

Special Contribution

Update of the Drug Resistance Mutations in HIV-1: December 2009

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This December 2009 version of the International AIDS Society–USA (IAS–USA) drug resistance mutations list updates the figures last published in December 2008 (Johnson VA et al, *Top HIV Med*, 2008;16:138-145). This update includes 3 new mutations—K65R for stavudine (Hawkins CA et al, *JAIDS*, 2009;52:228-234 and Wallis C et al, *JAIDS*, October 2009; Epub ahead of print) and K101P for efavirenz and nevirapine (Parkin NT et al, *Antimicrob Agents Chemother*, 2006;50:351-354; Rhee SY et al, *Antimicrob Agents Chemother*, 2004;48:3122-3126; and Rhee SY et al, *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA*, 2006;46:17355-17360). In addition, the darunavir I47V mutation and the lopinavir/ritonavir L76V mutation designations were changed to boldface to indicate their recognition as major rather than minor mutations. One mutation, L33F for tipranavir/ritonavir, was changed from a major mutation to that of a minor to reflect recent information. Also, many of the user notes were substantially revised.

Methods

Mutations Panel

The authors comprise the IAS–USA Drug Resistance Mutations Group, an independent, volunteer panel of experts charged with the goal of delivering accurate, unbiased, and evidence-based information on these mutations to HIV clinical practitioners. The group reviews new data on HIV drug resistance to maintain a current

list of mutations associated with clinical resistance to HIV. This list includes mutations that may contribute to a reduced virologic response to a drug.

In addition, the group reviews only data that have been published or have been presented at a scientific conference. Drugs that have been approved by the US Food and Drug Administration (US FDA) as well as any drugs available in expanded access programs are included (listed in alphabetical order by drug class). User notes provide additional information as necessary. Although the Drug Resistance Mutations Group works to maintain a complete and current list of these mutations, it cannot be assumed that the list presented here is exhaustive.

Identification of Mutations

The mutations listed have been identified by 1 or more of the following criteria: (1) in vitro passage experiments or validation of contribution to resistance by using site-directed mutagenesis; (2) susceptibility testing of laboratory or clinical isolates; (3) nucleotide sequencing of viruses from patients in whom the drug is failing; (4) correlation studies between genotype at baseline and virologic response in patients exposed to a drug.

The development of more recently approved drugs that cannot be tested as monotherapy precludes assessment of the impact of resistance on antiretroviral activity that is not seriously confounded by activity of other drug com-

ponents in the background regimen. Readers are encouraged to consult the literature and experts in the field for clarification or more information about specific mutations and their clinical impact. Polymorphisms associated with impaired treatment responses that occur in wild-type viruses should not be used in epidemiologic analyses to identify transmitted HIV-1 drug resistance.

Clinical Context

The figures are designed for practitioners to use in identifying key mutations associated with viral resistance to antiretroviral drugs and in making therapeutic decisions. In the context of making clinical decisions regarding antiretroviral therapy, evaluating the results of HIV-1 genotypic testing includes: (1) assessing whether the pattern or absence of a pattern in the mutations is consistent with the patient's antiretroviral therapy history; (2) recognizing that in the absence of drug (selection pressure), resistant strains may be present at levels below the limit of detection of the test (analyzing stored samples, collected under selection pressure, could be useful in this setting); and (3) recognizing that virologic failure of the first regimen typically involves HIV-1 isolates with resistance to only 1 or 2 of the drugs in the regimen (in this setting, resistance develops most commonly to lamivudine or the nonnucleoside analogue reverse transcriptase inhibitors [NNRTIs]).

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The absence of detectable viral resistance after treatment failure may result from any combination of the following factors: the presence of drug-resistant minority viral populations, nonadherence to medications, laboratory error, lack of current knowledge of the association of certain mutations with drug resistance, the occurrence of relevant mutations outside the regions targeted by routine resistance assays, drug-drug interactions leading to subtherapeutic drug levels, and possibly compartmental issues, indicating that drugs may not reach optimal levels in specific cellular or tissue reservoirs.

For more in-depth reading and an extensive reference list, see the 2008 IAS–USA panel recommendations for resistance testing (Hirsch MS et al, *Clin Infect Dis*, 2008;47:266-285). Updates are posted periodically at www.iasusa.org.

Comments

Please send your evidence-based comments, including relevant reference citations, to the IAS–USA at **resistance2010“at”iasusa.org** or by fax at 415-544-9401. Please include your name and institution.

Reprint Requests

The Drug Resistance Mutations Group welcomes interest in the mutations figures as an educational resource for practitioners and encourages dissemination of the material to as broad an audience as possible. However, permission is required to reprint the figures and **no alterations in the content can be made**.

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MUTATIONS IN THE REVERSE TRANSCRIPTASE GENE ASSOCIATED WITH RESISTANCE TO REVERSE TRANSCRIPTASE INHIBITORS

Nucleoside and Nucleotide Analogue Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors (nRTIs)^a

Multi-nRTI Resistance: 69 Insertion Complex^b (affects all nRTIs currently approved by the US FDA)

M	A	▼ K						L	T	K
41	62	69	70					210	215	219
L	V	Insert	R					W	Y	Q
								F	E	

Multi-nRTI Resistance: 151 Complex^c (affects all nRTIs currently approved by the US FDA except tenofovir)

	A		V	F		F	Q			
	62		75	77		116	151			
	V		I	L		Y	M			

Multi-nRTI Resistance: Thymidine Analogue-Associated Mutations^{d,e} (TAMs; affect all nRTIs currently approved by the US FDA)

M	D	K						L	T	K
41	67	70						210	215	219
L	N	R						W	Y	Q
								F	E	

Abacavir ^{f,g}		K	L		Y	M				
	65	74			115	184				
	R	V			F	V				
Didanosine ^{a,h}		K	L							
	65	74								
	R	V								
Emtricitabine		K				M				
	65					184				
	R					V				
Lamivudine		K				M				
	65					184				
	R					V				
Stavudine ^{d,e,g,i,j,k}	M	K	D	K				L	T	K
41	65	67	70					210	215	219
L	R	N	R					W	Y	Q
								F	E	
Tenofovir ^l		K	K							
	65	70								
	R	E								
Zidovudine ^{d,e,j,k}	M	D	K					L	T	K
41	67	70						210	215	219
L	N	R						W	Y	Q
								F	E	

Nonnucleoside Analogue Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors (NNRTIs)^{a,m}

Efavirenz			L	K	K	V	V		Y	Y	G		P
			100	101	103	106	108		181	188	190		225
			I	P	N	M	I		C	L	S		H
									I	L	A		
Etravirine ⁿ		V	A	L	K	V	E	V	Y	G			M
		90	98	100	101	106	138	179	181	190			230
		I	G	I	E	I	A	D	C	S			L
					H			F	I	A			
					P			T	I				
								V	V				
Nevirapine		L	K	K	V	V			Y	Y	G		
		100	101	103	106	108			181	188	190		
		I	P	N	A	I			C	C	A		
					M				I	L	H		

MUTATIONS IN THE PROTEASE GENE ASSOCIATED WITH RESISTANCE TO PROTEASE INHIBITORS^{o,p,q}

Atazanavir +/- ritonavir ^r	L 10 I F V C	G 16 E R M I T V	K 20 R I	L 24 I	V 32 I	L 33 Q F V	E 34 I Q L V	M 36 L V	M 46 I L	G 48 V	I 50 L	F 53 L Y	I 54 L V M T A	D 60 E	I 62 V	I 64 V	L 71 M V	A 73 I C S T T A	G 73 A	V 82 A T F I	I 84 V	I 85 V	N 88 V	L 90 M	I 93 L M
Darunavir/ ritonavir ^s	V 11 I				V 32 I	L 33 F			I 47 V	I 50 V	I 54 M L							T 74 P	L 76 V	I 84 V	L 89 V				
Fosamprenavir/ ritonavir	L 10 F I R V				V 32 I				M 46 I L	I 47 V	I 50 V	I 54 L V M						G 73 S	L 76 V	V 82 A F S T	I 84 V	L 90 M			
Indinavir/ ritonavir ^t	L 10 I R V	K 20 M R	L 24 I	V 32 I	L 33 I	M 36 I			M 46 I L		I 50 V	I 54 V						A 71 V T	G 73 S	L 76 V I A F T	V 82 A V	I 84 V	L 90 M		
Lopinavir/ ritonavir ^u	L 10 F I R V	K 20 M R	L 24 I	V 32 I	L 33 F				M 46 I L	I 47 V	I 50 V	F 53 L V L A M T S	I 54 V					L 63 P	A 71 V T	G 73 S	L 76 V	V 82 A F T S	I 84 V	L 90 M	
Nelfinavir ^{t,v}	L 10 F I		D 30 N		M 36 I				M 46 I L									A 71 V T	V 77 I	V 82 A F T S	I 84 V	N 88 D S	L 90 M		
Saquinavir/ ritonavir ^t	L 10 I R V		L 24 I						G 48 V		I 54 V L							I 62 V	A 71 V T	G 73 S	V 77 I	V 82 A F T S	I 84 V	L 90 M	
Tipranavir/ ritonavir ^w	L 10 V V	I 13 M R	K 20 R		L 33 F	E 35 G	M 36 I		K 43 T	M 46 L	I 47 V		I 54 M V	Q 58 E				H 69 K	T 74 P		V 82 L	N 83 D	I 84 V	L 90 M	

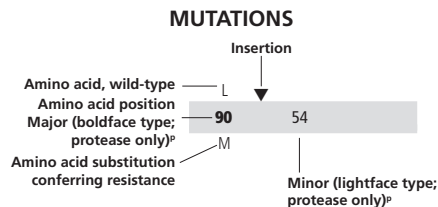
MUTATIONS IN THE ENVELOPE GENE ASSOCIATED WITH RESISTANCE TO ENTRY INHIBITORS

Enfuvirtide ^e	G 36 D S	I 37 V	V 38 A	Q 39 R	Q 40 H	N 42 T	N 43 D
Maraviroc ^c	See User Note						

MUTATIONS IN THE INTEGRASE GENE ASSOCIATED WITH RESISTANCE TO INTEGRASE INHIBITORS

Raltegravir ^z	Y 143 R H C	Q 148 H K R	N 155 H
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Amino acid abbreviations: A, alanine; C, cysteine; D, aspartate; E, glutamate; F, phenylalanine; G, glycine; H, histidine; I, isoleucine; K, lysine; L, leucine; M, methionine; N, asparagine; P, proline; Q, glutamine; R, arginine; S, serine; T, threonine; V, valine; W, tryptophan; Y, tyrosine.



User Notes

a. Some nucleoside (or nucleotide) analogue reverse transcriptase inhibitor (nRTI) mutations, like T215Y and H208Y,¹ may lead to viral hypersusceptibility to the non-nucleoside analogue reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NNRTIs), including etravirine,² in nRTI-treated individuals. The presence of these mutations may improve subsequent virologic response to NNRTI-containing regimens (nevirapine or efavirenz) in NNRTI-naïve individuals,³⁻⁷ although no clinical data exist for improved response to etravirine in NNRTI-experienced individuals.

b. The 69 insertion complex consists of a substitution at codon 69 (typically T69S) and an insertion of 2 or more amino acids (S-S, S-A, S-G, or others). The 69 insertion complex is associated with resistance to all nRTIs currently approved by the US FDA when present with 1 or more thymidine analogue-associated mutations (TAMs) at codons 41, 210, or 215.⁸ Some other amino acid changes from the wild-type T at codon 69 without the insertion may be associated with broad nRTI resistance.

c. Tenofovir retains activity against the Q151M complex of mutations.⁸

d. Mutations known to be selected by thymidine analogues (M41L, D67N, K70R, L210W, T215Y/F, and K219Q/E, termed TAMs) also confer reduced susceptibility to all approved nRTIs.⁹ The degree to which cross-resistance is observed depends on the specific mutations and number of mutations involved.¹⁰⁻¹⁵ Mutations in the C-terminal reverse transcriptase domains, including RNase H, outside of the regions depicted in the figure may prove to be important for HIV-1 drug resistance.¹⁴ The clinical relevance of these *in vitro* findings remains unclear. Recent analyses showed no clear effect on phenotypic susceptibility to efavirenz or nevirapine in already NNRTI-resistant clinical isolates.¹⁵ Moreover, connection domain mutations were not clearly associated with reduced phenotypic susceptibility or virologic response to etravirine in the DUET trials.¹⁶ Thus, they are not depicted on the figure bars.

e. Although reverse transcriptase changes associated with the E44D and V118I mutations may have an accessory role in increased resistance to nRTIs in the presence of TAMs, their clinical relevance is very limited.¹⁷⁻¹⁹

f. The M184V mutation alone does not appear to be associated with a reduced viro-

logic response to abacavir *in vivo*.^{20,21} When associated with TAMs, M184V increases abacavir resistance.^{20,21}

g. As with tenofovir, the K65R mutation may be selected by didanosine, abacavir, or stavudine (particularly in patients with nonsubtype-B clades) and is associated with decreased viral susceptibility to these drugs.^{20,22,23} Data are lacking on the potential negative impact of K65R on clinical response to didanosine.

h. The presence of 3 of the following mutations—M41L, D67N, L210W, T215Y/F, K219Q/E—is associated with resistance to didanosine.²⁴ The presence of K70R or M184V alone does not decrease virologic response to didanosine.²⁵

i. K65R is selected frequently (4%-11%) in patients with nonsubtype-B clades for whom stavudine-containing regimens are failing in the absence of tenofovir.^{26,27}

j. The presence of M184V appears to delay or prevent emergence of TAMs.²⁸ This effect may be overcome by an accumulation of TAMs or other mutations.

k. The T215A/C/D/E/G/H/I/L/N/S/V substitutions are revertant mutations at codon 215 that confer increased risk of virologic failure of zidovudine or stavudine in antiretroviral-naïve patients.²⁹⁻³¹ The T215Y mutant may emerge quickly from 1 of these mutations in the presence of zidovudine or stavudine.^{32,33}

l. The presence of K65R is associated with a reduced virologic response to tenofovir.⁸ A reduced response also occurs in the presence of 3 or more TAMs inclusive of either M41L or L210W.⁸ The presence of TAMs or combined treatment with zidovudine prevents the emergence of K65R in the presence of tenofovir.³⁴⁻³⁶

m. The sequential use of nevirapine and efavirenz (in either order) is not recommended because of cross-resistance between these drugs.³⁷

n. Resistance to etravirine has been extensively studied only in the context of coadministration with darunavir/ritonavir. In this context, mutations associated with virologic outcome have been assessed and their relative weights (or magnitudes of impact) assigned. In addition, phenotypic cutoff values have been calculated, and assessment of genotype-phenotype correlations from a large clinical database have determined relative importance of the various mutations.

These 2 approaches are in agreement for many, but not all, mutations and weights.³⁸⁻⁴⁰ The single mutations Y181C/I/V, K101P, and L100I reduce but do not preclude clinical utility. The presence of K103N alone does not affect etravirine response.⁴¹ Accumulation of several mutations results in greater reductions in susceptibility and virologic response than do single mutations.^{42,43}

o. Often, numerous mutations are necessary to substantially impact virologic response to a ritonavir-boosted protease inhibitor (PI).⁴⁴ In some specific circumstances, atazanavir might be used unboosted. In such cases, the mutations that are selected are the same as with ritonavir-boosted atazanavir, but the relative frequency of mutations may differ.

p. Resistance mutations in the protease gene are classified as “major” or “minor.”

Major mutations in the protease gene are defined as those selected first in the presence of the drug or those substantially reducing drug susceptibility. These mutations tend to be the primary contact residues for drug binding.

Minor mutations generally emerge later than major mutations and by themselves do not have a substantial effect on phenotype. They may improve replication of viruses containing major mutations. Some minor mutations are present as common polymorphic changes in HIV-1 nonsubtype-B clades.

q. Ritonavir is not listed separately, as it is currently used only at low dose as a pharmacologic booster of other PIs.

r. Many mutations are associated with atazanavir resistance. Their impacts differ, with I50L, I84V, and N88S having the greatest effect. Higher atazanavir levels obtained with ritonavir boosting increase the number of mutations required for loss of activity. The presence of M46I plus L76V might increase susceptibility to atazanavir.⁴⁵

s. HIV-1 RNA response to ritonavir-boosted darunavir correlates with baseline susceptibility and the presence of several specific PI mutations. Reductions in response are associated with increasing numbers of the mutations indicated in the figure bar. The negative impact of the protease mutations I47V, I54M, T74P, and I84V and the positive impact of the protease mutation V82A on virologic response to darunavir/ritonavir were shown in

2 data sets independently.^{46,47} Some of these mutations appear to have a greater effect on susceptibility than others (eg, I50V vs V11I). A median darunavir phenotypic fold-change greater than 10 (low clinical cutoff) occurs with 3 or more of the 2007 IAS–USA mutations listed for darunavir⁴⁸ and is associated with a diminished virologic response.⁴⁹

t. The mutations depicted on the figure bar cannot be considered comprehensive because little relevant research has been reported in recent years to update the resistance and cross-resistance patterns for this drug.

u. In PI-experienced patients, the accumulation of 6 or more of the mutations indicated on the figure bar is associated with a reduced virologic response to lopinavir/ritonavir.^{50,51} The product information states that accumulation of 7 or 8 mutations confers resistance to the drug.⁵² However, there is emerging evidence that specific mutations, most notably I47A (and possibly I47V) and V32I, are associated with high-level resistance.^{53–55} The addition of L76V to 3 PI resistance-associated mutations substantially increases resistance to lopinavir/ritonavir.⁴⁵

v. In some nonsubtype-B HIV-1, D30N is selected less frequently than are other PI mutations.⁵⁶

w. Clinical correlates of resistance to tipranavir are limited by the paucity of clinical trials and observational studies of the drug. Lists of mutations associated with accumulating resistance have been presented, with some conflicting results. In vitro studies and initial analysis of clinical data show mutations L33F, V82L/T, and I84V as having substantial contributions. Confirmatory studies are pending. A number of mutations (L24I, I50L/V, I54L, and L76V) are associated with decreased resistance in vitro and improved short-term virologic response if 2 or more are present.

x. Resistance to enfuvirtide is associated primarily with mutations in the first heptad repeat (HR1) region of the gp41 envelope gene. However, mutations or polymorphisms in other regions of the envelope (eg, the HR2 region or those yet to be identified) as well as coreceptor usage and density may affect susceptibility to enfuvirtide.^{57–59}

y. The activity of CC chemokine receptor 5 (CCR5) antagonists is limited to patients with virus that uses only CCR5 for entry (R5 virus). Viruses that use both CCR5 and CXCR4 chemokine receptor 4 (CXCR4; termed dual/mixed [D/M]) or only CXCR4 (X4 virus) do not respond to treatment with CCR5 antagonists.

Virologic failure of these drugs frequently is associated with outgrowth of D/M or X4 virus from a preexisting minority population present at levels below the limit of assay detection. Mutations in HIV-1 gp120 that allow the virus to bind to the drug-bound form of CCR5 have been described in viruses from some patients whose virus remained R5 after virologic failure of a CCR5 antagonist. Most of these mutations are found in the V3 loop, the major determinant of viral tropism. There is as yet no consensus on specific signature mutations for CCR5 antagonist resistance, so they are not depicted in the figure. Some CCR5 antagonist-resistant viruses selected in vitro have shown mutations in gp41 without mutations in V3; the clinical significance of such mutations is not yet known.

z. Raltegravir failure is associated with integrase mutations in at least 3 distinct genetic pathways defined by 2 or more mutations including (1) a signature (major) mutation at Q148H/K/R, N155H, or Y143R/H/C; and (2) 1 or more additional minor mutations. Minor mutations described in the Q148H/K/R pathway include L74M plus E138A, E138K, or G140S. The most common mutational pattern in this pathway is Q148H plus G140S, which also confers the greatest loss of drug susceptibility. Mutations described in the N155H pathway include this major mutation plus either L74M, E92Q, T97A, E92Q plus T97A, Y143H, G163K/R, V151I, or D232N.⁶⁰ The Y143R/H/C mutation is uncommon.^{61–65}

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