



6th Infectivology Today®



L'infettivologia del 3° millennio: AIDS ed altro

VI Convegno Nazionale
15- 16 -17 maggio 2014



*Centro Congressi Hotel Ariston
Paestum (SA)*

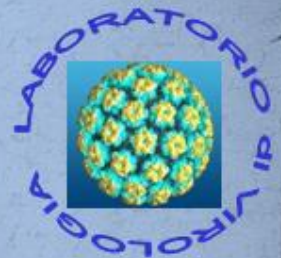
Uso dei metodi di sequenziamento di nuova generazione in microbiologia clinica



Maria R. Capobianchi
Laboratorio di Virologia

Istituto Nazionale Malattie Infettive

“L. Spallanzani”, Roma



*WHO Collaborating Center for clinical care, diagnosis,
response and training on Highly Infectious Diseases*

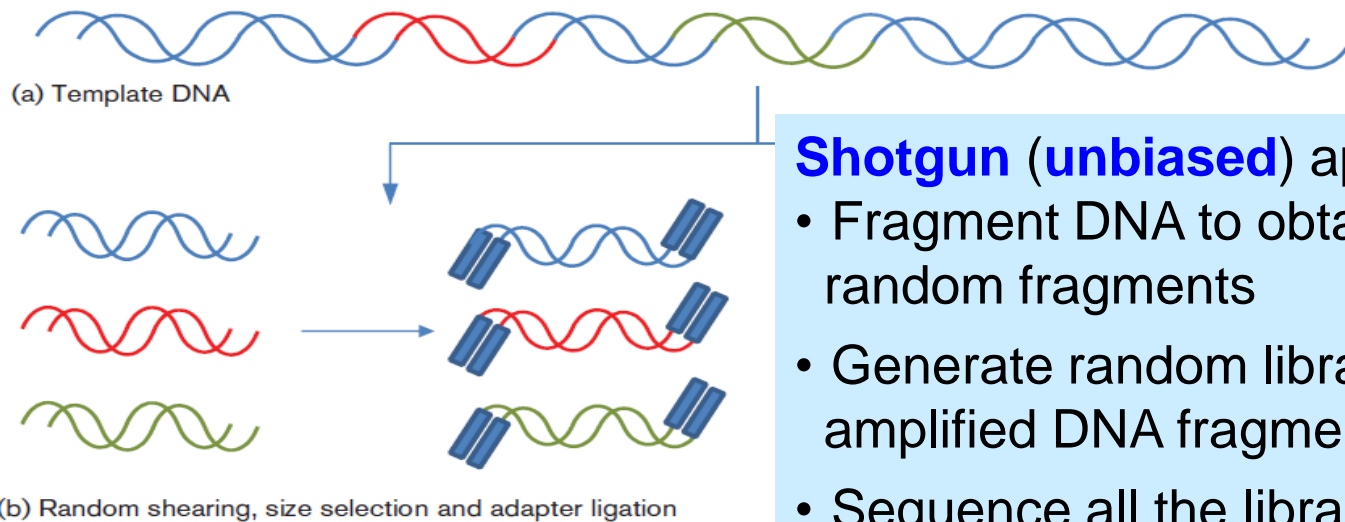
Presentation outline

- Different NGS approaches
 - ✓ Unbiased (shotgun)
 - ✓ AmpliSeq

- Metagenomics

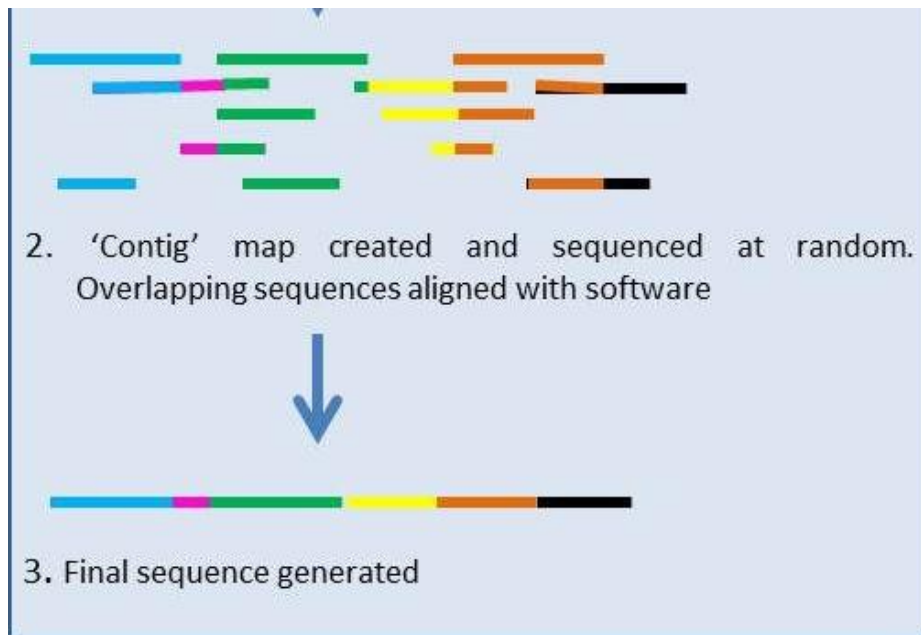
- Viral quasispecies and minority genomes
 - ✓ HIV tropism
 - ✓ Implications for resistance
 - HIV
 - HBV
 - HCV

Two different approaches in NGS:



Shotgun (unbiased) approach

- Fragment DNA to obtain short random fragments
- Generate random library of amplified DNA fragments
- Sequence all the library fragments
- Bioinformatics elaboration:
 - Alignment
 - Contigs
 - Blast against Genomic databases
 - Classification of contigs into known or new taxonomic entities

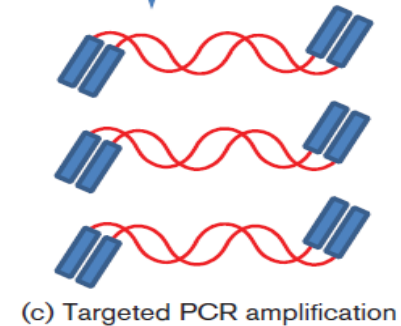


Two different approaches in NGS:



Amplicon approach

- Generate sequence-targeted amplicons (length depending on system)
- Sequence all the amplicons

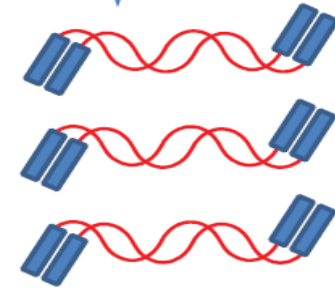


Two different approaches in NGS:



Amplicon approach

- Generate sequence-targeted amplicons (length depending on system)
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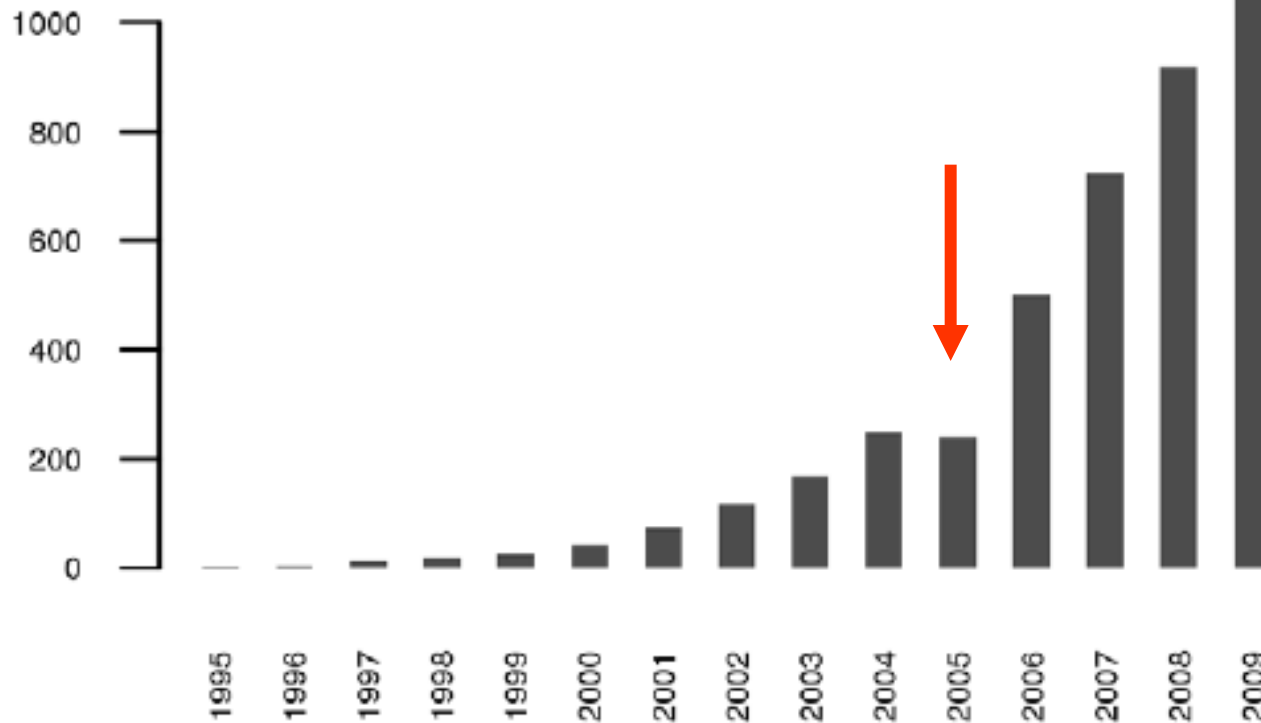
Perspective

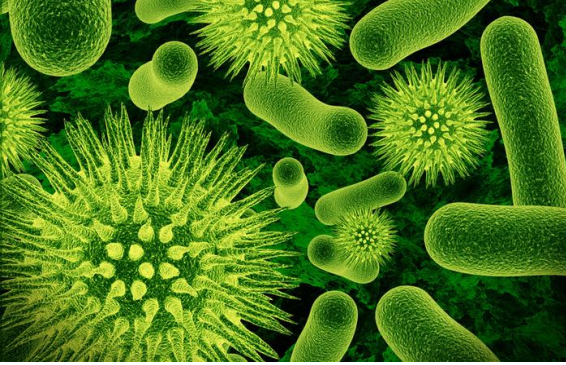
The Next Generation Becomes the Now Generation

Diego A. Martinez*, Mary Anne Nelson

Department of Biology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, United States of America

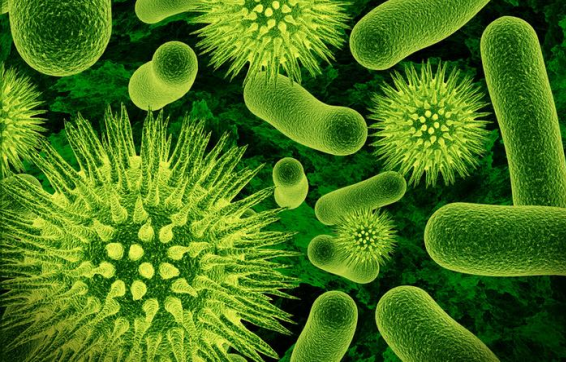
Number of genomes entered into GenBank by year as of September 2009





Application of NGS to bacterial agents

	16S rRNA (Amplicon Sequencing)
Type of information produced	The taxonomic composition and phylogenetic structure of a microbial community expressed as OTUs ⁸
Application	Monitor populations
Ability to detect rare members of the community (sensitivity)	Highly sensitive. rRNA makes up 80% of total bacterial RNA
Biases	Bias produced by the probes ⁹ and the PCR itself ¹⁰ . The amplified region may not accurately represent the whole genome due to horizontal transfer or mutations ¹¹ .
Gene content	The gene inventory and the encoded functionality of most microbial species are largely unknown and may also vary considerably among strains.



Application of NGS to bacterial agents

	16S rRNA (Amplicon Sequencing)	Shotgun Sequencing
Type of information produced	The taxonomic composition and phylogenetic structure of a microbial community expressed as OTUs ⁸	Functional and process-level characterization of microbial communities as a whole, and the reconstruction of draft genome sequences for individual community members.
Application	Monitor populations	Detect new members, new genes, and resolve complex taxonomies.
Ability to detect rare members of the community (sensitivity)	Highly sensitive. rRNA makes up 80% of total bacterial RNA	Requires much deeper sequencing to achieve the same level of sensitivity
Biases	Bias produced by the probes ⁹ and the PCR itself ¹⁰ . The amplified region may not accurately represent the whole genome due to horizontal transfer or mutations ¹¹ .	Sequence content bias
Gene content	The gene inventory and the encoded functionality of most microbial species are largely unknown and may also vary considerably among strains.	Generate extensive gene inventories and partial genomes. Discover new genes and biological pathways.

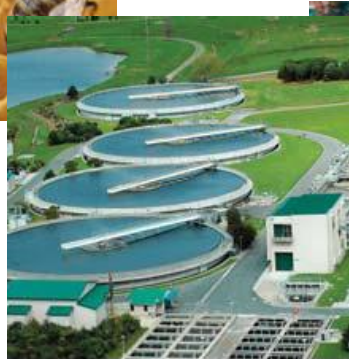
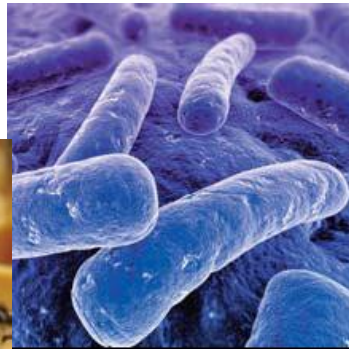
NGS applications to microbiology

- Metagenomics
 - ✓ Discovery of new pathogens
 - ✓ Molecular characterization of new/known pathogens
 - ✓ “Microbiome-Virome”
- Phylogenetic analysis
- Tracing evolutionary history
- Tracing intra-host evolution (quasispecies)
- Forensic investigation
- SNP detection
- Characterization of biological properties (e.g. HIV tropism)
- Identification of resistance markers (HIV, HCV, HBV.....)
-

What is Metagenomics?

Contemporary analysis of all genomes present in a given environment:

- **Serching for new species (microbial, viral...)**
- **Quantitative description of microbial communities (viroma, microbioma)**
- **Microbial variability**
- **Diagnostics.....**

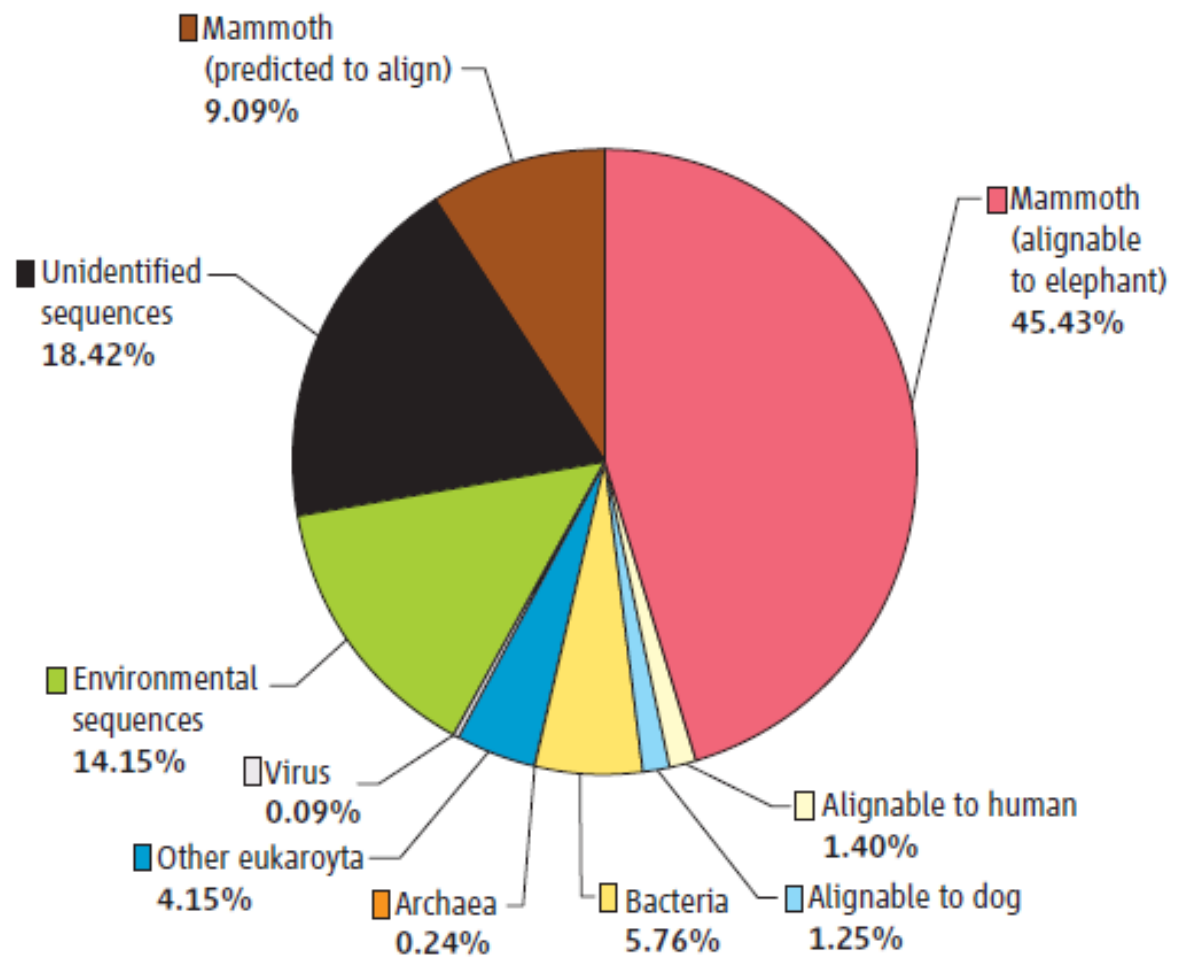
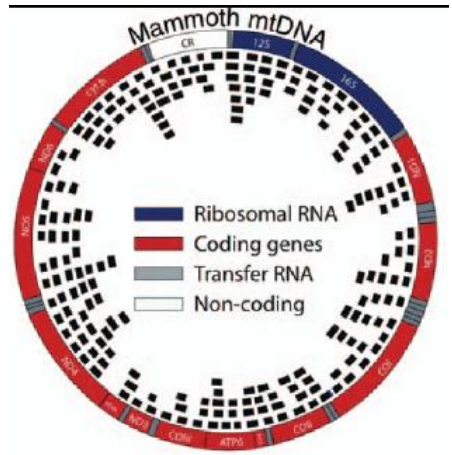
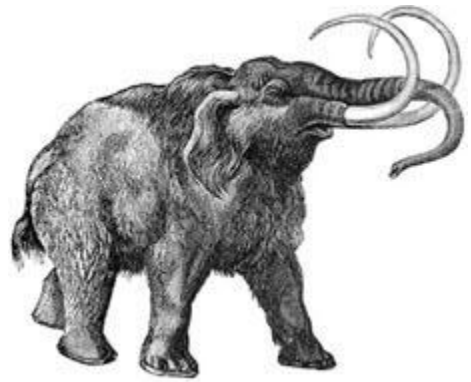


- **Human body**
- **Soil samples**
- **Extreme environments**
- **Marine ecosystem**



Metagenomics to Paleogenomics: Large-Scale Sequencing of Mammoth DNA

Hendrik N. Poinar, *et al.*
Science **311**, 392 (2006);
DOI: 10.1126/science.1123360

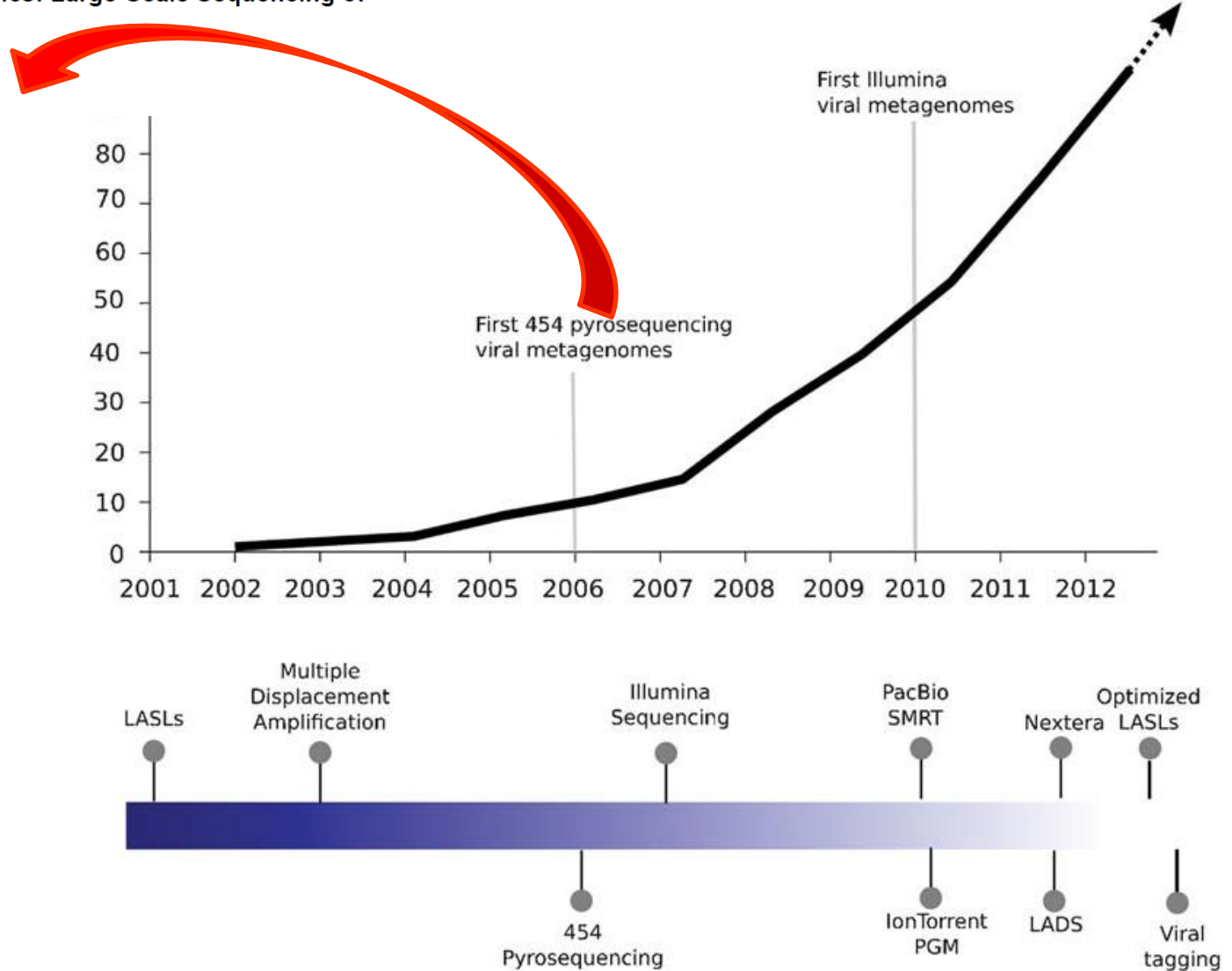
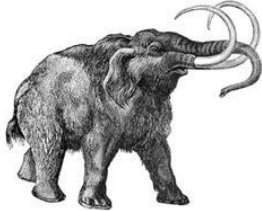
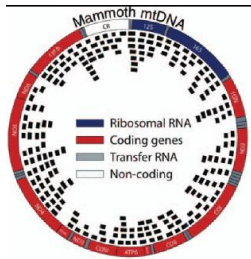


Published metagenomic studies 2002-2012

sigma.com/

Metagenomics to Paleogenomics: Large-Scale Sequencing of Mammoth DNA

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Science **311**, 392 (2006);
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Human Microbiome Project:

NIH HUMAN MICROBIOME PROJECT RESEARCHERS
PUBLISH FIRST GENOMIC COLLECTION OF

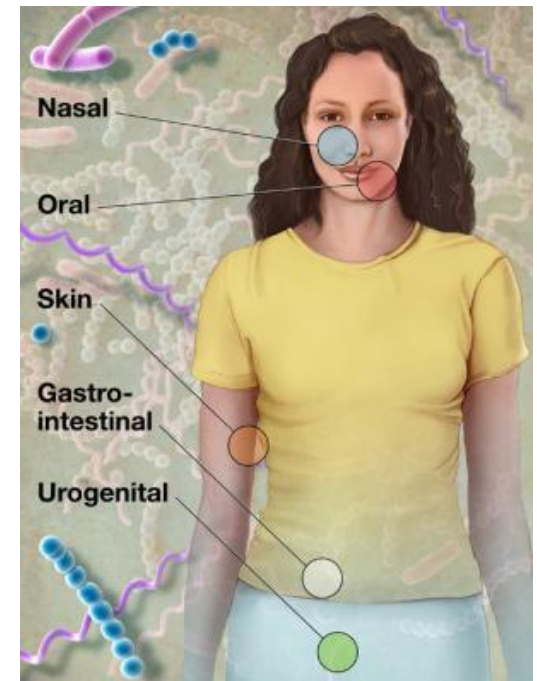
HUMAN MICROBES

Diversity of Human Microbes

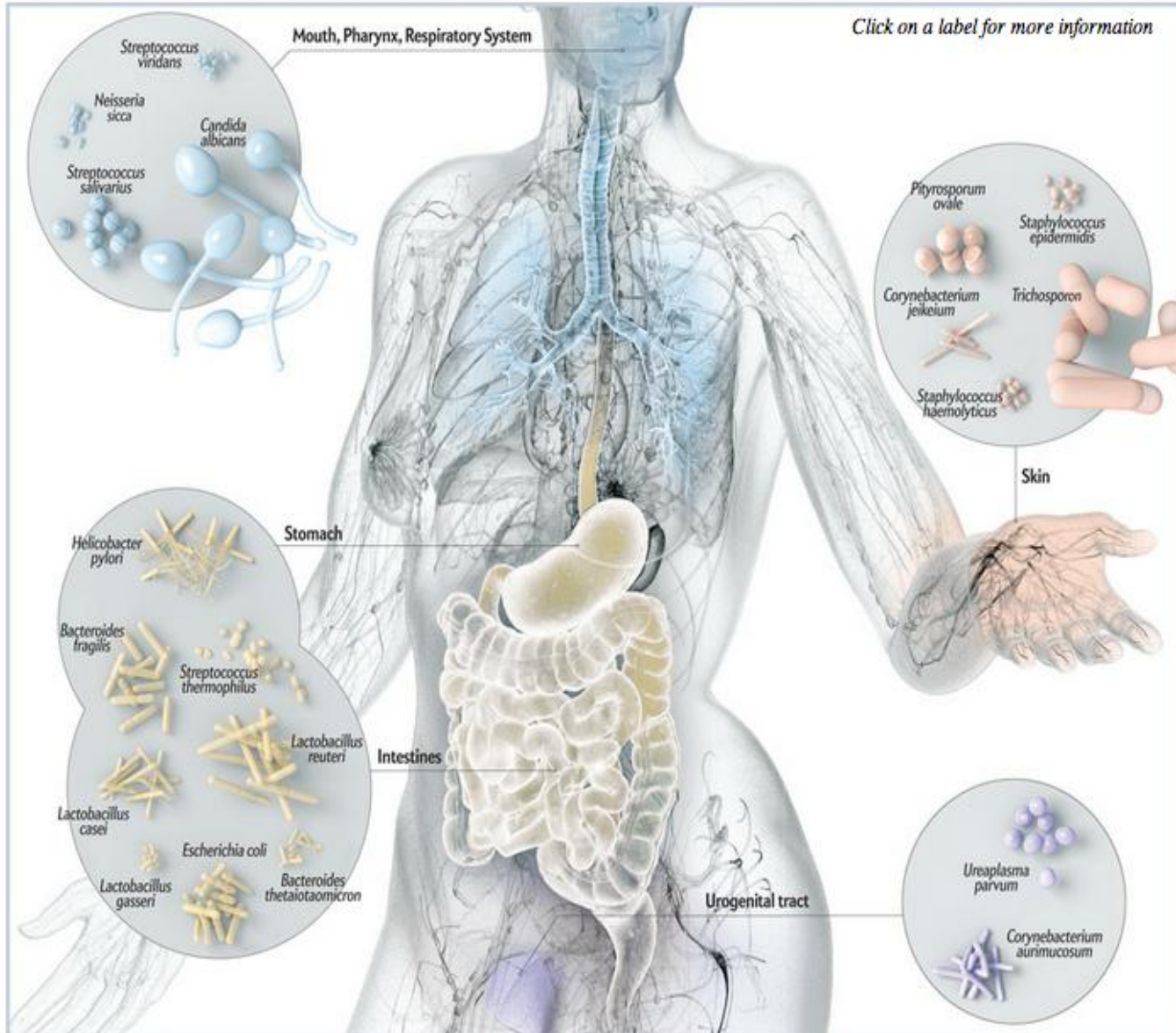
Greater Than Previously Predicted

The HMP consists of two metagenomic sequencing components:

- ❖ generate an preliminary estimate of the complexity of the microbial community in five body sites
- ❖ determine whether variation in the microbiome at a site can be related to human phenotypes and/or differences between health and disease states



the body as an ecosystem



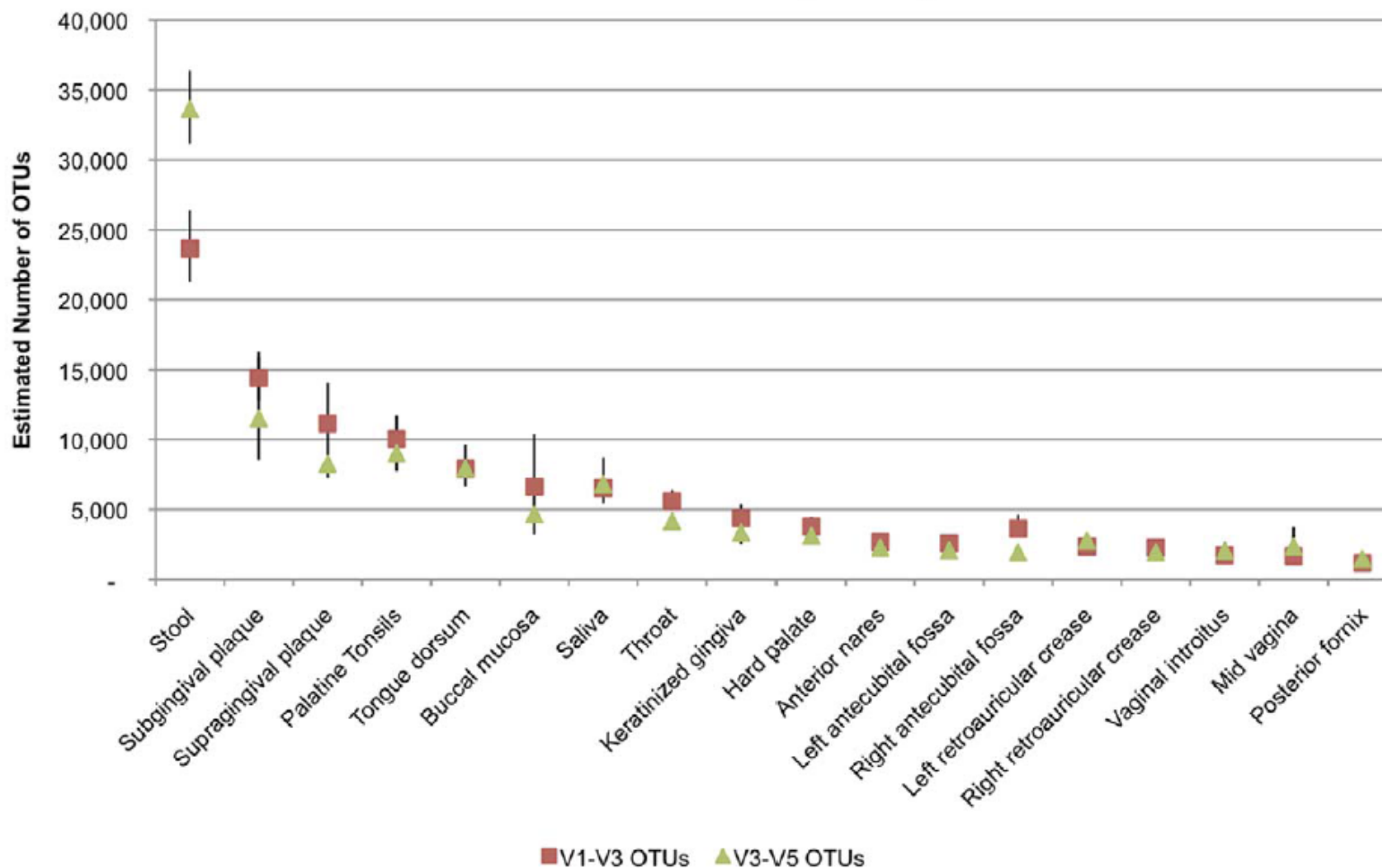
Ecosystem



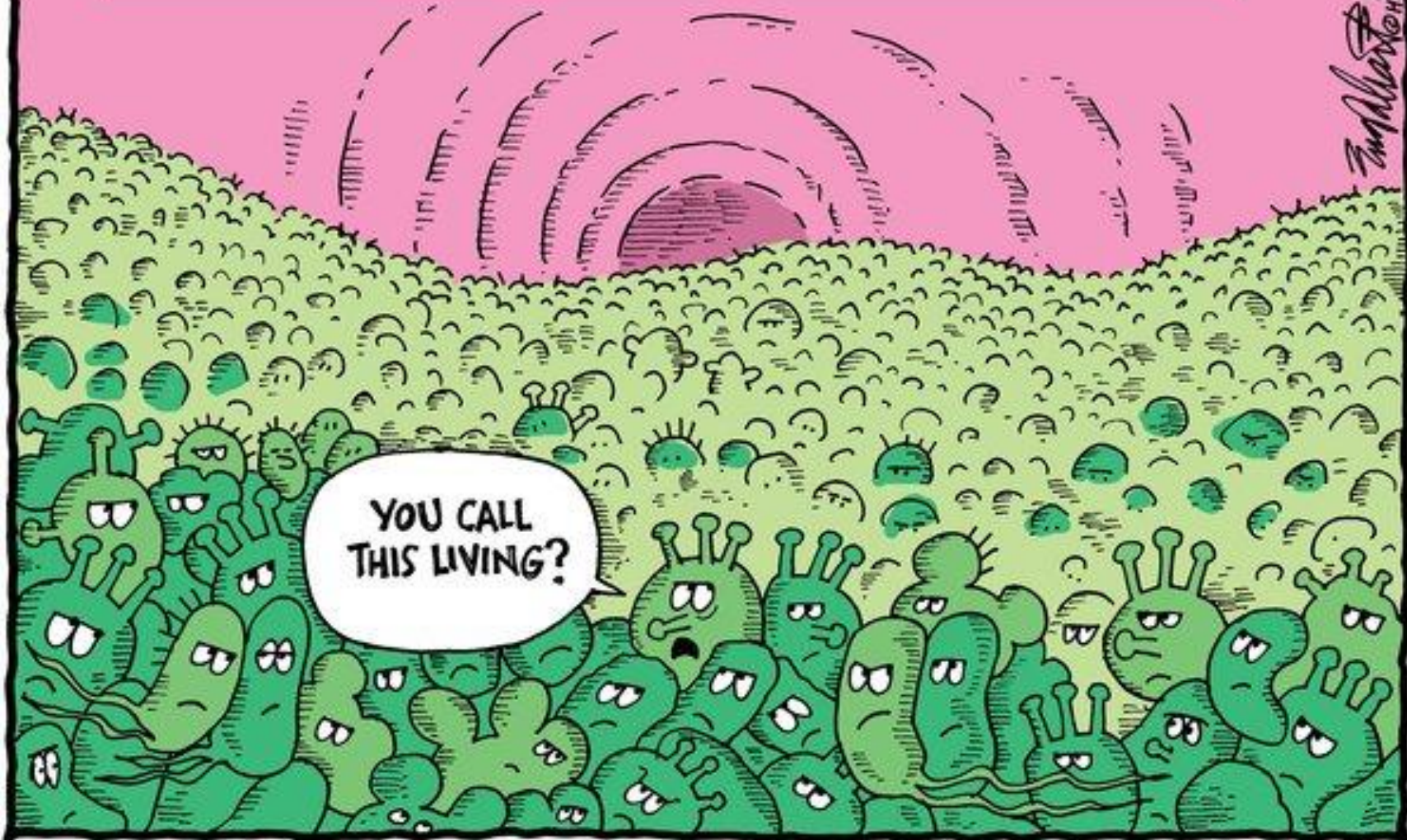
A Core Human Microbiome as Viewed through 16S rRNA Sequence Clusters

Susan M. Huse^{1*}, Yuzhen Ye², Yanjiao Zhou³, Anthony A. Fodor⁴

Operational taxonomic units (OTUs) Estimated Richness by Body Site



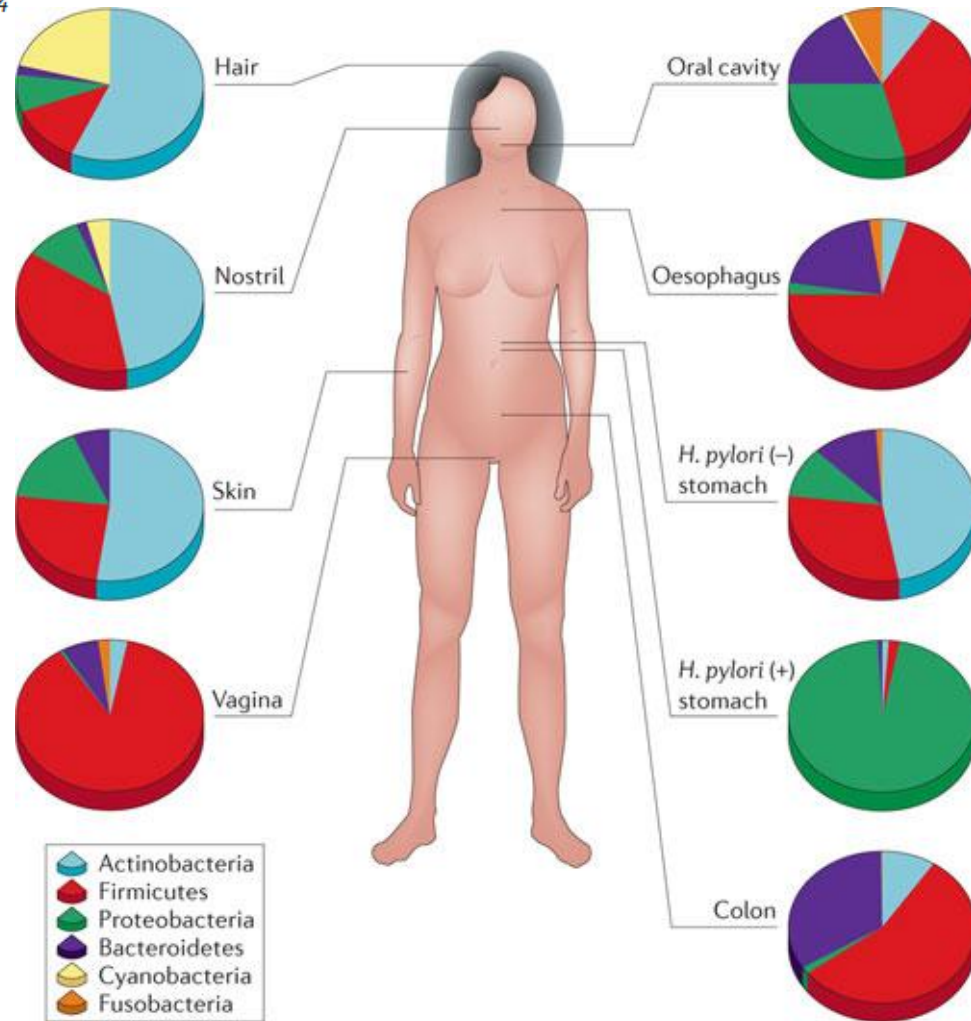
THE HUMAN MICROBIOME PROJECT SAYS THE HUMAN BODY HAS 100 TRILLION MICROSCOPIC LIFE FORMS LIVING IN IT.



6/15/12
HARTFORD COURAGE

The human microbiome: at the interface of health and disease

Ilseung Cho^{1,2} and Martin J. Blaser^{1,2,3,4}





Pakistan

Why might some kids have less bacteria than others?

<http://wondersofpakistan.wordpress.com>



Sweden

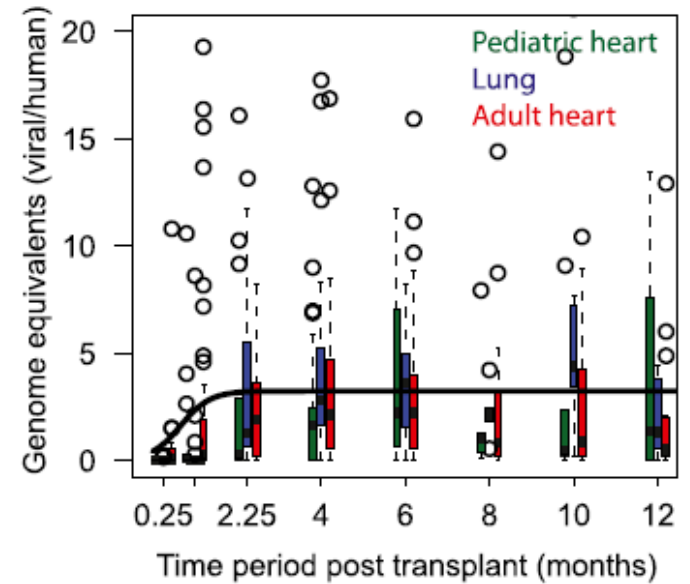
<http://yourlivingcity.com/>

Temporal Response of the Human Virome to Immunosuppression and Antiviral Therapy

Cell 155, 1178–1187, November 21, 2013

Iwijn De Vlamincq,¹ Kiran K. Khush,² Calvin Strehl,² Bitika Kohli,² Helen Luikart,² Norma F. Neff,¹ Jennifer Okamoto Thomas M. Snyder,¹ David N. Cornfield,³ Mark R. Nicolls,³ David Weill,³ Daniel Bernstein,⁴ Hannah A. Valentine,² and Stephen R. Quake^{1,*}

Total viral load increases with immunosuppression

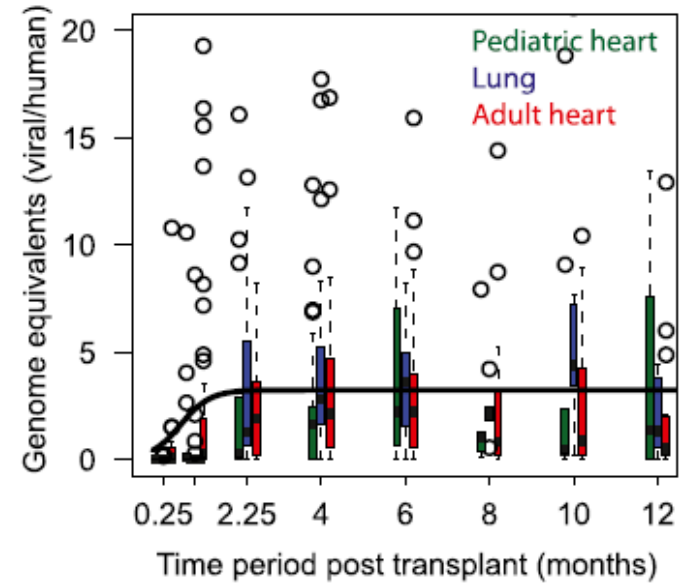


Temporal Response of the Human Virome to Immunosuppression and Antiviral Therapy

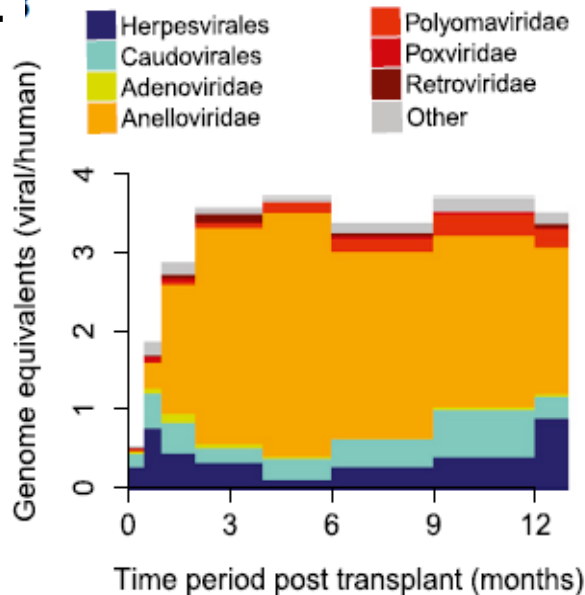
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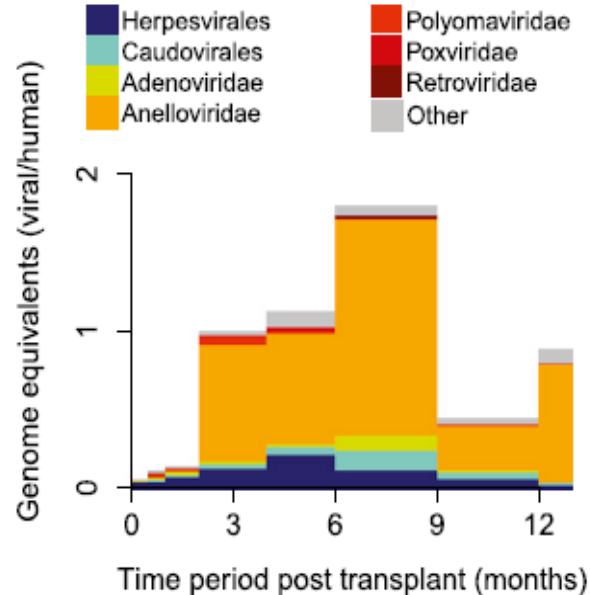
Total viral load increases with immunosuppression



CMV+



CMV-

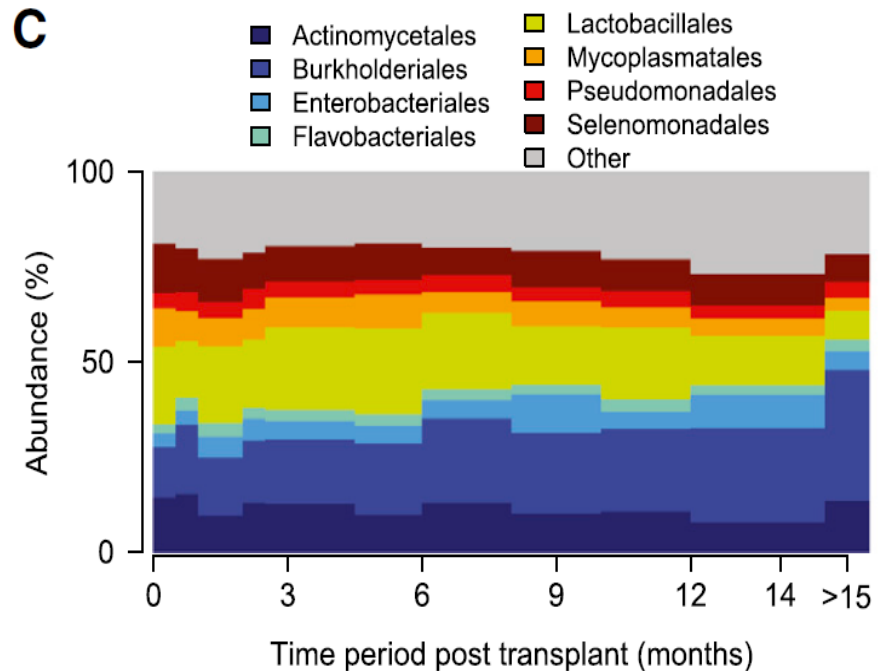
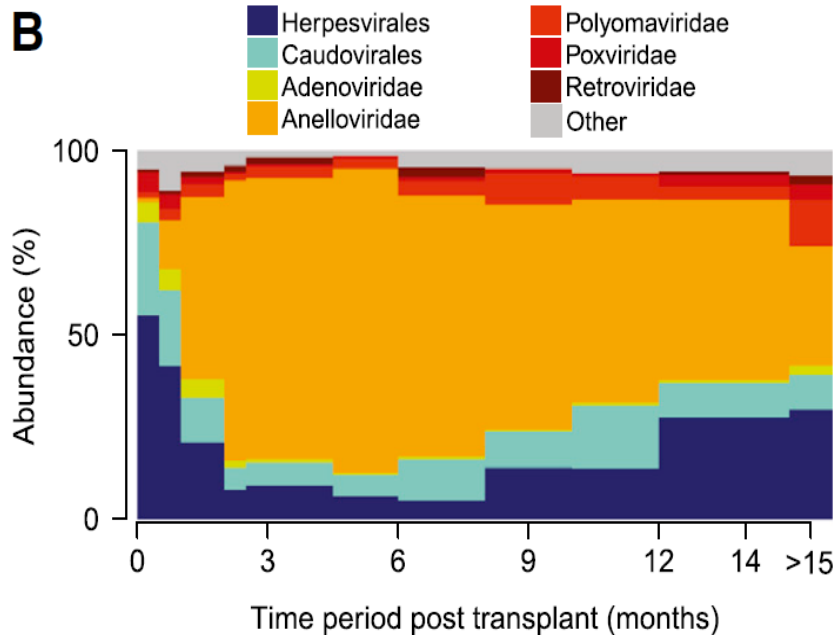


Temporal Response of the Human Virome to Immunosuppression and Antiviral Therapy

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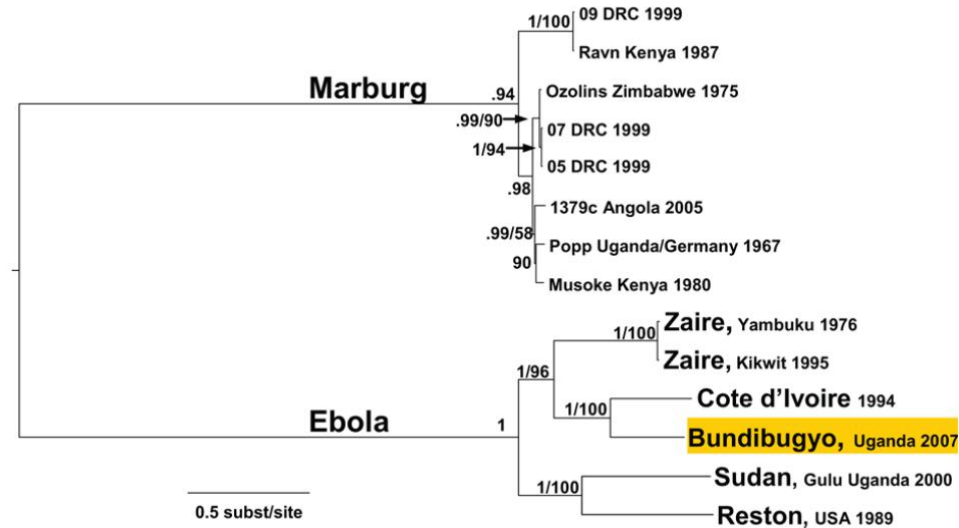
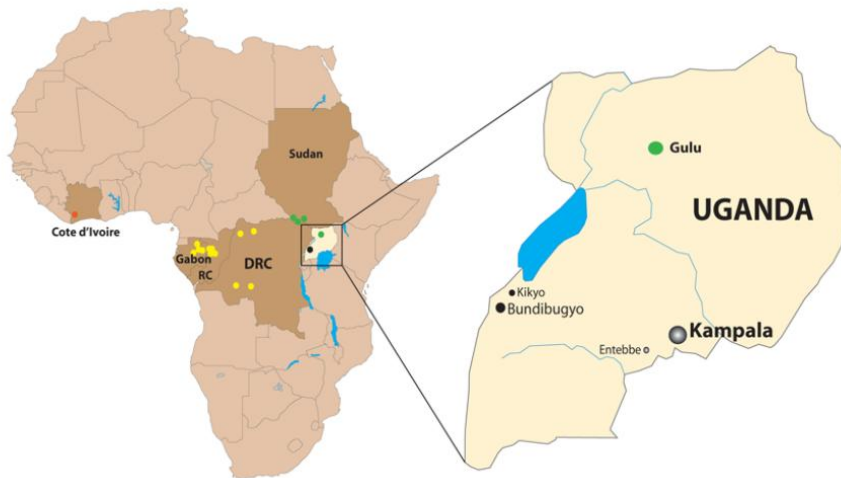
- marked virome composition dynamics at the onset of the therapy
- total viral load increases with immunosuppression
- the bacterial component of the microbiome remains largely unaffected.



Newly Discovered Ebola Virus Associated with Hemorrhagic Fever Outbreak in Uganda

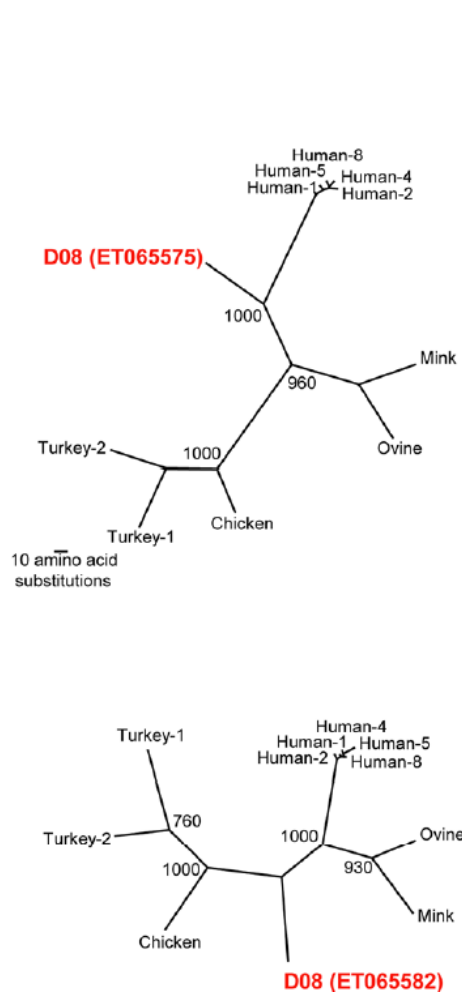
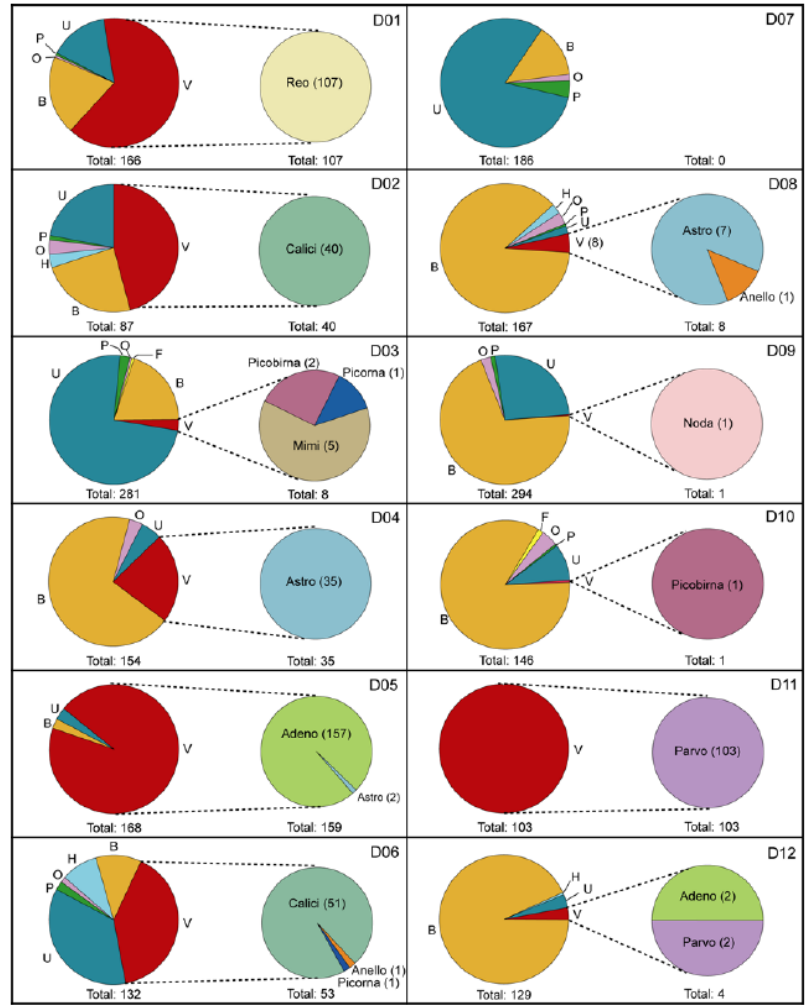


Jonathan S. Towner¹, Tara K. Sealy¹, Marina L. Khristova², César G. Albariño¹, Sean Conlan³, Serena A. Reeder¹, Phenix-Lan Quan³, W. Ian Lipkin³, Robert Downing⁴, Jordan W. Tappero⁴, Samuel Okware⁵, Julius Lutwama⁶, Barnabas Bakamutumaho⁶, John Kayiwa⁶, James A. Comer¹, Pierre E. Rollin¹, Thomas G. Ksiazek¹, Stuart T. Nichol^{1*}

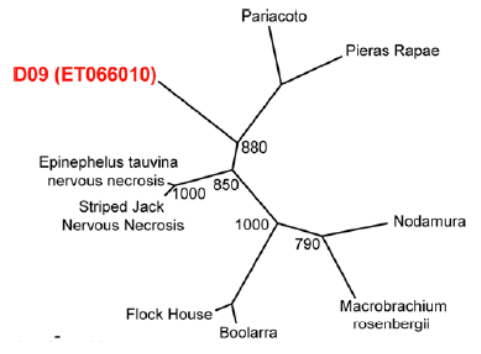


Metagenomic Analysis of Human Diarrhea: Viral Detection and Discovery

Stacy R. Finkbeiner^{1,2*}, Adam F. Allred^{1,2*}, Phillip I. Tarr³, Eileen J. Klein⁴, Carl D. Kirkwood⁵, David Wang^{1,2*}



Phylogenetic analysis of highly divergent astrovirus-like sequence reads and nodavirus-like sequence reads



PLoSpathogen, 2008

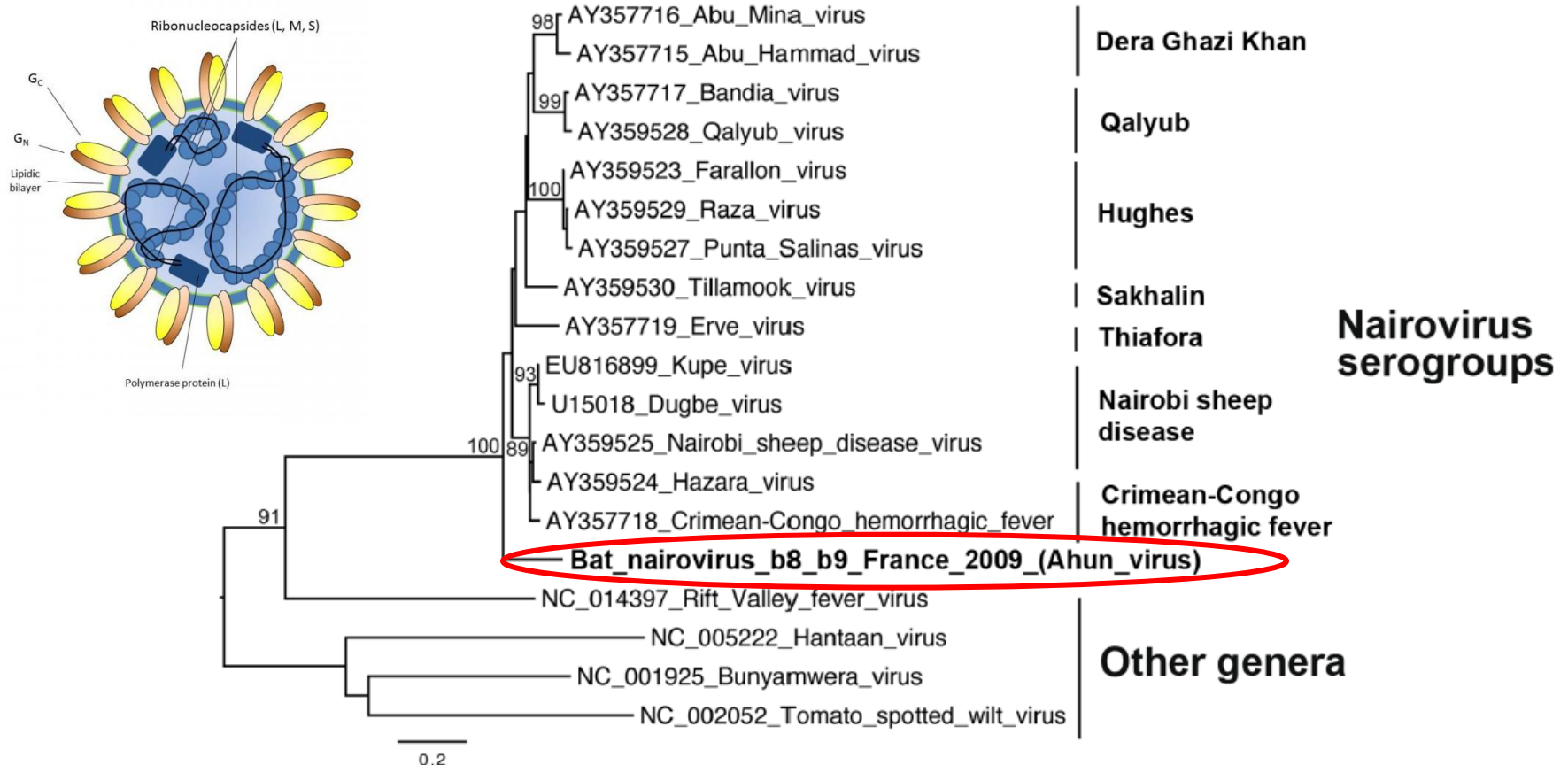
Bats: a Pandora's box for emerging viruses



A Preliminary Study of Viral Metagenomics of French Bat Species in Contact with Humans: Identification of New Mammalian Viruses

Laurent Dacheux^{1*}, Minerva Cervantes-Gonzalez¹, Ghislaine Guigon², Jean-Michel Thiberge², Mathias Vandenbergert², Corinne Maufrais³, Valérie Caro^{2,9}, Hervé Bourhy^{1,9}

Among several new viruses identified, the first bat naivirus



A Strategy To Estimate Unknown Viral Diversity in Mammals

mBio, 2013

Simon J. Anthony,^{a,b} Jonathan H. Epstein,^b Kris A. Murray,^b Isamara Navarrete-Macias,^a Carlos M. Zambrana-Torrel,^b Alexander Solovyov,^a Rafael Ojeda-Flores,^c Nicole C. Arrigo,^a Ariful Islam,^b Shahneaz Ali Khan,^d Parvize Hosseini,^b Tiffany L. Bogich,^{e,f} Kevin J. Olival,^b Maria D. Sanchez-Leon,^{a,b} William B. Karesh,^b Tracey Goldstein,^g Stephen P. Luby,^h Stephen S. Morse,^{g,i} Jonna A. K. Mazet,^g Peter Daszak,^b W. Ian Lipkin^a

***...there are a minimum of
320,000 mammalian viruses
awaiting discovery...***

Presentation outline

- Different NGS approaches
 - ✓ Unbiased (shotgun)
 - ✓ AmpliSeq

- Metagenomics

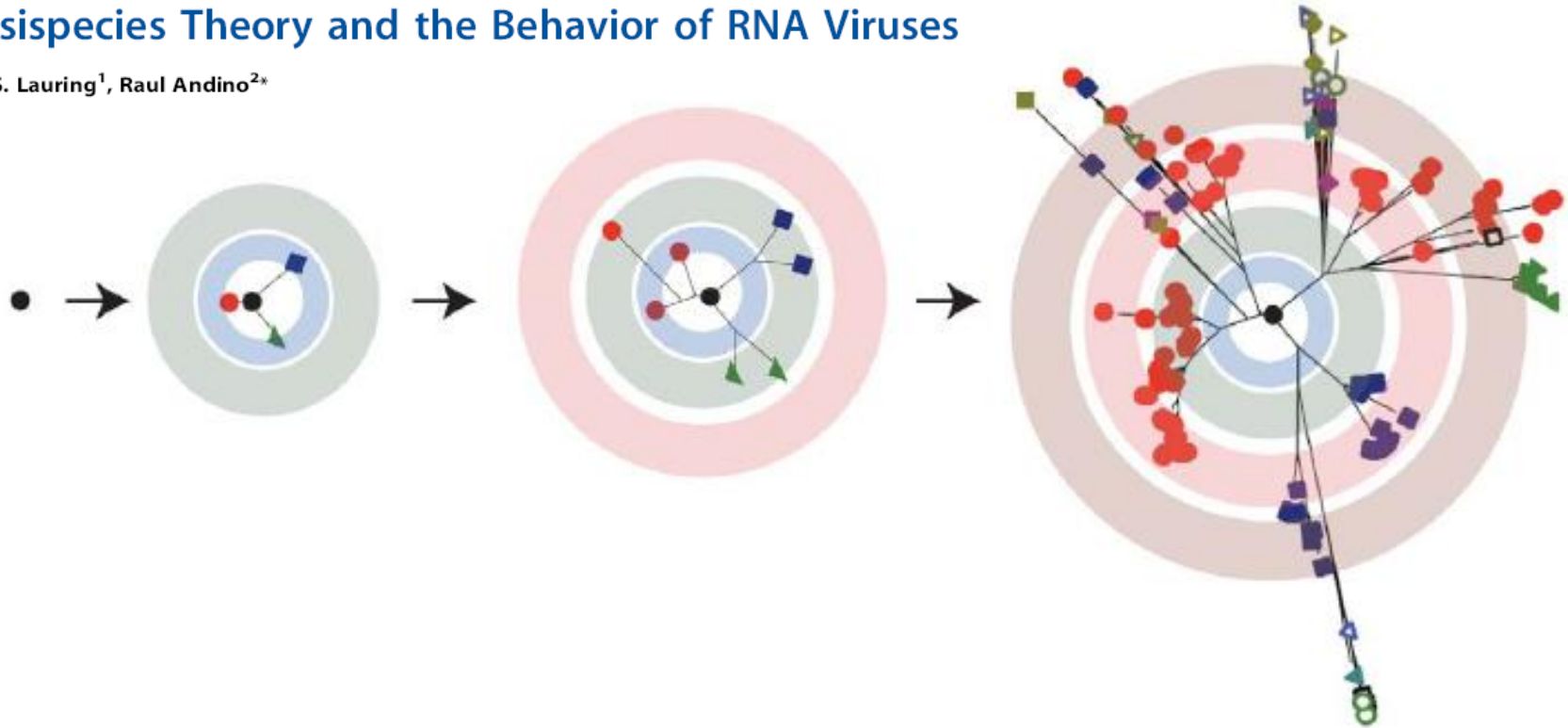
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 - HIV
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Review

Quasispecies Theory and the Behavior of RNA Viruses

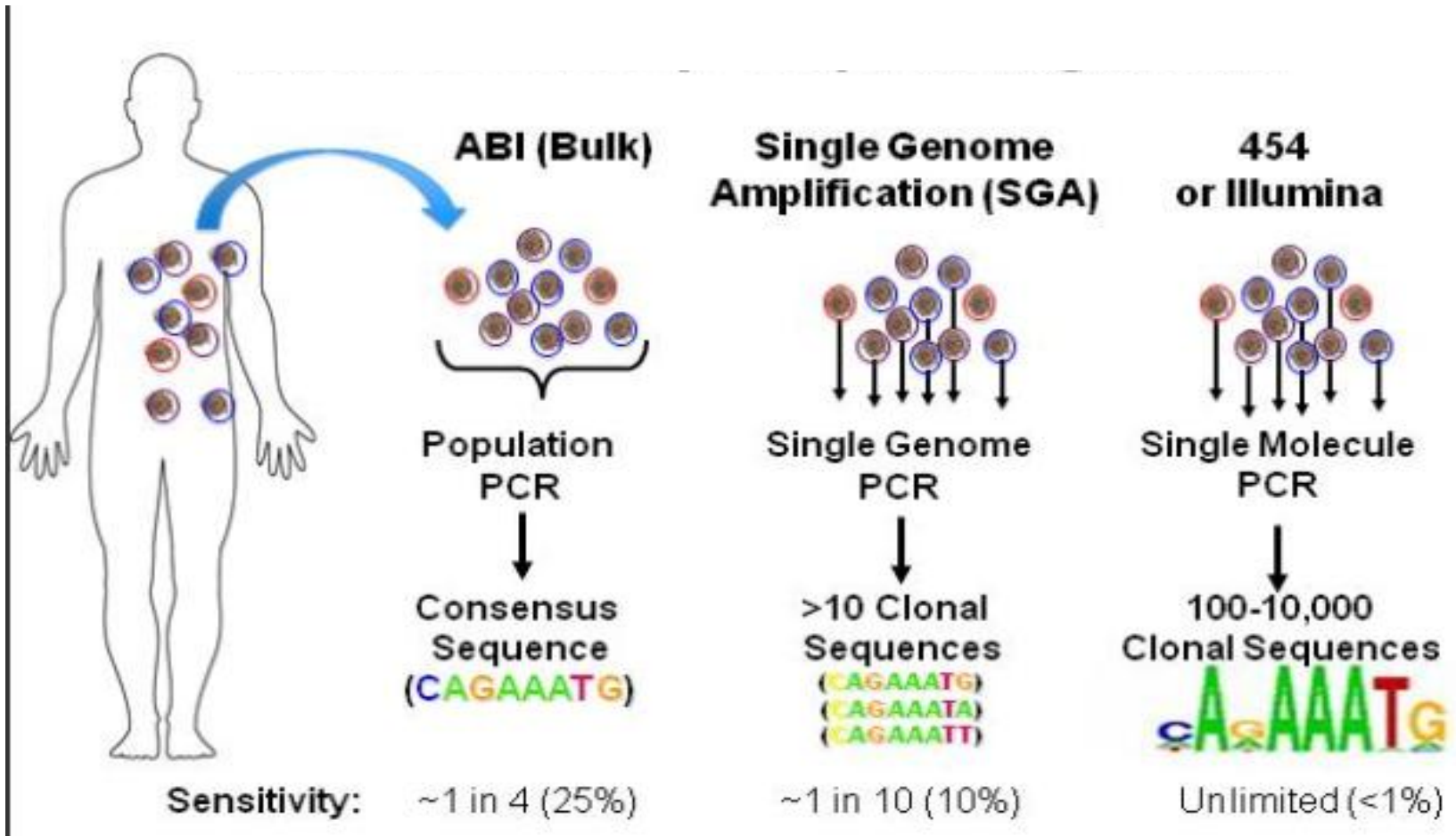
Adam S. Lauring¹, Raul Andino^{2*}



RNA viruses: error prone nature of the RNA-dependent RNA polymerase, 7×10^{-4} to 5.4×10^{-3} mutations per site per infectious cycle

Hepadnaviruses (RT-dependent): mutation rate 100-1000 times lower than RNA viruses, but about 100 x than other DNA viruses

Sequencing approaches to the study of quasispecies



Presentation outline

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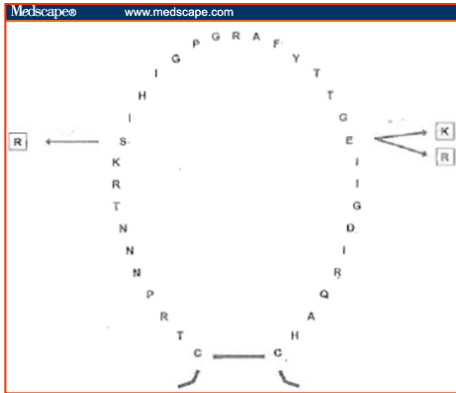
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 - ✓ HIV tropism
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 - HIV
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Co-receptor usage predicted by Position Specific Score Matrices (PSSM) of variants present in viral quasispecies

V3 sequence is the main determinant of HIV tropism



Web PSSM

Enter your Email address to receive result via Email (Optional):

Enter your FASTA-formatted sequences (amino acid sequences of the V3 loop of envelope gene):

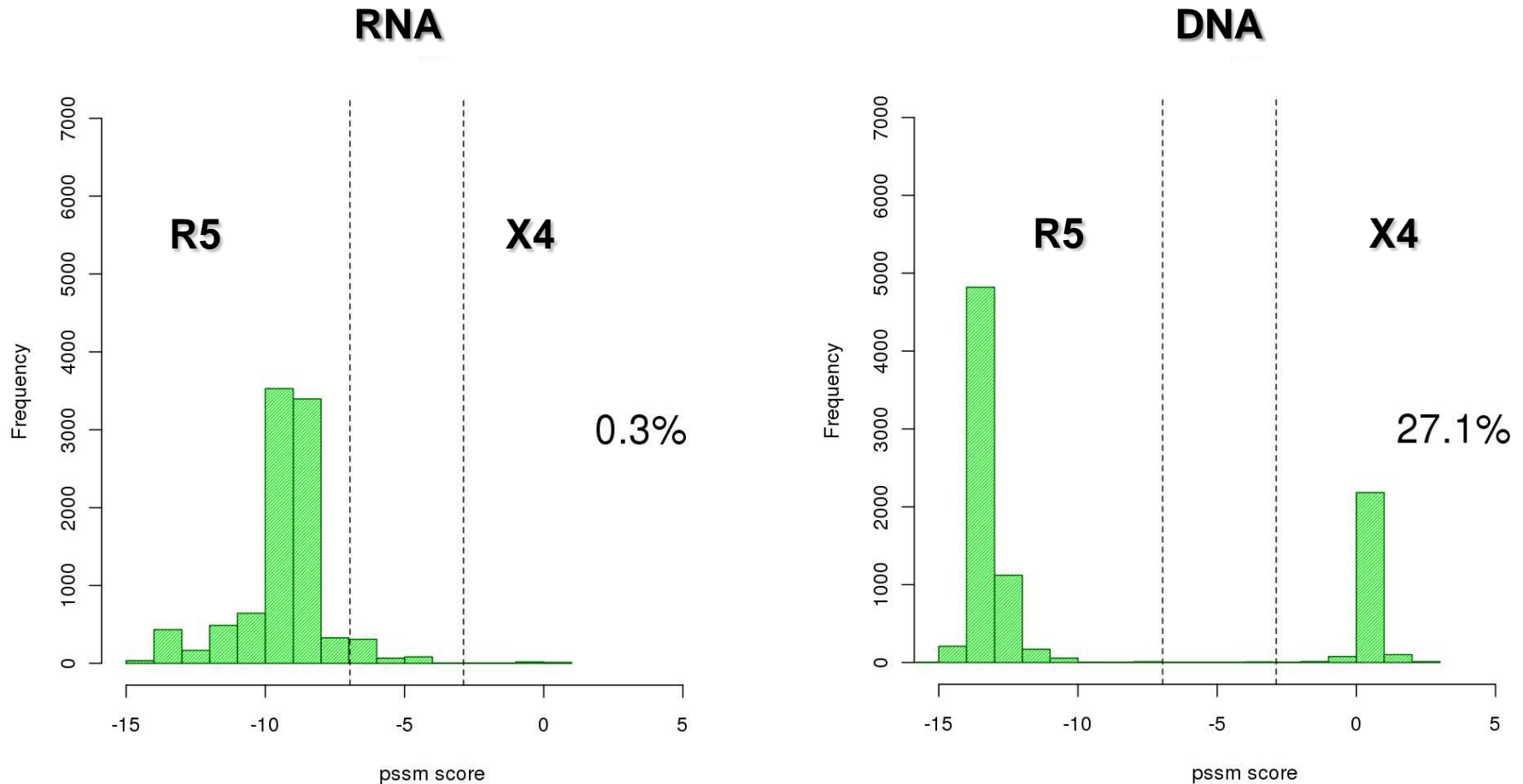
Or upload sequence fasta file (V3 loop amino acid sequences):

Choose your [matrix](#):
 subtype B: x4r5 sinsi
 subtype C: sinsi

	score	pred	geno	pos .chg	net .chg	reads	X4%
CTR-PNNNTR -KSISL---G PGRAFYATGD IVGNIRQAHC	-10,48	0	SD	6	5	3	0,4
CTR-PNNNTR -KSITL---G PGRAFYTTGQ IIGDIRKAHC	-8,03	0	SQ	7	6	3	0,4
CTR-PSNNTR -KSITL---G PGRAFYATGD IIGDIRQHR	-10,82	0	SD	7	5	2	0,27
CTR-PSNNTR -KSITL---G PGRAFYATGD IIGDIRQAHC	-12,12	0	SD	6	4	110	14,82
CTR-PSNNTR -KSINI---G PGSAWYATGD IIGDIRQAHC	-14,42	0	SD	5	3	34	4,58
CTR-PNSNTR -KSITL---G PGRAFYATGD IIGNIRQAHC	-10,12	0	SD	6	5	2	0,27
CTR-PSNNTR -KSIRI---G PGSAFYATGD IIGDIRQAHC	-11,41	0	SD	6	4	19	2,56
CTR-PSNNTR -KSISI---G PGSAWYATGD IIGDIRQAHC	-12,89	0	SD	5	3	10	1,35
CTR-PNNNTR -KSIRIQR-G PGRAFVTIGK I-GNMRQAHC	0,71	1	SK	8	8	112	15,09
CTR-PNNNTR -KSITL---G PGRAFYATGN IIGNIRQAHC	-8,89	0	SN	6	6	2	0,27
CTR-PNNNTR -KSITL---G PGRAFYATGD VIGNIRQAHC	-10,28	0	SD	6	5	2	0,27
CTR-PNNNTR -KSITL---G PGKVYYTTGQ IVGDIRQAHC	-5,32	0	SQ	6	5	3	0,4
CTR-PNNNTR -KSITL---G PGRAFYATGD IIGDIRQAHC	-11,61	0	SD	6	4	3	0,4
CTR-PNNNTM -KSITL---G PGRAFYTTGQ IIGDIRQAHC	-9,03	0	SQ	5	4	17	2,29
RTR-PNNNTR -KSITL---G PGRAFYATGD IIGNIRQAHC	-9,49	0	SD	7	6	5	0,6

1 predicts X4 or R5X4 phenotype and 0 predicts R5 phenotype

UDPS allows detailed description of quasispecies tropism in both plasma viral RNA and proviral DNA

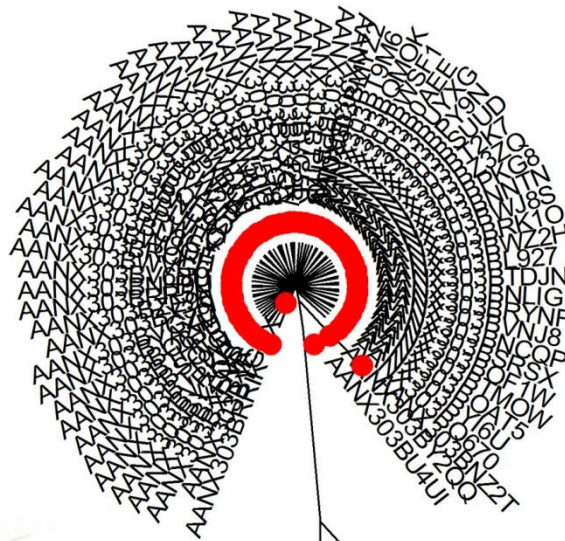


Vertical lines (-2.88 and -6.96) : 95th and 5th percentiles for X4 and R5

Score of reference strains: R5 BaL = -12.96

X4 HXB2= +3.47

**Pt.4
after 2 years
on HAART**



Retrovirology

Published: 12 February 2009
Retrovirology 2009, 6:15 doi:10.1186/1742-4690-6-15



Massively parallel pyrosequencing highlights minority variants in the HIV-1 env quasispecies deriving from lymphomonocyte sub-populations

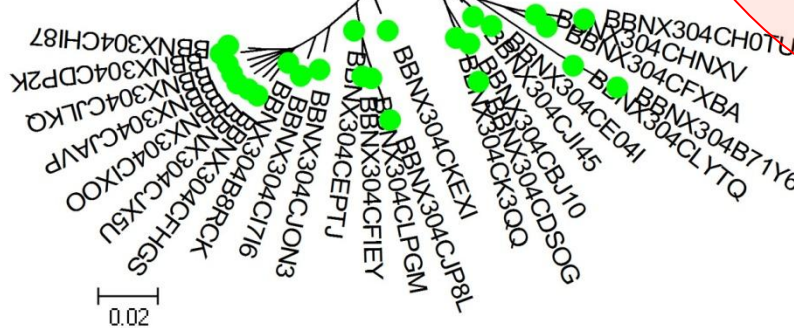
Gabriella Rozera¹, Isabella Abbate^{*1}, Alessandro Bruselles¹, Crhysoula Vlassi², Gianpiero D'Offizi², Pasquale Narciso², Giovanni Chillemi³, Mattia Prosperi¹, Giuseppe Ippolito⁴ and Maria R Capobianchi¹



**Median score in
Monocytes: -11.60 (R5)
Lymphocytes: - 8.43 (R5)**

**Frequency: 4.2%
Score: +3.76 (X4)**

Reference	Score
R5 BaL	-12.96
X4 HXB2	+3.47



● Provirus CD36 T0
● Provirus CD26 T0

HIV-1 RNA V3 quasispecies and co-receptor usage in acute patients according to need of early cART

cART	CD4 cells/ul	HIV RNA Log cp/ml	% pts ** with X4	X4 * Log cp/ml	Diversity* subst/site
Yes n=10	323 (191-809)	5.4 (4.0-7.9)	60	3.65 (<2.7-3.50)	0.063 (0.004-0.38)
Not n=10	700 (451-1251)	5.0 (4.0-6.0)	40	2.70 (<2-3.50)	0.007 (0.004-0.11)
p	0.002	NS	NS	0.009	0.019

*median (range)

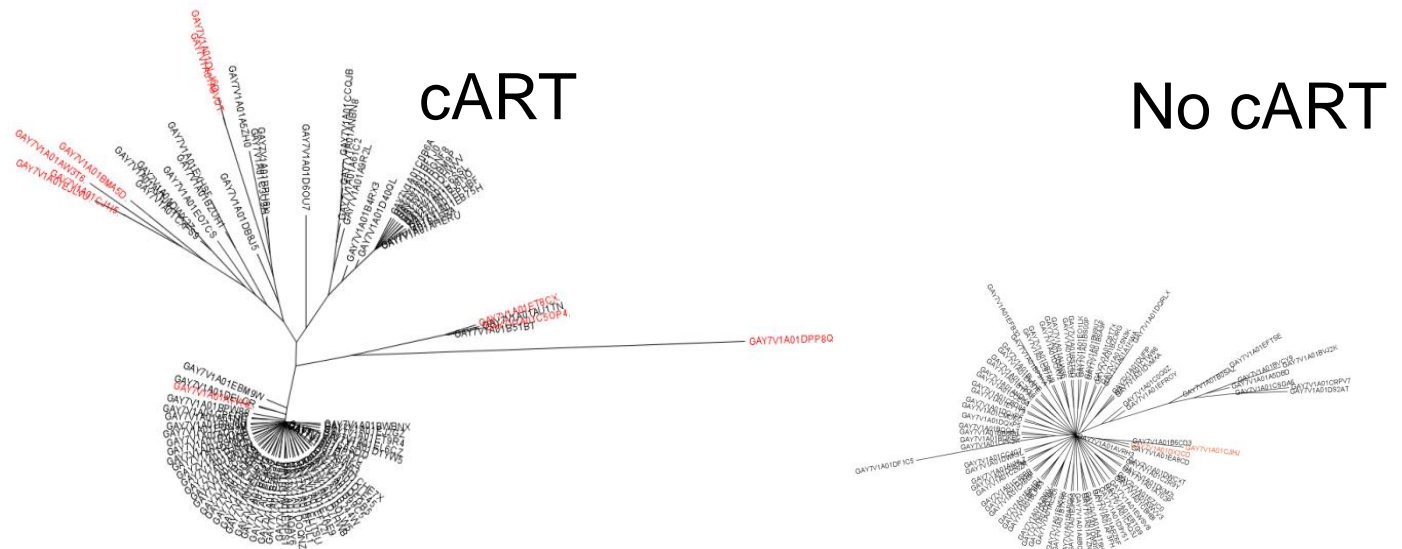
**>0.3%

HIV-1 RNA V3 quasispecies and co-receptor usage in acute patients according to need of early cART

cART	CD4 cells/ul	HIV RNA Log cp/ml	% pts ** with X4	X4 * Log cp/ml	Diversity* subst/site
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Not n=10	700 (451-1251)	5.0 (4.0-6.0)	40	2.70 (<2-3.50)	0.007 (0.004-0.11)
p	0.002	NS	NS	0.009	0.019

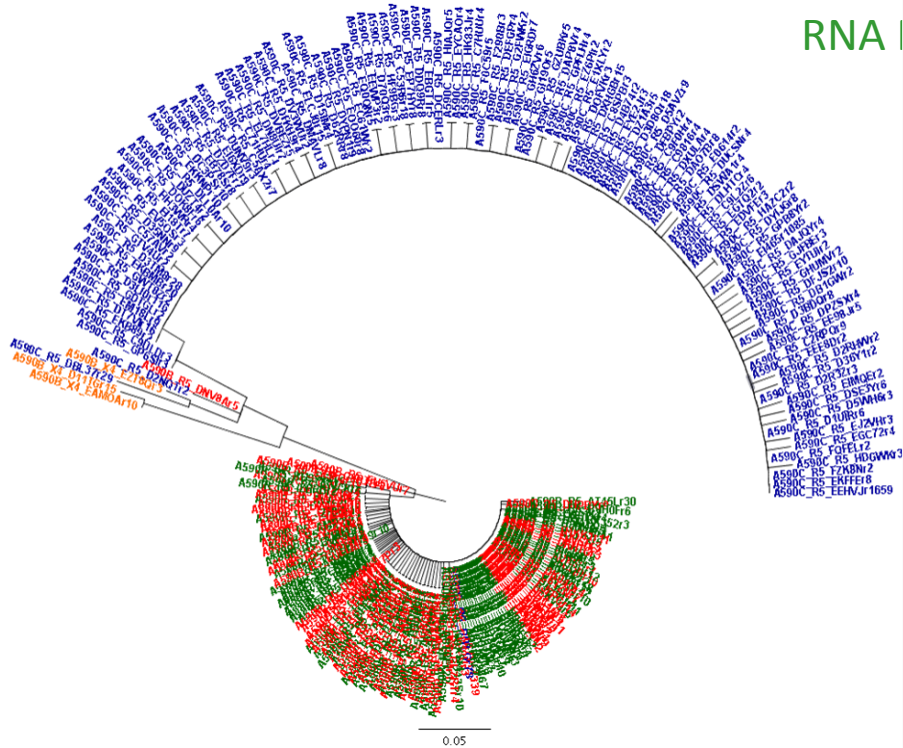
* median (range)

** >0.3%



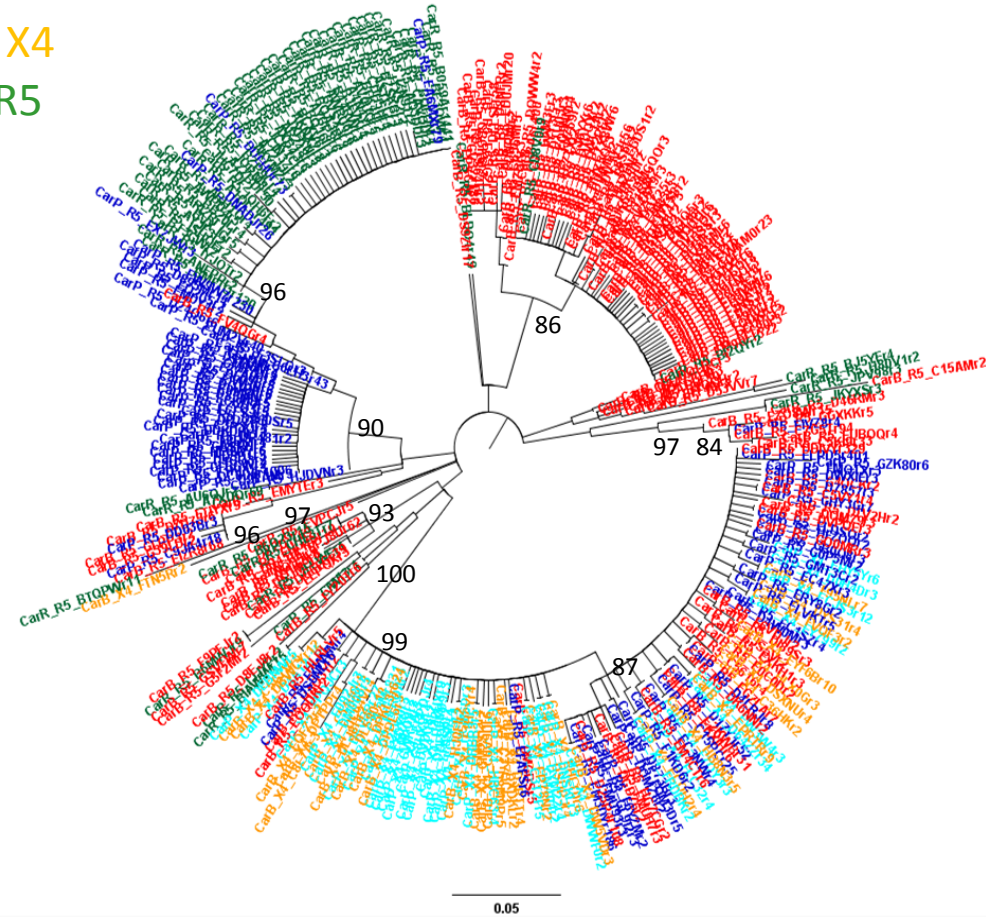
HIV compartmentalization during primary infection (V3 env)

primary



PBMC R5
 PBMC X4
 GALT R5
 GALT X4
 RNA R5

chronic



Bootstrap > 80

Presentation outline

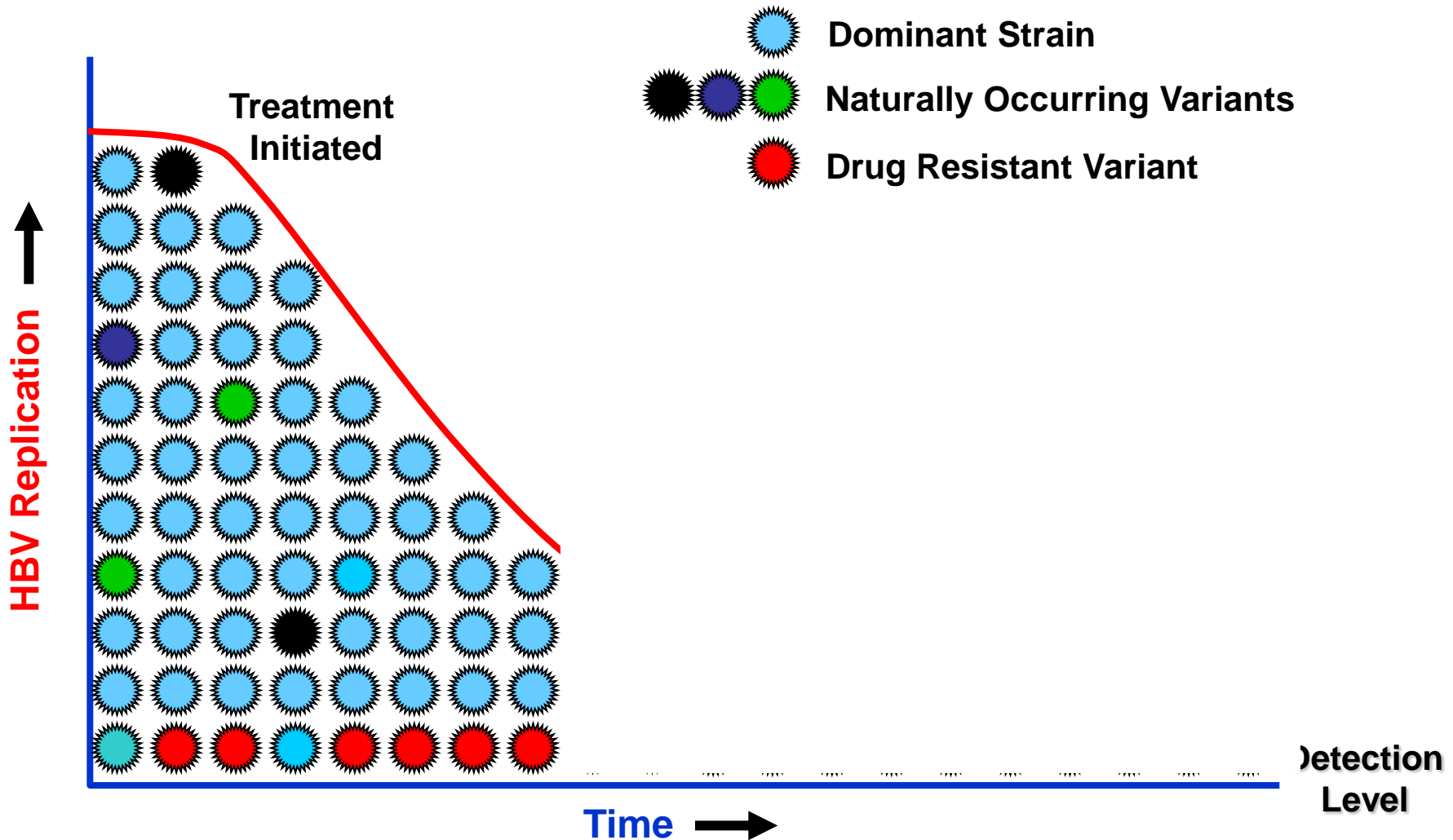
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 - ✓ AmpliSeq

- Metagenomics

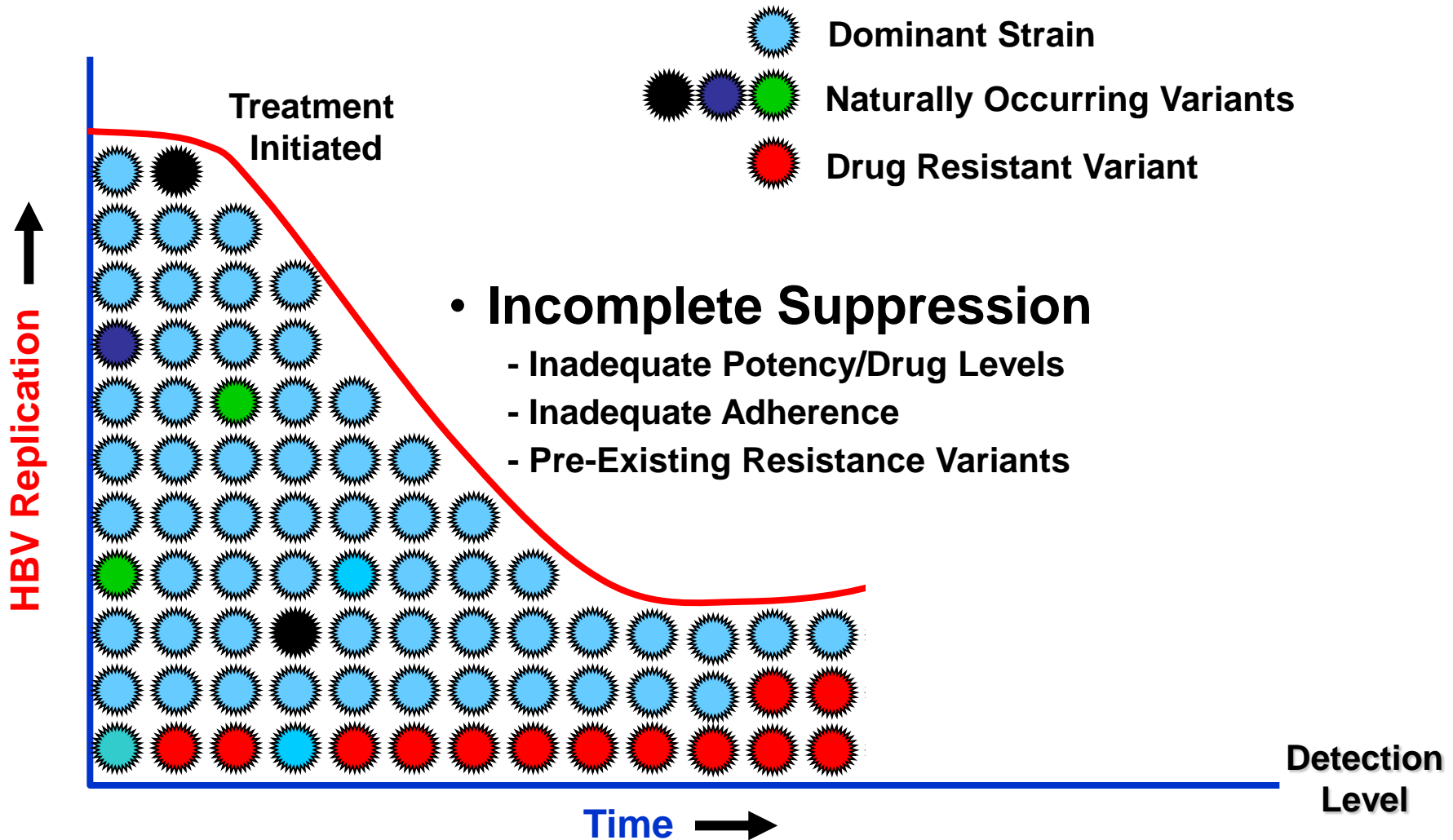
- Viral quasispecies and minority genomes
 - ✓ HIV tropism
 - ✓ Implications for resistance
 - HIV
 - HBV
 - HCV



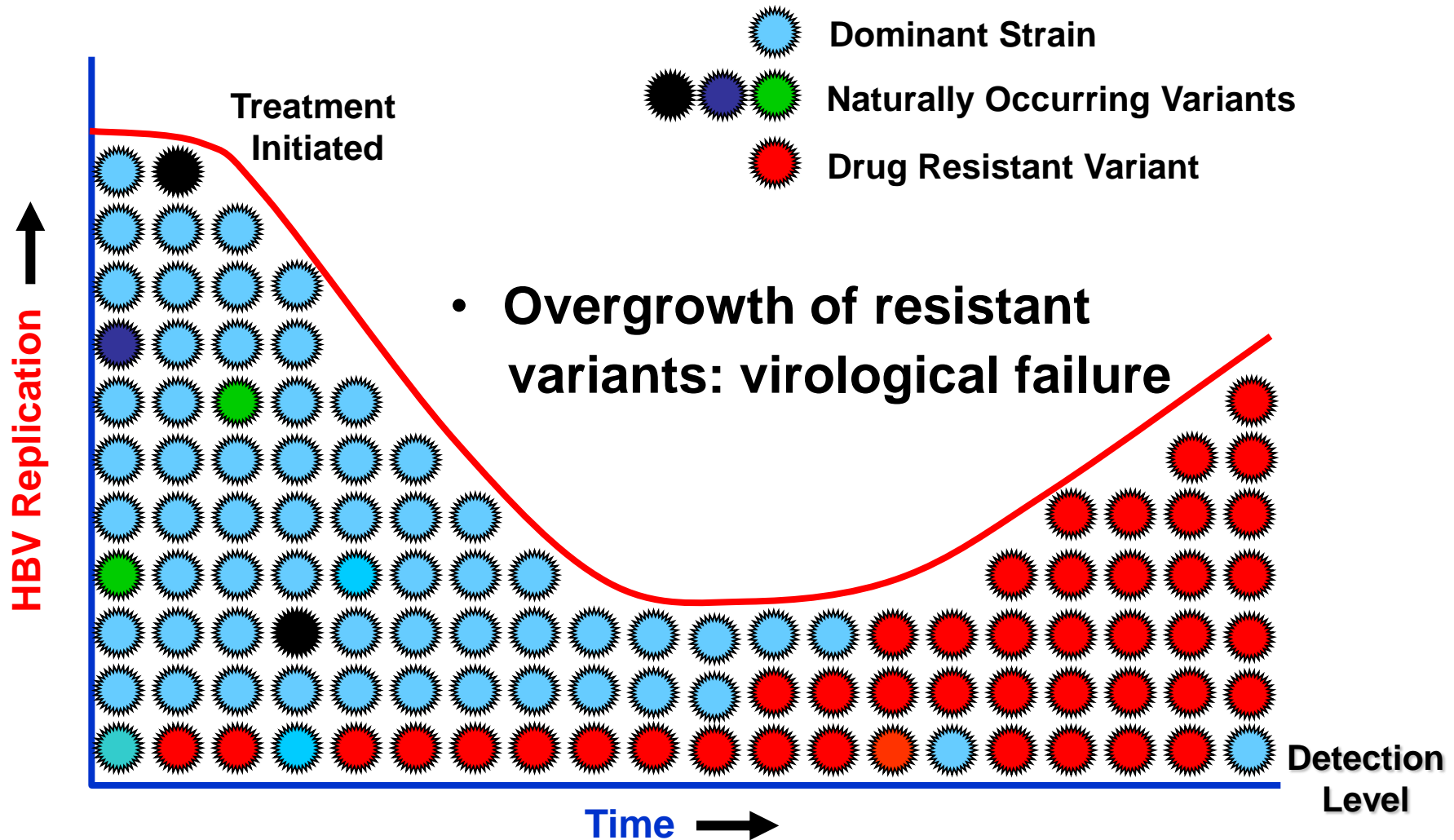
Incomplete suppression of virus replication leads to selection of mutants



Incomplete suppression of virus replication leads to selection of mutants



Incomplete suppression of virus replication leads to selection of mutants



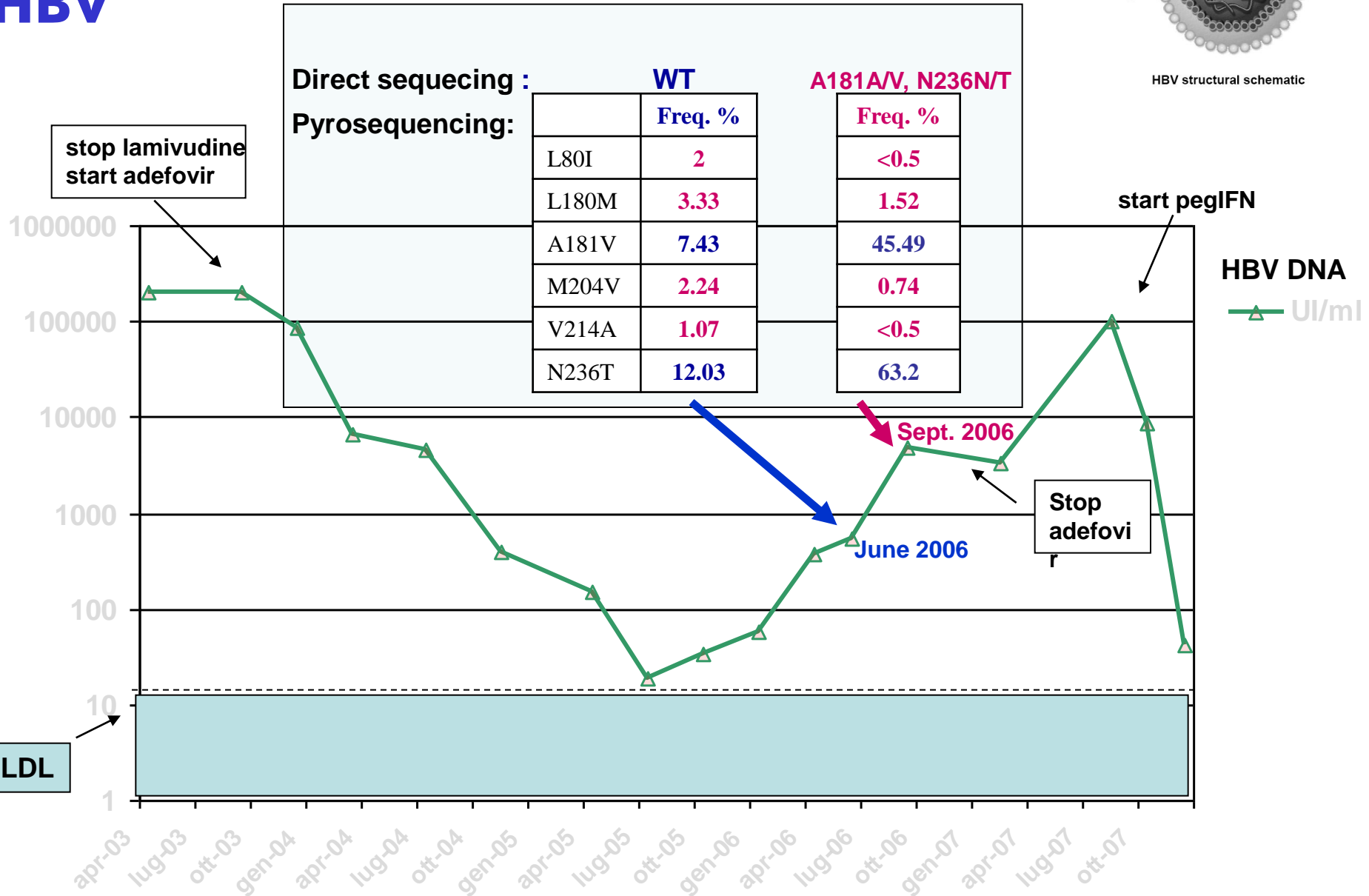
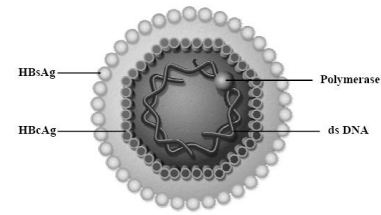
Use of Massively Parallel Ultradeep Pyrosequencing To Characterize the Genetic Diversity of Hepatitis B Virus in Drug-Resistant and Drug-Naive Patients and To Detect Minor Variants in Reverse Transcriptase and Hepatitis B S Antigen^{∇†}

Mariacarmela Solmone, Donatella Vincenti, Mattia Carlo Felice Prosperi, Alessandro Bruselles, Giuseppe Ippolito, and Maria Rosaria Capobianchi*

National Institute for Infectious Diseases Lazzaro Spallanzani, Rome, Italy



NGS and HBV

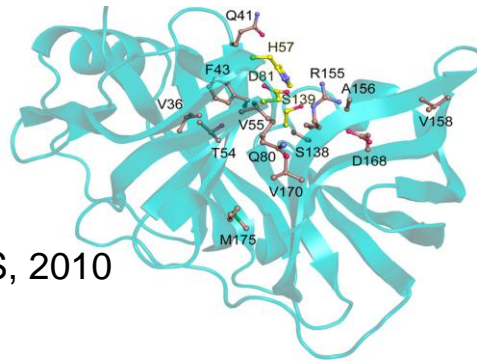
Dynamics of HBV resistance mutations



Short communication

Extent of HCV NS3 protease variability and resistance-associated mutations assessed by next generation sequencing in HCV monoinfected and HIV/HCV coinfecting patients

Barbara Bartolini, Emanuela Giombini, Paola Zaccaro, Marina Selleri, Gabriella Rozera, Isabella Abbate, Ubaldo Visco Comandini, Giuseppe Ippolito, Mariacarmela Solmone, Maria R. Capobianchi  





NS3 positions
analysed in detail

Romano et al. PNAS, 2010

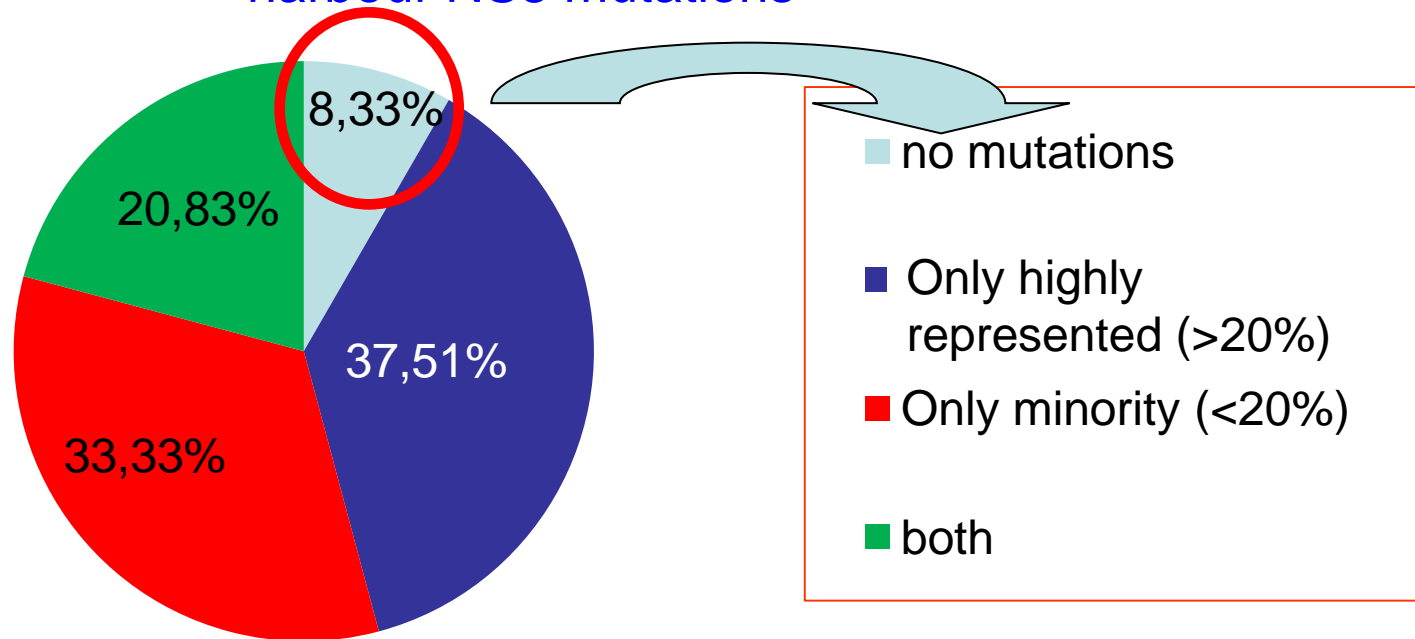
Amino acid position	16	36	39	41	43	54	55	56	80	107	109	132	138	155	156	158	163	168	170	175
WT amino acid	C	V	A	Q	F	T	V	Y	Q	V	R	V	S	R	A	V	V	D	V	M
RAM	S	A G L M	V	R	C S I V	S A A	A	H	K R H G L	I	K	V	T	K T M S I N Q G L	S F I	I	L	A E H V Y G I	A A T Y G I	L

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The vast majority of HCV naive patients harbour NS3 mutations



HCV resistance testing is still under scrutiny

- However, there is no agreement on the usefulness of performing resistance testing prior to initiate DAA-based therapy
- Even the use of resistance testing in failing cases is questioned, for a number of reasons
 - ✓ not all virological failures are accounted for by the emergence of resistant variants
 - ✓ the resistant variants rapidly decline (although not always disappear) after treatment stop
 - ✓ the availability of different classes of drugs, and their combined use, may achieve an enormous rising of the genetic barrier to antiviral resistance, overcoming this problem

NGS may unravel viral dynamics in DAA failure and help to address this issue

NGS offers significant advantages for the application to clinical microbiology. At present, its use is mainly limited by

- high cost,
- bioinformatic analysis bottleneck,
- clinical validation

Work in progress

Paris, May 1888





I. Abbate
G. Rozera
B. Bartolini

GS FLX experiments
HIV studies

S. Menzo
M. Solmone
D. Vincenti

HBV studies

E. Giombini
M. Selleri

Bioinformatics

Clinical
Division

G. D'Offizi
U. Visco-Comandini

Management of
patients



A. Desideri
G. Chillemi
T. Biagini

IT and software
development