Can you each offer a snapshot of your research background?

BW: Because of my interest in viral infections of the nervous system, in the early to mid-1980s I began working to define the viral and cellular mechanisms involved in the aetiology of HIV-1-induced neurological disease and subsequently on the development of diagnostic tools, treatments and prevention strategies.

IC: I have been involved in the HIV-1 field for the past 16 years, focusing on structure-based mechanism and antagonism of the HIV-1 envelope protein machine normally used by the virus for cell entry and infection.

JJ: I became involved in HIV/AIDS research in response to the clinical challenge of treating a group of patients for whom no effective treatment was in sight.

JF: My first clinical rotation was in the summer of 1982, just as a mysterious new disease referred to as gay-related immune deficiency (GRID) was being diagnosed in Philadelphia among gay men and injection drug users (IDUs). Patients presented with opportunistic illnesses, leading us to suspect it was caused by a virus, though at that time we had neither a test nor a treatment.

Over the course of your careers, how have attitudes to HIV/AIDS changed?

BW: Because the face of HIV/AIDS has evolved during the course of the pandemic, the disease is now viewed more as another chronic infectious disease that can be managed using an array of increasingly effective therapies. Although many infected individuals now live well beyond the age of 50, with an ever-improving quality of life, the challenges of preventing and curing HIV infection remain.

JJ: The public has become more accepting of HIV-infected patients, and there is less stigma and fear of the disease (although both certainly still exist). Because of the decreased fear of the consequences of HIV/AIDS as a result of effective treatments, the rate of risky behaviour is rising in at-risk populations, particularly men who have sex with other men.

JF: I’ve seen attitudes within the medical community change from ignorance to fear, to hopelessness to optimism, to complacency. As the initial fear that HIV was going to spread beyond the high-risk groups proved unfounded, an HIV medical community evolved to quickly refer patients for specialised care upon diagnosis.

Can you explain the problems that arise with combination antiretroviral therapy (ART), and how you are attempting to combat them?

JJ: ART issues include side effects, cost, and the need for rigid adherence to the regimen over an indefinite period of time. Much of our research effort goes to developing immune-based therapies to improve the immune system’s ability to control HIV infection on its own; reducing and perhaps eliminating the need for treatment with anti-HIV drugs; and achieving a so-called ‘functional cure’.

BW: Clearly, novel therapies are needed to move us from a state of effective management of chronic HIV disease to an effective cure or elimination of virus from not only infected cells in the peripheral blood but also other compartments including the brain, gut and perhaps other tissue reservoirs. To be able to eradicate the virus, our knowledge concerning all tissues that harbour the virus and the molecular nature of the genome that is retained need further definition.

IC: Overcoming resistance to current drugs and the lack of an effective prevention strategy are driving forces for our current research efforts. In addition, understanding HIV-1 mechanisms and strategies for prevention and treatment could provide clues for dealing with other viral and infectious diseases, and for understanding basic biomolecular mechanisms in healthy cells.
What can be learned from the cases that have emerged in recent years of patients being functionally cured of the disease?

JJ: Recent reports of ‘cured’ patients have energised the field and lent support to the concept that a cure is perhaps achievable. However, these individual cases arose from unusual circumstances, and do not represent the vast majority of persons infected with HIV.

JF: I agree that functional cures are a double-edged sword. While they are certainly achievable for certain patients under ideal circumstances and with an ideal genetic make-up, they are a distraction from the broad majority of patients for whom this is not currently an option.

BW: Yes, I suspect that we will ultimately find that many patients of this type prove to still be infected; they could therefore be very useful in that continued analysis of these types of patients may help us to further define the nature and location of the viral reservoir.

Research into HIV treatment has evolved remarkably quickly since the virus’s appearance around 30 years ago. How do you see this field developing in the coming years?

JJ: The focus will be on prevention, research for a cure, and investigations into the co-infections and non-AIDS complications of HIV disease.

BW: Current pathways of studies focused on treatment may be altered by the development of new technologies opening doors to identification and characterisation of infected cell reservoirs with a specificity and sensitivity not available today.

JC: Inclusion of frontline HIV-1 envelope glycoprotein (Env) spike inactivators and other entry inhibitors in drug cocktails will help to expand the power of combination therapies for infected individuals. Given the urgency to identify prevention strategies, microbicides that can inactivate the virus before cell encounter seem feasible and should be tested.

JF: Without working to relieve the incredible inequity gap present across the world, solutions will be destined to be piecemeal and palliative. Poverty, racism, stigma and hunger fuel all the conditions that lead to the high rates of HIV in the US and globally. Without the political and societal will to ensure a basic standard of living for the most vulnerable, including healthcare as a human right, we are destined to pay the costs brought on by HIV.
novel therapeutic monoclonal antibody targeting HIV decreased viral loads for at least one to two weeks. He considers the most innovative feature of this therapy to be its long-lasting effect, which exceeds that of currently available drugs. Jacobson and his team believe that developing long-acting injectable anti-HIV therapies that could be administered in a clinical setting and less frequently would greatly increase treatment compliance of at-risk individuals and reduce their infecting others.

Jacobson is also investigating innovative approaches to making the immune system more active against HIV. Inducing the immune system to control the virus on its own without the need for antiviral drugs achieves what has been called a 'functional' cure. "There were many ups and downs and struggles getting patients the care that they needed, helping them deal with the discrimination and stigma," Jacobson reveals. "There were a lot of challenges but also many rewards. To have my career span from my training at the beginning of it all to now is amazing. All of the work has but one goal: finally and forever putting an end to the AIDS epidemic."

EDUCATION AND SUPPORT FOR THE MOST VULNERABLE
Foster, Professor of Pediatrics, Director of the Dorothy Mann Center and Chief of Immunology at DUCOM since 2002, has a particular interest in sexually transmitted diseases, specifically HIV, and has made significant advances in her clinical efforts with children and adolescents. Discussing misconceptions about the disease she explains: "Among youth, especially gay youth, on one hand there is a belief HIV is inevitable and, on the other, it is 'no big deal' because it is easily controlled with one pill once a day". Foster recognises that education and support among this often underserved population is critical: "Youth infected with HIV must negotiate the healthcare system by themselves to gain testing, seek treatment, and maintain good adherence to medications".

MOLECULAR MECHANISMS INVOLVED IN THE PATHOGENESIS OF HIV
Wigdahl has been interested in HIV since its first appearance in the early 1980s and his leadership was recently acknowledged as the 2013 Pioneer in Neurovirology by the International Society for Neurovirology. For the last 10 years, he has led the Department of Microbiology and Immunology as Professor and Chair. He is responsible for expanding the Department’s research enterprise and for building the cross-departmental Institute for Molecular Medicine and Infectious Disease.

The research of Wigdahl and his team is focused on defining the HIV-1 proviral DNA with respect to integration status, epigenetic controls, genetic architecture and specific signature sequences, and signalling pathways that might alter the course of viral expression during infection and therapy. Additional studies focus on determining the impact of chronic substance abuse (in particular cocaine and cannabinoids, two of the most prevalent drugs of abuse in Center City Philadelphia and commonly abused in the Drexel Medicine HIV/AIDS Genetic Analysis Cohort) to define the impact on viral gene expression and disease severity.

HIV-ASSOCIATED NEUROCOGNITIVE DISORDERS (HANDs)
The introduction of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) has netted significantly lower mortality rates, but survivorship also means the HIV population includes older adults who have particular vulnerabilities. Given the significance of this problem, Wigdahl’s team has devoted effort to determining the impact of age on long terminal repeat signatures that correlate to HIV-1 clinical parameters including T cell count,
The left panel is HIV-1 Tat with polymorphisms at two residues that have occurred in conjunction with the patient’s transition to neurocognitive impairment.

Molecular model defining changes in the interaction between the HIV-1 transactivator protein, Tat, and pTEF-b (Cyclin T1 and cdk9) caused by Tat polymorphisms detected in a single patient over a six-month period associated with a decline in neurocognitive performance. The left panel is HIV-1 Tat from the laboratory IIIb strain of virus. The right panel is HIV-1 Tat with polymorphisms at two residues that have occurred in conjunction with the patient’s transition to neurocognitive impairment.

Inactivating HIV-1 before entry into host cells remains a compelling yet elusive means to prevent viral infection and spread. The HIV-1 cell infection that leads to AIDS pathogenesis is mediated by trimeric envelope glycoprotein (Env) spikes on the virus membrane surface. Env is the only virus-specific protein on the virion surface, and is essential for cell receptor interactions and subsequent virus-cell fusion, whereby the Env spike, especially the most exposed component, gp120, presents an obvious target to attack the virus directly in order to block the molecular recognition steps that lead to host cell infection.

Chaiken and his team are pursuing an entirely novel approach for the treatment and prevention of HIV using a recently revealed class of broadly active peptide triazole inhibitors that bind specifically and with high affinity to HIV-1 gp120, antagonise the interactions of Env with both host cell receptors CD4 and CCR5/CXCR4 co-receptor and cause virus rupture leading to its inactivation before host cell encounter.

The binding process leads to structural rearrangements in the spike that allow the membranes of the target cell and HIV virion to fuse together, enabling the contents of the virus to enter the cell.

Chaiken compares this binding process to the springing of a mousetrap, and with the help of collaborators in Drexel’s College of Engineering, Science and Health Systems, he has developed several spike-targeting compounds that trick HIV into springing the mousetrap before it encounters a healthy target cell. These compounds achieve this by imitating the force the HIV virion particle senses when it encounters a healthy cell. As a result, the HIV explodes and is destroyed before it can infect a target cell.

HOPE FOR THE FUTURE

These snapshots of the extensive range of inspired projects undertaken at DUCOM provide an insight into the hugely diverse programme of research, as well as the expert faculty members and dedicated healthcare professionals who are crossing boundaries, opening new avenues and making great progress in research and patient care, providing consistent help and new hope to those affected by HIV/AIDS.