Themed Discussion-06

Tuesday, March 11, 2025

444 - RV550: IL-15 Superagonist N-803 With ART in Acute HIV Infection Enhances T and NK Cell Proliferation

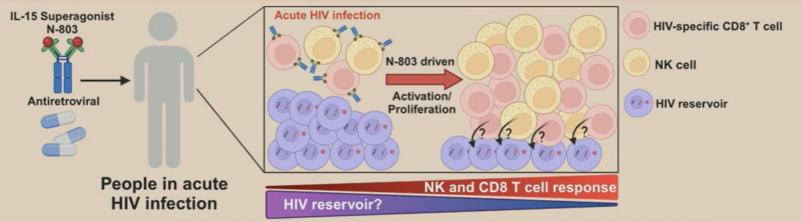
Hiroshi Takata

Oregon Health and Science University, Portland, OR, USA

Disclosure: Dr Takata has no financial relationships with ineligible companies to disclose.

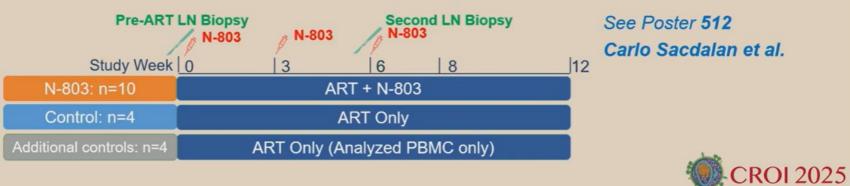
CROI 2025

N-803 administration alongside ART during acute HIV infection would enhance immune function and disrupt HIV reservoir seeding?

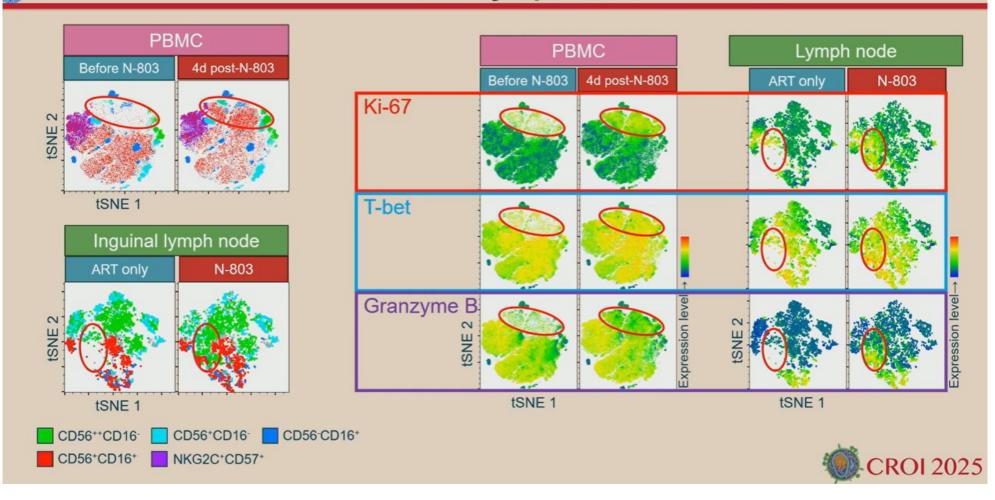


Ellis-Connell J Virol 2018, Webb Blood Adv 2018, Watson PLoS Pathog 2018, Miller Nat Med 2022.

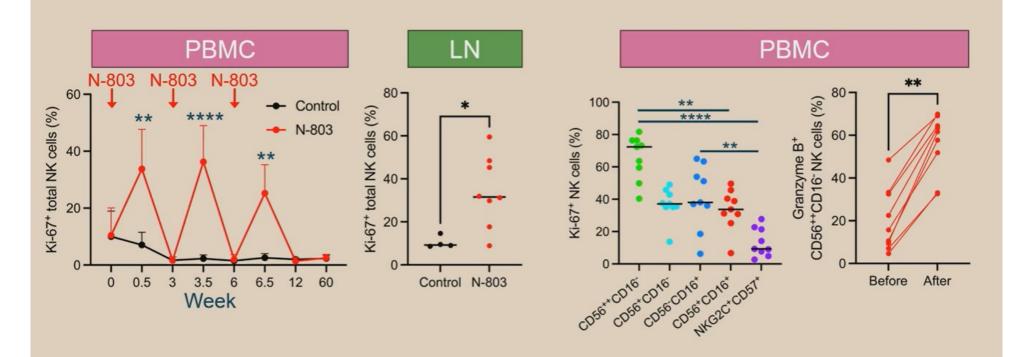
RV550 study design



N-803 treatment induced distinct NK cell populations in blood and lymph nodes



N-803 promoted proliferation and effector differentiation of NK cells in blood and lymph nodes

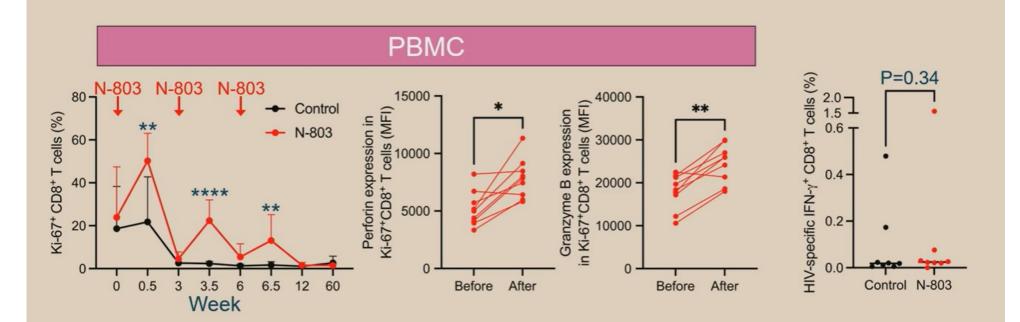


CD56⁺⁺CD16⁻ NK cells showed the highest frequency of Ki-67⁺ cells among NK cell subsets after N-803 treatment.

CROI 2025

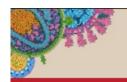


N-803 also promoted the proliferation and differentiation of CD8⁺ T cells in blood and lymph nodes



Upregulated expression of cytolytic molecules Perforin and Granzyme B was observed in Ki-67⁺ CD8⁺ T cells after N-803 treatment.

CROI 2025



Conclusions

- N-803 treatment alongside ART during acute HIV infection induced robust activation, proliferation and expansion of NK cells and both CD8⁺ and CD4⁺ T cells
- N-803 treatment alone had minimal effect on the magnitude of HIV-specific CD8⁺ T cell responses and levels of cell associated HIV RNA/DNA in blood See Poster 512, Carlo Sacdalan et al.
- N-803 has potential for use in combination with adjunctive therapies during acute HIV infection to further enhance the effector activity of HIV-specific T cells and NK cells for post-ART viral control

This work was supported by the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs, endorsed by the Department of Defense, through the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (WRAIR) under Award Nos. HT9425-24-3-0004 and W81XWH-18-2-0040. Research was funded in part by the U.S. National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. Support also provided by the DHA Military Infectious Diseases (MID). Material has been reviewed by the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research. There is no objection to its presentation and/or publication. The opinions or assertions contained herein are the private views of the author, and are not to be construed as official, or as reflecting true views of the Department of Defense, or HJF. The investigators have adhered to the policies for protection of human participants as prescribed in AR 70-25.

