European mitochondrial haplogroups are associated with CD4+ T cell recovery in HIV-infected patients on combination antiretroviral therapy

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Background: There is substantial interindividual variability in the rate and extent of CD4+ T cell recovery after starting combination antiretroviral therapy (cART). The aim of our study was to determine whether mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) haplogroups are associated with recovery of CD4+ in HIV-infected patients on cART.

Methods: We carried out a retrospective study on 275 cART-naive patients with CD4+ counts <350 cells/mm³, who were followed-up during at least 24 months after initiating cART. mtDNA genotyping was performed by Sequenom’s MassARRAY platform.

Results: Patients within cluster JT and haplogroup J had a lower chance of achieving a CD4+ count ≥500 cells/mm³ than patients within cluster HV and haplogroup H [hazard ratio (HR) = 0.68 (P = 0.058) and HR = 0.48 (P = 0.010), respectively]. The time of follow-up during which the CD4+ count was ≥500 cells/mm³ was longer in haplogroups HV and H than in haplogroups JT and J [20 months versus 6.2 months (P = 0.029) and 20 months versus 0 months (P = 0.024), respectively]. Additionally, haplogroups HV and H had greater chances of achieving a CD4+ count ≥500 cells/mm³ during at least 12, 36, 48 and 60 months post-cART initiation compared with patients within haplogroups JT and J. Patients within haplogroup T only had a lesser chance of achieving a CD4+ count ≥500 cells/mm³ during at least 48 months and 60 months post-cART initiation.

Conclusion: European mitochondrial haplogroups might influence CD4+ recovery in HIV-infected patients following initiation with cART. Haplogroups J and T appear to be associated with a worse profile of CD4+ recovery, whereas haplogroup H was associated with a better CD4+ reconstitution.

Keywords: mitochondria, polymorphisms, AIDS, antiretroviral therapy, immune system reconstitution

Introduction

Mitochondria are essential organelles that provide energy to eukaryotic cells via oxidative phosphorylation and regulate cellular survival via control of apoptosis while playing a key role in the innate immune response against viral infections. Systemic mitochondrial dysfunction is evident during AIDS progression, such as in the form of mitochondrial genome depletion, increased reactive oxygen species (ROS) formation, antioxidant enzyme deficiency and increased oxidative damage in patients with accelerated disease. In addition, mitochondrial toxicity contributes to serious side effects observed in HIV-infected individuals treated with nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTIs). These drugs, such as didanosine, zidovudine and stavudine, are potent inhibitors of mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) polymerase gamma; and zidovudine may inhibit thymidine kinase 2 and cause reduced levels of endogenous nucleotides, thereby decreasing the synthesis of mtDNA. Mutations in mtDNA have been acquired throughout human history, and thus the human population has been subdivided into a number of discrete mitochondrial clades or haplogroups that are defined on the basis of specific mtDNA polymorphisms.
European Caucasians, four major haplogroups or clusters (HV, U, JT and IWX) and several minor haplogroups (H, V, pre-V, J, T, Uk, W, X, I, etc.) have been identified. Variations in mtDNA have been directly associated with susceptibility to disorders such as cancer, sepsis, diabetes and degenerative diseases. In HIV infection, mtDNA haplogroup H has been associated with a low likelihood of AIDS progression and/or severe immunodeficiency. Associations with metabolic disturbances and liver fibrosis progression have also been detected in patients coinfected with hepatitis C virus (HCV). Moreover, mtDNA haplogroups J and T that are infected with HIV have increased likelihoods of AIDS progression and/or CD4+ counts <200 cells/mm3, metabolic disturbances and peripheral neuropathy, but lower chances of lipoatrophy and neuroretinal disorder.

The CD4+ T cell is the primary cellular target of HIV, and a continuous loss of CD4+ T cells leads to immunodeficiency, opportunistic diseases and death. Hence the CD4+ T cell count in peripheral blood represents the principal surrogate marker for clinical symptoms and AIDS-defining illnesses and it is also a major factor in the decision to initiate combination antiretroviral therapy (cART) in HIV-infected individuals. The primary goal of cART is to reduce the plasma HIV RNA to below detectable levels. In this setting, sustained HIV suppression may restore and preserve immunological function, decreasing both AIDS-defining and non-AIDS-defining complications, and prolonging life. However, there is substantial interindividual variability in the rate and extent of CD4+ T cell recovery after starting cART. Up to 30%–40% of cART-treated patients fail to achieve substantial increases in their CD4+ counts and may continue to develop the disease.

The aim of our study was to determine whether mtDNA haplogroups are associated with CD4+ T cell recovery in cART-naive HIV-infected patients after the initiation of cART.

Patients and methods

Patients

We carried out a retrospective study on HIV–infected patients who started cART between 1996 and 2010 in Hospital Gregorio Marañón (Madrid, Spain). This work was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. All patients gave their written informed consent to be included in the study and the institutional ethics committee approved the study. This population belonged to a cohort that has been followed according to four major haplogroups or clusters (HV, U, JT and T) and haplogroups (H, V, pre-V, J, T, I, W and X) according to 14 polymorphisms in the mtDNA (see Figure S1, available as Supplementary data at JAC Online). All patients were of European ancestry because individuals not within the N macro cluster were excluded from the study.

Outcome variables

The main outcome variables were: (i) the temporal trend in CD4+ T cell counts after starting cART; (ii) the ability to achieve a CD4+ count ≥500 cells/mm³ during follow-up; (iii) the total time with a CD4+ count ≥500 cells/mm³ during follow-up; and (iv) the ability to achieve and maintain a CD4+ count >500 cells/mm³ over an extended period of time (at least 12, 24, 36, 48 and 60 months).

Statistical analysis

Due to the distribution of patients within haplogroups, we analysed the data according to four major haplogroups or clusters (HV, IWX, U and JT) and three haplogroups (H, J and T) separately. Statistical analysis was performed by SPSS 19.0 software (SPSS Inc, Chicago, IL, USA). All tests were two-tailed with P < 0.05 considered significant.

Categorical data and proportions were analysed by using the χ² test or Fisher’s exact test. Mann–Whitney U tests were used to compare data between independent groups. Kaplan–Meier and Cox regression analyses were used to analyse the time to achieve the first CD4+ count ≥500 cells/mm³ as an outcome. The Cox regression test was adjusted by several factors including age, degree of immunodeficiency, gender, risk group and the use of reverse transcriptase inhibitors.

Statistical significance was considered where P < 0.05. Statistical analyses were performed with SPSS 19.0 software (SPSS Inc, Chicago, IL, USA). All tests were two-tailed with P < 0.05 considered significant.
Table 1. Clinical, immunological and virological characteristics of the HIV-1-infected patients at baseline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Clusters or major haplogroups</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>99  (74.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age (years)</td>
<td>38.1 (32–45.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical category C (CDC)</td>
<td>62  (46.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intravenous drug use (IDU)</td>
<td>47  (35.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCV infection</td>
<td>51  (38.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD4(^+) T cells/mm(^3)</td>
<td>136 (48–225)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plasma HIV RNA (log(_{10}) copies/mL)</td>
<td>4.56 (3.89–5.28)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>First cART regimen</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NRTI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zidovudine</td>
<td>49 (36.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zalcitabine</td>
<td>4 (3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>didanosine</td>
<td>19 (14.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stavudine</td>
<td>41 (30.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lamivudine</td>
<td>96 (72.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abacavir</td>
<td>13 (9.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tenofovir</td>
<td>30 (22.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emtricitabine</td>
<td>24 (18%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ritonavir</td>
<td>43 (32.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nelfinavir</td>
<td>7 (5.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lopinavir</td>
<td>23 (17.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saquinavir</td>
<td>7 (5.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indinavir</td>
<td>42 (31.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amprenavir</td>
<td>4 (3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atazanavir</td>
<td>5 (3.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NNRTI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nevirapine</td>
<td>12 (9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>efavirenz</td>
<td>26 (19.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enfuvirtide</td>
<td>1 (0.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raltegravir</td>
<td>1 (0.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cART protocols</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 NRTI</td>
<td>4 (3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 NRTI + 1 PI</td>
<td>53 (39.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 NRTI + 1 NNRTI</td>
<td>32 (24.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 NRTI + 2 PI</td>
<td>35 (26.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 NRTI + 1 NNRTI</td>
<td>5 (3.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>others</td>
<td>4 (3%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2 years on cART initiation**
- same regimen as the cART initiation (%): 55/125 (44%) 12/22 (54.5%) 34/65 (52.3%) 23/47 (48.9%) 124/259 (47.9%)
- no. of lines therapy: 2 (1–2) 1 (1–2) 1 (1–2) 1 (1–2) 1 (1–2)

**5 years on cART initiation**
- same regimen as the cART initiation (%): 10/92 (10.9%) 6/19 (31.6%) 8/48 (16.7%) 8/37 (21.6%) 32/196 (16.3%)
- no. of lines therapy: 2 (2–3) 2 (1–3) 2 (2–3) 2 (2–3) 2 (2–3)

**8 years on cART initiation**
- same regimen as the cART initiation (%): 6/62 (9.7%) 1/13 (7.7%) 4/36 (11.1%) 1/22 (4.5%) 12/133 (9%)
- no. of lines therapy: 3 (2–4) 3 (2–4) 3 (2–4) 3 (2–4) 3 (2–4)

Values are expressed as median (IQR) and absolute count (percentage). HIV RNA, plasma HIV load; NRTI, nucleoside analogue HIV reverse transcriptase inhibitor; NNRTI, non-nucleoside analogue HIV reverse transcriptase inhibitor; PI, HIV protease inhibitor.
cells/mm³, HIV RNA and NRTIs with mitochondrial toxicity (zidovudine, didanosine, stavudine) in the initial ART regimen.

A generalized linear model (GLM) with a log-link was used to compare the time with a CD4+ count \( \geq 500 \text{cells/mm}^3 \) among different mtDNA clusters and haplogroups. Logistic regression analyses were also performed to calculate the likelihood of achieving CD4+ counts \( \geq 500 \text{cells/mm}^3 \) for a long period of time according to mtDNA haplogroups. All regression tests were adjusted by gender, age, HCV infection, AIDS, CD4+ T cells/mm³ and HIV RNA at baseline, percentage of the whole follow-up period when HIV RNA was \(<50 \text{copies/mL} \) and NRTIs with mitochondrial toxicity (zidovudine, didanosine, stavudine) in the initial ART.

**Results**

**Characteristics of the study population**

Table 1 shows the characteristics of 275 HIV-infected patients who self-identified as ‘white’ and had a Western European, or N, mitochondrial macro cluster. We did not find any significant differences among haplogroups in epidemiological, clinical or antiretroviral therapy (ART) characteristics. In addition, no patient received tenofovir disoproxil fumarate and didanosine in combination. Additionally, the median of follow-up time among patients from the different European haplogroups was \( >100 \) months, and we did not see significant differences among groups.

Figure S2 (available as Supplementary data at JAC Online) shows the frequencies of mtDNA haplogroups in patients and healthy controls. We did not find any significant differences between groups in the frequencies of mtDNA haplogroups, and the distribution of mtDNA haplogroups across our HIV-infected patients was similar to data found by other authors concerning the distribution of mtDNA haplogroups across our HIV-infected healthy controls. We did not find any significant differences among all analysed haplogroups, but patients within cluster JT and haplogroup J had slower CD4+ recovery because they took longer to reach the initial CD4+ count \( \geq 500 \text{cells/mm}^3 \) (Figure S3, available as Supplementary data at JAC Online). The adjusted Cox regression showed that patients within cluster JT and haplogroup J had a lower likelihood of achieving a CD4+ count \( \geq 500 \text{cells/mm}^3 \) than patients within cluster HV, JT and IXW and on the haplogroups H, J and T.

**European haplogroups and temporal trends in CD4+ T cell counts after starting ART**

Patients within cluster HV had higher median CD4+ counts than patients within cluster JT at the 60th month (\( P = 0.026 \)) and the 72nd month (\( P = 0.035 \)) of follow-up (Figure 1a). In addition, patients within haplogroup H had higher median CD4+ counts than patients within haplogroup J at the 48th month (\( P = 0.026 \)), the 60th month (\( P = 0.014 \)) and the 72nd month (\( P = 0.037 \)) of follow-up (Figure 1b).

**European haplogroups and time to achieve a CD4+ count \( \geq 500 \text{cells/mm}^3 \)**

In the Kaplan–Meier analysis, more than half of the patients reached CD4+ counts \( \geq 500 \text{cells/mm}^3 \) in all analysed haplogroups, but patients within cluster JT and haplogroup J had slower CD4+ recovery because they took longer to reach the initial CD4+ count \( \geq 500 \text{cells/mm}^3 \) (Figure 3, available as Supplementary data at JAC Online). The adjusted Cox regression showed that patients within cluster JT and haplogroup J had a lower likelihood of achieving a CD4+ count \( \geq 500 \text{cells/mm}^3 \) than patients within cluster HV and haplogroup H (hazard ratio (HR) = 0.68 (Figure 2a; \( P = 0.058 \)) and HR = 0.48 (Figure 2b; \( P = 0.010 \)), respectively).

**European haplogroups and time with a CD4+ count \( \geq 500 \text{cells/mm}^3 \)**

The time of follow-up during which the CD4+ count was \( \geq 500 \text{cells/mm}^3 \) was longer in patients within cluster HV than in patients within cluster JT (median of 20 months versus 6.2 months; \( P = 0.029 \)) (Figure 3a). Furthermore, patients within haplogroup H had a longer time with a CD4+ count \( \geq 500 \text{cells/mm}^3 \) than patients within haplogroup J (median of 20 months versus 0 months; \( P = 0.024 \)) (Figure 3b). When an GLM adjusted by the most relevant clinical and epidemiological variables was performed, patients within cluster HV and haplogroup H had longer times with a CD4+ count \( \geq 500 \text{cells/mm}^3 \) than patients within cluster JT and haplogroup J (\( P = 0.004 \) and \( P = 0.027 \), respectively).
European haplogroups and long-term CD4+ T cell recovery

Additionally, cluster JT and haplogroups J and T had the lowest percentage of patients who achieved CD4+ counts ≥500 cells/mm³ for a long period of time, while cluster HV and haplogroup H had the highest values (see Figure S4, available as Supplementary data at JAC Online). After adjusting for the most relevant clinical and epidemiological variables, we found significant values for achieving CD4+ counts ≥500 cells/mm³ during at least 12, 36, 48 and 60 months within cluster HV and haplogroup H versus patients within cluster JT and haplogroups J and T (Figure 4). Thus, cluster HV patients had greater chances than cluster JT patients of achieving CD4+ counts ≥500 cells/mm³ during at least 12 months (OR=2.17; P=0.039), 36 months (OR=3.11; P=0.008), 48 months (OR=4.42; P=0.003) and 60 months (OR=5.20; P=0.003) (Figure 4a). Patients within haplogroup H had greater chances than patients within haplogroup J of achieving CD4+ counts ≥500 cells/mm³ during at least 12 months (OR=2.35; P=0.019), 36 months (OR=3.53; P=0.026), 48 months (OR=3.56; P=0.042) and 60 months (OR=4.34; P=0.044) (Figure 4b). Finally, patients within haplogroup T had greater chances than patients within haplogroup J of achieving CD4+ counts ≥500 cells/mm³ during at least 48 months (OR=6.31; P=0.021) and 60 months (OR=6.24; P=0.040) (Figure 4c).

Discussion

Our study showed that there was a relationship between mtDNA haplogroups and CD4+ T cell recovery. Cluster HV and haplogroup H were associated with successful CD4+ reconstitution while cluster JT and haplogroup J were associated with worse CD4+ T cell recovery. The association of haplogroup T with a worse CD4+ T cell reconstitution was only evident when we analysed long-term CD4+ recovery (CD4+ count ≥500 cells/mm³ during at least 48 and 60 months). Moreover, we did not find any significant differences among patients within clusters U and IWX, possibly because the number of patients in these haplogroups was low and/or CD4+ recovery appeared to be in between haplogroups HV/H and JT/J/T.

The molecular mechanism underlying the functional differences between these mitochondrial haplogroups could be the reason for the different CD4+ T cell recovery characteristics during cART. Mitochondrial haplogroup H has demonstrated higher activity in the electron transport chain, producing higher quantities of ATP and ROS than other haplogroups, such as J, which exhibits lower energy efficiency.24,25 Hendrickson et al.6 reported associations of haplogroups J and U (lower ATP and ROS production) with increased prevalence of progression to AIDS and/or values of CD4+ <200 cells/mm³ in an analysis using...
longitudinal data from several cohorts from the USA, whereas the more tightly coupled haplogroup H (higher ATP and ROS production) was associated with a decreased prevalence of AIDS progression and death among therapy-naive Caucasian patients. On the other hand, a cross-sectional study did not find associations between mtDNA haplogroups and current CD4+ count or plasma HIV RNA among a population of predominantly ART-treated patients. In two recent studies among ART-naive African patients, the mtDNA haplogroup L2 was associated with changes in T cell activation from baseline to 48 weeks as well as with poorer CD4+ recovery.

To our knowledge, our study shows for the first time an association between European mtDNA haplogroups and CD4+ recovery in Caucasian HIV-infected patients on cART during a long-term follow-up period.

Contradictory results have been shown, however, since haplogroup H may lead to higher production of ROS, which would increase the oxidative damage in the immune system during HIV infection. However, haplogroup H has been associated with a delay in AIDS progression because ROS production may enhance innate immunity. Furthermore, higher rates of ROS production may lead to an up-regulation of antioxidant defences without causing severe immune damage, which may contribute to maintaining good immune function, ensuring good control of HIV replication and, in turn, decreasing oxidative stress and apoptosis. Besides, it is possible that the degree of energy efficiency could have a greater impact on the pathophysiology of HIV infection than the generation of ROS. This would be a reason for patients within cluster HV and haplogroups H to have more successful CD4+ T cell reconstitution than patients within cluster JT and haplogroups J and T.

There is great controversy about when to start cART. The decision of when to initiate cART requires weighing the benefits of a treatment in terms of morbidity and mortality against the risks. Although randomized clinical trials clearly demonstrate the benefits of starting cART in HIV-infected patients with CD4+ counts <350 cells/mm³, there is also an evidentiary basis to recommend starting cART in persons with CD4+ counts >350 cells/mm³. HIV-infected persons with CD4+ counts in the range of 350–500 cells/mm³ have increased rates of some comorbidities, such as non-AIDS-defining malignancies and vascular, kidney and liver disease, probably due to uncontrolled HIV replication and increased T cell activation and inflammation. The amount of data supporting early initiation of therapy is less when the CD4+ count increases to >500 cells/mm³, and concerns remain over the unknown overall benefit, long-term risks and cumulative additional costs associated with earlier treatment. In addressing this doubt, our data could provide information for making a decision on when to start cART. Patients within haplogroups J and T (worse CD4+ reconstitution) would not wait until their CD4+ count is <350 cells/mm³ before initiating cART. In contrast, they might be treated when their CD4+ count is 350–500 cells/mm³ or, even better, when their CD4+ count is still >500 cells/mm³. Conversely, patients within haplogroup H (better CD4+ reconstitution) might wait until their CD4+ count is 350–500 cells/mm³. However, we must emphasize that the decision over when to initiate cART in therapy-naive HIV-infected patients is multifactorial, and a recommendation for delaying the initiation of cART simply because a given patient has a favourable haplogroup should be made with caution; however, the information provided by the genotyping of mitochondrial haplogroups should not be disregarded.

There are factors that may influence the extent of CD4+ recovery in patients on cART; however, they have not been studied in detail in this work. Among them is the cART modality. However, with the study design and patients available for this work, it is difficult to analyse the effect of a drug or combination of specific drugs because HIV therapies were prescribed as a function of the availability of these drugs from 1996 to 2010. In addition, these initial HIV treatments were modified during the follow-up at the discretion of individual physicians according to the needs of each patient. Moreover, our cohort may be relatively outdated, taking into account that >30% of patients initiated cART with zidovudine, and our results might not be extrapolatable to the current antiretroviral regimens. However, after a given cART achieves an undetectable HIV viral load, we think that the influence of the drug used might be secondary except for the side effects that may result in poorer adherence, or that the drug has direct effects on mitochondrial function. Thus, we have included in the regression model the adjustment of two key variables: the percentage of the whole follow-up period with HIV RNA <50 copies/mL (indirect measure of cART adherence) and the inclusion of NRTIs with mitochondrial toxicity (zidovudine, didanosine, stavudine) in the cART.

Another important factor is HCV infection, which may influence the extent of CD4+ recovery in patients on cART. Therefore, in our study, we have included test results for HCV antibodies for adjusting the logistic regression analysis, but we have not included the value of the PCR test for HCV (active hepatitis C). Initially the large majority of patients with HCV antibodies had chronic hepatitis C. Afterwards, during the follow-up, a high percentage of HIV/HCV-coinfected patients were treated with interferon alpha and ribavirin, clearing HCV infection in ~50% of these patients. However, such as with cART, it is difficult to analyse the effect of HCV clearance with the study design and patients available for this work. Moreover, the regression analysis was not adjusted by hypersplenism, a condition particularly important in patients with cirrhosis due to chronic hepatitis C. In our cohort, ~40% of patients had HCV infection at baseline. However, according to our estimates, we think that only ~7% of patients had cirrhosis in 2002 and 12% of patients in 2010; and of these, only 25% had a Child-Pugh score of B or C (J. Berenguer, unpublished data). This means that ~1% of our patients may have had hypersplenism, a very low number that would have had little effect on our results.

This study has other limitations that must be taken into account to ensure correct interpretation of the data. First, this is a retrospective study, and therefore the case record is selected a priori from patients surviving long enough to yield sufficient follow-up (at least 24 months for this analysis). Thus, non-responders or advanced patients showing early mortality on therapy are excluded. Second, the sample size is limited, which may have impaired the ability to detect less robust associations and may affect the adjustment of the regression models when using a large number of covariates. Additionally, we did not do detailed analyses on some of the haplogroups when sample size was low. Third, we did not have reliable data about adherence to cART, but we used the percentage of time with HIV RNA <50 copies/mL during the entire follow-up time as representative of adherence, and this was used in the multivariate models to adjust the OR values. Although adherence is a critical determinant of the efficacy of cART, ideal measures remain elusive and are subject to errors. However, almost always good adherence is accompanied by control of the HIV viral load (HIV RNA <50 copies/mL). In

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addition, HIV viral load data are an objective assessment of adherence. Fourth, although these results suggest that variations in mtDNA may influence CD4$^+$ reconstitution, we do not have any direct functional measurements of mitochondrial oxidative phosphorylation or apoptosis in these subjects to provide additional data on the potential mechanism. Future studies will need to

Figure 4. Likelihood of achieving a CD4$^+$ count $\geq 500$ cells/mm$^3$ over an extended period of time according to European haplogroups JT, J and T among HIV-infected patients on cART. Data were extracted from a logistic regression test adjusted by gender, age, HCV infection, AIDS, CD4 cells/mm$^3$ and HIV RNA at baseline, percentage of time with HIV RNA $< 50$ copies/mL with respect to the whole follow-up period and NRTIs with mitochondrial toxicity (zidovudine, didanosine, stavudine) in the initial cART.
include such measurements. Fifth, this study was carried out on Caucasian patients who started cART with a CD4+ count <350 cells/mm², thus the results of our study are only truly applicable to this setting.

In summary, European mitochondrial haplogroups might influence CD4+ T cell recovery in HIV-infected patients after the initiation of cART. Haplogroups J and T appear to be associated with a worse profile of CD4+ T cell recovery, whereas haplogroup H was associated with better CD4+ reconstitution. Due to the small sample size, our results should be considered more as preliminary data than as definitive results. Replication of these results with independent, larger studies may allow for a more specific assessment of mtDNA sub-haplogroups associated with even more pronounced differences in CD4+ recovery.

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Supplementary data
Figures S1–S4 are available as Supplementary data at JAC Online (http://jac.oxfordjournals.org/).

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mtDNA haplogroups and CD4+ recovery


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