



## RESEARCH NOTE

**REVISED** Understanding the association between chromosomally integrated human herpesvirus 6 and HIV disease: a cross-sectional study [version 2; peer review: 2 approved, 1 approved with reservations]

Mundeep K. Kainth<sup>1</sup>, Susan G. Fisher<sup>2,3</sup>, Diana Fernandez<sup>3</sup>, Amneris Luque<sup>4</sup>, Caroline B. Hall<sup>1,2,4+</sup>, Anh Thi Hoang<sup>1</sup>, Anisha Lashkari<sup>1</sup>, Alexandra Peck<sup>1</sup>, Lubaba Hasan<sup>1</sup>, Mary T. Caserta<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Division of Pediatric Infectious Diseases, Department of Pediatrics, University of Rochester Medical Center, Rochester, NY, USA

<sup>2</sup>Department of Pharmacy, Temple University School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA, USA

<sup>3</sup>Department of Public Health Sciences, University of Rochester Medical Center, Rochester, NY, USA

<sup>4</sup>Division of Infectious Diseases, Department of Medicine, University of Rochester Medical Center, Rochester, NY, USA

+ Deceased author




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### Abstract

We conducted a cross-sectional investigation to identify evidence of a potential modifying effect of chromosomally integrated human herpes virus 6 (ciHHV-6) on human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease progression and/or severity. ciHHV-6 was identified by detecting HHV-6 DNA in hair follicle specimens of 439 subjects. There was no statistically significant relationship between the presence of ciHHV-6 and HIV disease progression to acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. However, after adjusting for use of antiretroviral therapy, all subjects with ciHHV-6 had low severity HIV disease; these findings were not statistically significant. A multi-center study with a larger sample size will be needed to more precisely determine if there is an association between ciHHV-6 and low HIV disease severity.

### Open Peer Review

Approval Status   

	1	2	3
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<b>version 1</b> 09 Dec 2013	 view	 view	 view

1. **Susana N. Asin**, Dartmouth Medical School, Hanover, NH, USA
2. **Mario Clerici**, University of Milano, Milano, Italy
3. **David Camerini**, University of California, Irvine, CA, USA

Any reports and responses or comments on the article can be found at the end of the article.

**Corresponding author:** Mundeep K. Kainth ([Mundeep\\_Kainth@urmc.rochester.edu](mailto:Mundeep_Kainth@urmc.rochester.edu))

**Competing interests:** Mary T. Caserta has received funding from the HHV-6 Foundation for unrelated projects. No other competing interests were disclosed.

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**REVISED** Amendments from Version 1

A new version of this article has been published to update Dataset 1, as the data included had not been anonymised. The updated dataset is now anonymised.

[See referee reports](#)

## Introduction

The relationship between chromosomally integrated human herpesvirus 6 (ciHHV-6) and the progression of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection in humans has, to date, never been examined.

HHV-6 causes ubiquitous human infection with approximately 100% of the population seropositive by 3 years of age. The virus infects lymphocytes with a predominant tropism for CD4+ T cells<sup>1</sup>. In individuals with ciHHV-6, the entire viral genome is present in every nucleated cell of the body and transmitted in a Mendelian fashion<sup>2,3</sup>. The presence of HHV-6 DNA in hair follicle DNA specimens is a marker for ciHHV-6<sup>4</sup>. Published data have demonstrated the prevalence of ciHHV-6 to be approximately 0.85%<sup>5</sup>. If ciHHV-6 is associated with HIV infection, then this could uncover new possibilities for understanding HIV disease severity and progression.

Numerous studies have attempted to unravel the relationship between HHV-6 and HIV. Initially, the identification of HHV-6 (not ciHHV-6) DNA in 100% of saliva samples from HIV-infected adults with high CD4+ T-cell counts suggested a protective effect of HHV-6 on the progression of HIV<sup>6,7</sup>. HHV-6 produces a functional chemokine, U83A, which binds C-C chemokine receptor 5 (CCR5) and blocks HIV infection of susceptible cells *in vitro* providing a plausible mechanism for HHV-6 inhibition of HIV<sup>8</sup>.

Alternatively, *in vitro* activation of the HIV long terminal repeat (LTR) sequences by HHV-6 has been described suggesting that HHV-6 may promote HIV disease progression<sup>9</sup>. More recent data from animal models have linked infection with HHV-6 and the production of RANTES, the ligand for CCR5, with the acceleration of HIV disease via increased HIV virulence<sup>10,11</sup>. Clinical studies have found reactivation or persistence of HHV-6 antigen and IgM antibody in patients with progression from asymptomatic HIV to AIDS<sup>12</sup>.

After acquiring HIV infection, approximately 80% of adults gradually develop low CD4+ T-cell counts over 5–10 years in the peripheral blood with a high HIV viral burden, and are otherwise referred to as ‘typical progressors’ (TP). A small proportion of individuals develop low CD4+ T-cell counts and high viral load within two years of initial infection; these individuals are identified as ‘rapid progressors’ (RP). The mechanisms surrounding these differences are unclear<sup>13,14</sup>. Additionally, despite prior investigations, there is also no clear understanding of the role of HHV-6 in the pathophysiology of HIV disease.

We conducted an exploratory investigation to estimate the prevalence of ciHHV-6 in an HIV-infected population and to determine

if there is a potential modifying effect of ciHHV-6 on HIV disease progression or severity.

## Materials and methods

### Study design

This cross-sectional study included patients seen at the Infectious Diseases Clinic at Strong Memorial Hospital in Rochester, NY. The inclusion criterion limited the population to subjects with HIV infection over the age of 18. The exclusion criteria were lack of visible hair and inability to consent. Enrollers were available four days a week, 3–6 hours a day to approach eligible subjects.

### Consent and ethical considerations

Written informed consent for publication of their clinical details and/or clinical images was obtained from the patient/parent/guardian/ relative of the patient. This study protocol was reviewed and approved by the Research Subject Review Board at the University of Rochester (RSRB00032054).

### Data collection

Approximately one-half of the patients’ clinical data was obtained through the HIV Data Registry supported by the Developmental Center for AIDS Research (D-CFAR). The remainder of the patient data were obtained from electronic medical records with the use of a standardized chart abstraction tool (see data file) that included HIV diagnoses dates, date of AIDS defining illnesses, and viral load/CD4+ T cell counts. Demographic data such as race/ethnicity and sex/gender were provided by subject self identification and included in grant agency reports. Hair follicles were collected by enrollers by pulling 2–3 strands of scalp hair with gloved hands.

Based on established standards, the definition of RP HIV included patients with CD4+ T cell counts of less than 200 or an AIDS-defining illness within 2 years of diagnosis of HIV infection. Subjects who had confirmed HIV infection did not meet criteria for RP were placed in a TP group. Diagnosis of HIV infection was identified by a positive ELISA/Western blot test or indicated by a provider in chart documentation based on patient history. Testing for HIV during the study period was performed by antibody testing (Vitros ECI) at Strong Memorial Hospital. Confirmation by Western blot (INNO-LIA HIV I/II Score) was performed at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, MN.

We also compared HIV disease severity in ciHHV-6 positive and negative patients because initial disease progression from HIV to AIDS may not necessarily correlate with current disease severity in subjects on antiretroviral treatment (ART). Subjects were considered to have severe disease if CD4+ T cell counts were less than 200 cells/uL and viral load was greater than 10,000 copies/mL. If CD4+ T cell counts were greater than 200 cells/uL, and viral load was less than 10,000 copies/mL, subjects were considered to have non-severe disease. All subjects with any remaining combination of viral load and CD4+ T cell counts were considered to have ‘moderately’ severe disease.

### HHV-6 testing

Hair samples were chosen to identify HIV positive subjects with ciHHV-6 and to exclude subjects with acquired HHV-6 infection.

Hair follicle samples were digested with proteinase K followed by DNA extraction using QIAamp DNA mini kit (Valencia, CA). DNA samples were tested by a nested qualitative PCR amplifying the HHV-6 U38 DNA polymerase gene as previously described<sup>15</sup>. In order to verify the presence of ciHHV-6, qualitative PCR was repeated on all of the positive samples followed by quantitative real time PCR for the HHV-6 U4 gene as described by Zhen *et al.*<sup>16</sup> with modifications developed in our laboratory<sup>17</sup>.

**Data analysis**

All data was analyzed with SAS (v9.2). Prevalence rates of ciHHV-6 were compared between the entire cohort of HIV-infected subjects and the prevalence of ciHHV-6 in the general population<sup>5</sup>. Next, the prevalence of ciHHV-6 was compared between RP and TP subjects to determine if there was a significant difference of ciHHV-6 between these two groups. We also determined whether the presence of ciHHV-6 was associated with markers of HIV disease severity ascertained at the time of enrollment.

Student’s t-test was used to compare age and the chi-square test for gender, ethnicity, and race. An analysis of subjects positive for ciHHV-6 and markers of HIV disease progression was performed comparing prevalence rates between the RP and TP groups and the three severity groups using Fisher’s exact test. An association was considered to be statistically significant at p<0.05.

**Results**

**Cohort**

The clinic population available for this study included 1035 HIV-infected patients, 714 men and 321 women between 18 and 79 years of age (African American – 418 (40%); White – 453 (44%); Hispanic – 155 (7%); other – 9 (<0.01%)). Approximately 115 patients per week were invited to join this study during routine clinic visits from October 2010 to April 2012 and 463 subjects were enrolled. From this group, 1 subject withdrew and 9 were erroneously enrolled twice. 4 subjects with unobtainable hair follicle DNA were excluded. Clinical data on 215 subjects were obtained from the University of Rochester D-CFAR database. For the remaining 248 subjects, electronic medical records were reviewed. When discrepancies between HIV and AIDS diagnosis dates occurred, the earliest date identified on the chart was selected. HIV diagnosis date was unavailable for 10 subjects, with a final number of 439 subjects with complete data available for analysis.

Approximately 1/3 of the total cohort of subjects identified themselves as female, 2/3 male, and less than 1% were transgender. Reported racial distributions for enrolled subjects were: White 205 (47%), Black-African American 171 (39%), White-Black 5 (1%), unknown or other 54 (12.3%), Asian 1, and Hawaiian Pacific-Islander 1 (Table 1). Fifty-eight (13.2%) subjects reported their ethnicity as Hispanic. Age ranged from 18 to 74 years with a mean age of 46.7 years and a median of 48 years.

**ciHHV-6 results**

Eight ciHHV-6 positive samples out of a total of 439 hair follicle samples were identified by initial qualitative PCR testing. Upon re-testing, only three samples were positive. Real-time quantitative

PCR analysis verified 4 positive samples (Table 2). Due to the higher specificity of the assay, the quantitative PCR data were used in the remaining study analyses.

**Prevalence of ciHHV-6 in study population**

The calculated prevalence estimate of ciHHV-6 in the cohort was 0.91% with a 95% CI of [0.37–2.31%]. Of the four positive ciHHV-6 subjects, 2 were female and 2 were male; 2 were white and 2 were black.

**HIV disease progression and ciHHV-6**

Of 340 (77%) TP subjects, 3 (0.68%) were positive for ciHHV-6. Ninety-nine (23%) subjects were classified as having RP HIV

**Table 1. Demographic data by presence or absence of CI-HHV 6<sup>a</sup> detected by quantitative PCR.**

	Positive		Negative		Total	
<b>Gender</b>	n	%	n	%	n	%
Male	2	0.5	287	65.4	289	65.8
Female	2	0.5	145	33.0	147	33.5
Transgender	0	0	3	0.7	3	0.7
<b>Race</b>	n	%	n	%	n	%
Asian	0	0	1	0.2	1	0.2
Black/AA <sup>b</sup>	2	0.5	169	38.5	171	39.0
Other	0	0	8	1.8	8	1.8
Unknown	0	0	48	11.0	48	11.0
White	2	0.5	203	46.2	205	46.7
White-Black	0	0	5	1.1	5	1.1
White-Haw/PI <sup>c</sup>	0	0	1	0.2	1	0.2
<b>Ethnicity</b>	n	%	n	%	n	%
Hispanic	0	0	58	13.2	58	13.2
Non-Hispanic	4	0.9	347	79.0	351	80.0
Unknown	0	0	30	6.8	30	6.8

<sup>a</sup>CI-HHV6 (Chromosomally Integrated HHV6)

<sup>b</sup>AA (African-American)

<sup>c</sup>Haw/PI (Hawaiian/Pacific-Islander)

**Table 2. Quantitative PCR results from hair follicle specimens for ciHHV-6<sup>a</sup> positive subjects.**

Patient ID number	Log <sub>10</sub> gec per µg of DNA <sup>b</sup>
165	7.93
254	5.61
258	8.05
369	7.87

<sup>a</sup>ciHHV-6 (chromosomally integrated human herpes virus 6)

<sup>b</sup>Values >5 Log<sub>10</sub> genome equivalent copies (gec) per µg of DNA are considered to be positive for high viral loads of HHV-6 DNA indicating chromosomal integration

disease based on the time to AIDS diagnosis after the date of HIV infection. Out of these 99 subjects, one (0.23%) was positive for ciHHV-6. Due to the low ciHHV-6 prevalence rate in the study population, the difference between ciHHV-6 among RP and TP is not statistically significant ( $p < 0.42$ ).

### HIV disease severity and ciHHV-6

Patients were categorized into three severity groups based on their CD4+ T cell count and HIV viral loads as described above. In order to control for antiretroviral therapy (ART) use, 9 individuals who were ART naïve were excluded. 332 subjects (84%) had non-severe disease, 42 (11%) had moderately severe disease, and 19 (5%) had severe disease. All of the subjects with ciHHV-6 had non-severe HIV disease. Given the small numbers, this finding did not reach statistical significance ( $p < 0.51$ ).

**Data on ciHHV-6 presence and HIV disease progression in 439 patients at the Infectious Diseases Clinic at Strong Memorial Hospital in Rochester, NY**

1 Data File

<http://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.5044558>

### Discussion

This pilot study is the first to identify the presence of ciHHV-6 in an HIV-infected population. Because ciHHV-6 is inherited in a Mendelian fashion, our data confirmed that the prevalence rate of ciHHV-6 in our total HIV-infected cohort was similar to the published prevalence rate in otherwise healthy populations. We hypothesized that ciHHV-6 would be associated with rapid HIV disease progression or markers of disease severity. However, we did not identify a significant association between HIV disease progression and ciHHV-6 status. All four subjects with ciHHV-6 had non-severe disease; yet this was also not significant due to the small numbers of individuals with ciHHV-6 identified.

The strengths of the study include that a large number of HIV-infected subjects were available for study and the ease of hair sample collection. The testing was appealing to subjects and allowed efficient sample storage. The major limitation of this study was the low prevalence of ciHHV-6 in the HIV-infected cohort. Additionally, we were not always able to identify dates for HIV infection and AIDS diagnosis to establish clinical disease progression. We attempted to

overcome differential misclassification by evaluating CD4+ T cell counts and viral loads at the time of sample collection to establish a subject's HIV disease severity. This last method revealed that all 4 subjects with ciHHV-6 were in the low disease severity group, but due to the low ciHHV-6 prevalence, we were unable to conduct further statistical analyses.

While earlier *in vitro* studies have suggested a protective effect of HHV-6 infection on HIV disease, our study is the first clinical investigation to identify a possible protective effect of ciHHV-6 on HIV disease severity. However, due to a lack of statistical significance of the association between ciHHV-6 and HIV disease severity, more data will need to be collected to assess this relationship.

### Author contributions

MTC conceived the study. CBH designed the experiments. MKK, ATH, AL, AP and LH carried out the research. SGF and IDF contributed to the design of the study and provided expertise in statistics. MKK, SGF, IDF and MTC prepared the first draft of the manuscript. All surviving authors were involved in the revision of the draft manuscript and have agreed to the final content.

### Competing interests

Mary T. Caserta has received funding from the HHV-6 Foundation for unrelated projects. No other competing interests were disclosed.

### Grant information

Mundeep K. Kainth received a Strong Children's Research Center Bradford Fellowship and a Developmental Center for AIDS Research pilot award. She was supported by NIH/NIAID 2 T32 AI 007464-16 during her fellowship training.

### Acknowledgements

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# Open Peer Review

Current Peer Review Status:   

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## Version 1

Reviewer Report 09 January 2014

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### David Camerini

Department of Molecular Biology and Biochemistry, University of California, Irvine, CA, USA

This interesting, well-conducted study investigated the relationship between chromosomally integrated human herpes virus six (ciHHV-6) on HIV disease severity and progression. Individuals with ciHHV-6 constitute just under 1% of the general population and a similar proportion of the 439 HIV positive individuals analyzed in this study. Due to the small sample size, only 4 ciHHV-1, HIV+ individuals were found and no significant conclusions could be drawn regarding any association with HIV disease. Nevertheless, this study is thought provoking and may provide impetus for a larger study that could shed light on this potential viral interaction *in vivo*.

**Competing Interests:** No competing interests were disclosed.

**I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard.**

Reviewer Report 07 January 2014

<https://doi.org/10.5256/f1000research.2563.r3026>

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### Mario Clerici

Department of Biomedical Sciences and Technology, University of Milano, Milano, 20157, Italy

Because of the very low ciHHV-6 positivity in the analyzed HIV-infected population, the author's suggestion that the presence of ciHHV-6 associates with HIV disease severity seems to be too strong and not (yet) justified.

In particular, the abstract is misleading: the authors should add the number of ciHHV-6 positive subjects, and delete/modify the sentence about the severity of disease and ciHHV-6.

**Competing Interests:** No competing interests were disclosed.

**I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard, however I have significant reservations, as outlined above.**

Reviewer Report 07 January 2014

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**Susana N. Asin**

Department of Microbiology and Immunology, Dartmouth Medical School, Hanover, NH, USA

This study addresses an interesting question: the potential impact of chromosomally integrated Human Herpes Virus 6 (HHV6) on HIV-1 disease progression. The rationale underlying the proposed hypothesis is weak. The authors do not suggest potential mechanisms underlying their hypothesis, which may provide a more provoking discussion. It is appropriate to anticipate that immunosuppression will lead to HHV6 reactivation. Since HHV6 shares tropism for CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells with HIV-1, HHV6 could accelerate disease progression by impairing the immune response to HIV-1. Based on observation demonstrating that HHV6 replication accelerates progression to AIDS in macaques, I am curious to understand why the authors hypothesize that chromosomally integrated HHV6 could impact HIV-1 disease progression specially without evaluating HHV6 replication/reactivation.

It would have been appropriate to define how the authors evaluated chromosomally integrated DNA. Are the primers used specific for HHV6 or do these primers cross react with other HHV family members? Only describing the target gene will allow the reader to define the potential confounding effects of additional endogenous herpes viruses.

The manuscript is well written and the authors do not draw overambitious conclusions. The fact that only one individual in the rapid progression group had ciHHV6 support the author's conclusion to conduct a multi-center study with a larger sample size. Based on higher HHV6 prevalence rates described in another groups of HIV-1 infected individuals I would be curious to know whether the authors evaluated HHV6 antibodies in this group and how do they explained that, despite high prevalence, the percentage of integrated HHV6 DNA is so low. The pathogenesis of HHV6 in HIV-1 infected individuals should be further investigated.

**Competing Interests:** No competing interests were disclosed.



**I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard.**

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