



HHS Public Access

Author manuscript

J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr. Author manuscript; available in PMC 2020 January 28.

Published in final edited form as:

J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr. 2008 July 01; 48(3): 263–271. doi:10.1097/QAI.0b013e31816fdc5f.

Host Genetic Influences on Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy Efficacy and AIDS-Free Survival

Sher L. Hendrickson, PhD^{*}, Lisa P. Jacobson, MS, ScD[†], George W. Nelson, PhD[‡], John P. Phair, MD[§], James Lautenberger, PhD^{*}, Randall C. Johnson, MPH[‡], Lawrence Kingsley, DrPH^{||}, Joseph B. Margolick, MD, PhD[¶], Roger Detels, MS, MD[#], James J. Goedert, MD^{**}, Stephen J. O'Brien, PhD^{*}

^{*} Laboratory of Genomic Diversity, National Cancer Institute, Frederick, MD

[†] Department of Epidemiology, Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD

[‡] Laboratory of Genomic Diversity, Science Applications International Corporation—Frederick, Inc., National Cancer Institute—Frederick, Frederick, MD

[§] Division of Infectious Diseases, Feinberg School of Medicine, Northwestern University, Chicago, IL

^{||} Department of Infectious Diseases and Microbiology, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA

[¶] Department of Molecular Microbiology and Immunology, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD

[#] University of California, UCLA Schools of Public Health and Medicine, Los Angeles, CA

^{**} Viral Epidemiology Branch, National Cancer Institute, Rockville, MD

Summary

We studied the influence of AIDS restriction genes (ARGs) *CCR5-32*, *CCR2-64I*, *SDF1-3'A*, *IL10-5'A*, *CX3CR1-V249I*, *CX3CR1-T280M*, and *MDR1-C3435T* and haplotypes of the *CCR5 PI* promoter and RANTES variants *-403A*, *In1.1C*, *3'222C*, and *-28 G* among HIV-1 infected patients on highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) in the Multicenter AIDS Cohort Study (MACS) and the Multicenter Hemophilia Cohort Study (MHCS). Our results indicate that several ARGs also influence therapy efficacy (ie, the success in viral suppression) and subsequent progression to AIDS while on HAART. *CCR5-32* decreased time to viral suppression (<200 HIV RNA copies/mL, relative hazard [RH] = 1.40; *P* = 0.008) and was protective against AIDS (RH = 0.11; *P* = <0.0001), whereas the *CCR5 PI* haplotype was associated with delayed viral suppression (RNA <50 copies/mL, odds ratio [OR] = 0.65; *P* = 0.03) and accelerated time to AIDS (RH = 2.68; *P* = 0.02). *SDF1-3'A* viral suppression (OR = 0.61; *P* = 0.02) and accelerated AIDS

Correspondence to: Sher Hendrickson, PhD, National Cancer Institute, Frederick, MD 21702–1201 (hendricksons@mail.nih.gov) or Stephen J. O'Brien, PhD, Chief, Laboratory of Genomic Diversity, National Cancer Institute, Frederick, MD 21702–1201 (obrien@nciferf.gov).

None of the authors in this manuscript have commercial or other associations that pose a conflict of interest. The content of this publication does not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of Health and Human Services, nor does mention of trade names, commercial products, or organizations imply endorsement by the US Government.

(RH = 3.18; $P=0.009$). Accelerated AIDS progression was also observed with the *RANTES* haplotype carrying *RANTES-11C* and *RANTES-3' 222C* ($P=0.005$ to 0.007). In contrast, the *RANTES* haplotype *H1*, which lacks suspected deleterious single-nucleotide polymorphisms, was protective against AIDS. *CX₃CR1-V249I* seemed to accelerate viral suppression (RNA <50 copies/mL, OR = 1.27; $P=0.01$). ARG influence after HAART suggests residual HIV-1 replication, and spread continues even in patients successfully suppressing detectable viral RNA.

Keywords

AIDS; AIDS restriction gene; highly active antiretroviral therapy; single-nucleotide polymorphism

Highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) has been shown to decrease AIDS incidence, sequelae, and mortality markedly among HIV-infected individuals.¹ However, replication-competent virus can be isolated from patients receiving HAART whose plasma viral loads have been clinically undetectable for years,² resulting in viral rebound,^{3–5} emergence of drug-resistant strains,^{6,7} and progression to AIDS in many patients.⁸ Although multiple clinical factors influence HAART efficacy, including adherence, regimen, and disease stage at initiation, host genetics likely play an important role in treatment success.

AIDS restriction genes (ARGs) are genes with polymorphisms that influence HIV-1 infection and AIDS progression in untreated patients.^{9–16} It would be important to establish whether these polymorphisms continue to have an effect on progression once a person starts HAART. Specific haplotypes of the human leukocyte antigen (HLA) complex, which is associated with AIDS progression in untreated patients,¹⁷ have been linked to potentially fatal hypersensitivity to abacavir, a nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI) used in some HAART regimens.^{18,19} Previous studies of viral suppression and CD4 T-cell response to HAART have suggested that the positive and negative effects of *CCR5-32* and the *CCR5 PI* promoter haplotype, respectively, observed before therapy, continue during HAART.^{4,20–22} In the case of *CCR2-64I*, however, no strong influence has been reported in a number of post-HAART studies,^{4,21,23–25} with the exception of a single study.²⁶ Furthermore, there are inconsistencies between post-HAART studies, as for *CX₃CR1*^{24,27} and *SDF1 (3' A)*.^{23,24,28} The role of *SDF1-3' A* in AIDS progression is complex, perhaps influencing the transition from the R5-tropic to more virulent X4-tropic viral pathways in untreated late-stage patients.²⁹ This is potentially relevant to the HAART era because the R5-X4 transition of HIV-1 usually coincides with a rapid depletion of CD4 T lymphocytes, a common indicator for HAART initiation.

Other genes with polymorphisms that influence AIDS progression have not yet been studied in patients receiving HAART. Interleukin (IL)-10 upregulates major histocompatibility complex (MHC) classes I and II and production of immunomodulatory cytokines. *IL10-5' A* is associated with more rapid AIDS progression,^{30,31} but its role in HAART is unknown. *RANTES* variants, including *-403A*, *-28G*, *3' 222C*, and *In1.1C*, influence R5 HIV-1 viral infection^{32,33} and AIDS progression before HAART through the CCR5-mediated pathway.^{10,34,35} Serum levels of *RANTES* significantly increase during HAART treatment³⁶;

however, the influence of host genetic variability in RANTES on HAART efficacy has not been studied.

In addition to genes associated with AIDS progression, variability of non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NNRTI) and protease inhibitor (PI) plasma drug levels among patients receiving HAART suggests there may be genetic differences in drug metabolism that could lead to poor efficacy.³⁷ One polymorphism in the multidrug resistance gene *MDR1-C3435T* alters gene activity and intestinal absorption of PI drugs.³⁸ Plasma levels of antiretroviral drugs influence their efficacy^{39,40}; however, cohort studies have been inconclusive on the effects of *MDR1-C3435T* on HAART success.^{41–44}

Herein, we examined genotype and haplotype associations of 6 genes known to influence AIDS progression in untreated patients, including the polymorphisms *CCR5-32*, *CCR2-64I*, *SDF1-3' A*, *CX₃CR1-V249I*, *CX₃CR1-T280M*, and *IL10-5' A*; the *CCR5 PI* haplotype (+.PI.); and 4 *RANTES* haplotypes based on variants *-403A*, *-28G*, *3' 222C*, and *In1.IC*, among patients receiving HAART in the Multicenter AIDS Cohort Study (MACS) and the Multicenter Hemophilia Cohort Study (MHCS). In addition, we evaluated *MDR1-C3435T* because of its possible role in drug metabolism. Our goal was to detect measurable genetic associations with 3 outcomes of HAART: (1) HIV-1 suppression, (2) AIDS progression, and (3) CD4 cell count trajectory.

METHODS

Clinical Data

Data for this study were collected from European-American men in the MACS and the MHCS. The MACS is an ongoing prospective study of HIV-1 infection among homosexual and bisexual men conducted at sites in Baltimore, Chicago, Pittsburgh, and Los Angeles. History and methods of data collection in the cohort have been described elsewhere.⁴⁵ The MHCS is a study of persons with hemophilia who were infected with HIV through contaminated plasma clotting factor therapy.⁴⁶ Our study was limited to European Americans to avoid confounding with racial background.

HAART was defined as (1) 2 or more NRTIs in combination with at least 1 PI or 1 NNRTI; (2) 1 NRTI in combination with at least 1 PI and at least 1 NNRTI (6%); (3) a regimen containing ritonavir and saquinavir in combination with 1 NRTI and no NNRTIs; and (4) an abacavir- or tenofovir-containing regimen of 3 or more NRTIs in the absence of PIs and NNRTIs. Combinations of zidovudine (AZT) and stavudine (d4T) with a PI or an NNRTI were not considered HAART.⁴⁷ Patients in the MHCS initiated HAART between 1995 and 1999, and data collection concluded in 2000. In the MACS, the date of initiating HAART was defined as the midpoint between the last visit without HAART and the first visit at which HAART drugs had been administered. Only patients with <1 year between these visits were included in the study. The MACS estimated HAART start dates were between 1995 and 2003; however, 95% of the MACS participants were enrolled by the end of 2000, the end of the MHCS study. MACS data collection for the current study ended in 2003.

Genotyping

Genotyping was done using the TaqMan Assay (Perkin-Elmer, Wattham, MA) in an ABI Prism 7700 Sequence detector (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA), with the exception of *RANTES-3' 222C*, which was identified by polymerase chain reaction restriction fragment length polymorphism (PCR-RFLP).¹⁰ *CCR5 PI* promoter haplotype (+.*PI*+) was defined as the presence of single- nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) *CCR5-627C* in the absence of *CCR264I* and *CCR5- 32*.⁴⁸ *RANTES* haplotype constructs contain SNPs from the *RANTES* promoter (*-403G/A*, *-28C/G*), the intron 1 element (*In1.1T/C*), and 3' 222,¹⁰ as shown in Supplemental Figure 1 (Supplemental materials are available via the Article Plus feature at www.jaids.com. You may locate this article, then click on the Article Plus link on the right).

Statistical Analysis

We explored genetic association with 3 HAART endpoints in this study: (1) viral suppression, (2) AIDS progression, and (3) trajectory of CD4 cell count after treatment. Genetic associations with viral suppression and AIDS progression were assessed with dichotomous categoric analyses using the Fisher exact test and with Cox proportional hazards models using the log-likelihood ratio test. CD4 lymphocyte levels after initiation of HAART were analyzed with linear mixed-effects models, as described elsewhere in this article. All analyses were performed in SAS, version 9.1.3 (SAS Institute, Cary, NC). To control for HIV disease stage at the time of HAART initiation, all Cox proportional hazards models included baseline CD4 cell count and HIV RNA levels taken within 6 months before HAART initiation.

Viral Suppression

In this study, “viral suppressors” were defined as patients with an undetectable post-HAART viral RNA measurement < 200 HIV RNA copies/mL for the combined MACS and MHCS data sets, and with the more sensitive cutoff of <50 copies/mL in a separate analysis of the MACS. In both cohorts, measurement of HIV-1 RNA was obtained by reverse transcriptase (RT) PCR, using the Amplicore HIV Monitor Assay (Roche Diagnostics, Nutley, NJ); however, the MACS used a detection kit with a sensitivity of 50 copies/mL. Separate categoric analyses were performed on suppression to < 200 and < 50 RNA copies/mL. Time to suppression for the Cox proportional hazards model was defined as the time from HAART initiation to the first undetectable viral load for each patient. All survival analyses were adjusted for clinical AIDS before HAART in addition to baseline viral load and CD4 cell count. Patients were censored at their last viral load record date if they did not suppress.

Progression to AIDS

Clinical AIDS events were analyzed in patients without an AIDS diagnosis before initiating HAART. The relative hazard (RH) of developing AIDS was computed from the HAART start date for each patient. For those without a clinical AIDS event, data were censored at the last known AIDS-free date. A second set of analyses was performed on patients who successfully suppressed HIV RNA to < 200 copies/mL. In this latter analysis, the relative hazard of AIDS was computed from the date of the first nondetectable viral load. Categoric

analyses were also performed comparing participants who developed AIDS after HAART with those who did not for both subsets described previously. AIDS survivorship analyses were adjusted for baseline viral load, CD4 cell count, and age at which therapy was started.

CD4 Lymphocyte Data

Data on CD4 cell count were available for the MACS cohort only. We used linear mixed-effects models (proc mixed, SAS version 9.1) to look at square root of CD4 cell counts and slope after HAART initiation. Patients were tested biannually and had an average of 9.7 (SD = 4.2) cell counts. We are aware that there is potential bias caused by possible closer monitoring of virally unsuppressed or sick patients. Intercept and time from HAART were included as random variables to allow intercepts to vary between subjects and for variability in time between visits, respectively.

RESULTS

A total of 695 European American men under surveillance in the MACS and MHCS longitudinal AIDS cohorts were examined for genetic associations of 6 genes involved in AIDS progression and the MDR1 gene with clinical, virologic, and immunologic outcomes after initiation of HAART. First, we tested for genetic influence on HIV RNA suppression. Of 692 patients from the MHCS and MACS cohorts, 498 (79.8%) suppressed to <200 HIV-1 copies/mL. Of the 548 MACS patients tested with more sensitive viral assays, 402 (74.2%) successfully suppressed to < 50 HIV-1 copies/mL. Second, we examined the influence of genotype on AIDS progression after HAART initiation in 539 patients who did not have an AIDS-defining condition before HAART initiation. Third, we examined the influence of genotype on CD4 lymphocyte slope in 499 MACS study participants after HAART initiation.

The results of the genetic association tests for HIV RNA viral suppression are presented in Table 1 and illustrated in Figure 1. Each allele was tested in categoric and survival tests using dominant, recessive, and codominant models, with the exception of *RANTES*, which, because of rarity, was only tested in a dominant model. All survival analyses were adjusted for clinical AIDS before HAART and for baseline viral load and CD4 cell count.

CCR5-32 was associated with accelerated viral suppression (< 200 RNA copies/mL, odds ratio [OR] = 2.08, $P < 0.0096$ for categoric analyses and RH = 1.40, $P = 0.008$ for Cox RH analyses; results < 50 RNA copies/mL were considered nonsignificant [ns]). The *CCR5 P1* promoter allele (+.P1.+), which increases *CCR5* transcription and accelerates AIDS progression, was associated with delayed viral suppression to < 50 RNA copies/mL (RH = 0.65, $P = 0.03$; < 200 RNA copies/mL = ns). *CX₃CR1-V249I* allele-bearing genotypes were associated with accelerated viral suppression (< 50 RNA copies/mL: RH = 1.27, $P = 0.01$; < 200 RNA copies/mL = ns). In categoric models, fewer patients with *SDF1-3'A* suppressed to < 200 RNA copies/mL (OR = 0.61, $P = 0.02$; < 50 RNA copies/mL = ns). Kaplan-Meier plots for cumulative incidence of viral suppression after HAART for *CCR5-32* and *CX₃CR1-V249I* genotypes are presented in Figure 1. Other tested genotypes did not show significant associations in the same tests.

Among the HAART users with no prior AIDS diagnoses, a total of 75 developed AIDS after initiating therapy. Five ARGs (*CCR5-32*, *CCR2-64I*, *CCR5 P1*, *SDF1-3'A*, and *RANTES*) showed significant associations with AIDS progression (Table 2; see Fig. 1). The most dramatic influence was *CCR5-32*, which was associated with delayed AIDS progression after HAART. This influence was detected among all AIDS-free persons who initiated HAART (ie, viral suppressors and nonsuppressors: $n = 524$, $RH = 0.11$; $P = 0.0001$; see Table 2; see Fig. 1C). This AIDS delaying trend was also evident among viral suppressors ($n = 360$), although this did not achieve statistical significance. *SDF1-3'A* was associated with accelerated AIDS progression ($RH = 3.18$; $P = 0.009$; see Table 2; see Fig. 1D). The *RANTES H1* haplotype, which lacks the *RANTES-IN1.1C* AIDS-accelerating enhancer sequence, and the $3' 222C$ variant were strongly associated with delayed AIDS progression in patients receiving HAART, whereas *RANTES H3* and *RANTES H4* were associated with accelerated AIDS. *RANTES H5* differs from haplotype *H3* by the weakly upregulating *RANTES-28G* SNP.¹⁰ This haplotype did seem to be protective in our study; however, it was so rare that this requires further testing. The recessive *CCR5 P1* promoter haplotype also was associated with accelerated AIDS progression after HAART ($RH = 2.68$; $P = 0.02$). Surprisingly, *CCR2-64I* was associated with an increased risk of AIDS in categorical analyses ($OR = 1.64$; $P = 0.04$), but these results were based on few individuals and not statistically robust. Neither MDR1 nor the other ARGs were consistently associated with post-HAART AIDS progression (see Table 2).

The long-term CD4 cell slope was examined using a mixed-effects model to detect genetic influence on CD4 lymphocyte recovery after HAART initiation. During an average 4.5 years of follow-up, *RANTES* was demonstrated to have moderate effects ($H1$: increase of 0.039 CD4 cells/ μ L, $P = 0.03$; $H35$: lower CD4 cell slope = -0.044 CD4 cells/ μ L, $P = 0.026$) as was *CCR2-64I* (lower slope = -0.03 CD4 cells/ μ L, $P = 0.027$) (Fig. 2), both of which were consistent with the AIDS progression associations noted previously.

DISCUSSION

Significant attention has been focused on understanding the role of genetics on AIDS progression. Several ARG SNPs have been identified and found to influence HIV-1 infection and AIDS progression. We sought to explore how these genes and the drug metabolism gene MDR1 affect viral suppression, AIDS progression, and CD4-cell trajectory in European-American MACS and MHCS patients undergoing HAART therapy. Although many of the ARGs did not seem to influence HAART outcomes in this study, significant associations were found in SNPs from *CCR5*, *CCR2*, *CX3CR1*, *SDF1*, and *RANTES* that extend their role to a post-HAART influence.

Some of the strongest positive associations were observed with the *RANTES H1* haplotype and *CCR5-32*, whereas strong deleterious associations were observed for *RANTES* haplotypes bearing *In1.1C* and $3' 222C$, the *CCR5 P1* promoter haplotype (+.P1.+), and *SDF1-3'A*. The significance of different SNPs in the 3 hypotheses suggests that certain SNPs play a role early in HAART treatment (ie, during viral suppression), whereas *RANTES* and others show strong associations with outcomes of AIDS progression and long-term CD4 lymphocyte recovery, suggesting different mechanisms. We do recognize that not

all these results would remain statistically significant with corrections for multiple tests; however, it can be said that there is a priori evidence for most of the associations.

CCR5-32, *CCR5 PI* promotes haplotype, *SDF1-3' A*, and *CX3CR1-V249I* were associated with different degrees of viral suppression. *CCR5* is the main coreceptor used by R5 HIV to gain entry into the cell. In our study of HAART, *CCR5-32* was associated with accelerated viral suppression to < 200 RNA copies/mL and with delayed AIDS progression. Our viral suppression data support earlier results observed for better response^{4,20,49-52} and delayed disease progression²⁸ after HAART. *CCR5-32* did not play a significant role in CD4 lymphocyte slope (see Fig. 2); however, it had a significant positive effect on CD4 cell counts at baseline in the mixed model analysis (data not shown). Further, it has been observed that there is a stronger association between HIV-1 RNA level and AIDS progression than between CD4 cell count slope and progression⁵³; therefore, these results provide consistent evidence that *CCR5-32* is protective against disease progression after HAART.

In our study, individuals homozygous for the *CCR5 PI* promoter (+.*PI*.) haplotype had delayed viral RNA suppression and accelerated AIDS after HAART, which agrees with the worse prognosis found with this genotype in other posttherapy studies.²¹

RANTES was found to be strongly associated with HAART efficacy in our study. RANTES binds *CCR5* and inhibits *CCR5*-mediated entry of R5 strains of HIV.^{32,33} In suppressors, there was significant correlation between wild-type RANTES haplotype *H1*, which is devoid of known deleterious SNPs in AIDS natural history studies, and CD4 lymphocyte recovery (see Fig. 2). Contrary to this, haplotype *H3*, which has *RANTES-In1.1C*, and haplotype *H4*, which has *RANTES-In1.1C* and *RANTES-3' 222C*, had lower CD4 cell count recovery. These results, together with the results from *CCR5-32*, suggest that control of HIV R5 strains is important for HAART efficacy. Although RANTES seems to be upregulated early in treatment,⁵⁴ the SNPs with significant deleterious associations in our study are believed to downregulate RANTES production, and therefore may increase the number of R5 receptors for HIV, impeding control of HIV replication by HAART.

We found *SDF1-3' A* to be associated with lower viral suppression and accelerated progression to AIDS. The role of *SDF1* in AIDS progression has been inconsistent in the presence and absence of therapy, suggesting that the interaction between *SDF1* and HIV is complicated. Although a trend ($P = 0.073$) for a higher proportion of non-wild-type *SDF1* in HAART responders has been reported,²³ in our study and that reported by Lathey et al,²⁸ there was a negative association between *SDF1-3' A* and treatment response. One reason for this inconsistency may be the involvement of *SDF1* in the transition from HIV R5 to the more pathogenic HIV X4 strains, as has been suggested for pretherapy AIDS.²⁹ Perhaps patients with *SDF1-3' A* who were receiving HAART were more likely to harbor HIV X4 strains when they initiated therapy than those with the wild-type *SDF1* genotype. If so, *SDF1-3' A* would seem to be detrimental, although the exact mechanism of the association remains unclear.

CCR2-64I was associated with accelerated AIDS progression and lower CD4 lymphocyte recovery after HAART in our study. *CCR2-64I* is associated with delayed progression in untreated HIV-positive patients but seems to be insignificant in most HAART studies, ^{4,21,23,25} with the exception of a study of 149 patients that found more rapid suppression in 30 months.²⁶ In natural history studies, *CCR2-64I* has a time-restricted effect on survival. Early in infection, *CCR4-64I* is protective; however, studies have suggested that *CCR2-64I* carriers develop X4 strains more rapidly than do noncarriers, after which protection against AIDS conferred by *CCR2-64I* is lost.^{55,56} In our study, most of the long-term HAART users started HAART long after HIV infection. This could suggest that *CCR2-64I* would not be beneficial and may even encourage higher levels of X4 strains in HAART users.

CX₃CR1 has been identified as a coreceptor of HIV.⁵⁷ In our patients receiving HAART, *CX₃CR1-V249I* was associated with earlier viral suppression. Brumme et al²⁷ found that *CX₃CR1-V249I* was associated with earlier immunologic failure, although we found no association with CD4 lymphocyte long-term recovery. *CX₃CR1-T280M* is reported to be rare in cohorts that contain patients who have been infected for a long time, purportedly because of its deleterious effect; thus, inconsistencies between prior natural history studies may be spurious.^{58,59} Indeed, in our study, the T280M/T280M genotype was only present in only ~1% of the population and we saw no association between this SNP and efficacy.

Despite suggestive data that *MDR1-C3435T* alters gene activity and intestinal absorption of substances such as PIs³⁸ and that homozygosity for the *MDR1-C3435T* allele was associated with increased CD4 cell count response in a study of Swiss patients receiving HAART,²⁶ the findings of our study agree with those of Nasi et al⁴¹ and Haas et al⁶⁰ in that there does not seem to be an association between *MDR1-C3435T* and HAART efficacy. *IL10-5' A* did not seem to have an effect on viral suppression, AIDS progression, or CD4-cell trajectory after HAART.

In conclusion, our study examined a range of genes that were predicted to influence HAART through various interactions with the HIV life cycle and drug metabolism. Although the changes at the viral and cellular levels involved in HAART efficacy are likely quite complex, our data may suggest that genes involved with the R5 viral pathway are important to therapy success. Finally, the concurrence of ARG influence after HAART supports the notion that residual HIV-1 replication and spread continue even in patients successfully suppressing detectable viral RNA. That conclusion emphasizes the urgency to discover better therapies, which unlike HAART, clear HIV effectively.

Supplementary Material

Refer to Web version on PubMed Central for supplementary material.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors thank Holli Hutcheson, Cheryl Winkler, Louise McKenzie, and An Ping and 2 anonymous reviewers for useful discussion of the manuscript. Bailey Kessing, Janet Schollenberger, and Francis Yellin assisted with data acquisition.

Supported in part by the Intramural Research Program of the National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Center for Cancer Research. The Multicenter AIDS Cohort Study is funded by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, with additional supplemental funding from the National Cancer Institute. National Cancer Institute contracts include: UO1-AI-35042, 5-MO1-RR-00722 (General Clinical Research Centers), UO1-AI-35043, UO1-AI-37984, UO1-AI-35039, UO1-AI-35040, UO1-AI-37613, UO1-AI-35041, and N01-CO-12400.

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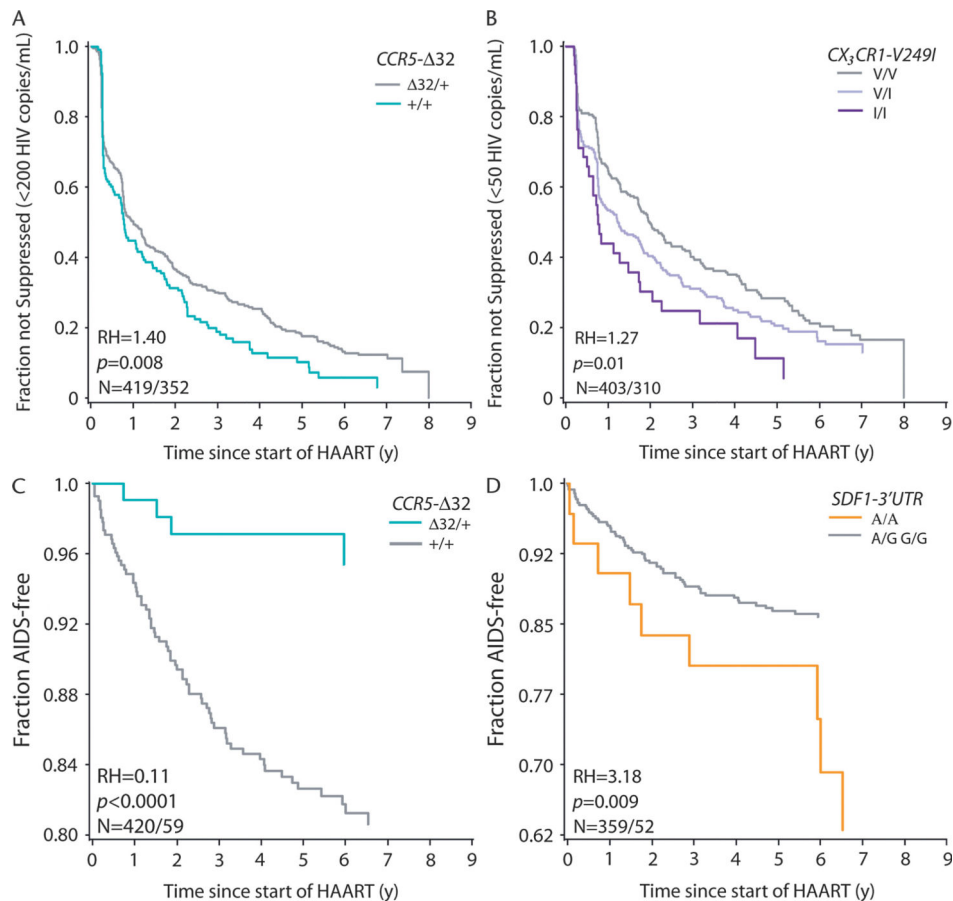
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**FIGURE 1.**

Selected results of survival analysis of time to viral suppression (A, B) and time to AIDS after HAART (C, D). Number of patients and number of events (N), *P* value (*P*), and RH are based on Cox proportional hazards models. A, Kaplan-Meier plot of time to < 200 HIV RNA copies/mL for the *CCR5-Δ32* dominant model. B, Viral suppression to < 50 HIV RNA copies/mL for the *CX₃CR1-V249I* codominant model. C, D, Time to AIDS after HAART initiation for the *CCR5-Δ32* dominant and *SDF1-3'UTR* recessive models, respectively. All hazard ratios were adjusted for baseline viral load and baseline CD4 lymphocyte count. Cox proportional hazards models for time to viral suppression were also adjusted for the occurrence of clinical AIDS before HAART initiation. Those patients with their first clinical AIDS before HAART initiation were excluded from analyses of AIDS progression. Age at HAART initiation was included as a covariate in Cox proportional hazards for AIDS progression.

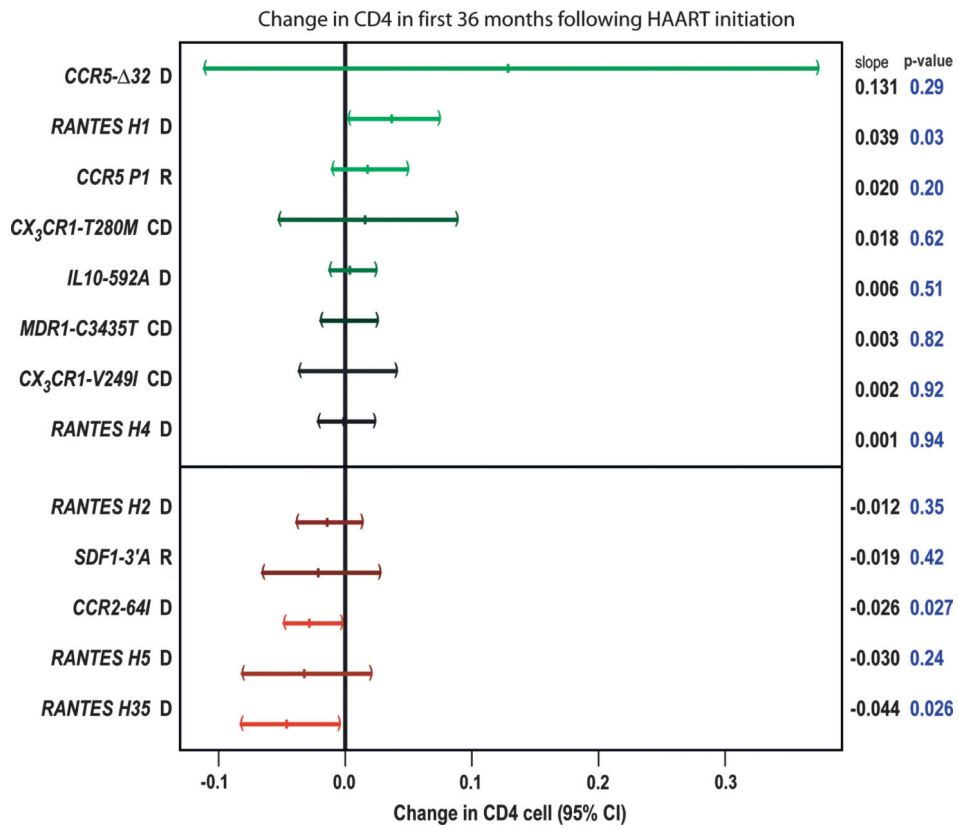


FIGURE 2. Change in CD4 lymphocyte slope after HAART initiation for each genotype relative to other genotypes. Data shown are from the MACS cohort only. Patients were followed biannually for an average of 9.7 (SD = 4.2) visits after HAART.

TABLE 1.

Categorical and Cox Proportional Hazards Analyses for Viral Suppression in the MACS and MHCS

Marker	Model	Viral Suppression (<200 HIV RNA Copies/mL)				Viral Suppression (<50 HIV RNA Copies/mL)			
		Categorical (n = 607)		Cox Proportional Hazard (n = 461)		Categorical (n = 531)		Cox Proportional Hazard (n = 413)	
		OR	P	HR	P	OR	P	HR	P
<i>CCR5-32</i>	D*	2.08 (1.16 to 3.93)	0.0096	1.40 (1.10 to 1.78)	0.008	1.52 (0.91 to 2.61)	0.12	1.21 (0.94 to 1.56)	0.15
<i>CCR2-64I</i>	D	0.84 (0.51 to 1.44)	0.53	0.92 (0.69 to 1.20)	0.53	0.67 (0.41 to 1.12)	0.10	0.79 (0.58 to 1.08)	0.13
	R	0.82 (0.21 to 4.72)	0.73	0.65 (0.27 to 1.59)	0.31	0.91 (0.21 to 5.39)	1.00	0.62 (0.23 to 1.05)	0.32
<i>CCR5 P1</i>	C	0.87 (0.57 to 1.32)	0.51	0.90 (0.71 to 1.15)	0.40	0.74 (0.49 to 1.11)	0.14	0.80 (0.61 to 1.05)	0.10
	D	0.77 (0.50 to 1.20)	0.24	0.99 (0.80 to 1.23)	0.94	0.72 (0.47 to 1.11)	0.13	0.88 (0.71 to 1.11)	0.28
<i>SDF1-3'A</i>	R	0.54 (0.28 to 1.09)	0.07	0.76 (0.51 to 1.13)	0.16	0.58 (0.30 to 1.16)	0.11	0.65 (0.42 to 0.99)	0.03
	C	0.76 (0.56 to 1.03)	0.08	0.95 (0.11 to 0.51)	0.51	0.74 (0.55 to 1.00)	0.05	0.96 (0.72 to 1.02)	0.08
<i>IL10-5'A</i>	D	0.61 (0.40 to 0.94)	0.02	0.87 (0.70 to 1.08)	0.21	0.78 (0.51 to 1.18)	0.22	0.86 (0.69 to 1.09)	0.21
	R	0.80 (0.34 to 2.01)	0.53	0.86 (0.48 to 1.54)	0.59	0.77 (0.30 to 2.09)	0.50	0.74 (0.40 to 1.36)	0.31
<i>RANTES H1</i>	C	0.69 (0.50 to 0.95)	0.06	0.88 (0.73 to 1.07)	0.20	0.81 (0.59 to 1.12)	0.21	0.87 (0.71 to 1.06)	0.16
	D	0.88 (0.57 to 1.36)	0.60	1.01 (0.81 to 1.26)	0.91	1.07 (0.71 to 1.64)	0.76	0.98 (0.78 to 1.23)	0.87
<i>RANTES H2</i>	R	0.98 (0.38 to 3.00)	1.00	1.20 (0.73 to 1.96)	0.48	0.98 (0.39 to 2.81)	1.00	1.34 (0.81 to 2.23)	0.28
	C	0.91 (0.65 to 1.28)	0.60	1.03 (0.86 to 1.24)	0.73	1.05 (0.75 to 1.46)	0.79	1.02 (0.84 to 1.25)	0.81
<i>RANTES H3</i>	D	0.30 (0.01 to 1.99)	0.32	0.72 (0.41 to 1.26)	0.27	0.44 (0.05 to 2.00)	0.38	0.70 (0.39 to 1.25)	0.25
	R	1.13 (0.70 to 1.81)	0.64	1.02 (0.81 to 1.28)	0.87	0.93 (0.59 to 1.46)	0.83	0.93 (0.73 to 1.12)	0.57
<i>RANTES H4</i>	C	1.02 (0.69 to 1.52)	0.92	0.98 (0.80 to 1.19)	0.83	0.89 (0.61 to 1.30)	0.54	0.91 (0.74 to 1.12)	0.38
	D*	0.78 (0.40 to 1.64)	0.48	0.96 (0.68 to 1.36)	0.83	0.76 (0.40 to 1.49)	0.42	1.03 (0.71 to 1.48)	0.88
<i>RANTES H5</i>	D*	0.94 (0.30 to 3.96)	1.00	1.02 (0.58 to 1.79)	0.94	0.79 (0.28 to 2.56)	0.61	0.94 (0.52 to 1.73)	0.85
	D*	1.11 (0.64 to 2.01)	0.79	1.04 (0.80 to 1.37)	0.75	1.68 (0.94 to 3.11)	0.07	1.18 (0.90 to 1.56)	0.25
<i>MDRI-C3435T</i>	D*	0.48 (0.02 to 28.35)	0.48	1.78 (0.44 to 7.22)	0.48	0.17 (0 to 3.30)	0.16	0.73 (0.10 to 5.24)	0.74
	D*	0.86 (0.03 to 0.86)	1.00	0.94 (0.52 to 1.74)	0.86	1.12 (0.34 to 4.82)	1.00	0.98 (0.52 to 1.84)	0.95
<i>CX-CRI-T280M</i>	D	0.91 (0.55 to 1.47)	0.73	0.88 (0.70 to 1.12)	0.31	0.85 (0.53 to 1.34)	0.51	0.93 (0.72 to 1.19)	0.57
	R	0.76 (0.46 to 1.27)	0.25	0.94 (0.72 to 1.22)	0.62	0.77 (0.47 to 1.28)	0.27	0.93 (0.70 to 1.23)	0.59
	C	0.87 (0.65 to 1.17)	0.35	0.93 (0.79 to 1.08)	0.34	0.85 (0.64 to 1.13)	0.27	0.94 (0.80 to 1.11)	0.49
	D	1.08 (0.68 to 1.73)	0.82	1.08 (0.86 to 1.35)	0.53	1.32 (0.84 to 2.09)	0.24	1.15 (0.91 to 1.46)	0.25

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Marker	Model	Viral Suppression (<200 HIV RNA Copies/mL)			Viral Suppression (<50 HIV RNA Copies/mL)		
		OR	HR	P	OR	HR	P
		Categorical (n = 607)			Categorical (n = 531)		
		Cox Proportional Hazard (n = 461)			Cox Proportional Hazard (n = 413)		
	R	1.21 (0.25 to 11.47)	1.42 (0.67 to 3.01)	1.00	1.37 (0.27 to 13.38)	1.73 (0.77 to 3.90)	1.00
	C	1.08 (0.72 to 1.61)	1.09 (0.88 to 1.34)	0.72	1.29 (0.87 to 1.92)	1.17 (0.94 to 1.46)	0.21
CX ₃ CR1-V249I	D	1.08 (0.70 to 1.66)	1.13 (0.91 to 1.40)	0.75	1.44 (0.95 to 2.19)	1.28 (1.02 to 1.60)	0.07
	R	1.63 (0.66 to 4.84)	1.29 (0.86 to 0.92)	0.33	1.62 (0.68 to 4.46)	1.58 (1.05 to 2.39)	0.34
	C	1.13 (0.81 to 1.58)	1.13 (0.95 to 1.34)	0.46	1.38 (0.99 to 1.91)	1.27 (1.06 to 1.53)	0.05

Categoric events were defined as undetectable viral RNA after HAART. Only MACS participants are included in analyses of suppression to <50 HIV RNA copies/mL. Categoric P values are from the Fisher exact test for recessive (R) and dominant (D) models, and the Mantel-Haenszel test for codominant (C) models. Cox proportional hazard P values are based on log-likelihood. Survival analyses were adjusted for clinical AIDS, baseline viral load, and baseline CD4 cell count.

* Recessive and codominant models are not shown because of the few homozygotes present.

TABLE 2. Categorical and Cox Proportional Hazards Models for AIDS in All Post-HAART Patients and in the Subset Who Suppressed Virus to <200 HIV RNA Copies/mL

Marker	Model	AIDS Progression in All Patients Receiving HAART				AIDS Progression in Patients With Viral Suppression			
		Categorical (n = 524)		Cox Proportional Hazard (n = 420)		Categorical (n = 376)		Cox Proportional Hazard (n = 319)	
		OR (95% CI)	P	HR (95% CI)	P	OR (95% CI)	P	HR (95% CI)	P
<i>CCR5-32</i>	D	0.19 (0.05 to 0.52)	0.0002	0.11 (0.03 to 0.45)	<0.0001	0.37 (0.04 to 1.61)	0.26	0.40 (0.09 to 1.76)	0.18
	D	1.66 (0.91 to 2.94)	0.09	1.23 (0.67 to 2.38)	0.48	2.51 (0.80 to 7.21)	0.07	2.11 (0.71 to 6.26)	0.20
<i>CCR2-64I</i>	R	3.04 (0.48 to 14.58)	0.13	2.93 (0.90 to 9.53)	0.12	4.65 (0.09 to 49.91)	0.24	5.19 (0.59 to 45.33)	0.21
	C	1.64 (1.02 to 2.63)	0.04	1.37 (0.82 to 2.29)	0.25	2.34 (1.04 to 5.27)	0.03	2.12 (0.87 to 5.20)	0.13
<i>CCR5 P1</i>	D	1.00 (0.59 to 1.71)	1.00	1.32 (0.78 to 2.25)	0.30	0.69 (0.22 to 2.00)	0.48	0.74 (0.26 to 2.07)	0.56
	R	1.43 (0.58 to 3.21)	0.38	2.68 (1.30 to 5.52)	0.02	0.65 (0.02 to 4.51)	1.00	0.91 (0.12 to 6.95)	0.93
<i>SDF1-3'A</i>	C	1.08 (0.74 to 1.58)	0.68	1.48 (1.00 to 2.20)	0.06	0.73 (0.33 to 1.63)	0.44	0.81 (0.34 to 1.89)	0.61
	D	1.05 (0.61 to 1.79)	0.90	1.07 (0.62 to 1.86)	0.80	0.59 (0.16 to 1.83)	0.46	0.65 (0.20 to 2.09)	0.46
<i>IL10-5'A</i>	R	2.75 (1.06 to 6.54)	0.03	3.18 (1.49 to 6.77)	0.009	2.36 (0.24 to 11.40)	0.25	4.49 (0.99 to 20.32)	0.10
	C	1.26 (0.85 to 1.86)	0.26	1.35 (0.89 to 2.07)	0.17	0.85 (0.37 to 1.96)	0.70	1.04 (0.41 to 2.64)	0.93
<i>MDRI-C3433T</i>	D	1.10 (0.64 to 1.86)	0.70	0.95 (0.55 to 1.64)	0.85	0.90 (0.29 to 2.57)	1.00	0.67 (0.23 to 1.97)	0.45
	R	0.26 (0.01 to 1.65)	0.23	0.38 (0.05 to 2.75)	0.26	0	0.61	0	0.19
<i>CX3-CRI-T280M</i>	C	0.96 (0.63 to 1.47)	0.85	0.88 (0.55 to 1.41)	0.60	0.78 (0.34 to 1.80)	0.57	0.62 (0.23 to 0.31)	0.31
	D	0.83 (0.47 to 1.49)	0.48	0.01 (0.56 to 1.81)	0.97	0.41 (0.14 to 1.18)	0.07	0.60 (0.21 to 1.68)	0.34
<i>CX3-CRI-V249I</i>	R	1.09 (0.58 to 2.00)	0.77	1.26 (0.68 to 2.36)	0.47	1.24 (0.34 to 3.80)	0.78	1.51 (0.47 to 4.81)	0.50
	C	0.96 (0.68 to 1.35)	0.80	1.09 (0.74 to 1.59)	0.66	0.72 (0.37 to 1.40)	0.33	0.91 (0.43 to 1.91)	0.80
<i>RANTES HI</i>	D	0.70 (0.38 to 1.25)	0.23	0.72 (0.39 to 1.33)	0.28	0.94 (0.28 to 2.74)	1.00	0.67 (0.21 to 2.12)	0.49
	R	1.27 (0.13 to 6.32)	0.67	1.51 (0.21 to 11.16)	0.70	2.95 (0.06 to 26.34)	0.33	4.02 (0.51 to 31.57)	0.27
	C	0.77 (0.47 to 1.27)	0.30	0.77 (0.43 to 1.37)	0.36	1.08 (0.45 to 2.59)	0.87	0.87 (0.32 to 2.41)	0.79
	D	0.68 (0.40 to 1.16)	0.17	0.91 (0.53 to 1.55)	0.72	1.59 (0.56 to 4.89)	0.36	1.76 (0.60 to 5.17)	0.29
	R	1.08 (0.39 to 2.60)	0.83	1.43 (0.56 to 3.61)	0.47	2.93 (0.66 to 10.07)	0.08	3.05 (0.84 to 11.04)	0.13
	C	0.80 (0.54 to 1.19)	0.28	1.00 (0.65 to 1.54)	0.99	1.71 (0.87 to 3.37)	0.12	1.84 (0.86 to 3.92)	0.12
	D	0.51 (0.12 to 2.99)	0.40	0.78 (0.24 to 2.53)	0.69	0.12 (0.03 to 0.80)	0.014	0.20 (0.06 to 0.75)	0.04
	R	0.84 (0.48 to 1.48)	0.50	0.78 (0.45 to 1.37)	0.39	0.51 (0.17 to 1.58)	0.19	0.39 (0.13 to 1.14)	0.08
C	0.81 (0.51 to 1.29)	0.37	0.82 (0.52 to 1.29)	0.40	0.43 (0.20 to 0.91)	0.02	0.41 (0.20 to 0.86)	0.02	

Marker	Model	AIDS Progression in All Patients Receiving HAART				AIDS Progression in Patients With Viral Suppression			
		Cox Proportional Hazard (n = 524)		Cox Proportional Hazard (n = 420)		Cox Proportional Hazard (n = 376)		Cox Proportional Hazard (n = 319)	
		OR (95% CI)	P	HR (95% CI)	P	OR (95% CI)	P	HR (95% CI)	P
<i>RANTES H2</i>	D	0.85 (0.31 to 2.00)	0.84	0.68 (0.27 to 1.74)	0.40	1.11 (0.12 to 5.09)	0.70	1.01 (0.22 to 4.64)	0.99
<i>RANTES H35</i>	D	0.89 (0.09 to 4.05)	1.00	0.90 (0.21 to 3.78)	0.88	3.70 (0.36 to 19.28)	0.14	4.00 (0.80 to 19.99)	0.14
<i>RANTES H4</i>	D	1.41 (0.73 to 2.60)	0.26	1.65 (0.89 to 3.03)	0.13	1.81 (0.48 to 5.79)	0.34	2.33 (0.77 to 7.00)	0.15
	R	11.88 (0.61 to 702.66)	0.06	4.59 (1.05 to 20.04)	0.09	42 (2.00 to 2484.38)	0.007	23.11 (4.00 to 133.55)	0.005
<i>RANTES H3</i>	C	1.54 (0.89 to 2.66)	0.12	1.71 (1.00 to 2.94)	0.06	2.53 (1.03 to 6.21)	0.04	3.10 (1.25 to 7.68)	0.02
	D	∞	0.02	9.82 (2.24 to 43.12)	0.02	∞	0.003	39.46 (6.78 to 229.70)	0.002
<i>RANTES H5</i>	D	0 (0 to 1.47)	0.23	0	0.04	0 (0 to 6.00)	1.00	0	0.26

Categoric events are the occurrence of first AIDS after HAART. Categoric *P* values are from the Fisher exact test for recessive (R) and dominant (D) models and by the Mantel-Haenszel test for the codominant (C) model. All *P* values for the Cox proportional hazard models are from log-likelihood. Cox proportional hazards models were adjusted for age at HAART initiation as well as baseline viral load and CD4 cell count. ORs and hazard ratios of infinity (∞) and 0 have undefined confidence ratios. In these cases, no people with the genotype had an event or all people with the genotype did, respectively.

95% CI indicates 95% confidence interval.