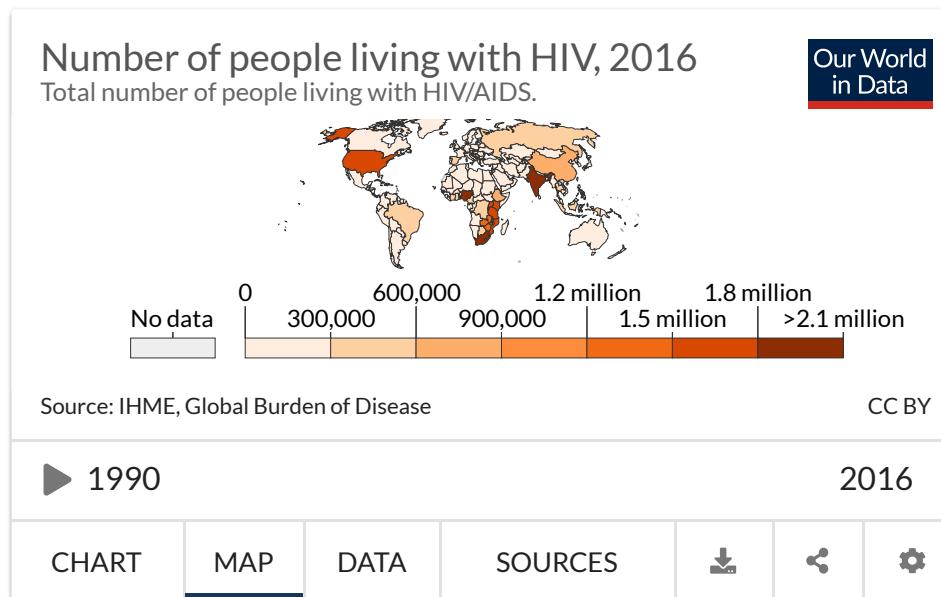


# **Conference on the Evolutionary Genetics of Infectious Disease Unsupervised excursions into the deep evolutionary history of HIV-1 group M**

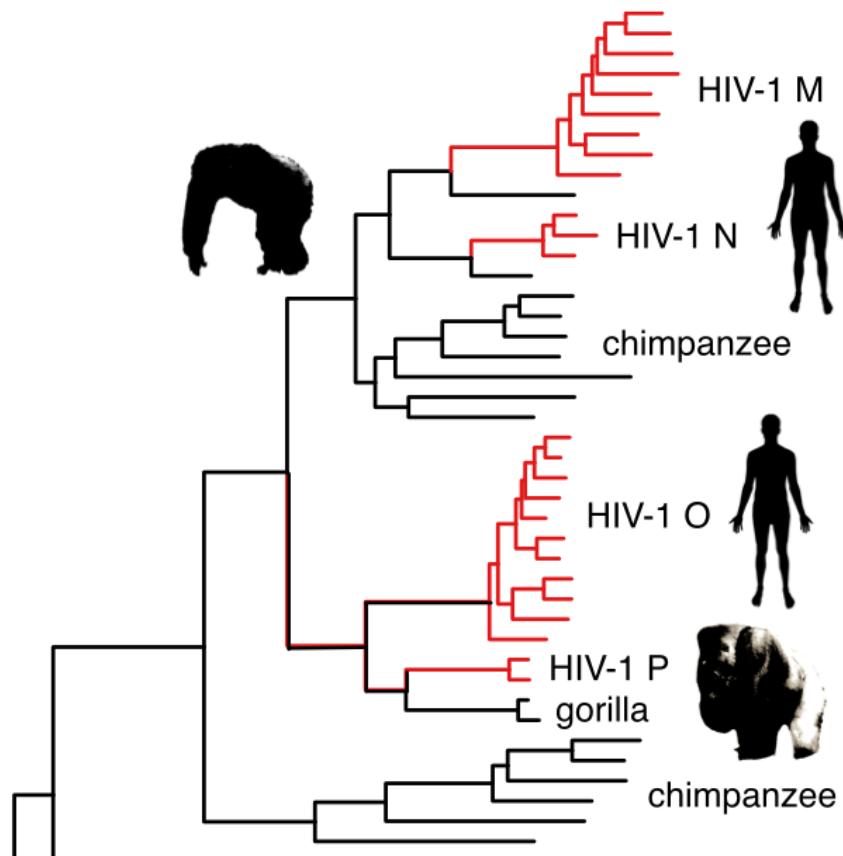
**Art Poon**

Western University

Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, Department of Applied Mathematics, Department of Microbiology and Immunology



## Phylogeny of HIV/SIV gag



Excerpt of figure from Joy *et al* (2015) Global Virology I, Springer. Generated by maximum likelihood.

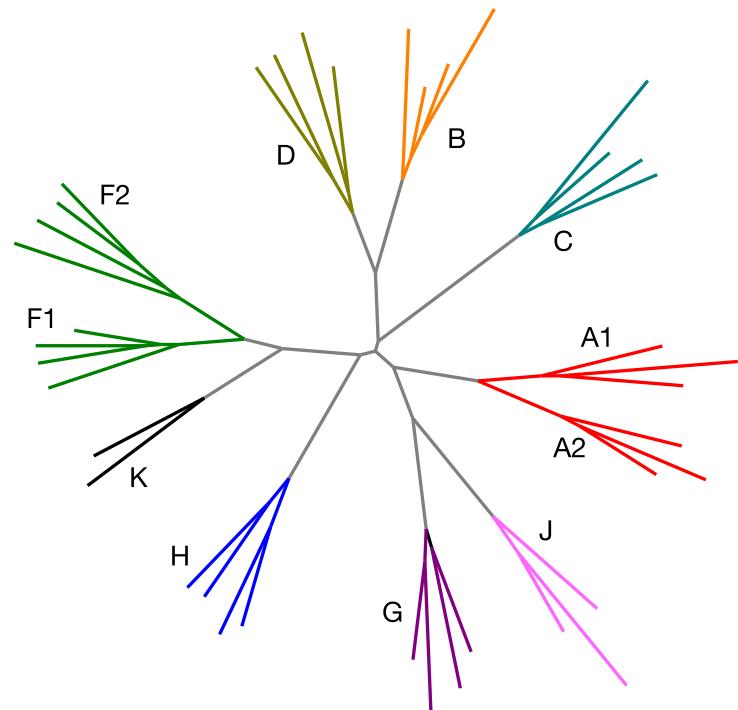
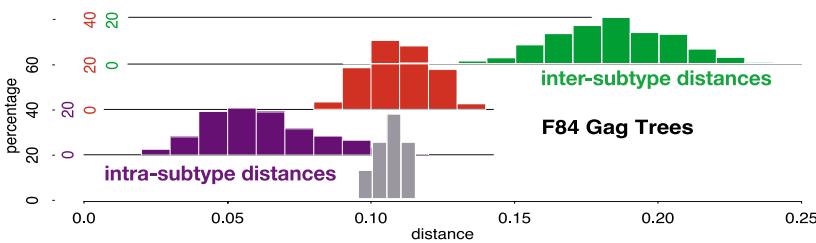
# HIV-1 subtypes

- Extraordinary diversity structured into subtypes.

## HIV-1 Nomenclature Proposal

### A Reference Guide to HIV-1 Classification

D.L. Robertson<sup>1</sup>, J.P. Anderson<sup>2</sup>, J.A. Bradac<sup>3</sup>, J.K. Carr<sup>4</sup>, B. Foley<sup>5</sup>,  
R.K. Funkhouser<sup>6</sup>, F. Gao<sup>7</sup>, B.H. Hahn<sup>7</sup>, C. Kuiken<sup>8</sup>, G.H. Learn<sup>2</sup>,  
T. Leitner<sup>8</sup>, F. McCutchan<sup>4</sup>, S. Osmanov<sup>9</sup>, M. Peeters<sup>10</sup>, D. Pieniazek<sup>11</sup>,  
M.L. Kalish<sup>11</sup>, M. Salminen<sup>12</sup>, P. Sharp<sup>13</sup>, S. Wolinsky<sup>14</sup>, and B. Korber<sup>5,6</sup>



(above) ML tree from LANL curated (2010) HIV-1/M env subtype references, aligned with MAFFT (excluding indel-rich regions) and reconstructed with RAxML.

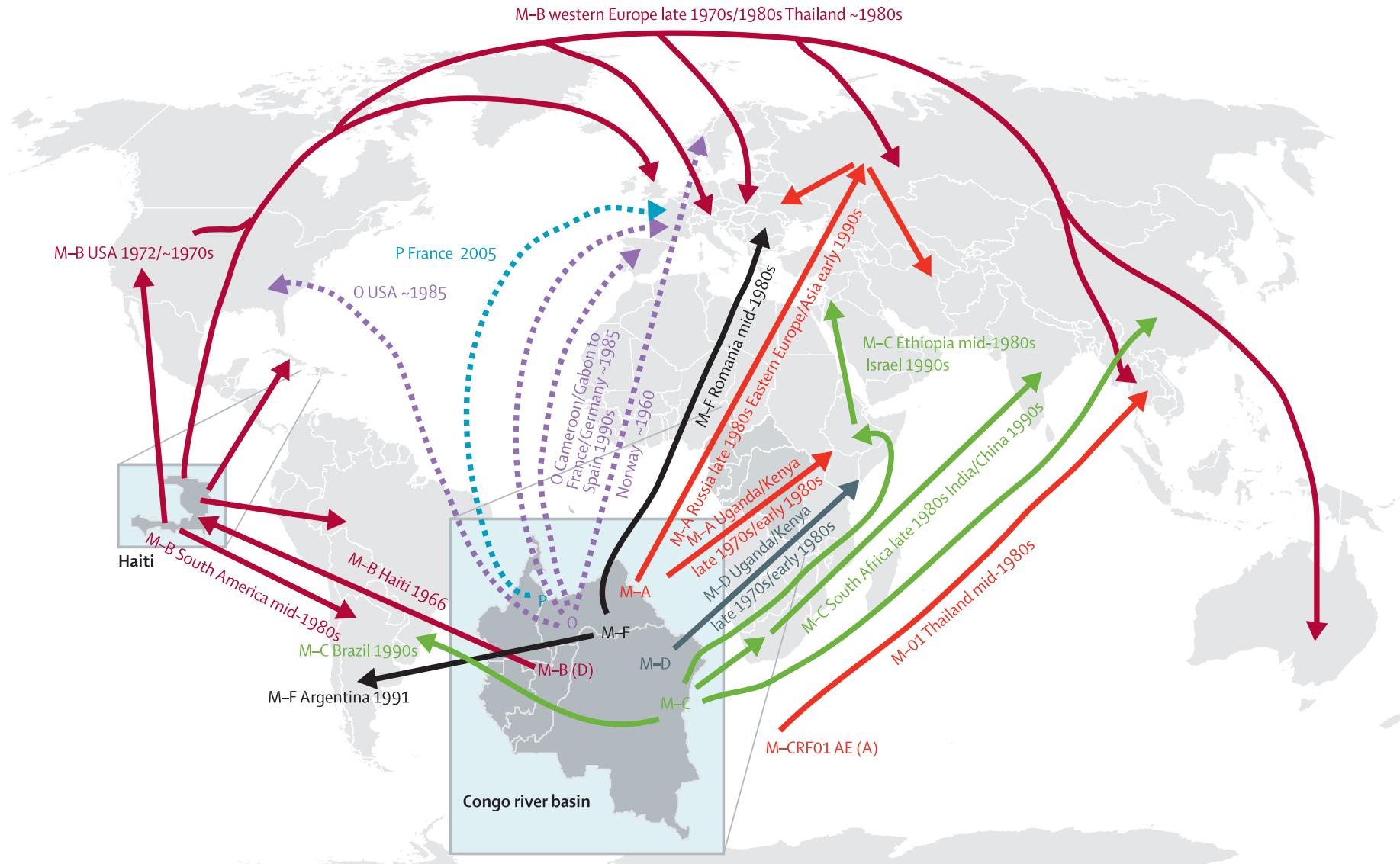
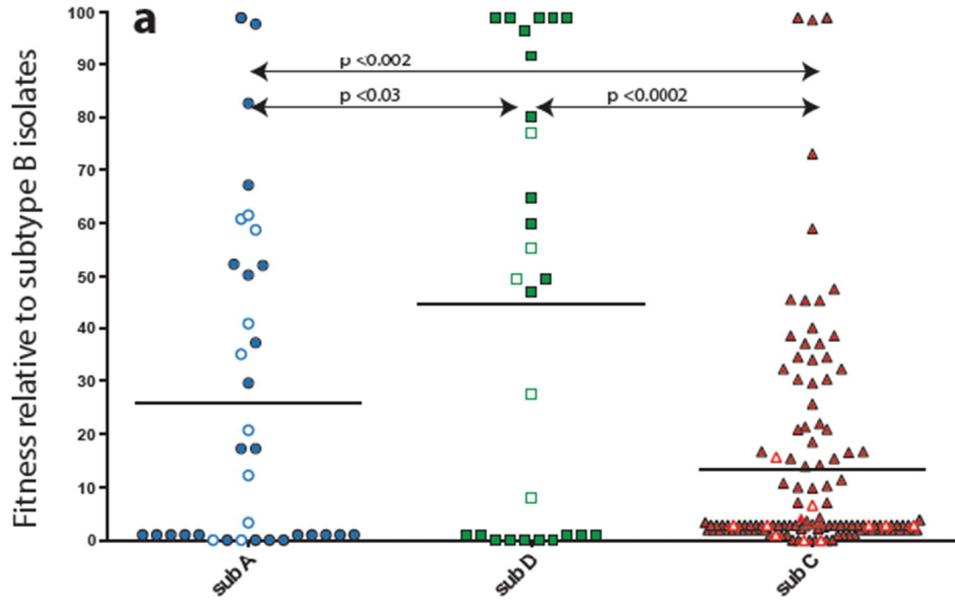


Figure from Tebit and Arts (2011) Lancet Inf Dis 11: 45-56.

# Impact of HIV-1 subtypes

- Understanding the global epidemiology of HIV-1/M
- Variation in rates of progression to AIDS (subtypes C, D)



- Distinct mutational pathways to evolve drug resistance.

Figure from C Venner *et al.* (2016) EBioMedicine 13: 305-314.

## **Subtyping**

- Compare a sequence to a reference database of "pure" subtype sequences
- Identify recombinant as a combination of two or more parent reference sequences.
- Sliding window methods (BOOTSCAN, REGA)
- Phylogenetic methods (SCUEAL)
- Linear classifiers (COMET)

# Recombinant history of SIV

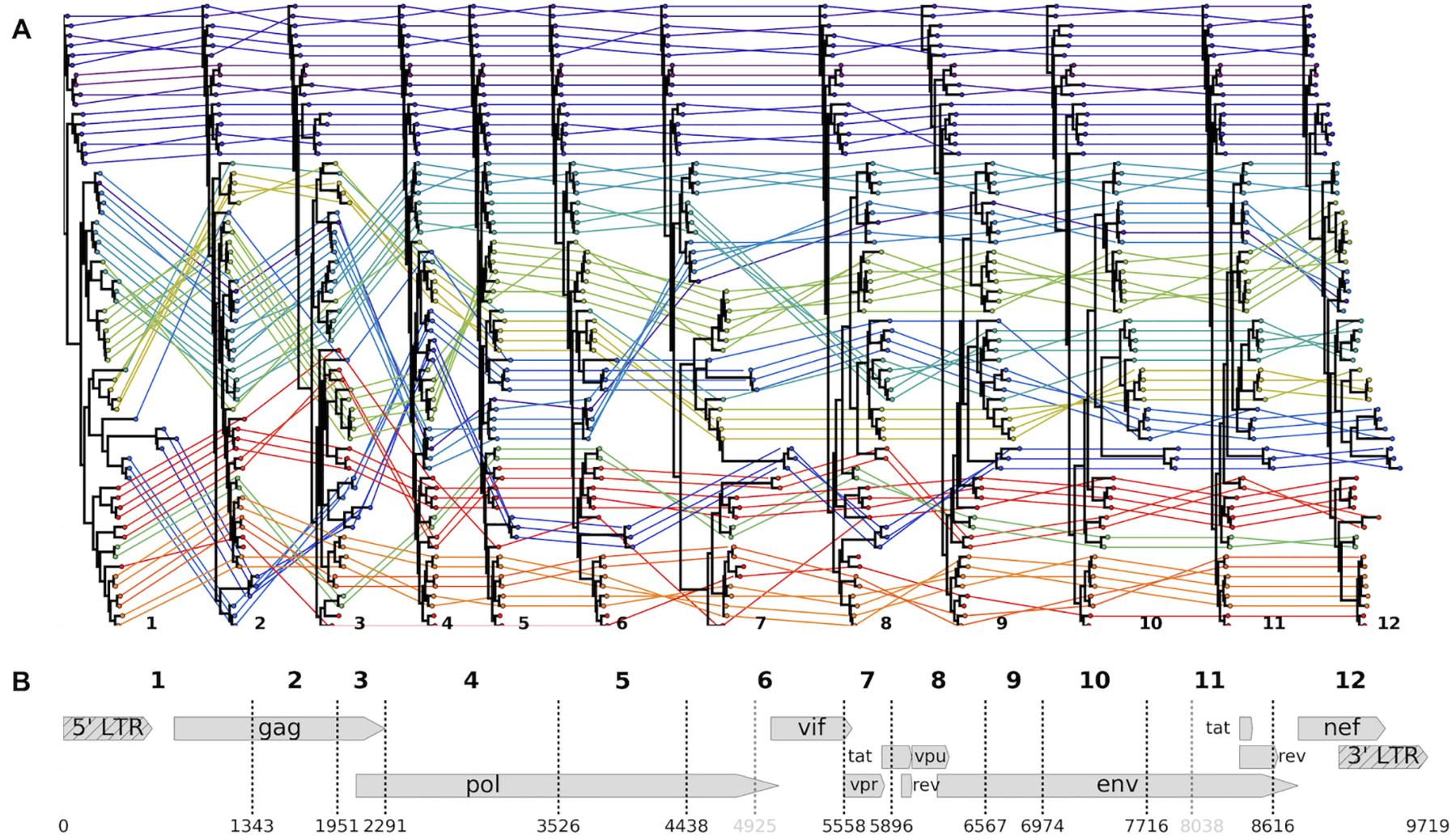


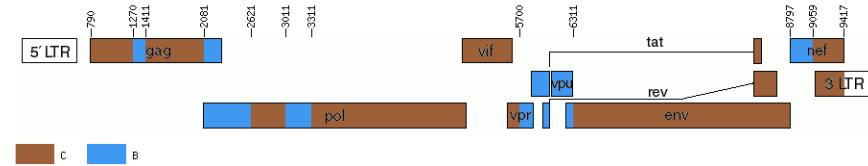
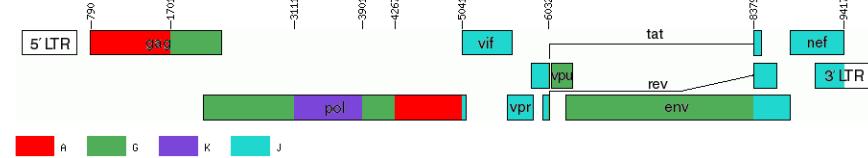
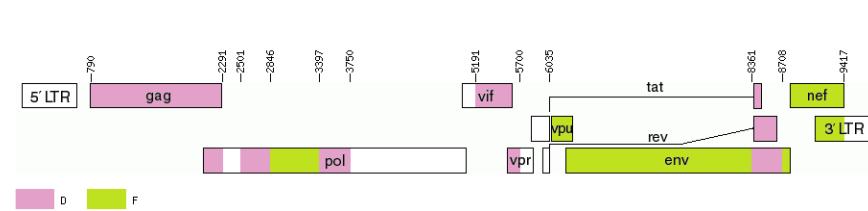
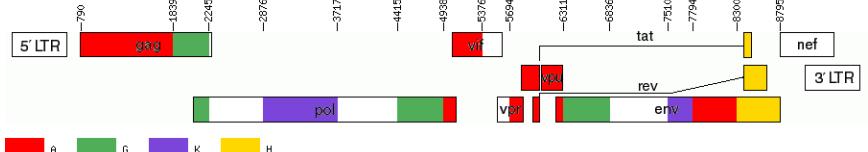
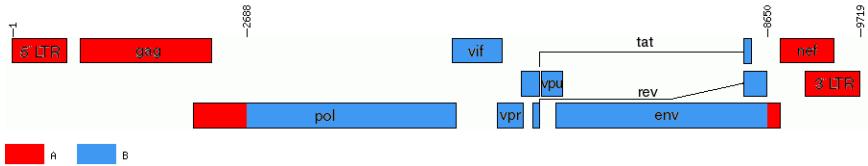
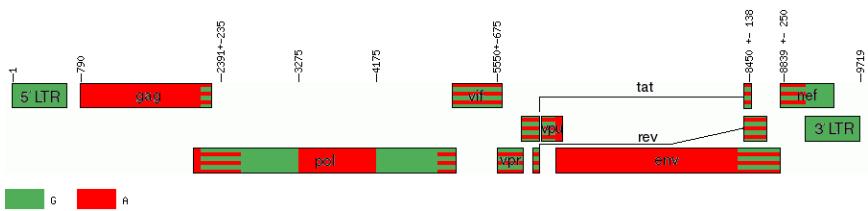
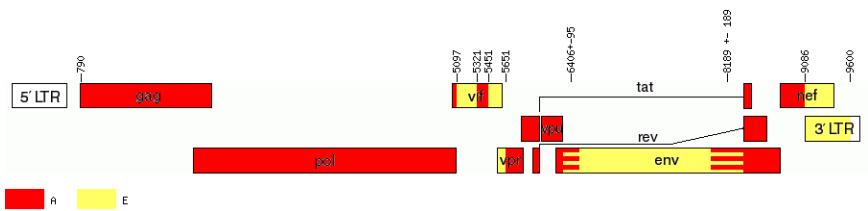
Figure from Bell and Bedford (2017) PLOS Pathog 13: e1006466.

## HIV-1 recombination

- Virus carries two copies of its genome.
- HIV reverse transcriptase switches templates during infection cycle.
- If a host cell is multiply infected, progeny virus can be recombinant.
- Effective recombination rate estimated at about 1%/genome/generation<sup>1</sup>.
- Close to estimated mutation rate (0.2/genome/generation)<sup>2</sup>.

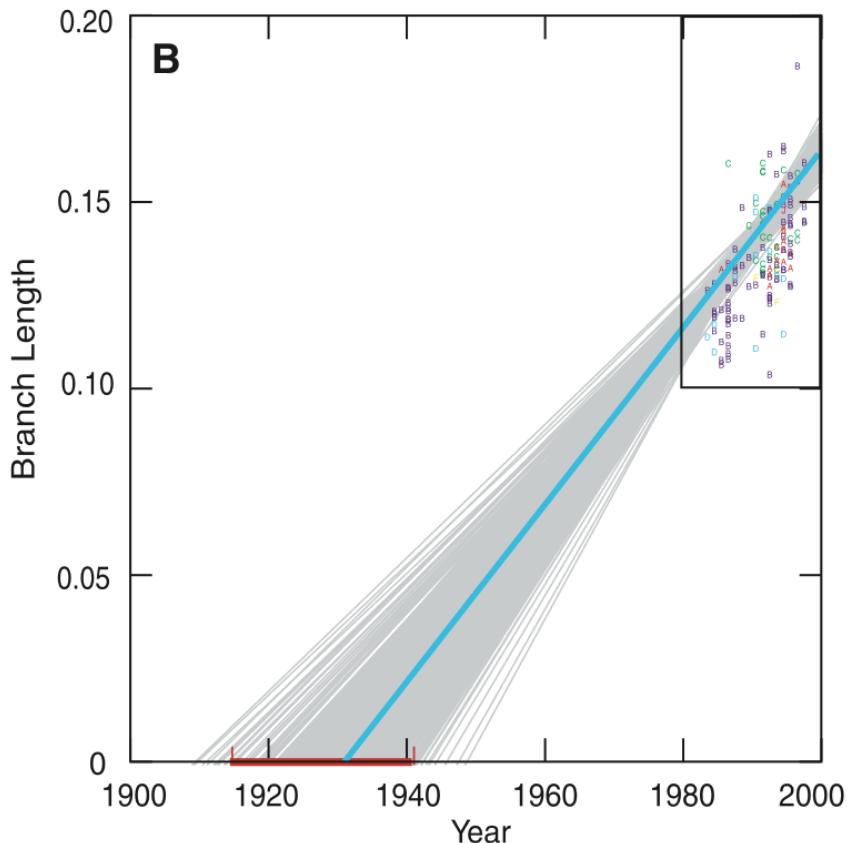
<sup>1</sup> RA Neher *et al.* (2011) PLOS Comput Biol 6(1); <sup>2</sup> F Zanini *et al* (2017) Virus Evol 3(1).

# Circulating recombinant forms

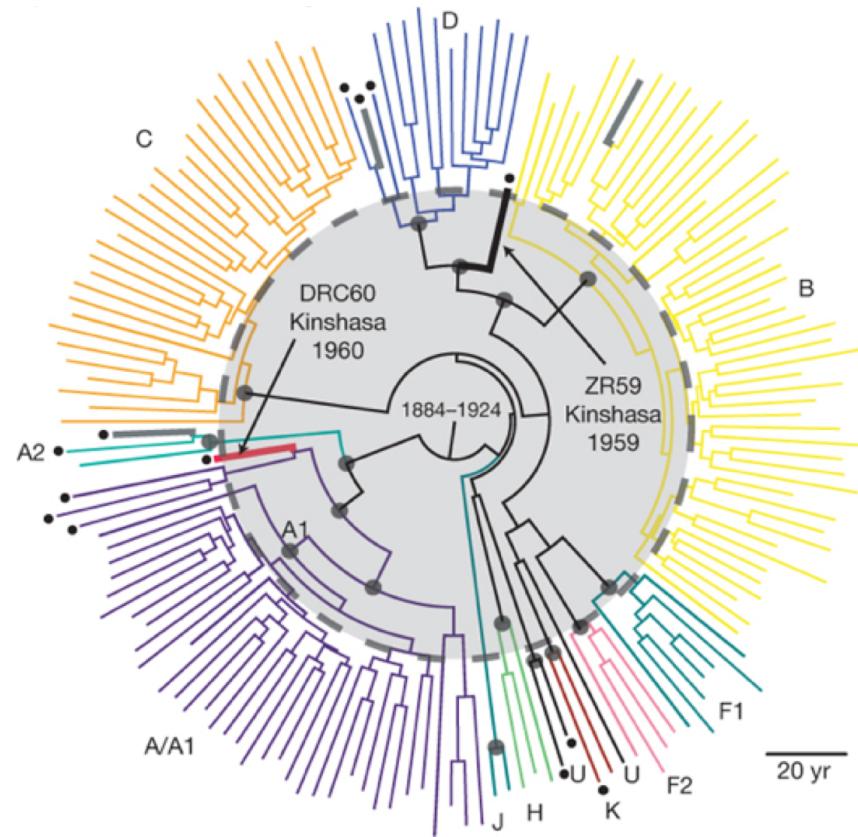


# Dating the origin of HIV-1/M

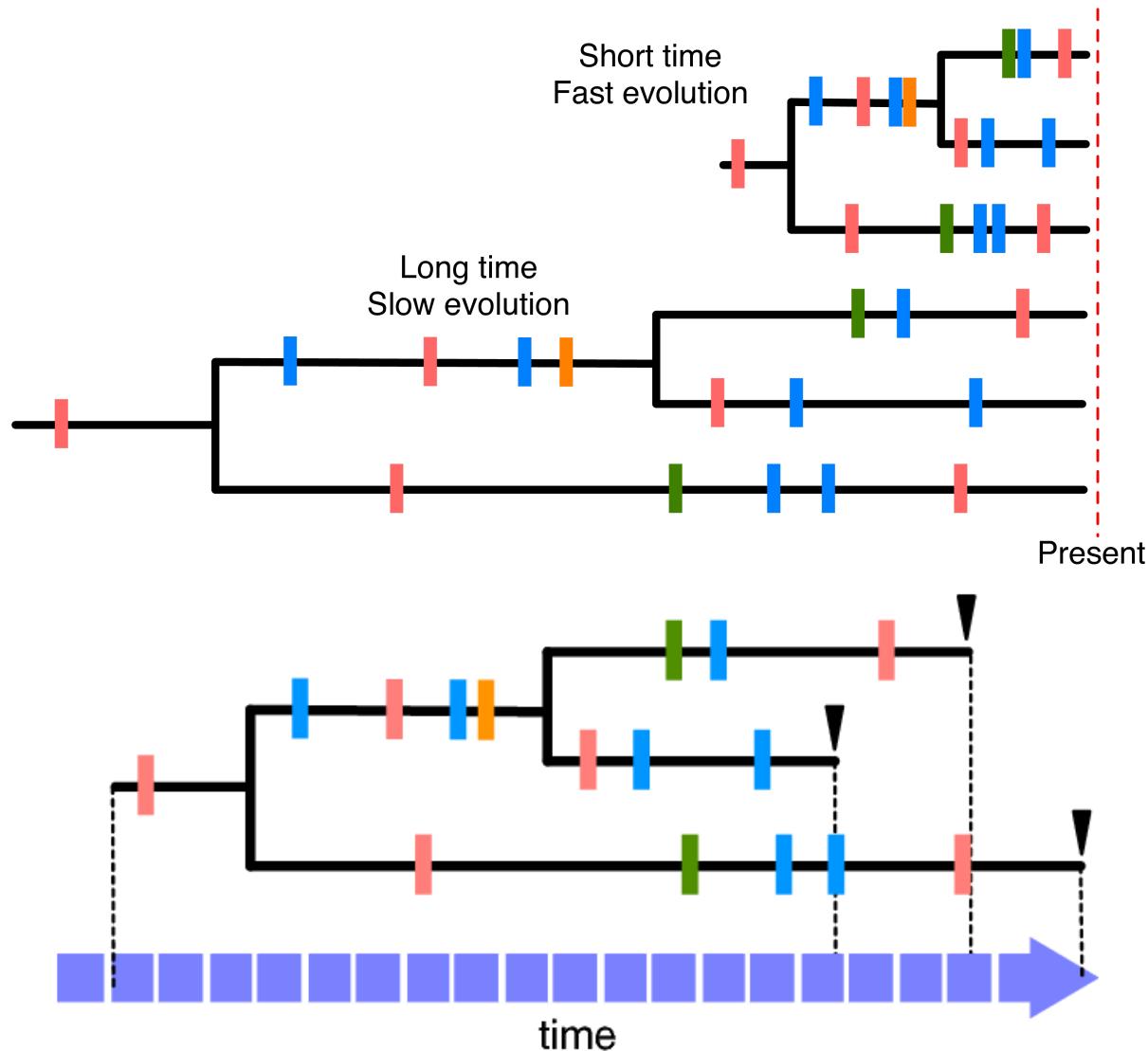
## Root-to-tip regression



## Bayesian sampling



# Molecular clock dating



## More genomes

- The number of near full-length HIV-1 genomes in public databases is nearing 10,000
- A recent global consortium (PANGEA-HIV) is generating an *additional* 10,000 HIV-1 genomes sampled throughout Africa.
- An emerging consensus is that recombination is more widespread than we thought.

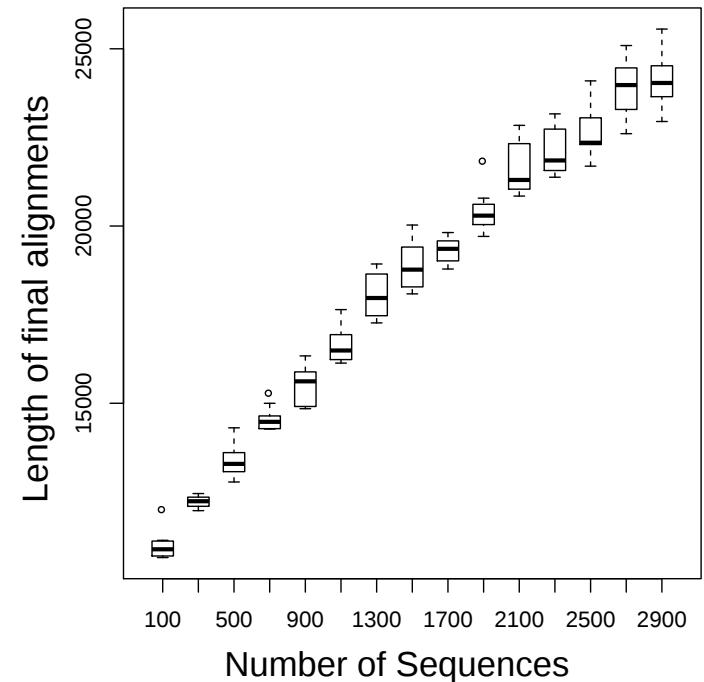
*Given the inevitability of extensive recombination,  
it is highly unlikely that a single phylogeny can  
adequately represent the evolutionary history of  
HIV-1/M.*

## Data collection

- Queried Genbank for HIV-1 sequences of minimum length 8,000nt ( $n = 7,816$ )
- Manually reviewed all entries for *in vitro* clones, repeated samples, and non-group M variants.
- Reviewed associated literature for missing collection dates.
- Final total  $n = 3,900$  sequence records.

# Alignment

- An alignment is a hypothesis about the evolutionary homology of specific residues between two sequences.
- The genomic diversity of HIV-1/M causes the alignment to explode with regions of low homology.



# Procrustean alignment



- Aggressive pairwise alignment of each sequence against a reference genome.
- Any insertions relative to the reference are *discarded*.
- We need the most representative reference possible!

## Alignment-free clustering

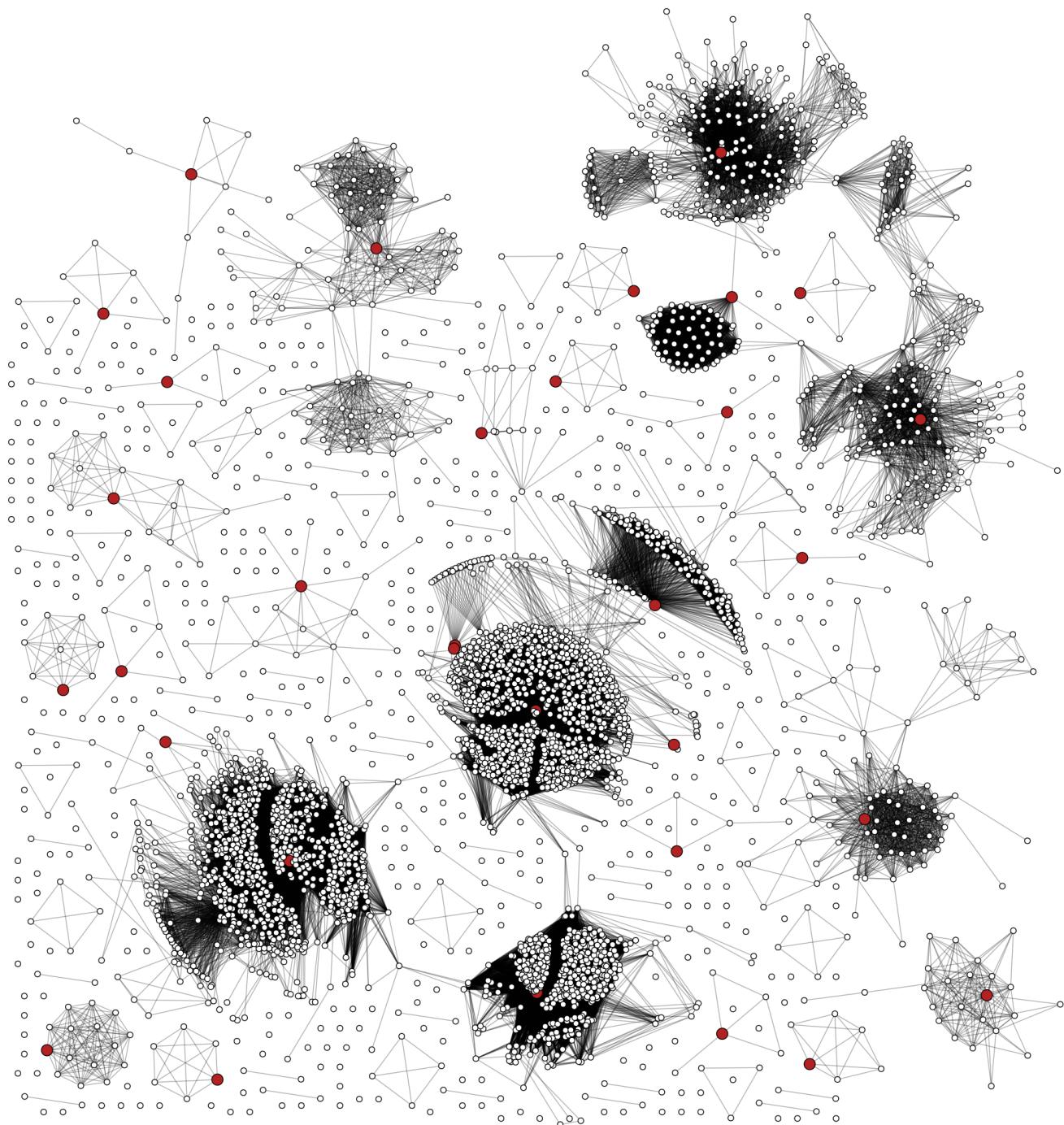
- Use a p-spectrum kernel distance to cluster genomes:

$$k(s, t) = \sum_{u \in \mathcal{A}^6} C(u, s)C(u, t)$$

where  $\mathcal{A} = \{A, C, G, T\}$  and  $C(x, y)$  counts occurrences of substring  $x$  in  $y$ .

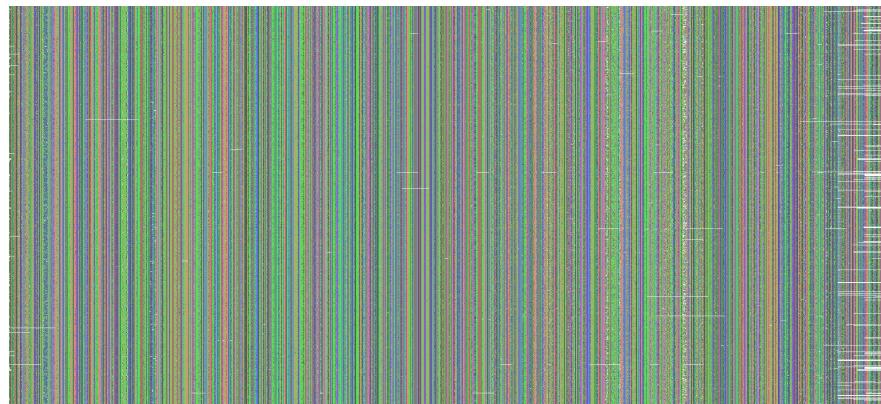
- We use the standard cosine normalization:

$$k'(s, t) = \frac{k(s, t)}{\sqrt{k(s, s)k(t, t)}}$$



## Consensus sequence

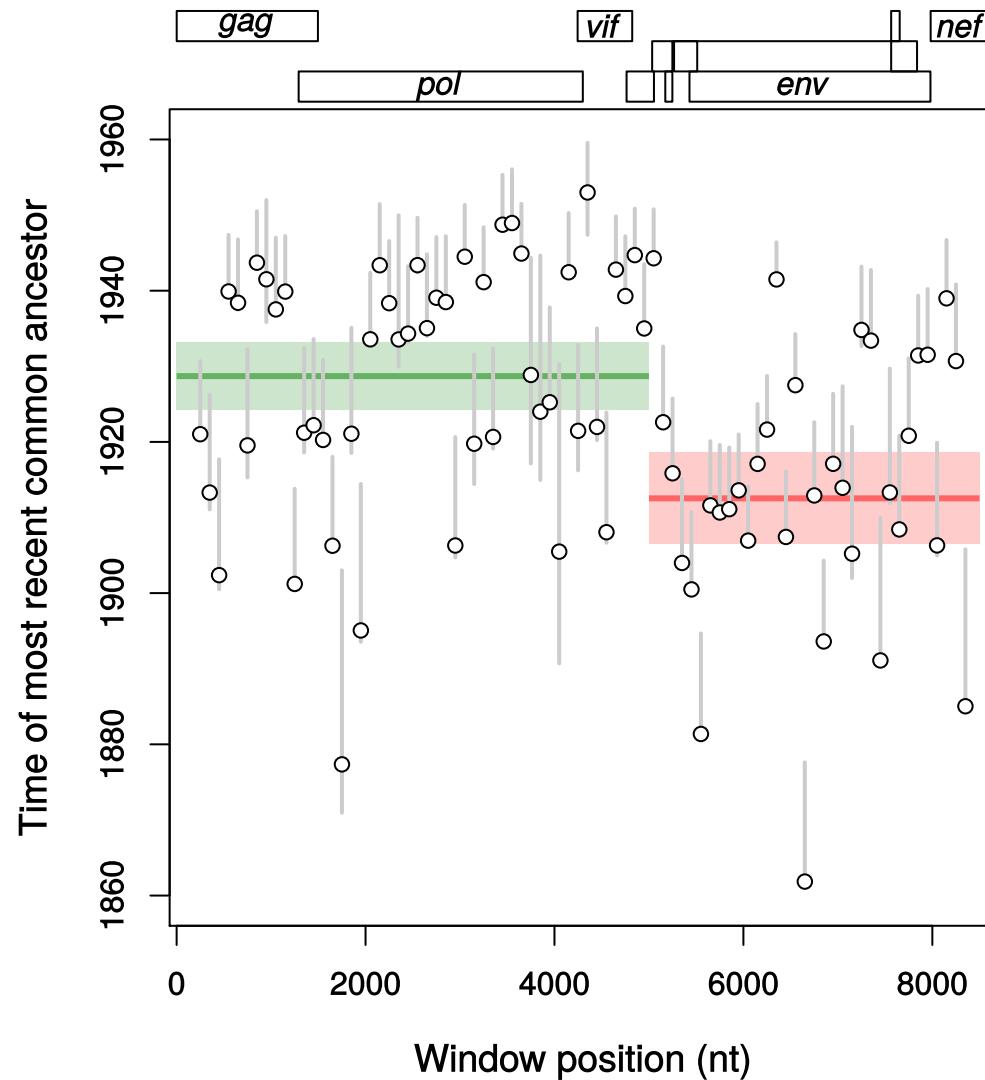
- Clustered genomes in this similarity graph with community detection algorithm (R *igraph cluster\_leading\_eigen*).
- Selected  $n = 32$  centres with highest degree centrality.
- Multiple alignment of central genomes to make majority-rule consensus for Procrustean alignment.
- Final alignment 10,171nt in length.



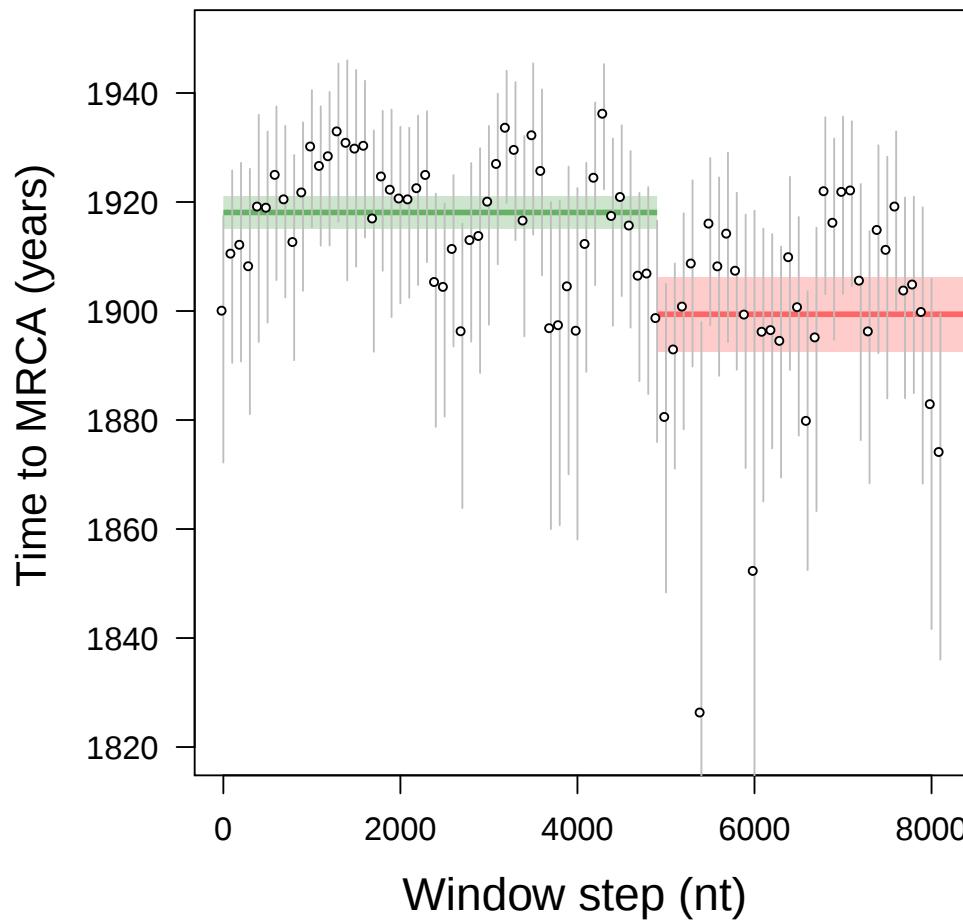
## Sliding windows

- Extracted 81 windows of 500nt in steps of 100nt.
- For each window:
  - Reconstructed phylogeny by approximate ML ([FastTree2](#)).
  - Rooted phylogeny by root-to-tip regression ([rtt](#))
  - Estimated time to the most recent common ancestor (TMRCA) under relaxed molecular clock ([LSD](#)).

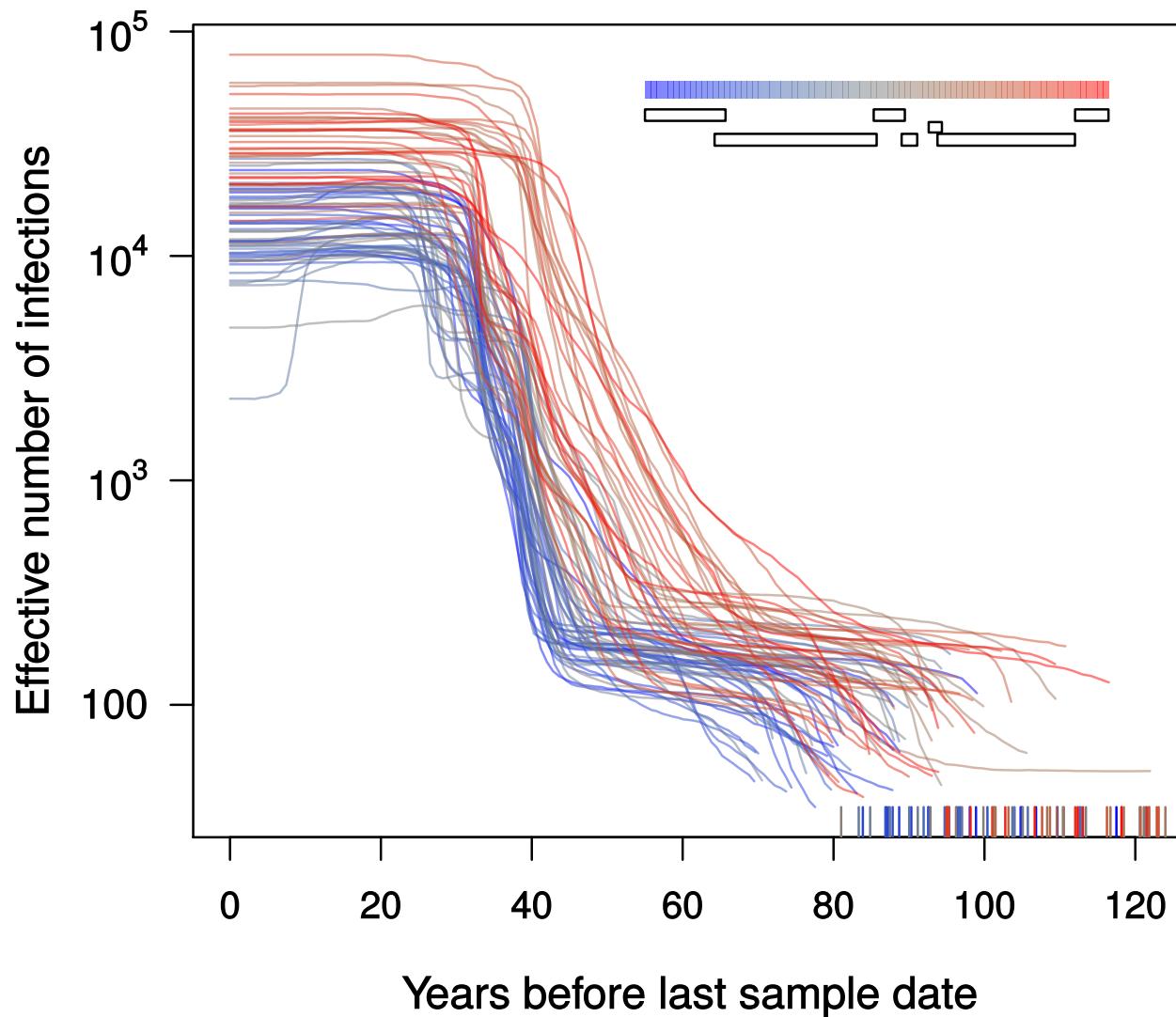
# TMRCA are variable and autocorrelated along the HIV-1 genome



Similar results obtained using BEAST (data downsampled to ~300 tips).



# Demographic "skyline" reconstructions from BEAST

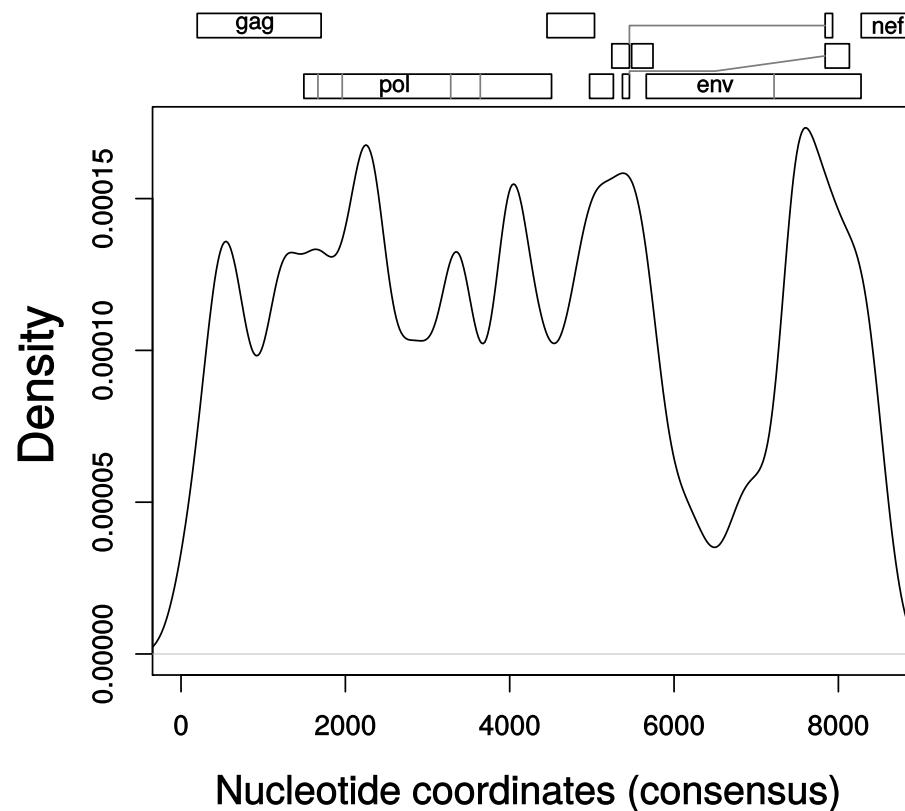


## A deep recombination breakpoint?

- Why does HIV-1/M look older in *env*?
- Purifying selection may skew estimates of TMRCA.
  - No evidence of greater purifying selection in *gag* and *pol* versus *env*.
  - No evidence of saturation when comparing transitions to transversions.
- Examine signature of recombination.

# Recombination analysis

- Implemented a conventional distance-based recombination detection method in Python.
- Putative breakpoints less frequent within *env*.



## **What does this mean?**

- The deep history of HIV-1/M is recombinant.
- Is the concept of "pure" subtypes still useful?
- HIV-1 subtypes and sub-subtypes are being re-assessed.
- Selective introgression of HIV-1 *env*: first contact with the virus envelope?

## A recombinant history

- How can we detect recombination if our reference points are themselves recombinant?
- Postulate 1: We cannot meaningfully describe recombinants as a mixture of "pure" subtypes on the time scale of HIV-1/M.
- Postulate 2: The recombinant history is too complex to reconstruct, e.g., reticulate phylogenies.
- Postulate 3: There is enough residual homology to infer the evolutionary relationships of genome fragments.

## Back to networks

- Let the homology of fragments be represented by a similarity graph.
- Graph clusters correspond to subtypes.
- As we move along the genome, fragments may shift from one cluster to another due to recombination.
- This process is analogous to a dynamic social network.

## Stochastic blockmodeling

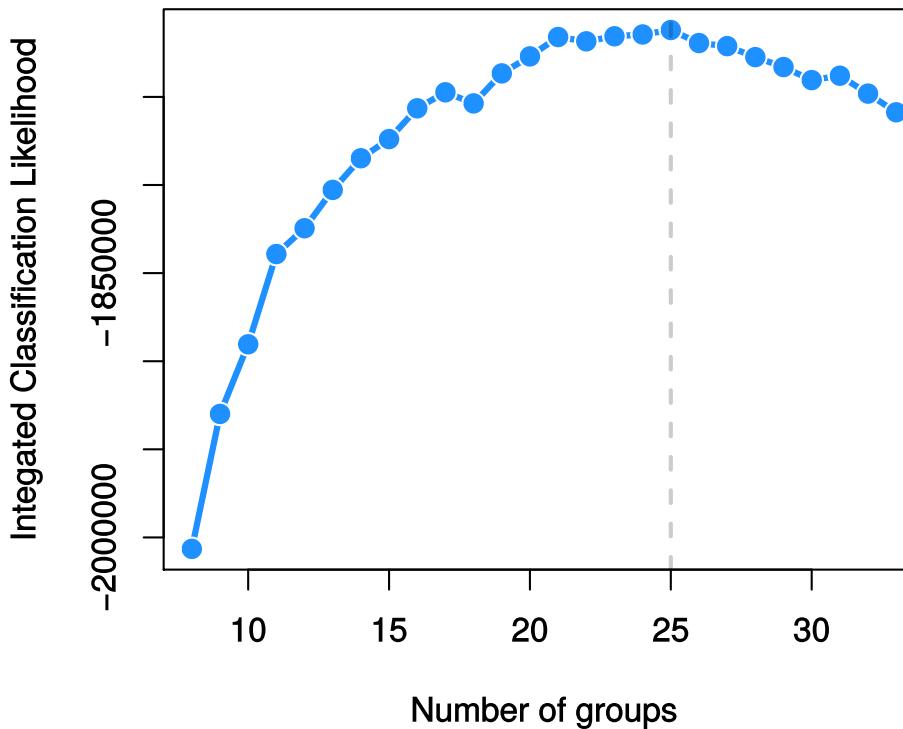
- Generative models for network communities.
- Each node is assigned to one of  $K$  communities (blocks) – block membership is a latent (unobservable) state of the node.
- Different edge probabilities within and between blocks.
- Transition of nodes among blocks over time is described by a Markov chain.

## Constructing a graph

- We calculated the Tamura-Nei (1993; TN93) genetic distance for every pair of fragments in a window.
- Used the lower 10% quantile of the TN93 distribution as the graph-defining threshold for each window.
- Processed the series of graphs along the HIV-1 genome with dynamic stochastic block models (R package [dyncsvm](#); Matias and Miele).

## Optimal K=25

- Integrated classification likelihood (ICL) criterion avoids overestimation of the number of clusters by penalizing likelihood<sup>1</sup>.



1

C Biernacki *et al.* (1998) Assessing a Mixture Model for Clustering with the Integrated Classification Likelihood. INRIA.

