | | 629 | 639 | 3 415612 | TGGGGAATGTC | 0.00465 | 0.00451 |
| TNESE13B | IRE_1 [T00423] | 1406 | 1414 | 2 073013 | | 0.00572 | 0.00618 |
| TNESE13B | NE-AT1 [T00550] | 999 | 1007 | 1 437145 | GGAAAAGT | 0.00572 | 0,00010 |
| TNESE13B | PPAR-alpha-RXR-alpha | 605 | 615 | 4 727619 | | 0.02432 | 0.01201 |
| TNESE12B | | 1150 | 1167 | 0 057025 | | 0,02432 | 0,01201 |
| TNESE12B | NF-AT2 [T010/5] | 221 | 210/ | 2 02020 | GGAATAATT | 0,02209 | 0,02120 |
| TNESE12B | AB [1000/0] | 201 | 240 | 1 86070 | GGACAGTTA | 0,01144 | 0,0213 |
| | | 311 | 100 | 1,005/9 | CTAAATAAC | 0,02001 | 0,02045 |
| TNESETSB | | 180 | 188 | 4,8/56// | | 0,02289 | 0,03527 |
| INFSF13B | NF-AI2[101945] | 999 | 1008 | 3,043843 | GGAAAAAGTT | 0,02575 | 0,04101 |

| Supplementary | Table S3. | (Continuation) |
|---------------|-----------|----------------|
| Sequence | | |

| Sequence | ry rable 55. (continuation | 511) | End | | | | |
|----------|----------------------------|----------------|----------|---------------|-------------------|------------|----------|
| name | Factor name | Start position | position | Dissimilarity | String | RE equally | RE query |
| TNFSF13B | RAR-beta [T00721] | 122 | 131 | 2,16302 | TGGGTTCAAT | 0,05722 | 0,04778 |
| TRBV23-1 | ATF-2 [T00167] | 1433 | 1442 | 1,17444 | ATCACGTCAC | 0,01144 | 0,00647 |
| TRBV23-1 | Elk-1 [T00250] | 675 | 683 | 0,134348 | TGGAGGAAG | 0,04578 | 0,01555 |
| TRBV23-1 | AR [T00040] | 932 | 940 | 1,620358 | GGAATGTCC | 0,06866 | 0,02999 |
| TRBV23-1 | NF-1 [T00539] | 490 | 497 | 2,067686 | TGTGCCAA | 0,09155 | 0,03197 |
| TRBV23-1 | CREB [T00163] | 1483 | 1491 | 3,614755 | GCAACGTCA | 0,08011 | 0,0321 |
| TRBV23-1 | c-Ets-2 [T00113] | 674 | 682 | 2,715313 | ATGGAGGAA | 0,05722 | 0,03525 |
| TRBV23-1 | CREB [T00163] | 1433 | 1441 | 2,664517 | ATCACGTCA | 0,04578 | 0,03684 |
| TRBV23-1 | HNF-1B [T01950] | 1062 | 1070 | 0,825511 | TCATTAACT | 0,01144 | 0,03927 |
| TRBV23-1 | RXR-alpha [T01345] | 45 | 51 | 4,423008 | TCCACCC | 0,18311 | 0,04912 |
| TRIM16L | PITX2 [T02413] | 94 | 113 | 1,535113 | CTCACGCCTGTAATCCC | 0 | 0 |
| TRIM16L | PITX2 [T02413] | 1092 | 1111 | 4,605338 | CTGACGCCTGTAATCCC | 0 | 0 |
| TRIM16L | lk-1 [T02702] | 107 | 119 | 2,374299 | TCCCAGCACTTTG | 0,00047 | 0,00034 |
| TRIM16L | lk-1 [T02702] | 1105 | 1117 | 2,374299 | TCCCAGCACTTTG | 0,00047 | 0,00034 |
| TRIM16L | Smad3 [T04096] | 388 | 401 | 2,689888 | AAAGACAGACATAA | 0,0008 | 0,00122 |
| TRIM16L | lk-1 [T02702] | 1243 | 1255 | 4,748597 | TCCCAGCTACTCG | 0,00235 | 0,00171 |
| TRIM16L | FOXO4 [T03403] | 1406 | 1419 | 2,169752 | TTTTTTGTTTTGT | 0,00063 | 0,00379 |
| TRIM16L | NF-AT2 [T01945] | 2 | 11 | 0,771098 | AAATCTTTCC | 0,00572 | 0,0078 |
| TRIM16L | POU2F2 (Oct-2,1) [T00 | 62 | 72 | 0,501684 | TGTATAAATCA | 0,00966 | 0,01309 |
| TRIM16L | NF-AT1 [T00550] | 3 | 11 | 0,648993 | AATCTTTCC | 0,01717 | 0,02872 |
| TRIM16L | POU2F2 (Oct-2,1) [T00 | 1009 | 1019 | 3,116744 | TGAATTACATG | 0,01931 | 0,02933 |
| TRIM16L | Elk-1 [T00250] | 702 | 710 | 3,381796 | CTCAGGAAG | 0,03433 | 0,03689 |
| TRIM16L | USF2 [T00878] | 1134 | 1143 | 4,528187 | GGATCACCTG | 0,0515 | 0,03764 |
| TRIM16L | NF-AT2 [T01945] | 465 | 474 | 3,689016 | AATAATTTCC | 0,02575 | 0,04053 |
| TRIM16L | T3R-beta1 [T00851] | 320 | 328 | 1,110682 | TCACCACTG | 0,05722 | 0,04372 |
| TRIM16L | HNF-3alpha [T02512] | 861 | 868 | 1,342935 | TTAAAATA | 0,02289 | 0,04565 |
| TRIM16L | TBP [T00794] | 961 | 970 | 0 | GAGATATAAA | 0,02289 | 0,04736 |
| VWA8 | PEA3 [T00685] | 254 | 262 | 0 | TTACATCCT | 0,00572 | 0,00734 |
| VWA8 | NF-AT1 [T00550] | 758 | 766 | 1,437145 | ACTTTTTCC | 0,00572 | 0,00757 |
| VWA8 | NF-AT2 [T01945] | 883 | 892 | 2,029228 | AATTTTTTCC | 0,01144 | 0,01644 |
| VWA8 | NF-AT1 [T01948] | 856 | 865 | 1,378139 | GCAATTTCCA | 0,01431 | 0,01834 |
| VWA8 | NF-AT1 [T00550] | 884 | 892 | 0 | ATTTTTTCC | 0,01144 | 0,01837 |
| VWA8 | NF-AT1 [T00550] | 977 | 985 | 3,075022 | GGAAACACT | 0,02289 | 0,02206 |
| VWA8 | Sp1 [T00759] | 1367 | 1376 | 4,81072 | TTTCCGCCCG | 0,03433 | 0,02248 |
| VWA8 | GCF [T00320] | 509 | 517 | 2,339499 | GCGCAGGGT | 0,04578 | 0,02721 |
| VWA8 | GCF [T00320] | 1282 | 1290 | 0 | GCCCAGCGC | 0,06866 | 0,03241 |
| VWA8 | Elk-1 [T00250] | 1472 | 1480 | 2,164966 | CTTCCTGTC | 0,04005 | 0,03578 |
| VWA8 | NF-AT2 [T01945] | 757 | 766 | 4,586038 | TACTTTTTCC | 0,03147 | 0,03867 |
| VWA8 | AR [T00040] | 748 | 756 | 2,808697 | CCAGTGTCC | 0,04578 | 0,03888 |
| VWA8 | USF2 [T00878] | 1239 | 1248 | 4,528187 | CAGGTGAACA | 0,0515 | 0,0412 |
| VWA8 | IRF-1 [T00423] | 1072 | 1080 | 1,616539 | ACAGGGAAA | 0,03433 | 0,04751 |
| XIST | PITX2 [T02413] | 1 | 20 | 4,605338 | GCTGGGATTACAAGCA | 0 | 0 |
| XIST | Elk-1 [T00250] | 584 | 592 | 1,645354 | | 0,00572 | 0,00349 |
| XIST | FOXO4 [T03403] | 258 | 271 | 3,616253 | | 0,00074 | 0,0052 |
| XIST | Sp1 [T00759] | 1482 | 1491 | 3,54287 | TETECGECET | 0,05579 | 0,00809 |
| XIST | IRF-1 [T00423] | 1389 | 1397 | 4 070202 | | 0,00572 | 0,0119 |
| VI21 | INF-A12 [101945] | 58 | 6/ | 4,979362 | GAACATTICC | 0,01144 | 0,01/// |

| Sequence | | | End | | | | |
|----------|-----------------------|----------------|----------|---------------|----------------|------------|----------|
| name | Factor name | Start position | position | Dissimilarity | String | RE equally | RE query |
| XIST | POU2F1 [T00641] | 315 | 325 | 0,929531 | ATTTGCATACT | 0,01037 | 0,02148 |
| XIST | TCF-4 [T02918] | 185 | 194 | 4,412902 | TTCTCAAAGG | 0,03147 | 0,02685 |
| XIST | TCF-4 [T02918] | 420 | 429 | 4,639022 | CCTTTGACTT | 0,03147 | 0,02685 |
| XIST | Elk-1 [T00250] | 526 | 534 | 1,779702 | CTTCCTACT | 0,04005 | 0,02689 |
| XIST | c-Fos [T00123] | 1314 | 1323 | 3,849714 | GTTGTGACTC | 0,02861 | 0,02718 |
| XIST | HNF-1B [T01950] | 708 | 716 | 4,953067 | AGTTAAAAA | 0,00572 | 0,02728 |
| XIST | c-Fos [T00123] | 701 | 710 | 4,351106 | GAGTCATAGT | 0,03433 | 0,03145 |
| XIST | p53 [T00671] | 25 | 31 | 4,645444 | CGCGCCC | 0,18311 | 0,03292 |
| XIST | AP-1 [T00029] | 698 | 706 | 4,902944 | AAGGAGTCA | 0,05722 | 0,03713 |
| XIST | AP-1 [T00029] | 1318 | 1326 | 4,815705 | TGACTCCTG | 0,05722 | 0,03713 |
| XIST | c-Ets-2 [T00113] | 669 | 677 | 2,715313 | ATGGAGGAA | 0,05722 | 0,03965 |
| XIST | STAT1beta [T01573] | 670 | 679 | 2,898434 | TGGAGGAAAT | 0,03862 | 0,04277 |
| XIST | AR [T00040] | 1270 | 1278 | 1,72955 | TCAATGTCC | 0,06866 | 0,04716 |
| XIST | TCF-4 [T02918] | 1156 | 1165 | 1,687438 | ACATCAAAGC | 0,03433 | 0,04751 |
| ZNF275 | Sp1 [T00759] | 1450 | 1459 | 0 | GGGGCGGGGC | 0,00143 | 0,0006 |
| ZNF275 | RAR-alpha1 [T00719] | 243 | 255 | 4,596281 | GGGGTCAAGGGTT | 0,00282 | 0,00208 |
| ZNF275 | WT1 [T00899] | 1378 | 1386 | 0 | CGCCCCCGC | 0,00572 | 0,00241 |
| ZNF275 | Sp1 [T00759] | 1391 | 1400 | 0,574521 | ACCCCGCCCC | 0,00572 | 0,00307 |
| ZNF275 | STAT5A [T04683] | 816 | 828 | 4,540481 | CAGTTTCTTATAA | 0,00402 | 0,00517 |
| ZNF275 | MEF-2A [T01005] | 701 | 711 | 3,898698 | GGCTAAAAATA | 0,00322 | 0,00538 |
| ZNF275 | Sp1 [T00759] | 1380 | 1389 | 1,28618 | CCCCCGCCCA | 0,02432 | 0,01318 |
| ZNF275 | Elk-1 [T00250] | 1238 | 1246 | 0,957025 | CTTCCTTCG | 0,02289 | 0,01955 |
| ZNF275 | POU2F2 (Oct-2,1) [T00 | 822 | 832 | 4,120113 | CTTATAAAACA | 0,01287 | 0,02371 |
| ZNF275 | Sp1 [T00759] | 1374 | 1383 | 3,408439 | AGTCCGCCCC | 0,05579 | 0,02807 |
| ZNF275 | TBP [T00794] | 820 | 829 | 3,743085 | ΤΤΟΤΤΑΤΑΑΑ | 0,02289 | 0,04432 |
| ZNF275 | HOXD9 [T01424] | 665 | 674 | 3,903508 | AATAACAATG | 0,02289 | 0,0461 |
| ZNF275 | HOXD10 [T01425] | 665 | 674 | 3,903508 | AATAACAATG | 0,02289 | 0,0461 |
| ZNF275 | c-Ets-2 [T00113] | 1227 | 1235 | 4,589988 | TTCCTTCGT | 0,0515 | 0,04636 |
| ZNF275 | c-Ets-2 [T00113] | 1235 | 1243 | 4,589988 | ттссттсст | 0,0515 | 0,04636 |
| ZNF275 | c-Ets-2 [T00113] | 1239 | 1247 | 4,589988 | TTCCTTCGT | 0,0515 | 0,04636 |
| ZNF275 | c-Myb [T00137] | 814 | 821 | 2,570796 | GGCAGTTT | 0,04578 | 0,04869 |
| ZNF703 | HOXD9 [T01424] | 497 | 506 | 2,949288 | TATTGTTATT | 0,01717 | 0,00124 |
| ZNF703 | HOXD10 [T01425] | 497 | 506 | 2,949288 | TATTGTTATT | 0,01717 | 0,00124 |
| ZNF703 | TCF-4 [T02918] | 128 | 137 | 0,53631 | CCTTTGAAAT | 0,01431 | 0,00535 |
| ZNF703 | HNF-3alpha [T02512] | 503 | 510 | 0 | ΤΑΤΤΤΤΤΑ | 0,06866 | 0,00859 |
| ZNF703 | MAZ [T00490] | 1308 | 1320 | 3,189496 | CGGGGGGGAGGGGA | 0,00355 | 0,0138 |
| ZNF703 | NF-AT1 [T01948] | 267 | 276 | 2,756277 | TGGAAAAGTG | 0,04435 | 0,01815 |
| ZNF703 | TCF-4 [T02918] | 1474 | 1483 | 0,98855 | CCTTTGAAGT | 0,04292 | 0,01846 |
| ZNF703 | EBF [T05427] | 1284 | 1294 | 1,088777 | ACCCCAGGGCG | 0,00572 | 0,02035 |
| ZNF703 | PEA3 [T00685] | 405 | 413 | 3,710864 | TGGATGTCA | 0,06866 | 0,03233 |
| ZNF703 | Elk-1 [T00250] | 1292 | 1300 | 2,164966 | GCGAGGAAG | 0,04005 | 0,04644 |
| ZNF71 | POU2F2 (Oct-2,1) [T00 | 42 | 52 | 1,505053 | TTTATAAATCA | 0,00644 | 0,0041 |
| ZNF71 | CTF [T00174] | 657 | 668 | 3,641537 | GTCCATTGGCTG | 0,00751 | 0,00533 |
| ZNF71 | TCF-4 [T02918] | 304 | 313 | 1,934085 | ATTTCAAAGT | 0,03147 | 0,0229 |
| ZNF71 | MAZ [T00490] | 812 | 824 | 3,973255 | TGCCCTCCCCAAC | 0,0044 | 0,02632 |
| ZNF71 | NF-AT2 [T01945] | 786 | 795 | 3,571424 | CATTCTTTCC | 0,02575 | 0,03748 |
| ZNF71 | NF-AT1 [T00550] | 787 | 795 | 0,648993 | ATTCTTTCC | 0,01717 | 0,03884 |

Supplementary Table S3. (Continuation)

| Gene | Locus | Group 1 | Group2 | FPKM Group 1 | FPKM Group 2 | log2 FC | test stat | p-value | q-value | Significant |
|----------|------------------------|---------|--------|--------------|--------------|-----------|-------------------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| TSTD3 | 6:99879318-99979794 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 0,517642 | 51,2409 | 6,6292 | 2,0327 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| HPX | 11:6452278-6463847 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 0,269194 | 14,1032 | 5,71123 | 2,04822 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| HELB | 12:66696237-67197966 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 4,83523 | 132,304 | 4,77413 | 4,03988 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| MIR210HG | 11:565659-568457 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 0,202184 | 1,90285 | 3,23442 | 1,40873 | 0,00025 | 0,0446698 | yes |
| HAR1A | 20:61726844-61735738 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 0,590532 | 2,82873 | 2,26007 | 1,58101 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| MEG3 | 14:101245746-101327368 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 0,661139 | 3,12628 | 2,24142 | 1,03936 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| SGCD | 5:155107801-156194799 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 0,134763 | 0,608153 | 2,17402 | 1,10833 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| TRIM16L | 17:18601310-18639578 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 4,45625 | 19,9804 | 2,16468 | 5,43833 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| HBA2 | 16:222845-223709 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 2,75 | 12,0341 | 2,12963 | 1,43078 | 0,0002 | 0,0380602 | yes |
| IMMP1L | 11:31391383-31531192 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 3,47725 | 14,7559 | 2,08527 | 0 <i>,</i> 993535 | 0,00015 | 0,0301119 | yes |
| IGHG1 | 14:106202679-106209408 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 44,3071 | 182,952 | 2,04586 | 2,15887 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| GLG1 | 16:74481324-74641012 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 37,6327 | 151,699 | 2,01115 | 2,4926 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| IGHG3 | 14:106235438-106242016 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 15,276 | 60,3584 | 1,98228 | 2,09262 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| DPH6 | 15:35473999-35838394 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 3,80149 | 14,6698 | 1,94821 | 1,44729 | 0,0001 | 0,0217134 | yes |
| CALD1 | 7:134429002-134655479 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 0,374046 | 1,40481 | 1,90909 | 0,80908 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| SSRP1 | 11:57093076-57103351 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 22,8367 | 84,6868 | 1,89078 | 3,6553 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| MCOLN2 | 1:85391156-85462796 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 10,0595 | 32,6091 | 1,69672 | 0,877835 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| KIF19 | 17:72322348-72351959 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 0,717707 | 2,23624 | 1,63961 | 1,26081 | 0,00025 | 0,0446698 | yes |
| IGLC3 | 22:23248511-23248973 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 27,0143 | 81,5374 | 1,59374 | 1,63291 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| MYO6 | 6:76458908-76629302 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 1,16845 | 3,43665 | 1,55641 | 1,27733 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| SLC14A1 | 18:42792959-43332485 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 1,95049 | 5,29061 | 1,4396 | 0,938721 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| SYTL2 | 11:85405266-85522184 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 9,62459 | 23,8976 | 1,31207 | 0,924672 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| CD8A | 2:87009218-87035519 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 70,0512 | 172,254 | 1,29806 | 1,49917 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| IGHA1 | 14:106173456-106175002 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 67,4389 | 161,568 | 1,26049 | 1,46129 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| KIF21A | 12:39687029-39837192 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 2,25017 | 5,15306 | 1,1954 | 0,851583 | 0,0001 | 0,0217134 | yes |
| PDE4B | 1:66258196-66843190 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 62,556 | 32,5737 | -0,941443 | -0,924592 | 0,00025 | 0,0446698 | yes |
| PCBP3 | 21:47063607-47362368 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 0,660864 | 0,324454 | -1,02634 | -0,497038 | 0,00015 | 0,0301119 | yes |
| MYADM | 19:54357834-54379691 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 393,202 | 184,76 | -1,08962 | -1,01599 | 0,00015 | 0,0301119 | yes |
| B3GNT5 | 3:182895830-183146566 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 24,2324 | 11,0338 | -1,135 | -1,08295 | 0,0002 | 0,0380602 | yes |
| ANPEP | 15:90328119-90358633 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 145,248 | 65,2577 | -1,15429 | -1,01224 | 0,0001 | 0,0217134 | yes |

Supplementary Table S4. Differential expression identified in the EC-LTNP/vLTNP comparison.

| Gene | Locus | Group 1 | Group2 | FPKM Group 1 | FPKM Group 2 | log2 FC | test stat | p-value | q-value | Significant |
|-----------|-----------------------|---------|--------|--------------|--------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| LILRA3 | 19:54799853-54809952 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 38,0345 | 16,5275 | -1,20244 | -1,5244 | 0,0001 | 0,0217134 | yes |
| NRIP1 | 21:16333554-16438084 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 26,7756 | 11,6297 | -1,2031 | -1,40274 | 0,00015 | 0,0301119 | yes |
| RAB11FIP1 | 8:37715971-37757001 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 55,1097 | 23,5858 | -1,22439 | -1,22018 | 0,00025 | 0,0446698 | yes |
| DCP1A | 3:53304129-53381654 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 83,4389 | 35,3374 | -1,23953 | -3,04013 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| GADD45B | 19:2476119-2478257 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 223,795 | 93,5924 | -1,25771 | -0,925683 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| SERTAD1 | 19:40927498-40931932 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 60,5254 | 24,9936 | -1,27598 | -1,5039 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| ICAM1 | 19:10362576-10399695 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 195,942 | 77,0965 | -1,34569 | -1,19068 | 0,0002 | 0,0380602 | yes |
| ALDH9A1 | 1:165631452-165679205 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 72,4907 | 26,9271 | -1,42873 | -1,98265 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| PHLDA1 | 12:76419226-76427712 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 12,0595 | 4,44117 | -1,44116 | -1,45917 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| TNF | 6:31543272-31546113 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 64,3611 | 23,5839 | -1,44839 | -1,59735 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| MB21D2 | 3:192514537-192635950 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 4,20613 | 1,45219 | -1,53426 | -1,37458 | 0,00015 | 0,0301119 | yes |
| TCL1B | 14:96116834-96158980 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 1,23226 | 0,421665 | -1,54713 | -0,919164 | 0,00025 | 0,0446698 | yes |
| MME | 3:154741912-154901750 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 0,556404 | 0,189041 | -1,55743 | -0,451558 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| CDKN1A | 6:36644304-36655246 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 476,929 | 160,479 | -1,57139 | -1,52836 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| IER3 | 6:30710705-30712331 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 400,362 | 133,416 | -1,58538 | -1,68579 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| OSM | 22:30658603-30671413 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 246,937 | 81,8595 | -1,59292 | -1,06276 | 0,0001 | 0,0217134 | yes |
| CD200 | 3:112021324-112085457 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 1,65943 | 0,547525 | -1,5997 | -1,09289 | 0,00025 | 0,0446698 | yes |
| KLF5 | 13:73593487-73651678 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 4,89823 | 1,60408 | -1,61052 | -1,28468 | 0,0001 | 0,0217134 | yes |
| MN1 | 22:28144241-28201218 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 4,31954 | 1,32918 | -1,70034 | -1,20879 | 0,0002 | 0,0380602 | yes |
| PHLDA2 | 11:2949502-2950685 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 22,4494 | 6,61484 | -1,7629 | -1,32359 | 0,0001 | 0,0217134 | yes |
| LDLR | 19:11200037-11266484 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 79,7232 | 23,3913 | -1,76903 | -1,06941 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| NR4A3 | 9:102584136-102629282 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 26,9358 | 7,89595 | -1,77034 | -1,821 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| CAPZA1 | 1:113009162-113215488 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 720,488 | 208,974 | -1,78565 | -1,38732 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| SLC37A3 | 7:139993492-140126050 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 43,5736 | 12,466 | -1,80546 | -2,08966 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| LGALS9C | 17:18353557-18398259 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 1,35223 | 0,381898 | -1,82408 | -0,731409 | 0,00015 | 0,0301119 | yes |
| NRIP3 | 11:9001547-9025598 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 7,8656 | 2,12508 | -1,88804 | -1,18848 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| CDCP1 | 3:45123671-45187914 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 0,61534 | 0,165151 | -1,8976 | -1,21957 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| ITPR3 | 6:33588029-33679504 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 65,1372 | 16,8691 | -1,9491 | -5,60276 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| SHQ1 | 3:72798427-72911065 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 11,4214 | 2,95231 | -1,95182 | -1,65566 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |

Supplementary Table S4. Differential expression identified in the EC-LTNP/vLTNP comparison (continuation)

| Gene | Locus | Group 1 | Group2 | FPKM Group 1 | FPKM Group 2 | log2 FC | test stat | p-value | q-value | Significant |
|-----------|------------------------|---------|--------|--------------|--------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| HES1 | 3:193853038-193856579 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 76,8756 | 19,0514 | -2,01263 | -1,6406 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| MAGI2-AS3 | 7:77646392-79100524 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 1,52855 | 0,336005 | -2,18561 | -0,776815 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| CXCL10 | 4:76932336-77033955 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 11,7364 | 2,57317 | -2,18937 | -1,67724 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| ZC3H12C | 11:109959155-110042566 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 2,45186 | 0,531485 | -2,20578 | -1,82569 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| APOL4 | 22:36585171-36600886 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 1,33256 | 0,27945 | -2,25354 | -1,01969 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| IL1A | 2:113531491-113542167 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 6,42364 | 1,07256 | -2,58233 | -1,86049 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| NIPAL2 | 8:99201952-99306760 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 110,646 | 17,44 | -2,66548 | -4,5632 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| GFAP | 17:42923720-42994305 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 0,733242 | 0,0849109 | -3,11027 | -0,166604 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| BTBD11 | 12:107712105-108053419 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 82,45 | 4,64372 | -4,15017 | -6,23559 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| CCR9 | 3:45864807-46037316 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 14,2968 | 0,804151 | -4,15208 | -0,61211 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |
| C15orf52 | 15:40623652-40633168 | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | 26,3543 | 1,03728 | -4,66717 | -3,04105 | 5,00E-05 | 0,0121911 | yes |

Supplementary Table S4. Differential expression identified in the EC-LTNP/vLTNP comparison (continuation)

DISCUSIÓN

Discusión

4. DISCUSIÓN

Desde la aparición del VIH, aún no ha sido posible desarrollar una vacuna protectora eficaz o encontrar la cura para la infección, a pesar de los enormes esfuerzos que se han realizado. El estudio de individuos con fenotipo no progresor y/o controlador del VIH es importante porque su caracterización puede brindarnos evidencias sobre los factores virales, genéticos e inmunológicos involucrados en el control natural de la infección, que contribuirían en las estrategias de cura funcional y diseño de vacunas terapéuticas.

La heterogeneidad de estos individuos complica el hallazgo de nuevos factores asociados al control de la infección. El tiempo de seguimiento es importante en los LTNPs, ya que una mejor supervivencia se ha observado en aquellos que son definidos a los 10 años de infección estable en comparación con aquellos con 7 años de infección (Okulicz *et al*, 2009), lo que sugiere que un menor tiempo de seguimiento no distingue adecuadamente entre un verdadero LTNP y un progresor del VIH-1.

Los individuos ECs considerados en nuestros estudios son EC-LTNPs, es decir mantienen CVs indetectables y niveles de linfocitos CD4+ > 500 células/µL. El estudio de EC-LTNPs es relevante porque representan el fenotipo más beneficioso de la infección por el VIH-1, debido al control inmunológico y virológico que mantienen estos individuos durante al menos 10 años (Casado *et al*, 2010). Además, los EC-LTNPs o individuos con características similares, son considerados como un potencial modelo de cura funcional (Autran *et al*, 2011; López-Galíndez *et al*, 2019). De manera similar se definen a los HICs de la cohorte NIAID (*National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases*), los cuales tienen una CV< 50 copias de ARN viral/mL y recuentos estables de T CD4+ (Migueles *et al*, 2008). Un estudio en la cohorte francesa de la ANRS (*Agence Nationale de Recherche sur le Sida et les hépatites virale*), muestra que los HICs y LTNPs representan poblaciones parcialmente superpuestas, constituyendo los *elite*-LTNPs el 0.22% del total de individuos infectados por el VIH (Grabar *et al*, 2009).

Sin embargo, otras cohortes definen a los controladores del VIH sin considerar el recuento de linfocitos T CD4+. Un estudio de una cohorte multicéntrica francesa define al grupo de HICs evaluando a los pacientes por un período de tiempo mayor de 10 años, con la diferencia de que las CVs están por debajo de 400 copias/mL en más del 90% de los valores medidos (Lambotte *et al*, 2005). Más cercano a nuestra definición, un estudio multicéntrico de HICs de Estados Unidos define a los ECs con una CV< 50 copias/mL (Pereyra *et al*, 2008). Es importante la valoración de los linfocitos T CD4+, ya que se ha demostrado que la proporción de ECs con al menos un recuento de células CD4+ < 500/µL oscila entre 45-53% (Olson *et al*, 2012) y la pérdida de células CD4+ en el fenotipo VNP es más común que en aquellos sin CV detectable (Pereyra *et al*, 2009).

Discusión

El objetivo principal de la presente tesis doctoral es comprender mejor el control natural de la infección por el VIH-1 observado en LTNPs y HICs mediante una aproximación holística basada en la biología de sistemas, con el fin de tener un mayor conocimiento que contribuya a un mejor tratamiento o la cura funcional de la infección.

4.1. Determinación de polimorfismos mediante estudios de asociación genética

Los virus han ejercido una presión selectiva, constante y potente sobre los genes humanos a lo largo de la evolución, que se puede estimar mediante la frecuencia de variantes alélicas, principalmente en genes involucrados en la respuesta inmune, estructuras de receptores virales y en la interacción directa con componentes virales (Fumagalli *et al*, 2010). La ventaja de estudiar variantes genéticas en el ADN es la constancia en el tiempo, a diferencia de la expresión génica que puede ser variable en el curso de la infección, por la administración del tratamiento o el tipo celular estudiado.

En nuestros análisis hemos evaluado principalmente SNPs. Los SNPs consisten en el cambio de un nucleótido en la secuencia de ADN, generalmente con dos alelos posibles y son la forma más abundante de variación genética en el genoma humano (Bush y Moore, 2012; The 1000 Genomes Project Consortium, 2015). La mayoría de SNPs tienen un impacto mínimo en los sistemas biológicos, aunque pueden tener consecuencias funcionales causando cambios en: los aminoácidos, la estabilidad del transcrito de ARNm y la afinidad de unión al factor de transcripción (Griffith *et al*, 2008).

Se han desarrollado diversas tecnologías para el genotipado de variantes genéticas, basados en técnicas que discriminan los alelos más sistemas de detección apropiados. En general, las tecnologías de genotipado de SNPs han progresado rápidamente con la aparición de métodos novedosos, más rápidos y más baratos, así como mejoras en los métodos existentes (Revisado por: Kim *et al*, 2007; Jiang *et al*, 2016).

4.1.1. Genotipado de polimorfismos genéticos concretos en LTNPs

Estudios previos señalan que el control de la infección por el VIH se asocia con diversos alelos ubicados principalmente en el cromosoma 6, y además la mayoría de la evidencia de los estudios de asociación genética apunta a genes HLA-I (McLaren *et al*, 2015). En este primer trabajo (Artículo I) se analizó principalmente polimorfismos en genes que codifican quimiocinas, receptores de quimiocinas y la región HLA.

Hemos observado una alta frecuencia de los genotipos rs2395029-TG (*HCP5*), rs1799864-GA/AA (*CCR2*) y rs9264942-CC/CT (5'*HLA-C*) en LTNPs, en comparación con individuos sanos o TPs (Tabla 2, Artículo I). Los polimorfismos rs1799864 y rs9264942 se relacionan con la mutación V641T de CCR2 y con los niveles de expresión de HLA-C, respectivamente, y se han asociado previamente con el control de la infección por el VIH (Smith *et al,* 1997; Fellay *et al,* 2009). El SNP rs2395029 de *HCP5* también ha sido

ampliamente asociado con los LTNPs (Revisado por Limou y Zagury, 2013) y también encontramos su alta asociación en nuestro análisis de exoma de LTNPs (Artículo II). Los polimorfismos rs9264942 y rs2395029, se han asociado previamente con la progresión lenta en individuos LTNP españoles (Rodríguez Da Silva *et al*, 2015). Por tanto, se confirma la asociación de estos tres polimorfismos con el fenotipo LTNP. Por otra parte, se evidencia una mayor frecuencia de los SNPs mencionados en *HCP5* y *CCR2* en aquellas subcategorías de LTNPs con la menor CV, LTNP-Cs (LTNPs con CV< 2.000 copias/mL) y ECs (Figura 1 y Tabla 3, Artículo I). Sin embargo, no evidenciamos una asociación de rs9264942 con la CV como en trabajos previos (Thomas *et al*, 2009; Fellay *et al*, 2009).

El polimorfismo CCR5 Δ 32 causa una mutación en el correceptor CCR5, y el alelo wt/\232 heterocigótico ha sido asociado con un retraso en la progresión del VIH (Dean et al, 1996; Rodríguez Da Silva et al, 2015). Además, se ha asociado previamente la alta frecuencia de este polimorfismo en otra cohorte de LTNPs (Stewart et al, 1997). Se ha descrito previamente que el 15% de la población española presenta el genotipo CCR5 wt/\232 (Solloch et al, 2017), coincidiendo con nuestra población control de individuos sanos. A pesar que se observa una frecuencia más alta del genotipo wt/ Δ 32 en LTNPs (24%), la diferencia no fue significativa al compararlas con los otros grupos del estudio (Tabla 2, Artículo I). De manera similar, el 25% de individuos de la cohorte de LTNPs evaluada en el estudio de exomas presentó el genotipo wt/ $\Delta 32$ (Anexo 1, Tabla S2). Investigaciones previas han señalado que la frecuencia de CCR5-A32 no parece ser diferente ni estar enriquecida en cohortes de HICs (Pereyra et al, 2008), e incluso se han identificado LTNP/ECs que no presentan los alelos $CCR5-\Delta 32$ y HLA "protectores" (Nissen et al, 2018). La deleción CCR5∆32 contribuye en la prevención de la infección inicial por el VIH (Samson et al, 1996), pero una vez establecida la infección no contribuye con el fenotipo LTNP de igual manera que otros polimorfismos genéticos.

Ha sido reportada previamente la asociación de los otros polimorfismos evaluados con la progresión del VIH u otras enfermedades virales. Variantes en el SNP rs1799987 (*CCR5*) han sido asociadas a la susceptibilidad a encefalitis japonesa (Deval *et al*, 2019) o al daño renal por la crioglobulinemia relacionada con el VHC (Wang *et al*, 2018). El polimorfismo rs1801274 (*FCGR2A*) se ha asociado al desarrollo de neumonías severas causadas por el virus influenza AH1N1 (Zúñiga *et al*, 2012) o la progresión del dengue (Noecker *et al*, 2014). El genotipo rs1801157-TT (*CXCL12*) se asocia con una baja recuperación inmunológica en los pacientes que comienzan la TAR con recuentos bajos de linfocitos T CD4+ (Restrepo *et al*, 2019). Variantes en el polimorfismo rs2107538 (*CCL5*) están asociadas al desarrollo de arteriosclerosis en infectados por el VIH-1 (Ibañez *et al*, 2014) o a una infección severa por el enterovirus 71 (Li *et al*, 2015).

Además, tampoco se ha mostrado una asociación de los otros polimorfismos evaluados (rs1857909, rs1050931, rs729421, rs288039, rs3749663, rs700626) con el fenotipo LTNP. Otras investigaciones realizadas con técnicas de genotipado convencional en sangre o PBMCs, han reportado asociaciones de variantes alélicas en *CX3CR1*, *IL6*, *PDCD1*, *TNF* y *ZNRD1* con la condición LTNP y/o EC (Vidal *et al*, 2005; Ballana *et al*, 2010; Nasi *et al*, 2013; Loureiro Dos Reis *et al*, 2019).

Por otra parte, el estudio de la región HLA es muy importante debido a que hay trabajos que proponen que variantes o genes localizados fuera de esta región se asocian difícilmente con la progresión del VIH-1 (McLaren *et al*, 2017). La tipificación de HLA es importante en la investigación de enfermedades y en la práctica clínica de trasplante de órganos. Los métodos de tipado de HLA utilizados comprenden los serológicos, moleculares (PCR con *primers* y sondas específicos de secuencia, secuenciación directa del ADN) y los basados en NGS que permiten el análisis de la secuencia completa de la región HLA (Hosomichi *et al*, 2015; Althaf *et al*, 2017). Los métodos convencionales por PCR-SSO y tipado basado en secuenciación de PCR son de primera línea en investigación y diagnóstico de HLA (Hosomichi *et al*, 2015), y han sido empleados en nuestro trabajo.

La presencia de polimorfismos "protectores" en la región HLA están asociados con la no progresión a largo plazo, debido al control viral temprano que se produce durante la infección (Limou y Zagury, 2013). Nuestros resultados indican que los alelos HLA-A*03, -B*27, -B*39, -B*52 y -B*57 favorecen la condición LTNP, debido a las altas frecuencias alélicas en estos individuos comparado con donantes sanos. El alelo HLA-A*03 ha sido asociado a LTNPs de una cohorte francesa (Magierowska *et al*, 1999), así como al control de la infección por el VIH en poblaciones asiáticas (Zhang *et al*, 2013). Asimismo, el alelo HLA-B*52 se ha asociado con el control inmunológico y/o viral de individuos VIH-positivos en varias cohortes (Pereyra *et al*, 2010; Teixeira *et al*, 2014; Chikata *et al*, 2017).

Estudios previos han demostrado la asociación de los alelos HLA-B*27 y HLA-B*57 con baja viremia en pacientes LTNPs (Magierowska *et al*, 1999; Migueles *et al*, 2000), que se relacionan con la presentación antigénica de epítopos virales conservados que afectan al *fitness* viral (Martínez-Picado *et al*, 2006). La protección de HLA-B*57 ocurre en las etapas tempranas de la infección y está asociado con un descenso lento de las células T CD4+. En cambio, el efecto de HLA-B*27 se produce en la infección tardía, cuando los niveles de células T CD4+ han descendido, y se asocia con un retraso en la aparición de la fase sida (Gao *et al*, 2005). Sin embargo, se ha descrito que una alta proporción de individuos con alelos HLA-B*27 y/o -B*57 progresan a la enfermedad, y otras personas que no poseen alelos protectores permanecen asintomáticos (Goulder y Walker, 2012). Además entre un 15 a 70% de HICs no presentan el alelo HLA-B*57 en diferentes cohortes estudiadas (Migueles *et al*, 2000; Flores-Villanueva *et al*, 2001; Pereyra *et al*, 2008; Tang *et al*, 2010).

Se ha reportado previamente la asociación de HLA-B*39 con una baja CV durante la infección por el VIH (Tang *et al*, 2002). Nuestro estudio asocia por primera vez este alelo "protector" con el fenotipo LTNP. Los alelos HLA- A*03:01, -B*27:05, - B*39:02 y -B*57:01 han sido asociados al control viral en una cohorte mexicana de individuos VIH-positivos (Valenzuela-Ponce *et al*, 2018). Además, se observa una mayor frecuencia de los alelos "protectores" HLA-B*57 y HLA-A*03 en los grupos EC y LTNP-C, los cuales correlacionan inversamente con la CV (Figura 1, Artículo I). La mayoría de los alelos HLA "protectores" presentan epítopos de Gag, debido a la abundancia de esta proteína y también porque está conservada para la formación de la cápside viral (Miura *et* al, 2009; Chen *et al*, 2012).

Por otra parte, los alelos HLA-A*24, -A*29, -B*08 y -B*18, son considerados de "riesgo" porque se han asociado previamente con una progresión rápida de la enfermedad. Además, nuestro trabajo los ha asociado por primera vez al fenotipo LTNP debido a su menor frecuencia en este grupo, evidenciándose además una diferencia de éstos en las subcategorías de LTNPs (Tabla 4, Artículo I). El alelo HLA-A*24 ha sido asociado previamente con una rápida disminución de los linfocitos T CD4+ (Kaslow *et al*, 1990). La presencia del alelo HLA-A*29 se asocia con un mayor riesgo de infección de infantes lactantes y mayor riesgo de superinfección por el VIH (Farquhar *et al*, 2004; Vesa *et al*, 2017). Por otra parte, niveles elevados de HLA-A se asocian a un control más deficiente del VIH, ya que afecta la expresión de HLA-E, ligando para el receptor de la célula NK, alterando la eliminación de células infectadas por el VIH (Ramsuran *et al*, 2018).

El alelo HLA-B*08 ha sido asociado a una rápida disminución de los linfocitos T CD4+ y con una aumentada transmisión materno-fetal del VIH (Kilpatrick *et al*, 1991; McNeil *et al*, 1996). Por otra parte, HLA-B*18 ha sido estudiado en otras poblaciones de individuos VIHpositivos, y puede tener un efecto favorable o de riesgo durante la infección (Farquhar *et al*, 2004; de Sorrentino *et al*, 2000). Sin embargo, no se ha encontrado una asociación negativa del alelo HLA-B*35 con los LTNP/ECs como en estudios previos (Pereyra *et al*, 2010; Teixeira *et al*, 2012).

Los alelos HLA "de riesgo" pueden promover la selección de variantes de escape a los CTLs o un disminuido reconocimiento de los epítopos virales por los linfocitos T (Wilson *et al*, 1999; Furutsuki *et al*, 2004). Por el contrario, se ha reportado que los PTCs presentan una mayor frecuencia de los alelos de "riesgo" (HLA-B*07 y -B*35) y no presentan altas frecuencias de alelos HLA "protectores" como los LTNP/HICs (Sáez-Cirión *et al*, 2013).

Las moléculas HLA muestran los epítopos Bw4 o Bw6, que son mutuamente excluyentes y se identifican mediante cinco aminoácidos variables en las posiciones 77 y 80-83 (Muller *et al*, 1989). El motivo Bw4 está presente en el tercio de las moléculas HLA-B identificadadas, así como también en moléculas HLA-A (Parham, 2005). HLA-B*27 y -B*57, generalmente con mayor frecuencia en HICs, son miembros del grupo Bw4 (Flores-

Villanueva et al, 2001). El motivo HLA-Bw4 se expresa en células T CD4+ y es un ligando de KIR (Killer-cell immunoglobulin-like receptor) (Parham, 2005). La región KIR constituye una familia poligénica y polimórfica de receptores, con motivos inhibidores y activadores (Vilches y Parham, 2002) que son expresados por las células NK (Fauriat et al, 2008) y las células T CD8+ (Bjorkstrom et al, 2015), participando tanto en la inmunidad innata como adaptativa. El epítopo HLA-Bw4-80I de células T CD4+ interacciona con KIR3DS1 de las NKs, dando como resultado una CV más baja y riesgo reducido de progresión de la enfermedad (Martin et al, 2002; Boulet et al, 2010). De manera similar, se ha observado una fuerte supresión viral por las células T CD8+ que expresan KIR3DL1 sobre las células T CD4+ infectadas (Lu et al, 2016). El control de la replicación viral mediada por células NK es modesta y es más activa en la etapa inicial que durante la fase crónica (Long et al, 2008). Por ello, es posible que en LTNPs/HICs que presentan HLA-Bw4, las células NKs contribuyan al control en las etapas iniciales de la infección, ya que estos individuos tienen niveles más bajos de viremia que los TPs durante la infección aguda (Goujard et al, 2009). Nuestros resultados evidencian un mayor porcentaje de Bw4/Bw4 homocigotos en el grupo LTNP comparado con los individuos sanos, mostrándose además una diferencia entre las subcategorías de LTNPs de acuerdo a su CV (Tablas 4 y 5, Artículo I). Esto confirma el rol positivo de Bw4 observado durante la infección por el VIH (Flores-Villanueva et al, 2001).

Aunque hemos hallado nuevos alelos HLA asociados al fenotipo LTNP mediante técnicas convencionales, el genotipado de la región HLA también es posible mediante plataformas de *Illumina* que pueden analizar hasta 576 loci de 96 individuos en una sola carrera, teniendo la capacidad de distinguir locus que son ambiguos para el genotipado realizado por otras técnicas (Ehrenberg *et al*, 2017).

En conclusión, hemos determinado nueve factores genéticos asociados con un efecto "protector" en LTNPs y cuyas frecuencias individuales oscilan de 7 a 30% en la población estudiada, lo cual sugiere que la acumulación de estas variantes determina el fenotipo LTNP. Además, a diferencia del grupo control no infectado, se puede observar que casi un 70% de los LTNPs tuvieron al menos un alelo HLA "protector" y casi un 90% al considerarse los otros SNPs "protectores". Asimismo, se ha determinado en nuestra cohorte que un paciente LTNP presenta de media hasta 12 veces más alelos HLA y SNPs "protectores" que los individuos sanos. A pesar de ello, estudios previos indican que las variantes genéticas de la región HLA y SNPs "protectores", sólo explican entre el 14-23% del control viral observado (Pelak *et al*, 2010; Pereyra *et al*, 2010; Mc Laren *et al*, 2015), evidenciando que estos factores no explican en su totalidad el control de la infección por el VIH-1, por lo que nuevos abordajes son necesarios en la investigación de los LTNPs y HICs.

Discusión

4.1.2. Genotipado de exoma de pacientes LTNP mediante técnicas de alto rendimiento

Las tecnologías de genotipado de alto rendimiento actuales incluyen sistemas basados en microarrays fluorescentes (Affymetrix), en microesferas fluorescentes (Luminex, Illumina, Q-dot), métodos Pergelen e Invader (Ragoussis, 2009), así como metodologías basadas en NGS (Kratz y Caminci, 2014). Los GWAS han revolucionado el campo de la genética de enfermedades complejas en la década pasada, ya que evalúan cientos de miles a millones de polimorfismos en los genomas de individuos para identificar asociaciones genotipo-fenotipo (Visscher et al, 2017). Los diversos trabajos de GWAS vienen desarrollándose para el estudio de diferentes patologías infecciosas causadas por diversos agentes como: virus de la hepatitis C (VHC) (Matsuura et al, 2017), virus de la hepatitis B (Li et al, 2016), virus del Epstein Barr (Yao et al, 2017). Uno de los éxitos más notables de GWAS en enfermedades infecciosas fue la identificación de variantes de IFNL3 asociada con la eliminación del VHC después del tratamiento (ribavirina e IFN- α) (Suppiah et al, 2009) o con el aclaramiento espontáneo del virus (Thomas et al, 2009). En el campo del VIH, el estudio de genomas se viene usando en diversas áreas como la asociación del control de la CV con polimorfismos genéticos (Wei et al, 2015), sensibilidad a antirretrovirales (Carr et al, 2017) y también para caracterizar individuos no progresores y/o controladores del VIH (Limou et al, 2009; Pereyra et al, 2010; Guergnon et al, 2012).

La asociación de los estudios genómicos con la biología no es sencilla, porque la asociación entre un polimorfismo de un locus genómico y un rasgo fenotipico, no implica siempre causalidad (Visscher *et al*, 2017). Sin embargo, desde la aplicación de GWAS para diversas enfermedades, se han podido determinar más de 10.000 asociaciones entre variantes genéticas y uno o más rasgos complejos (Welter *et al*, 2014)

Para el estudio de genomas se emplean por lo general tecnologías basadas en *microarrays* en chip o mediante la secuenciación de genomas completos (Bush y Moore, 2012; Revisado por Tam *et al*, 2019). Las plataformas principales que se han utilizado para la mayoría de los GWAS son los productos de *Illumina* y *Affymetrix*, que ofrecen diferentes enfoques para medir la variación de SNPs (Distefano *et al*, 2011). La primera generación de matrices de genotipado sólo cubre variaciones comunes del genoma (frecuencia ≥5%) y no podían identificar SNPs, indels y variantes estructurales menos frecuentes que puedan estar asociados con la patogénesis. La nueva generación de matrices de genotipado ofrece el análisis simultáneo de hasta 5 millones de tagSNPs e incorpora el conocimiento del Proyecto *1000 Genomes* (variantes genéticas con una frecuencia de hasta 1%), que amplía la posibilidad de hallar nuevos factores asociados con el curso de la infección por el VIH (Limou y Zangury, 2013). Publicaciones de GWAS han empleado plataformas de *Illumina* para el análisis de factores relacionados con la no progresión al VIH en cohortes, como:

GRIV (Limou *et al*, 2009), *International HIV Controller Study* (Pereyra *et al*, 2010), ACS (van Manen *et al*, 2011), o en estudios de múltiples cohortes (Le Clerc *et al*, 2011). Adicionalmente, la tecnología *Illumina* también se emplea para realizar estudios de genotipado viral de HICs (Caetano *et al*, 2018).

El estudio de variaciones polimórficas en los genes, en particular del conjunto de exones o exoma, es de gran interés en la salud humana porque posiblemente alberga la variación más funcional (Botstein y Risch, 2003). El exoma humano contiene 233.785 exones, de los cuales aproximadamente el 80% tienen menos de 200 pb de longitud, lo que constituye un total de aproximadamente el 1-2 % del genoma completo (Venter *et al*, 2001; Sakharkara *et al*, 2004; Ezkurdia *et al*, 2014). Aunque el exoma comprende una fracción muy pequeña del genoma, se postula que alberga el 85% de las mutaciones que tienen un gran efecto sobre diferentes enfermedades (Majewski *et al*, 2011).

El estudio de exomas mediante *microarrays* en general ha tenido limitaciones para identificar variantes raras (MAF< 1%) en loci que se describieron inicialmente en GWAS previos (Visscher *et al*, 2017). En este trabajo hemos analizado el exoma de individuos LTNPs mediante la tecnología de *microarrays* de *Illumina*, con la intención de asociar nuevos SNPs con la no progresión a la infección. Los *microarrays* de *Illumina* seleccionan SNPs basados en el LD (tagSNPs) de las poblaciones de HapMap, enfocándose en variaciones centrales del gen y enriqueciendo la cobertura de la región HLA altamente polimórfica (Limou y Zagury, 2013). Además, utiliza una tecnología basada en *beads* con secuencias de ADN ligeramente más largas para detectar los alelos, proporcionando una mejor especificidad (Bush y Moore, 2012). En nuestro estudio fueron analizados 242.898 SNPs, que es adecuado teniendo en cuenta que previamente se ha propuesto que entre 200.000–300.000 tagSNPs son requeridos para mapear la mayor parte de la variación en el genoma (Judson *et al*, 2002).

El umbral del valor *p* de significación estadística de $5x10^{-8}$ se ha convertido en un estándar en los estudios de GWAS, para frecuencias alélicas menores (MAFs) superiores a 5% en la población europea (Pe'er *et al*, 2008). Sin embargo, para estudios de exoma de individuos con ascendencia europea, los umbrales significativos del valor *p* que han sido propuestos son de $1x10^{-6}$ para polimorfismos con una MAF $\ge 5\%$ (Fadista *et al*, 2016). Nuestros resultados evidencian una asociación positiva de los polimorfismos rs2395029 (*HCP5*) y rs9368699 (*HLA-B*) con los individuos LTNP, con valores de *p* cercanos al umbral estadístico (Tabla 1, Artículo II), de manera similar a GWAS realizados previamente en otras cohortes de LTNP y HICs.

La asociación del polimorfismo rs2395029 de *HCP5* con la progresión lenta y control viral, ha sido ampliamente demostrado en análisis individual o múltiple de diferentes cohortes como Euro-CHAVI, MACS, PRIMO, GRIV, GISHEAL (Fellay *et al*, 2007;

Dalmasso *et al*, 2008; Limou *et al*, 2009; Herbeck *et al*, 2010; Guergnon *et al*, 2012). Este polimorfismo muestra una fuerte asociación con la CV y se asocia en menor medida cuando se valora sólo la progresión de la enfermedad como fenotipo de análisis (Fellay *et al*, 2007). La proporción de individuos que presentan el genotipo T/G en el polimorfismo rs2395029 en esta cohorte corresponde al 19.5% (Anexo 1, Tabla S1), parecido a la cohorte estudiada en el Artículo I que presenta un 21,8%. Nuestros análisis muestran que rs2395029 presenta un alto LD con otros polimorfismos del mismo gen y *MICA* (Material suplementario, Artículo I). El gen *MICA* codifica la secuencia A relacionada con el MHC-I, y se ha reportado polimorfismos en este gen que se encuentran en alto LD con el SNP rs2395029, lo cual sugiere un papel de *MICA* en la progresión y el control del VIH (Le Clerc *et al*, 2014). En trabajos previos, este SNP presenta un al alto LD con otros SNPs de *BAT1–5, HLA-B, HLA-C, LTB, MICB, PSORS1C1, TNF* y *RDBP* (Limou *et al*, 2009; Limou y Zagury, 2013).

HCP5 codifica un retrovirus endógeno con homología de secuencia con el gen *pol* del VIH-1, que planteó su papel como ARN antisentido que interfiere con la replicación viral (Kulski y Dawkins, 1999). Sin embargo, se ha observado que inhibiendo la expresión de las dos formas alélicas de este gen no afecta a la infectividad del VIH-1 *in vitro*, lo que sugiere que rs2395029 no es la variante causal directa del fenotipo (Yoon *et al*, 2010). El polimorfismo rs2395029 está en alto LD con HLA-B*5701, un alelo de HLA "protector" asociado previamente con baja viremia y aparición tardía del sida (Stephens, 2005; van Manen *et al*, 2011). La función de este alelo es la presentación de epítopos específicos de VIH-1 capaces de iniciar una fuerte respuesta de CTLs y el reconocimiento del complejo HLA-péptido por el TCR (Chen *et al*, 2012; Kloverpris *et al*, 2012).

La asociación del SNP rs3819299 del gen *HLA-B* con el fenotipo LTNP, no ha sido reportado previamente. Sin embargo son evaluados mayormente los polimorfismos rs13202464 y rs4349859 del alelo "protector" HLA-B*27. El polimorfismo rs3819299 se encuentra en alto LD con otros SNPs de *HLA-B, ZDHHC20P2* y *DHFRP2* (Material suplementario, Artículo II). En otras investigaciones también se han asociado otros polimorfismos en HLA-B con el control del VIH, rs9266409 (río abajo) (Fellay *et al*, 2009) y rs2523608 (intrón 5) (Pelak *et al*, 2010). El SNP rs2523608 posee un alto LD con HLA-B*5703, que ha sido asociado al control de la CV en afroamericanos (Pelak *et al*, 2010).

La asociación del polimorfismo rs9368699 de *C6orf48* (MHC-III) con el control viral, ha sido reportada previamente en otra cohorte de individuos VIH-positivos (Euro-CHAVI – MACS) (Nititham *et al*, 2017). De igual manera, estudios en la cohorte GISHEAL (cohorte francesa ALT conjuntamente con la cohorte italiana ELVIS) revelaron que rs9368699 presentan una asociación específica con la condición LTNP (Guergnon *et al*, 2012). En nuestra cohorte, un 15% de LTNPs poseen el genotipo CT en este polimorfismo, a diferencia de sólo un 3% en la población control, lo cual es significativo (Anexo I, Tabla 1).

Discusión

Los valores de *p* para los SNPs mencionados, tienen una significación menor comparado con otros trabajos previos. De manera similar, no se observó una significación estadística de los SNPs analizados en la región HLA de 117 individuos hispanos en otra cohorte de estudio (Pereyra *et al*, 2010). Esto se debe a exigencias estadísticas relacionadas con el tamaño muestral de la cohorte (Limou y Zagury, 2013).

Algunos de los genes relacionados con los SNPs más significativos hallados en nuestro trabajo (Tabla I, Artìculo II), han mostrado previamente una asociación con la infección por el VIH. Una variante del gen *CSMD1* (rs7840128), ha sido relacionado al transtorno cognitivo asociado al VIH (Jia *et al*, 2017). Por otra parte, se ha descrito que Tat del VIH se asocia a EP300 para regular la actividad transactivadora de Tat y la integración del material genético viral (Vendel y Lumb, 2003). El polimorfismo rs2234358 del receptor de quimiocinas CXCR6 (intrón 14 de *FYCO1*), ha sido asociado con la no progresión a largo plazo al sida (Limou *et al*, 2010). Además, se ha observado una regulación negativa de *FYCO1* en ECs y VCs (Gonzalo-Gil *et al*, 2018).

Por otra parte, mediante los GWAS realizados se han reportado diversos polimorfismos asociados con el control viral en diferentes cohortes, que no han sido encontrados en nuestro trabajo debido a que se encuentran en zonas intergénicas o intrónicas, como son: rs9264942 (cercano al gen *HLA-C*) (Fellay *et al*, 2007); rs8192591 (variante sin sentido de *NOTCH4*); rs9468692 (relacionado a una variante sin sentido de *TRIM10*) (Fellay *et al*, 2009); rs11725412 (entre los genes *TBC1D1* y *KLF3*) (Dalmasso *et al*, 2008); rs3131018 (polimorfismo intrónico de *PSORS1C3*) (Pereyra *et al*, 2010), entre otros.

Los estudios de exoma plantean que variantes génicas fuera de la región HLA no contribuyen significativamente al control de la infección (McLaren *et al*, 2017). Sin embargo, el hallazgo más novedoso fue la alta asociación del SNP rs1127888 del gen *UBXN6* (cromosoma 19) al fenotipo LTNP (p=7.34x10⁻¹¹). Polimorfismos en la región KIR, también en el cromosoma 19, han sido asociados a los HICs (Tomescu *et al, 2012*).

UBXN6 (*UBX domain-containing protein 6*) es un cofactor de VCP (*valosin containing protein*) que está bien conservado en los eucariotas (Carim-Todd *et al*, 2001) y tiene una función celular poco conocida. Sin embargo, se ha demostrado que UBXN6 es una proteína abundante y estable que se localiza en el núcleo y el citosol (Madsen *et al*, 2008). Además, UBXN6 conjuntamente con la proteína VCP participan en la ubiquitinación y el tráfico endolisosomal de caveolina 1 (CAV-1) (Schuberth *et al*, 2008; Ritz *et al*, 2011).

No se ha asociado previamente la relación de UBXN6 con la infección por el VIH-1 u otras infecciones virales. Sin embargo, se ha descrito que otra proteína de la misma familia (UBXN1) interfiere con la respuesta inmune antiviral mediada por RIG-I, al dirigirse a la proteína mitocondrial MAVS e inhibiendo la señal de activación de NF-κB vía TNF (Wang *et al*, 2015). Por otra parte, mutaciones en *VCP* causan un trastorno degenerativo sistémico

denominado IBMPFD (miopatía con cuerpos de inclusión asociada con la enfermedad ósea de Paget y demencia fronto-temporal) (Watts *et al*, 2004; Weihl *et al*, 2009).

Las frecuencias alélicas de rs1127888 fueron diferentes en el grupo LTNP. Los promedios de las frecuencias alélicas de los genotipos CT y TT en los diferentes grupos control, fueron de 36.2 y 5.9%, respectivamente. Sin embargo, en los individuos LTNPs las frecuencias alélicas de los genotipos CT y TT, fueron de 52.6 y 16.3%, respectivamente (Figura 1, Artículo II). Por lo tanto, proponemos que la mayor frecuencia de los alelos TT y CT de rs1127888 en los LTNPs tiene un efecto indirecto en la patogénesis del VIH, a través de mecanismos relacionados con la expresión y localización de CAV-1 en la célula, como resultado de una reducida interacción del complejo CAV-1/UBXN6/VCP (Anexo II, Figura S1). Este déficit en la interacción señalada podría ser debido a la mutación A31T de la región N-terminal de la proteína, que se origina por la presencia de timina en el polimorfismo mencionado (Figura 2, Artículo II). Además, se muestra que el polimorfismo rs1127888 está en alto LD con rs11909, que está incluido en el codón de Ala58 de la región VIM de UBXN6. Un estudio ha evidenciado que la mutación A58L en UBXN6 suprime la formación del complejo UBXN6/VCP (Stapf *et al*, 2011)

CAV-1 es una proteína de andamiaje de 21-24 kDa y componente estructural importante de las caveolas, que son pequeñas invaginaciones de la membrana plasmática compuestas también de colesterol, fosfolípidos y esfingolípidos (Rothberg *et al*, 1992). Esta proteína está altamente expresada en diferentes tipos celulares como células endoteliales, adipocitos, macrófagos y DCs (Galbiati *et al*, 2001; Harris *et al*, 2002), mientras que las células CD4+ no expresan CAV-1 (Wang *et al*, 2011). Se han descrito interacciones entre caveolas y patógenos, bacterias y virus, que podrían haber evolucionado para facilitar su entrada y evitar rutas que conduzcan a su destrucción en la célula huésped (Harris *et al*, 2002). La regulación positiva de CAV-1 durante la infección por el VIH ha sido relacionada con una infección persistente a bajo nivel, principalmente en macrófagos (Mergia, 2017).

La disminución de la expresión de UBXN6 (que evitaría la formación del complejo CAV-1/UBXN6/VCP) causa una disminución de la infección por el VIH-1 en diferentes tipos celulares (Figura 4, Artículo II). CAV-1 puede inhibir la infección por el VIH-1 a través de diferentes mecanismos que han sido descritos previamente (Anexo II, Figura S2). La infección por el VIH-1 produce una regulación positiva de CAV-1 mediada por la proteína Tat del VIH (Lin *et al*, 2010), causando una reducción significativa en la replicación viral a través de la represión transcripcional modulada por NF-κB, reduciendo la activación de IKKβ, IKKα, IkBα y p65, así como la posterior translocación de la proteína NF-κB p65 al núcleo (Wang *et al*, 2011). Por otra parte, se ha demostrado que CAV-1 interactúa con la gp41 en las balsas lipídicas, bloqueando la fusión de membranas y la apoptosis mediada por la envoltura de VIH (Huang *et al*, 2007; Wang *et al*, 2010). Este mecanismo podría

relacionarse con una localización periférica de CAV-1, que observamos mediante la regulación negativa de UBNX6 (Figura 3, Artículo II).

La regulación del colesterol en la célula es importante para la infectividad del VIH-1. CAV-1 es una molécula importante para el mantenimiento de la homeostasis del colesterol celular, debido a que media el transporte de colesterol recién sintetizado desde el RE a la membrana plasmática (Frank *et al*, 2006) e influye indirectamente en la transferencia a aceptores extracelulares tales como lipoproteína de alta densidad (HDL) o apolipoproteína A-I (apoA-I). La infección por el VIH afecta el flujo de salida de colesterol dependiente de ABCA-1 por apoA-I, debido a que Nef interfiere en la regulación y redistribución de ABCA-1 (Mujawar *et al*, 2006). CAV-1 interacciona con Nef para contrarrestar los efectos de éste en el flujo de colesterol por apoA-I, aumentando así el transporte de colesterol que puede conducir a su agotamiento. Además, se ha descrito que las células presentadoras de antígeno de pacientes progresores (Prasad y Bukrinsky, 2014). Todo este proceso puede influir en el contenido de colesterol incorporado en las partículas virales, que disminuye la infectividad de éstas en los nuevos ciclos de infección (Lin *et al*, 2012).

Además, CAV-1 puede bloquear la vía TLR4 e inhibir la producción de citoquinas proinflamatorias inducidas por LPS (Wang *et al*, 2009). Esto sugiere un papel de CAV-1 en la regulación negativa de las tormentas de citoquinas proinflamatoria en LTNPs, quienes presentan niveles más bajos de genes de las rutas de inflamación comparado con TPs, según lo observado en nuestros análisis del transcriptoma (Artículo III). Los mecanismos descritos podrían darse de manera simultánea y explicar el control virológico parcial, así como el mantenimiento de recuentos estables de linfocitos T CD4+ en los LTNPs.

Por otra parte, filamina A puede modular la expresión y actividad antiviral de teterina, y además puede interaccionar directamente con CAV-1 (Dotson *et al*, 2016). Nuestros análisis no evidencian diferencias en la expresión de teterina al disminuir los niveles de UBXN6 (Anexo II, Figura S3), por lo que no sugerimos la participación de teterina en el control de la infección en nuestra cohorte de LTNPs. Sin embargo, otros estudios han asociado variantes genéticas en *RICH2* (que interacciona con teterina) con individuos LTNPs (Le Clerc *et al*, 2011; Paximadis *et al*, 2017).

El efecto de CAV-1, tanto en DCs como en macrófagos, tiene una gran relevancia en el escenario de la infección por el VIH. Aunque las células T CD4+ representan el principal reservorio de la infección persistente, investigaciones realizadas sugieren que los macrófagos también contribuyen significativamente a la persistencia del virus durante la TAR. Los macrófagos están presentes en prácticamente todos los tejidos del organismo, incluidas ubicaciones con muy baja población de células T, como el cerebro, donde la inflamación mediada por la infección puede provocar secuelas patológicas. Además, se ha

reportado que los macrófagos pueden albergar una infección productiva del VIH (Clayton *et al*, 2017; Rodrigues *et al*, 2017). Asimismo, también se ha descrito que las DCs pueden tener una infección productiva del VIH *in vivo*, y la regulación positiva de CAV-1 en estas células reduce los niveles de CD40, cuya activación está asociada a la transmisión del VIH a las células T CD4+ (Fong *et al*, 2002; Li *et al*; 2012).

Otros estudios de exoma en el campo del VIH, han permitido la identificación de: variantes en el gen *CNOT1* como potenciales candidatos para predecir la respuesta al tratamiento con vacunas terapéuticas basadas en DCs (Moura *et al*, 2014), y la variante E88T que causa la pérdida de función de SIGLEC1/CD169 (receptor de superficie de células mieloides), afectando la captura y la trans-infección del VIH-1 (Martinez-Picado *et al*, 2016). Además, la secuenciación de exoma en LTNPs y ECs ha permitido identificar variantes raras en los genes *FGD6, FN1, MAP1A, PIK3C2B, PIK3R5, PRKCA, PRKDC y TAB2,* que están involucrados en la detección inmune innata, infectividad dependiente de CD4, tráfico viral y transcripción del VIH, aunque se requieren más estudios para establecer su papel en el control de la infección (Nissen *et al*, 2018).

En conclusión, los estudios de genotipado mediante técnicas de alto rendimiento han generado información importante sobre factores genéticos asociados a LTNPs y HICs. Sin embargo, aún queda por identificar el papel de otros polimorfismos como las variaciones del número de copias y variantes genéticas interactuantes. Además, las restricciones estadísticas derivadas del bajo número de muestras para el análisis (en comparación con otras enfermedades) también influyen en la limitación de estos estudios (Shungin *et al*, 2015; Fuchsberger *et al*, 2016). Por otro lado, aunque actualmente la aplicación clínica del conocimiento derivado de los factores genéticos no modificables que contribuyen al control espontáneo de la infección es limitada, los hallazgos obtenidos sirven para comprender con mayor profundidad los mecanismos asociados a la no progresión y/o control del VIH, que podría contribuir a un diseño personalizado de tratamientos o vacunas en el futuro.

4.2. Identificación de nuevos patrones de expresión génica mediante análisis de transcriptoma en individuos LTNPs

El análisis del transcriptoma de individuos infectados por el VIH es muy importante, debido a que la expresión génica puede modificarse debido a la infección del virus en las células diana (Peng *et al*, 2014), o también el programa transcripcional de la célula infectada puede influir en la expresión proviral (Bradley *et al*, 2018).

Este trabajo empleó la tecnología *RNA-seq*, cuyas ventajas sobre los *microarrays* de ADNc son: el alto nivel de reproducibilidad de datos que reduce la cantidad de réplicas técnicas, identificación y cuantificación de diferentes isoformas, así como la detección de nuevos transcritos (Agarwal *et al*, 2010). Además, la creciente popularidad de tecnologías NGS ha permitido disminuir el costo de los experimentos (Kratz y Caminci, 2014).

4.2.1. Similitud y heterogeneidad entre LTNPs y TPs

La divergencia Jensen-Shannon es un método estadístico para medir la similaridad entre dos grupos (Antell *et al*, 2016), y se ha reportado que esta herramienta puede ser útil para el análisis de datos de expresión génica por *RNA-seq* (Park *et al*, 2016). Nuestros resultados indican una mayor similitud entre los fenotipos no progresores (EC-LTNPs y vLTNPs), y éstos a su vez tienen una distancia menor con los TP-ARTs comparado con TPs (sin TAR) (Figura 1B, Artículo III). De manera similar, se ha descrito que los perfiles transcripcionales de células CD4+ de ECs son similares a los de TP-TARs (Vigneault *et al*, 2011). Además, confirmamos que la infección por el VIH-1 modifica la expresión génica de las células infectadas (Peng *et al*, 2014) y se demuestra que los LTNPs comparten un perfil transcriptómico común a pesar de diferentes grados de control viral.

El análisis de escalamiento multidimensional (MDS) es empleado en estudios de *RNA-seq* y la búsqueda de patrones de DEGs asociados a infecciones virales (Oh *et al*, 2019). Nuestros análisis muestran una gran heterogeneidad en la expresión génica de los individuos con diferentes fenotipos de infección por el VIH, ya que una correcta agrupación fenotípica se dio sólo en el 50% de los individuos (Figura 1C, Artículo III).

4.2.2. Análisis de expresión diferencial entre fenotipos de infección y genes asociados al fenotipo LTNP

En el análisis para determinar DEGs entre los fenotipos de estudio, resaltamos los datos más relevantes. La expresión de *SLC37A3* es superior en LTNP/ECs y diferencial en todas las comparaciones. Mutaciones en este gen se han asociado con el hiperinsulinismo congénito de la infancia (Cappello *et al*, 2018). De manera similar, se ha reportado que otros genes de la familia SLC (*SLC30A1, SLC7A5*) presentan una regulación positiva en LTNPs y HICs (Ding *et al*, 2019; Lee *et al*, 2019).

Por otra parte, se han asociado 14 DEGs con la condición LTNP (EC-LTNPs/TP-ARTs vs vLTNPs/TPs) (Figura 7, Artículo III), de los cuales *VWA8, ANKRD54* e *IGHA2* no están afectados por la viremia y tampoco son regulados por IFN. Estos tres genes son asociados por primera vez al fenotipo LTNP. *ANKRD54* se encuentra incrementado con mayor diferencia (25 veces) en los LTNPs. Además, se han descrito que proteínas con repeticiones de anquirina interactúan con la proteína Vpr del VIH-1 (Miles *et al*, 2005) y anquirinas artificiales dirigidas a la proteína Gag de la cápsida del VIH-1 muestran un efecto antiviral en la fase posterior a la integración viral (Nangola *et al*, 2012). Además, ANKRD54 modula el desplazamiento nucleo-citoplasmático de BTK, una proteína tirosina quinasa con un papel fundamental en el desarrollo y activación de linfocitos B (Gustafsson *et al*, 2017). Por otra parte, una mayor expresión de *IGHA2* ha sido asociada a los linfocitos B de memoria CD27- IgA+ (Berkowska *et al*, 2011), cuyo porcentaje en sangre es significativamente mayor en pacientes infectados por el VIH-1 en comparación a individuos

sanos (Cagigi *et al*, 2009). Una menor expresión de este gen en HICs podría asociarse a una menor tasa de hipermutación somática de los anticuerpos durante la infección. La expresión de *ANKRD54* e *IGHA2*, podría ser evaluada específicamente en linfocitos B de LTNPs. Por otra parte, la expresión de *VWA8* se ha asociado con la progresión de algunos tipos de cáncer (Marcucci *et al*, 2014; Yuan *et al*, 2018).

Respecto a los otros genes asociados al fenotipo LTNP: CMPK2 ha sido relacionado a la restricción del VIH *in vitro* (El-Diwany *et al*, 2018); genes de la familia IFITM presentan una actividad antiviral mediante la inhibición de la entrada del VIH (Lee *et al*, 2018); SIGLEC-1 es un receptor de DCs que media la transinfección del VIH (Izquierdo-Useros *et al*, 2012); SERPING1 es una proteasa que participa en la vía del complemento de la inmunidad innata y ha sido asociada a la restricción del VIH, presentando una expresión incrementada en monocitos de individuos infectados (Sanfilippo *et al*, 2017).

De manera similar a nuestros resultados, otros análisis de transcriptoma han reportado una mayor expresión de *SERPINB2* en células CD4+ y monocitos de LTNPs comparado con pacientes sanos o TP-ARTs (Wu *et al, 2013;* Zhang *et al,* 2017) y una mayor expresión de *CMPK1* en células T de LTNPs comparado con TPs (Ding *et al,* 2019). Por otra parte, se ha observado mayores niveles de *IFI27, IFITM3* e *IFI6* en PBMCs de individuos con mejor recuperación de células CD4+ tras el inicio de la TAR (Woelk *et al, 2010*), que tendría relación con nuestros resultados que indican que una mayor expresión de estos genes pueden contribuir a mantener niveles altos de células T CD4+ en LTNPs.

Además, se evidencia una menor expresión de *FN1* en vLTNPs comparado con TPs, así como una mayor expresión de *SDC3* y *EPHB2* en EC-LTNPs comparado con TP-ARTs (Figura 7, Artículo III). Se ha observado que las variantes R2425H y P2016L de FN1 (fibronectina-1) pueden reducir sus niveles de expresión en LTNPs (Nissen *et al*, 2018). De manera similar, en otros análisis de transcriptoma se han observado una expresión más elevada de *SCD3* en células CD4 de ECs comparado con TPs en TAR (Vigneault *et al*, 2011), así como una mayor expresión de *EPHB2* en células CD4+ de pacientes resistentes al VIH comparado con los susceptibles a la infección (McLaren *et al*, 2010).

4.2.3. Genes predictores del fenotipo LTNP

Se han implementado modelos bayesianos para la detección de biomarcadores mediante análisis de datos de transcriptoma (Huo *et al*, 2019). Además, los métodos bayesianos jerárquicos han sido aplicados al análisis de datos provenientes de *RNA-Seq* (Lee *et al*, 2015), y utilizando métodos de clasificación supervisada usando esta herramienta hemos determinado un grupo de 20 genes capaces de predecir el fenotipo LTNP con una alta fiabilidad (Figura 2, Artículo III).

En la búsqueda de genes predictores se emplea la validación cruzada LOOCV (leave one out cross validation) para determinar la probabilidad de clasificación correcta de un

determinado fenotipo. Esa herramienta ha permitido clasificar individuos que presentan alta o baja recuperación de células CD4+ tras iniciar la TAR, empleando datos de expresión de 40 genes obtenidos por *microarrays* de *Illumina* (Woelk *et al*, 2010). Nuestros análisis alcanzan un nivel de predicción de: 75% si se clasifican los cuatro fenotipos de estudio, 90% si se clasifican los individuos en LTNPs y progresores (con TAR o sin ella), o un 100% si se consideran sólo los LTNPs y TPs (sin TAR) (Figura 1D, Artículo III).

Algunos de estos genes predictores, como XCCR6, HERC5, MX1 e IFI44, ya habían sido asociados con la infección por el VIH. XCCR6 codifica la subunidad Ku70 de la proteína Ku, que está involucrada en la represión de la transcripción del VIH-1 (Jeanson y Mouscadet, 2002), lo cual tendría relación con una mayor expresión de *XCRR6* que observamos en el fenotipo LTNP (Figura 2, Artículo III). Por otra parte, la expresión de *HERC5* es inducida por IFN-I y codifica una ligasa celular E3 que inhibe la replicación del VIH-1 al bloquear la producción de Gag (Woods *et al*, 2011) e interferir con la exportación nuclear del ARN dependiente de Rev/RRE (Woods *et al*, 2014). De manera similar, se ha reportado en una menor expresión de *HERC5* y una mayor expresión de *XCRR2* en células T de LTNPs en metanálisis de transcriptoma (Ding *et al*, 2019; Lee *et al*, 2019)

Respecto a *MX1*, se ha publicado que Vpr del VIH induce cambios en la expresión de este gen en macrófagos (Zahoor *et al*, 2014). Asimismo, se ha observado una mayor expresión basal de Mx1 en PBMCs de modelos animales con mayor resistencia a la infección en mucosa por el SIV (Aamer *et al*, 2014). Aunque el mecanismo de la acción antiviral de MX1 no se comprende completamente, parece interferir con el tráfico de nucleoproteínas virales en las células infectadas (Verhelst *et al*, 2012). Por otra parte, IFI44 se asocia a la región LTR del VIH-1, suprimiendo la transcripción viral y previniendo la reactivación del VIH-1 latente (Power *et al*, 2015). De manera similar, otros análisis de transcriptoma han reportado una menor expresión de *IFI44*, *MX1*, *EPSTI1* y *PARP12* en células CD4+ y/o CD8+ de HICs comparados con progresores (Hyrcza *et al*, 2007; Quigley *et al*, 2010; Rotger *et al*, 2011).

Por otra parte, se ha mostrado una alta correlación de EIF3L y EIF4A con el control del VIH-1 en LTNP/ECs (Ding *et al*, 2019). En nuestros análisis, EIF3LP3 tiene una mayor expresión en fenotipos que controlan el virus (EC- LTNPs y TP-ARTs) (Figura 2, Artículo III). Además, otro estudio ha descrito que la señalización vía eIF2 puede jugar un papel importante en la regulación de la función de las células CD8+ de los ECs (Chowdhury *et al*, 2018). Por otra parte, observamos que la mayoría de los genes predictores tienen niveles similares entre EC-LTNPs y TP-ARTs, de manera similar a lo observado previamente entre células CD4+ de ECs y progresores en TAR (Vigneault *et al*, 2011).

La expresión de varios genes predictores ha sido asociada también a otras infecciones virales. *EPSTI1, EEF1G* y *MX1* están relacionados a la infección por influenza (Verhelst *et*

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al, 2012; Sammaibashi *et al*, 2018; Ghobadi *et al*, 2019), *PARP12* y *PARP14* a coronavirus (Grunewald *et al*, 2019), *HELZ2* al virus del dengue (Fusco *et al*, 2017), *IncRNA RP11-288L9.4* regula la infección por el VHC por una vía independiente a JAK/STAT (Liu *et al*, 2019). Para otros genes como: *EEF1B2P3, OR56B1, RPL4P4, RPL5P4* y *RPL4P5*, no se les ha atribuido funciones específicas ni asociación con alguna patología. Sin embargo, componentes ribosomales (*RPS20, RPS28, RPS15A, RPS25, RPS6, RPS21, RPS3, RPL36, RPL9, RPL31, RPL23, RPL27, RPL30, RPL29, RPL35*) y factores de iniciación traduccional (*EIF2S3, EIF1, EIF2C2, EIF4G2, EIF4A3*) presentan niveles más elevados en no progresores en comparación con progresores crónicos (Ding *et al*, 2019). Los defectos en componentes del ribosoma y el bloqueo de iniciación traduccional parecen tener un papel importante en la progresión y/o control del VIH.

4.2.4. Genes regulados por IFN y mecanismos celulares asociados

Los genes estimulados por interferón (ISGs), tanto predictores como DEGs entre la comparación de fenotipos, mostraron niveles bajos y similares entre EC-LTNPs, vLTNPs y TP-ARTs (Figuras 2 y 7, Artículo III). Estos datos correlacionan con metanálisis de transcriptoma que han identificado una reducida expresión de diversos ISGs en células CD4+ y CD8+ de LTNPs (Zhang *et al*, 2017; Ding *et al*, 2019; Lee *et al*, 2019).

Los ISGs: *IFI44, ISG15, LY6E, MX1, MX2, OAS1, OAS2, OAS3, OASL, USP18, XAF1* y *TNFSF10 (TRAIL)*, entre otros, descendieron sus niveles tras la administración de la TAR en TPs (Tabla S1 y Figura S3, Artículo III). Otro estudio de transcriptoma ha determinado hasta 234 DEGs por el efecto de la TAR, descendiendo los niveles de *OAS1* y *OAS3* como en nuestros resultados. Además, los genes relacionados con la activación y respuesta antiviral presentaron una alta regulación antes de la TAR (da Conceicao *et al*, 2014). Por otra parte, un estudio de *RNA-seq* ha observado una menor expresión de *TRAIL* en LTNPs y ECs comparado con progresores (Lee *et al*, 2019; Paim *et al*, 2019).

Además, se muestra también una menor expresión de los genes: *EPSTI1*, *ISG15*, *LY6E*, *MX1*, *MX2*, *OASL*, *OTOF*, *RNASE1*, *USP18 y XAF1* en vLTNPs comparado con TPs (Figura 7, Artículo III), así como una regulación significativa de los mecanismos de respuesta a IFN-I entre ambos fenotipos (Anexo III, Figura S4). De manera similar, diferentes análisis de transcriptoma observan una regulación negativa de *ISG15*, *LY6E*, *MX1*, *OAS1/2/3*, *OTOF*, *RNASE2*, *USP18*, *XAF1*, entre otros ISGs, en células T y/o monocitos de LTNP/HICs comparado con progresores del VIH (Quigley et al 2010; Rotger et al, 2011; Wu et al, 2013; Zhang et al, 2017; Ding et al, 2019; Lee et al, 2019).

Durante la fase aguda de la infección, el IFN-I reduce la replicación del VIH a través de la respuesta innata, pero en la fase crónica contribuye a los niveles de inflamación, depleción de las células T y progresión de la enfermedad (Revisado por Cheng *et al,* 2017). Se ha descrito que LTNPs poseen respuestas proinflamatorias reducidas, debido a

variantes en las vías TLR y NOD2 (Nissen *et al*, 2018). Además, se ha observado que los HICs tienen niveles bajos de marcadores de activación como IP-10, MIG y MIP-1β. Además, la expresión de citoquinas inflamatorias correlacionan negativamente con los niveles de células T CD4+ en VCs (Platten *et al*, 2016). Sin embargo, los VCs tienen una menor expresión de marcadores de activación, senescencia y apoptosis comparados con LTNPs (Gaardbo *et al*, 2013), por lo que diferentes mecanismos estarían involucrados en la conservación de células T CD4+ de LTNPs y HICs.

Por otra parte, otro trabajo de transcriptoma de PBMCs ha reportado que una regulación positiva de *IL-8, HIG2* y *SIK2* en LTNPs, así como otros genes que se asocian al control de la activación, proliferación, inhibición de la apoptosis y supervivencia de células T (*HSH2D, STAT5B*). Además, los LTNPs presentan una menor expresión de *FOXO3A* y *CTSS* comparado con TP-ARTs (Luque *et al*, 2014). Otra investigación ha identificado una mayor expresión de las vías canónicas Wnt/-catenin, AKT y MAPK, involucradas en la supervivencia celular en células T de LTNPs (Wu *et al*, 2011).

4.2.5. La regulación del calcio (Ca⁺²) celular en los EC-LTNPs

El Ca⁺² intracelular participa en la señalización celular, la función mitocondrial y la muerte celular (Duchen, 2000; Contreras *et al*, 2010). La absorción del Ca⁺² por las mitocondrias activa los enzimas del ciclo de Krebs y la fosforilación oxidativa, lo que conduce a una mayor producción de ATP (Nasr *et al*, 2003). El Ca⁺² también puede actuar como un segundo mensajero en células como los linfocitos, que en reposo mantienen una baja concentración de Ca⁺² y se incrementa tras diversos estímulos antigénicos para cumplir con sus funciones de defensa inmunológica (Vig *et al*, 2009). Además, la vía Ca⁺²/ calcineurina puede regular el factor nuclear de células T activadas (NFAT) que a su vez modula diversas funciones de respuesta inmunológica (Revisado por Vaeth y Feske, 2018).

Se han descrito que algunos virus regulan las concentraciones del Ca⁺² en el citoplasma y mitocondrias de la célula huésped, lo cual permite la expresión de genes virales, la replicación del virus y el control de la viabilidad celular (Foti *el al*, 1999; Gong *et al*, 2001). La proteína Nef del VIH afecta la señalización del Ca⁺² intracelular al interaccionar con una familia de tirosina quinasas (Foti *el al*, 1999) y también mediante la interacción Nef/IP3R1 (receptor del inositol trifosfato) (Manninen *et al*, 2002). Investigaciones recientes proponen la intervención farmacológica del canal del Ca⁺² o la liberación de Ca⁺² desde el RE como estrategias para el desarrollo de potentes antivirales (Chen *et al*, 2019).

Se ha determinado 58 DEGs entre EC-LTNPs y TP-ARTs, así como una regulación positiva de mecanismos involucrados a la movilización y transporte del Ca⁺² en los EC-LTNPs. Además, la mayoría de los DEGs poseen sitios de unión transcripcional a NFAT/Elk-1 en sus promotores (Figura 4, Artículo III). Nuestros resultados indican que los genes *NR4A1*, *FPR1* y *C5AR1* están sobreexpresados en el fenotipo EC-LTNPs (Figura

7, Artículo III). De manera similar, en otros estudios se han evidenciado que *FPR1* y *NR4A2* están sobreexpresados en células CD4+ de LTNPs al compararlos con pacientes no infectados (Lee *et al*, 2019). Asimismo, se ha reportado una mayor expresión de *C5AR1* en células CD4 de no progresores comparado con progresores (*Zhang et al*, 2017; Lee *et al*, 2019). Por otra parte, otros estudios de transcriptoma han descrito que la vía PI3K-Akt, asociada a la señalización y transporte del Ca⁺², está positivamente regulada en células T de LTNPs y ECs (Zhang *et al*, 2017; Chowdhury *et al*, 2018). Por último, se ha observado una mayor expresión de CALM-1 en PBMCs de LTNPs comparado con TPs, que expresa la calmodulina que participa en la transducción de la señal del Ca⁺² (Luque *et al*, 2014).

4.2.6. Regulación y función de CDKN1A/p21 en el control viral

La proteína p21 (codificada por *CDKN1A*) funciona como un potente inhibidor de las quinasas dependientes de ciclinas, un grupo de enzimas del huésped requeridos para la replicación efectiva del VIH-1 y otros virus (Schang *et al*, 2002; Schang, 2006). Además, p21 es un componente celular endógeno en células madre que proporciona una barrera molecular contra el VIH-1 (Zhang *et al*, 2007). Asimismo, puede restringir el VIH-1 en DCs mediante la reducción de la biosíntesis de desoxinucleósido trifosfato, la regulación de la actividad antiviral de SAMHD1 y la regulación negativa de varios enzimas involucrados en la biosíntesis de dNTPs (Valle-Casuso *et al*, 2017).

Nuestros resultados evidencian una mayor expresión de *CDKN1A* en EC-LTNPs comparado con otros fenotipos de progresión (Figura 5, Artículo III). De manera similar, se ha observado una mayor expresión de este gen en células CD4+ de HICs comparado con individuos sanos o progresores del VIH (Sáez-Cirión *et al*, 2011; Vigneault *et al*, 2011). Las células T CD4+ de pacientes HICs son capaces de resistir la infección debido a una mayor expresión de p21 que inhibe la fosforilación dependiente de CDK2 de la transcriptasa inversa del VIH-1 y reduce significativamente la eficacia de la transcripción reversa (Leng *et al*, 2014). Además, p21 inactiva la actividad enzimática de CDK9, componente del complejo P-TEFb junto con la ciclina T1, regulando la elongación del ARNm viral (Chen *et al*, 2011). Por otra parte, un metanálisis reciente ha descrito que una mayor expresión de *RBM38* puede regular la estabilidad de p21 en los ECs (Lee *et al*, 2019).

La expresión de *CDKN1A* está altamente correlacionada con la de *GADD45B*, *IER3* y *TNF* en EC-LTNPs (Figura 5, Artículo III). Además, se ha determinado que estas proteínas pueden interaccionar con 13 proteínas del VIH-1 (Figura 6, Artículo III). Por otra parte, se determinó una correlación positiva de la expresión de estos genes en PBMCs de ECs de la cohorte francesa CODEX (Anexo III, Figura S5), que reafirma su papel en el control viral.

Se ha descrito que la sobreexpresión de proteínas GADD45A/B reduce la producción viral a través de la supresión de la transcripción del promotor LTR viral (Liang *et al*, 2016). Además, un estudio reciente evidencia una regulación positiva de *GADD45A* en células T

de LTNP/ECs comparado con progresores del VIH (Hyrcza *et al*, 2007; Zhang *et al*, 2017; Ding *et al*, 2019). Por otra parte, el papel de TNF ha sido ampliamente descrito en la infección por el VIH (Pasquereau *et al*, 2017), y su implicación funcional en la transcripción viral está relacionada con la regulación de la expresión de *IER3* (Wu *et al*, 1998). IER3 inhibe la proteína fosfatasa 2A (PP2A), que a su vez induce la transcripción basal del VIH (Faulkner *et al*, 2003). De manera similar, se ha observado que la expresión de *IER3* es superior en células CD8+ de ECs comparado con no progresores, y en monocitos de LTNPs comparado con progresores en TAR (Rotger *et al*, 2011; Wu *et al*, 2013).

Profundizando en el estudio de *CDKN1A*, evaluamos su expresión en poblaciones de células T de pacientes sanos. Las células CD4+ expresan mayores niveles de *CDKN1A* comparado con las CD8+. Además, las células CD4+ *naïve* expresan menos este gen comparado con células de memoria central, memoria efectora y terminales diferenciadas (Anexo III, Figura S6). En PBMCs estimuladas con IL-7, involucrada en la proliferación homeostática de células T (Chomont *et al*, 2009), se observa un aumento de la expresión de *CDKN1A* en células T CD4+ totales y en las subpoblaciones analizadas (Anexo III, Figura S6). Asimismo, también observamos que aumenta los niveles de fosforilación de SAMHD1 (Anexo 2, Figura S7), así como la infección viral en las poblaciones celulares estudiadas (Anexo III, Figura S8). Por tanto, proponemos que la actividad antiviral de CDKN1A/p21 en células CD4+ de LTNP/ECs sería en un contexto de reducida activación celular y que su expresión podría ser regulada por mecanismos epigenéticos. Además, la expresión de *CDKN1A* en subpoblaciones de células CD4 de individuos sanos parece no estar asociadas con los niveles de infectividad del VIH-1.

Se han descrito algunas características de las subpoblaciones de T CD4+ de LTNPs y HICs. Se ha determinado que la pérdida de células T CD4+ *naïve* entre ECs y TPs es similar, a pesar de la capacidad de los ECs de mantener CVs indetectables (Yang *et al*, 2012). Además, se ha descrito que las células CD4+ de memoria central tienen una mejor preservación, y mayores niveles de CCR7 y de IL7R en HICs (Potter et al, 2007), así como una menor expresión de *CCR5* en un grupo de LTNPs (Descours *et al*, 2012). Por último, las células de memoria central y efectora de ECs presentan una menor susceptibilidad a la apoptosis mediada por Fas (van Grevenynghe *et al*, 2008). Sin embargo, el estudio del transcriptoma en subpoblaciones celulares de estos individuos ha sido poco abordado.

4.3. Consideraciones finales

La investigación en el área del VIH que relaciona variantes y expresión génicas con la progresión y el control de la infección, ha proporcionado un mayor conocimiento sobre la patogénesis del VIH-1, evidenciando que los mecanismos antivirales y respuestas inmunológicas son necesarias para la defensa del hospedador. La existencia de individuos capaces de controlar y/o no progresar en la infección por el VIH-1 ha planteado la

posibilidad de utilizar vacunas terapéuticas que induzcan la generación de respuestas inmunes efectivas similares a los LTNP/ECs (Thèze *et al*, 2011). Sin embargo, el logro de un completo control de la infección por los LTNPs/HICs no puede ser explicado por la presencia de un solo factor, sino que tiene un carácter multifactorial (Thèze *et al*, 2011).

Se ha propuesto que individuos EC-LTNPs con varios alelos HLA "protectores", niveles estables de células CD4+, prolongado control viral y ausencia de evolución del virus, pueden haber alcanzado la cura funcional del VIH (López-Galíndez *et al*, 2019). Por lo que, el estudio de los EC-LTNPs evaluados en este trabajo puede complementarse con análisis virológicos e inmunológicos en un mayor tiempo de seguimiento, con el fin de determinar una posible cura funcional de estos individuos en el futuro.

Por otra parte, los análisis de transcriptoma de PBMCs han permitido obtener información para el manejo clínico de pacientes VIH-positivos, así como la identificación de genes cuyo rol en la infección todavía no se comprende. Por lo que, es necesario realizar análisis funcionales sobre estos genes con función desconocida, así como estudios de transcriptoma en subpoblaciones celulares o de célula única de los LTNP/HICs. De esta manera se podrá relacionar la expresión génica con parámetros virológicos y/o inmunológicos para encontrar nuevas alternativas para el tratamiento de la infección por el VIH, ya que se ha propuesto que la integración de datos "ómicos" con sistemas experimentales podría ser el futuro de la medicina personalizada (Bush y Moore, 2012).

En el campo de las ómicas para el estudio del VIH pueden implementarse análisis adicionales. La integración de datos genómicos del hospedador y del virus ha asociado SNPs de la región HLA-I con 48 variantes de aminoácidos del VIH-1 (Bartha *et al*, 2013). Otro análisis de integración del perfil transcriptómico de ARNm y microARN de personas infectadas por el VIH, ha permitido determinar rutas y biomarcadores involucrados en la neurodegeneración asociada a la infección por el VIH (Zhou *et al*, 2012). Para otras enfermedades, los datos de GWAS han permitido desarrollar sistemas de análisis que permiten predecir la expresión génica y mecanismos moleculares asociados, así como correlacionar niveles de metabolitos en sangre con variantes génicas específicas de enzimas involucrados en su metabolismo (Illig *et al*, 2010; Gamazon *et al*, 2015).

En conclusión, los resultados de esta tesis doctoral muestran nuevas asociaciones de alelos HLA y el polimorfismo rs1127888 del gen *UBXN6* con el fenotipo LTNP. Además, el análisis de transcriptoma ha permitido la identificación de genes predictores que clasifican fenotipos LTNP con alta eficacia, así como la regulación positiva de genes involucrados en el metabolismo del calcio y una expresión coordinada de los genes *CDKN1A, GADD45B, IER3* y *TNF* en EC-LTNPs. Sin embargo, se necesitan más estudios para contribuir a un mayor conocimiento en la inmunopatogenia del VIH-1, una de las enfermedades infecciosas más importantes de los últimos tiempos.

CONCLUSIONES

5. CONCLUSIONES

- En el estudio de pacientes VIH-positivos con una progresión lenta de la infección a largo plazo (LTNPs), hemos identificado cinco nuevas asociaciones de alelos en la región HLA con este fenotipo: el alelo "protector" HLA-B*39 y los alelos de "riesgo" HLA-A*24, -A*29, -B*08 y -B*18.
- Los pacientes con fenotipo LTNP presentan de media 12 veces más alelos HLA y SNPs "protectores" comparado con la población VIH-negativa.
- 3) Se ha identificado un nuevo polimorfismo asociado a la no progresión del VIH-1. Los genotipos TT y TC en el SNP rs1127888 del gen UBXN6 presentan mayores frecuencias alélicas en LTNPs en comparación con los distintos grupos control de pacientes sanos o infectados por el VIH-1.
- 4) En experimentos "*in vitro*", la disminución de la expresión de UBXN6 incrementa los niveles y la localización periférica de caveolina-1 en la célula, y además causa una disminución de los niveles de infección del VIH-1 en varios tipos celulares.
- 5) Los fenotipos LTNP virémico (vLTNP), LTNP controlador de élite (EC-LTNP) y progresor típico con o sin tratamiento antirretroviral (TP-ART y TP, respectivamente), presentan una expresión genética diferencial. Se han identificado catorce genes asociados al fenotipo LTNP, independientemente del control viral. Además, se ha confirmado la expresión diferencial de genes regulados por interferón tipo I entre los fenotipos mencionados.
- 6) La similitud en los patrones de expresión genética entre individuos vLTNPs y EC-LTNPs es mayor respecto a los TPs. A su vez, los TP-ARTs tienen una mayor similitud con los EC-LTNPs cuando se comparan frente a los TPs sin TAR.
- 7) Se han identificado veinte genes y seudogenes predictores del fenotipo LTNP mediante análisis bayesianos de clasificación supervisada, que permite clasificar a individuos LTNPs y TPs hasta con un 90% de exactitud.
- Los individuos EC-LTNPs presentan una regulación positiva de genes relacionados con las rutas de transporte y movilización del calcio en la célula, al compararlos con TP-ARTs.
- Los individuos EC-LTNPs presentan una expresión coordinada de los genes *CDKN1A, IER3, GADD45B y TNF*, a diferencia de los otros grupos de pacientes infectados por el VIH-1 que no presentan una expresión coordinada de estos cuatro genes.

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ANEXOS

7. ANEXOS:

<u>ANEXO I</u>

Tabla S1: Genetic variants related to progresion and viral control analyzed betweenLTNPs and control population

| SND | Gene | Implication | Genotype | | | | | |
|--------------|----------|---------------|----------|------|------|---------|------|-----------|
| JIL | | Implication | | LTNP | % | Control | % | p value * |
| 1700001 | 0000 | _ | GG | 68 | 78,2 | 227 | 85,0 | |
| rs1799864 | CCR2 | Progression | AA | 2 | 2,3 | 2 | 0,7 | 0.1604 |
| | | | AG | 17 | 19,5 | 38 | 14,2 | |
| 004505 | - | <u> </u> | GG | 68 | 78,2 | 228 | 85,4 | |
| rs361525 | INF | Progression | AG | 19 | 21,8 | 37 | 13,9 | 0.1768 |
| | | | AA | 0 | 0,0 | 2 | 0,7 | |
| 0700070 | 0)(0.5.(| . | CC | 50 | 57,5 | 138 | 51,7 | |
| rs3/323/9 | CXCR1 | Progression | СТ | 34 | 39,1 | 104 | 39,0 | 0.1939 |
| | | | TT | 3 | 3,4 | 25 | 9,4 | |
| | 00(40 | . | TT | 74 | 85,1 | 262 | 98,1 | |
| rs9368699 C6 | C60/748 | Progression | тс | 13 | 14,9 | 5 | 1,9 | 1,61E-05 |
| | | | СС | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | |
| | NOTOUA | D | CC | 81 | 93,1 | 258 | 96,6 | |
| rs8192591 | NOTCH4 | Progression | тс | 6 | 6,9 | 9 | 3,4 | 0.2154 |
| | | | TT | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | |
| | | | TT | 70 | 80,5 | 257 | 96,3 | |
| rs2395029 | HCP5 | HIV-1 control | TG | 17 | 19,5 | 10 | 3,7 | 1,12E-05 |
| | | | GG | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0,0 | |
| | | Name | CC | 27 | 31,0 | 187 | 70,0 | |
| rs1127888 | UBXING | New | СТ | 46 | 52,9 | 71 | 26,6 | 1,04E-10 |
| | | | TT | 14 | 16,1 | 9 | 3,4 | |

* p value: 2x3 Fisher exact test

Tabla S2: Genetic variants related to progression and viral control analyzed between vLTNPs and EC-LTNPs

| | | | Genotype (%) | | | | |
|-------------|----------|------------------|--------------------|---------|-------|-----------|----------|
| SNP* | Gene | Implication | | EC-LTNP | vLTNP | p value** | All LTNP |
| | | | GG | 80,9 | 75,8 | | 78,7 |
| rs1799864 | CCR2 | Progression | AA | 0,0 | 21,2 | 0,000354 | 8,8 |
| | | AG | 19,2 | 3,0 | | 12,5 | |
| | | | GG | 80,9 | 75,8 | | 78,8 |
| rs361525 | TNF | Progression | AG | 19,2 | 24,2 | 0,592 | 21,2 |
| 10001020 | | regreeelen | AA | 0,0 | 0,0 | | 0,0 |
| | | | GG | 53,2 | 60,6 | | 56,2 |
| rs3732379 | CXCR1 | Progression | AG | 42,6 | 39,4 | 0,6191 | 41,3 |
| | | | AA | 4,3 | 0,0 | | 2,5 |
| | | | GG | 57,5 | 72,7 | | 63,7 |
| rs3823418 | PSORS1C1 | Progression | AG | 34,0 | 24,2 | 0,3835 | 30,0 |
| | | | AA | 8,5 | 3,0 | | 6,3 |
| | | | CC | 78,7 | 81,8 | | 80,0 |
| rs11884476 | PARD3B | Progression | CG | 21,3 | 18,2 | 0,7841 | 20,0 |
| | - | 5 | GG | 0,0 | 0,0 | | 0,0 |
| | | | wt/wt | 80,9 | 66,7 | | 75,0 |
| rs333 | CCR5 | Progression | wt/∆32 | 19,2 | 33,3 | 0,1922 | 25,0 |
| | | 0 | Δ32/Δ32 | 0,0 | 0,0 | | 0,0 |
| | | | AA | 87,2 | 81,8 | | 85,0 |
| rs9368699 | C6orf48 | Progression | GA | 12,8 | 18,2 | 0,5387 | 15,0 |
| | | 0 | GG | 0,0 | 0,0 | | 0,0 |
| | | | CC | 91,5 | 93,9 | | 92,5 |
| rs8192591 | NOTCH4 | Progression | тс | 8,5 | 6,1 | 1 | 7,5 |
| | | | TT | 0,0 | 0,0 | | 0,0 |
| | | | AA | 74,5 | 84,9 | | 78,8 |
| rs2395029 | HCP5 | control | CA | 25,5 | 15,2 | 0,4055 | 21,2 |
| | | | CC | 0,0 | 0,0 | | 0,0 |
| | | | AG | 46,8 | 63,6 | | 53,8 |
| rs9264942 | HLA-C | control | GG | 40,4 | 21,2 | 0,1903 | 32,4 |
| | | | AA 12,8 15, | 15,2 | | 13,8 | |
| | | | GG | 61,7 | 66,7 | | 63,8 |
| rs130065 | CCHCR1 | control | AG | 36,2 | 30,3 | 0,8218 | 33,8 |
| | | | AA | 2,1 | 3,0 | | 2,4 |
| rs12198173 | | | GG | 74,5 | 60,6 | | 68,7 |
| | TNXB | HIV-1 control | AG | 23,4 | 39,4 | 0,2157 | 30,0 |
| | | | AA | 2,1 | 0,0 | | 1,3 |
| | | | GG | 72,3 | 39,4 | | 58,8 |
| rs4522556 | ITGB6 | New factor | AG | 23,4 | 39,4 | 0,004772 | 30,0 |
| 101022000 1 | | | AA | 4,3 | 21,2 | | 11,2 |

* These SNPs are included in Infinium BeadChip microarrays (Illumina) used in our analysis.

** p value: 2x3 Fisher exact test

ANEXO II

Α



Figura S1: Efecto del polimorfismo rs1127888 en la regulación de CAV-1 en la célula.

A) La alta fecuencia del alelo C en rs1127888 de *UBXN6* en progresores típicos conllevaría a una mejor formación del complejo UBXN6/CAV-1/VCP y la baja acumulación de CAV-1. B) La alta fecuencia del alelo T en rs1127888 de *UBXN6* en LTNPs conllevaría a una formación deficiente del complejo UBXN6/CAV-1/VCP y la alta acumulación de CAV-1 (Figuras elaboradas con BIORENDER)



Figura S2: Mecanismos de inhibición del VIH por CAV-1 en las células infectadas.

A) CAV-1 puede inhibir la entrada viral al interferir en la fusión de membranas mediante la unión a gp41. B) CAV-1 puede inhibir la proteína Nef del VIH-1, lo cual contribuye al flujo normal de colesterol al exterior de la célula mediante la proteína transportadora ABCA-1. C) CAV-1 puede bloquear la traslocación de p65 NF-kB al núcleo, inhibiendo así la transcripción viral (Figura elaborada con BIORENDER).







Tetherin expression



Figure S3: Effect of *UBXN6* knockdown in HIV infection and BST-2/tetherin expression

A) HIV-1 infection. HeLa cells were infected with NL4.3-Ren virus (X4 tropic HIV) during 48 hours. HIV-1 infection was measured as a percentage of infected cells. B) Cell surface and total cell expression of BST-2/tetherin. HeLa cells were treated with siRNA nonsense or siRNA UBXN6 as described in Article II. Immunophenotyping was performed with BST-2/CD137-PE antibody and/or KC57 (p24)-FITC, using a FACScalibur flow cytometer (Becton Dickinson). Background staining was assessed with the appropriate isotype- and fluorochrome-matched control mAb and subtracted.

ANEXO III

Α

| Analysis Type: | PANTHER Overrepresentation Test (Released 20190711) |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Annotation Version and Release Date: | GO Ontology database Released 2019-12-09 |
| Analyzed List: | upload_1 (Homo sapiens) |
| Reference List: | Homo sapiens (all genes in database) |
| Test Type: | FISHER |
| Correction: | FDR |
| | |

| GO biological process complete | Homo sapiens | upload_1(62) | upload_1 | upload_1 | upload_1 | upload_1 | upload_1 |
|--|-----------------|--------------|------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|----------|
| | REFLIST (20851) |) | (expected) | (over/under) | (fold Enrichment) | (raw P-value) | (FDR) |
| response to interferon-alpha (GO:0035455) | 24 | 3 | .07 | + | 42.04 | 6.90E-05 | 4.40E-02 |
| type I interferon signaling pathway (GO:0060337) | 67 | 8 | .20 | + | 40.16 | 5.40E-11 | 8.60E-07 |
| cellular response to type I interferon (GO:0071357) | 67 | 8 | .20 | + | 40.16 | 5.40E-11 | 4.30E-07 |
| response to type I interferon (GO:0034340) | 72 | 8 | .21 | + | 37.37 | 9.16E-11 | 4.87E-07 |
| negative regulation of viral genome replication (GO:0045071) | 62 | 4 | .18 | + | 21.70 | 4.40E-05 | 3.18E-02 |
| regulation of viral genome replication (GO:0045069) | 97 | 5 | .29 | + | 17.34 | 1.30E-05 | 1.38E-02 |
| defense response to virus (GO:0051607) | 201 | 7 | .60 | + | 11.71 | 2.69E-06 | 3.06E-03 |
| regulation of viral process (GO:0050792) | 210 | 6 | .62 | + | 9.61 | 4.30E-05 | 3.26E-02 |
| regulation of symbiosis, encompassing mutualism | | | | | | | |
| through parasitism (GO:0043903) | 225 | 6 | .67 | + | 8.97 | 6.24E-05 | 4.32E-02 |
| response to virus (GO:0009615) | 285 | 7 | .85 | + | 8.26 | 2.46E-05 | 2.17E-02 |
| innate immune response (GO:0045087) | 774 | 14 | 2.30 | + | 6.08 | 5.62E-08 | 1.79E-04 |
| cytokine-mediated signaling pathway (GO:0019221) | 694 | 12 | 2.06 | + | 5.82 | 9.17E-07 | 1.22E-03 |
| defense response (GO:0006952) | 1352 | 20 | 4.02 | + | 4.97 | 1.23E-09 | 4.89E-06 |
| defense response to other organism (GO:0098542) | 962 | 14 | 2.86 | + | 4.89 | 7.58E-07 | 1.21E-03 |
| cellular response to cytokine stimulus (GO:0071345) | 1031 | 14 | 3.07 | + | 4.57 | 1.70E-06 | 2.09E-03 |
| response to cytokine (GO:0034097) | 1122 | 15 | 3.34 | + | 4.50 | 8.15E-07 | 1.18E-03 |
| response to other organism (GO:0051707) | 1330 | 17 | 3.95 | + | 4.30 | 2.36E-07 | 6.27E-04 |
| response to external biotic stimulus (GO:0043207) | 1332 | 17 | 3.96 | + | 4.29 | 2.41E-07 | 5.49E-04 |
| response to biotic stimulus (GO:0009607) | 1356 | 17 | 4.03 | + | 4.22 | 3.10E-07 | 5.48E-04 |
| positive regulation of cell differentiation (GO:0045597) | 990 | 12 | 2.94 | + | 4.08 | 3.22E-05 | 2.70E-02 |
| response to external stimulus (GO:0009605) | 2449 | 23 | 7.28 | + | 3.16 | 2.49E-07 | 4.96E-04 |
| response to stress (GO:0006950) | 3612 | 25 | 10.74 | + | 2.33 | 2.45E-05 | 2.30E-02 |
| regulation of biological quality (GO:0065008) | 4106 | 27 | 12.21 | + | 2.21 | 1.81E-05 | 1.80E-02 |
| cell communication (GO:0007154) | 5576 | 32 | 16.58 | + | 1.93 | 3.66E-05 | 2.91E-02 |
| signaling (GO:0023052) | 5473 | 31 | 16.27 | + | 1.90 | 6.79E-05 | 4.51E-02 |

В



Figure S4: Differential biological processes characterize transcriptional profiles between vLTNPs and TPs

A) Gene ontology (GO) analysis of the 63 differentially expressed transcripts between vLTNPs and TPs (without ART) samples (Figure 7, Article III). Analysis was performed using Gene Ontology Resource, available in *http://geneontology.org/*. B) The REVIGO plot reflects clustering of semantic similarities between the biological GO terms and is color coded according to log10 (p-value) of the GO term as determined using DAVID analysis of the identified genes within the list of transcripts.

Α



В

| | CDKN1A | GADD45B | IER3 | TNF | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|--|--|
| | | | | | | |
| CDKN1A | | 0,829 | 0,900 | 0,439 | | |
| GADD45B | 0,00026 | | 0,746 | 0,507 | | |
| IER3 | 0,00001 | 0,00202 | | 0,239 | | |
| TNF | 0,10321 | 0,0562 | 0,38923 | | | |
| P value | | | | | | |

Correlation coefficients

Figura S5: Expression of *CDKN1A, GADD45, IER3* and *TNF* genes in PBMCs from HIV elite controllers (French cohort CODEX).

A) Relative expression of *CDKN1A*, *GADD45*, *IER3* and *TNF* in PBMCs from 15 HIV-1 elite controllers. B) Correlation analysis of *CDKN1A*, *GADD45*, *IER3* and *TNF* expression in PBMCs from 15 HIV-1 elite controllers. Analysis was performed with non-parametric Spearman correlation test. ARN extraction was performed with RNeasy Mini Kit (Qiagen). Reverse transcription was performed using GoScript Kit (Promega) starting from 200 ng of total RNA. Expression of each gene was performed with Taqman probes (FAM), using BECN-1 as a housekeeping gene (Applied Biosystems).



Figura S6: CDKN1A expression in CD4 T cell subpopulations.

(A) Basal resting condition: PBCMs were cultured overnight. (B) IL7 stimulation condition: PBCMs were cultured under IL7 stimulation during 4 days. Relative quantitation was normalized to expression of total CD4 cells in each condition. (C) IL7 stimulation vs resting condition: PBMCs were cultured in resting or IL7 stimulation conditions during 4 days. Relative quantitation was normalized to expression in resting condition for each cell population. Cells were cultured in RPMI medium at 37°C. Sorting cell was performed with SONY SH800 sorter. Immunophenotyping was performed using CD3, CD4, CCR7 and CD45RA antibodies, and propidium iodide as a cell viability marker. Background staining was assessed with the appropriate isotype- and fluorochrome-matched control mAb and subtracted. CD4 T-cell subpopulations were classified in: naïve (CD45RA+ CCR7+), central memory (CD45RA- CCR7+), effector memory (CD45RA- CCR7-) and terminally differentiaded (CD45RA+ CCR7-) cells. ARN extraction was performed with RNeasy MicroKit (Qiagen). Reverse transcription was performed using SuperScript IV (Invitrogen) from 5µL of RNA obtained. *CDKN1A* expression was performed with Taqman probes (FAM), using ACTB as a housekeeping gene (Applied Biosystems).

Anexos



Figura S7: SAMHD1 phoshorylation in CD4 T cell subpopulations.

SAMHD1 phosphorylation in basal resting (overnight) and IL7 stimulation (4 days) conditions. PBMCs were cultured in RPMI medium. Flow cytometry was performed with SONY SH800 sorter. Immunophenotyping was performed using CD3, CD4, CCR7 and CD45RA antibodies, and propidium iodide as a cell viability marker. SAMHD1 phosphorylation was evaluated using anti phosho-SAMHD1 antibody (Thr592) (Cell Signalling). Background staining was assessed with the appropriate isotype- and fluorochrome-matched control mAb and subtracted. CD4 T cell subpopulations were classified in: naïve (CD45RA+ CCR7+), central memory (CD45RA- CCR7+), effector memory (CD45RA- CCR7-) and terminally differentiaded (CD45RA+ CCR7-) cells.



Figura S8: HIV infection in CD4 T cell subpopulations.

A) HIV single-round infections. B) HIV productive infections. CD4 T cells were cultured in resting conditions or under IL7 stimulation during 4 days. Single-round and productive infections were performed with HIV-VSVg-GFP pseudotyped virus and Bal virus, respectively, during 72 h. Immunophenotyping was performed using CD3, CD4, CCR7 and CD45RA antibodies, and aqua live as a cell viability marker. Infections were stimated by GFP (single-round infection) or KC57 (productive infection) expression by flow cytometry, as a percentage of infected cells. Background staining was assessed with the appropriate isotype- and fluorochrome-matched control mAb and subtracted. CD4 T-cell subpopulations were classified in: naïve (CD45RA+ CCR7+), central memory (CD45RA- CCR7+) effector memory (CD45RA- CCR7-) and terminally differentiaded (CD45RA+ CCR7-) cells.

ANEXO IV

Otras publicaciones realizadas en el periodo de la tesis doctoral:

- 4-deoxyphorbol inhibits HIV-1 infection in synergism with antiretroviral drugs and reactivates viral reservoirs through PKC/MEK activation synergizing with vorinostat.
 De la Torre-Tarazona HE, Jiménez R, Bueno P, Camarero S, Román L, Fernández-García JL, Beltrán M, Nothias LF, Cachet X, Paolini J, Litaudon M, Alcami J, Bedoya LM. Journal of Biochemical Pharmacology. Abril, 2020.
- Environmentally-Friendly Workflow Based on Supercritical Fluid Chromatography and Tandem Mass Spectrometry Molecular Net-working For the Discovery of Potent Anti-Viral Leads From Plants
 Nothias, Louis-Félix; Boutet-Mercey, Stéphanie; Cachet, Xavier; De La Torre, Erick; Laboureur, Laurent; Gallard, Jean-François; Retailleau, Pascal; Brunelle, Alain; Costa, Jean; Bedoya, Luis; Roussi, Fanny; Leyssen, Pieter; Alcami, Jose; Paolini, Julien; Litaudon, Marc; Touboul, David. Journal of Natural Products. Agosto, 2017
- Hydroxytyrosol: A new class of microbicide displaying broad anti HIV-1 activity. Bedoya LM, Beltrán M, Obregón-Calderón P, García-Pérez J, De La Torre E, González N, Pérez-Olmeda M, Auñón D, Capa L, Gómez-Acebo E, Alcamí J. AIDS. Septiembre, 2016