HIV integrase inhibitor, Elvitegravir, impairs RAG functions and inhibits V(D)J recombination

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Integrase inhibitors are a class of antiretroviral drugs used for the treatment of AIDS that target HIV integrase, an enzyme responsible for integration of viral cDNA into host genome. RAG1, a critical enzyme involved in V(D)J recombination exhibits structural similarity to HIV integrase. We find that two integrase inhibitors, Raltegravir and Elvitegravir, interfered with the physiological functions of RAGs such as binding, cleavage and hairpin formation at the recombination signal sequence (RSS), though the effect of Raltegravir was limited. Circular dichroism studies demonstrated a distinct change in the secondary structure of RAG1 central domain (RAG1 shares DDE motif amino acids with integrases), and when incubated with Elvitegravir, an equilibrium dissociation constant ($K_d$) of 32.53 ± 2.9 μM was determined by Biolayer interferometry, leading to inhibition of its binding to DNA. Besides, using extrachromosomal assays, we show that Elvitegravir inhibited both coding and signal joint formation in pre-B cells. Importantly, treatment with Elvitegravir resulted in significant reduction of mature B lymphocytes in 70% of mice studied. Thus, our study suggests a potential risk associated with the use of Elvitegravir as an antiretroviral drug, considering the evolutionary and structural similarities between HIV integrase and RAGs.

Cell Death and Disease (2017) 8, e2852; doi:10.1038/cddis.2017.237; published online 1 June 2017

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection leads to acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). Reverse transcriptase, protease and integrase are the enzymes essential for the replication of HIV in host cells and hence all of these have been considered as drug targets against its infection. Integrase inhibitors have been recently developed as one of the most promising modalities for HIV therapy.1 Integrase is responsible for the insertion of HIV cDNA into the host genome. Before integration, integrase processes the 3′ ends of cDNA resulting in the exposure of a conserved CA sequence, yielding two reactive 3′ hydroxyl (OH) groups (Figure 1a). Following this, a pre-integration complex is formed which is transported to the nucleus, where the OH groups are utilised in a nucleophilic attack on the host genome leading to strand transfer.2,3

Integrase is structurally similar to ribonucleases (RNases) and recombination activating gene 1 (RAG1), although they lack significant sequence similarity (Figure 1c and d). The RAG complex, comprising of RAG1 and RAG2, is essential for the generation of antigen receptor diversity and its absence leads to immunodeficiency diseases.4−7 RAG1 and integrase share homology in the N-terminal zinc finger domain that aids in dimerisation, the central catalytic core domain, essential for enzymatic activity and the C-terminal domain that binds DNA non-specifically (Figure 1c and d).3,8 The arrangement of secondary structure elements and the position of two catalytic aspartic acid residues relative to these elements are also comparable between RAG1 and integrase.8,9 Besides, there is a striking functional similarity observed among the two proteins (Figure 1a and b). RAG complex binds to the recombination signal sequence (RSS) and cleaves precisely at its heptamer (CACAGTG). Similar to sequence-specific cleavage of RAGs, integrase cleaves exactly at the terminal dinucleotide of viral cDNA. Cleavage by RAGs is followed by a transesterification reaction, a mechanism shared by both transposases and retroviral integrases (Figure 1a and b).2,10,11 Both proteins catalyse disintegration reactions and mediate alcoholysis/hydrolysis during the nicking step. In the presence of Ca²⁺, integrase binds to DNA and forms protein–DNA complexes, which cannot catalyse cleavage reactions, a mechanism analogous to that of RAGs.12 RAG1 and integrase harbour a conserved catalytic DDE motif and the carboxyl groups of the amino acids harbouring this motif bind one or more divalent ions like Mg²⁺, which are essential for the activity of both the proteins.10,13

An earlier study on two integrase inhibitors; 5CITEP14 and p1015 showed that they interfere with various physiological activities of RAG in vitro.16 Further development of drugs with CITEP as the lead compound was curtailed owing to its rapid clearance from the body by glucuronidation.17

Raltegravir (MK-0518), commercially known as Isentress (Merck & Co.), a structural analogue of the diketo acid class of compounds, is the first drug in the integrase inhibitor class approved by United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for the treatment of HIV-1 (Figure 2a). Elvitegravir (GS-9137), a quinolone carboxylic acid strand-transfer-specific inhibitor by Gilead Sciences is also approved by FDA for therapeutic use (Figure 2b). Both these compounds share a β-hydroxy-ketone structural motif that possesses

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Received 07.1.17; revised 24.3.17; accepted 05.4.17; Edited by A Oberst
Figure 1  Similarities between HIV1 integrase and RAG1. (a) HIV integrase (blue oval) binds to the long terminal repeats/LTR (maroon box) near the ends of viral cDNA. It nicks the LTRs at a conserved ‘CA’, leaving a free 3′-OH group that can attack the cellular (target) DNA by a process called ‘strand transfer’. This process is reversible and is termed ‘disintegration’. (b) RAG complex (green oval) binds to RSS (white/blue triangles) and induces a nick 5′ to it. The 3′-OH group so created, attacks the opposite strand leading to formation of a hairpin at the coding end and a blunt signal end. The signal end can attack target DNA non-specifically by a process termed ‘transposition’. Both hairpin formation and transposition are reversible leading to ‘open-and-shut joint formation’ and ‘disintegration’, respectively. (c) Schematic representation of domains of HIV1 integrase. The zinc binding domain with its C2H2 motif (black box), catalytic core domain with DDE motif and the nonspecific DNA binding domain at C-terminal is shown. (d) Schematic representation of RAG1 domains. C3HC4 and Zinc Finger A (ZFA) forms the N-terminal dimerisation domain. Nonamer binding domain (NBD), Zinc finger B (ZFB) and the triad of catalytic amino acids, DDE is also marked. The functions of each domain conserved among RAG1 and HIV1 integrase are listed.
metal-chelating functions, and are believed to interact with divalent metals in the active site of the integrase.18

There are reports on early onset of autoimmune diseases following treatment with integrase inhibitors.19 An unexpectedly high rate of Non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma was also reported among patients undergoing treatment with integrase inhibitors.20 Taking the reports into account, National Institutes of Health had proposed a clinical trial with a hypothesis that ‘treatment with Raltegravir does not alter V(D)J recombination or immune responses to neoantigens’ (ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT00785967). However, the study was prematurely terminated because of difficulty in recruitment of volunteers (ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT00785967).

In the current study, we have tested two integrase inhibitors, Raltegravir and Elvitegravir, for their effects on the activity of RAG complex. Results showed that Elvitegravir inhibited various physiological activities of RAGs, while Raltegravir showed no significant effect. Therefore, our studies reveal a potential threat by Elvitegravir to the immune system during the course of its usage.

Results

Integrase inhibitors inhibit binding, cleavage and hairpin formation by RAGs at RSS. During V(D)J recombination, RAGs bind to RSS in the antigen receptor loci in a sequence-specific manner and cleave precisely at the 5′ end of the heptamer (Figure 1). Since RAG1 shares structural and functional similarity with HIV integrase (Figure 1), we tested whether Raltegravir and Elvitegravir, affect the sequence-specific action of RAGs (Figure 2a and b). For this, purified core RAG (cRAG) proteins were incubated with increasing concentrations of inhibitors (Figure 2c and d). Results showed no significant inhibition in binding and cleavage mediated by cRAGs at 12RSS when incubated along with Raltegravir (Figure 2e and f). However, Elvitegravir significantly inhibited both binding and cleavage, in a concentration dependent manner (Figure 2g and h). Although a distinct inhibition in RAG binding to RSS by Elvitegravir was seen from a concentration of 200 μM onwards, inhibition of cleavage was observed at concentrations as low as 50 μM (Figure 2g and h).
To determine whether integrase inhibitors can block hairpin formation during V(D)J recombination, pre-nicked 12RSS (Figure 3a and b) were incubated with RAGs in presence of increasing concentrations of inhibitors in a buffer containing 5 mM MnCl₂ that supports hairpin formation. Raltegravir exhibited some degree of inhibition (Figure 3c), whereas Elvitegravir inhibited hairpin formation from 50 μM onwards (Figure 3d). Thus, Elvitegravir inhibited the physiological activity of RAGs at different stages such as binding, nicking and hairpin formation, while Raltegravir showed no significant effect.

The structure-specific cleavage mediated by RAGs is inhibited by integrase inhibitors. In addition to sequence-specific activity, the RAG complex also exhibits a pathological activity. Hence, we assessed the inhibition of RAG-mediated binding and cleavage using oligomeric DNA harbouring single-stranded cytosines as a (C/C)₆ bubble, previously shown to have highest RAG cleavage with increasing concentrations of integrase inhibitors (Figure 4a and b). Elvitegravir inhibited RAG-mediated binding at (C/C)₆ bubble from 100 μM onwards and cleavage beginning at 10 μM (Figure 4d and f), while Raltegravir showed no

**Figure 3** Effect of integrase inhibitors on hairpin formation during V(D)J recombination. (a) Schematic representation of the pre-nicked oligomeric DNA substrate used in the assay. (b) Schematic representation of RAG-mediated hairpin formation at RSS. (c and d) Gel profile showing the effect of Raltegravir or Elvitegravir on hairpin formation by RAGs. The labelled DNA was incubated with RAGs and increasing concentrations of inhibitors (0, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 200 μM) in a buffer containing 5 mM MnCl₂ and the products were separated on a denaturing PAGE. Band due to hairpin formation is indicated by arrows. M represents a single nucleotide DNA ladder, M' is a hairpin marker and M₁ represents a molecular weight marker for 16, 18 and 19 nt. Relative quantifications of the RAG-mediated hairpin formation in the presence of inhibitors are shown below the gels. The data shown are the quantification from three independent batches of experiments.
Elvitegravir introduces structural changes in the central domain of RAG1 but not C-terminal domain. RAG1 is composed of several topologically independent domains like the zinc-binding dimerisation domain (265–380), nonamer binding domain (residues 384–460), central domain (CD; residues 528–760) and C-terminal domain (CTD; residues 761–980).13,24 Central domain of RAG1 harbours the two aspartic acid residues (DD) of the catalytic motif DDE and Zinc finger B (ZFB). In order to evaluate the effect of inhibitors on these independent domains, the C-terminal and central domains of RAG1 were purified (Figure 5a) and incubated with Raltegravir or Elvitegravir to study any changes on their conformation upon inhibitor binding using circular dichroism (Figure 5b-e). The C-terminal domain of RAG1 showed no significant changes in its secondary structure upon incubation with either of the integrase inhibitors (Figure 5b and c). However, the central domain exhibited a profound change following incubation with Elvitegravir (Figure 5e).

Interestingly, a small shift was observed when central domain was incubated with 1 μM Raltegravir (Figure 5d).

Biolayer interferometry studies reveal binding specificity of Elvitegravir to central domain of RAG1 at single molecule level. In order to further test the binding affinity and specificity of Elvitegravir and Raltegravir to the central domain of RAG1 at single molecule level, we performed biolayer interferometry (BLI) assays.25–28 The central domain of RAG1 was biotinylated and immobilised as ligand on to super-streptavidin (SSA) sensors and incubated with Elvitegravir and Raltegravir. The binding of small-molecule inhibitor to the ligand on the biosensor increases the optical thickness at the biosensor tip, which results in a wavelength shift. This in turn is measured in real time as a shift in the interference pattern. Results showed a significant shift in the association curve upon addition of Elvitegravir to central domain of RAG1 (Figure 5g), while the effect was minimal in presence of Raltegravir (Figure 5f). The real time binding curves of both the inhibitors were used to estimate equilibrium dissociation constants ($K_d$) by globally fitting the rate equation for 1:1 (association: dissociation) kinetics to the data. Interestingly, results showed robust
binding of Elvitegravir with CD of RAG1 with a $K_d$ of $32.53 \pm 2.9 \mu M$ (Figure 5g and i). Consistent with biochemical results, binding affinity of Raltegravir to CD of RAG1 was significantly lower ($K_d$ of 4.35 mM; Figure 5f).

The catalytic site of RAG1 is composed of a triad of amino acids (Asp600, Asp708 and Glu962), which are conserved among bacterial transposons and HIV integrases. Bioinformatics studies indicated that integrase inhibitors interact with the DDE motif of HIV integrase. Since CD spectra showed that the binding of Elvitegravir is specific to central domain of RAG1, we investigated whether this interaction is specific to the DDE motif. For this, central domain of RAG1 harbouring point mutations at Asp600 and Asp708 (CD-DD) was overexpressed in E. coli, purified and subjected to BLI analysis (Figure 5a and f-i). Elvitegravir exhibited a reduced binding affinity with CD-DD ($K_d$ of 43.73 $\pm$ 3.0 $\mu M$), compared to that of wild type protein (Figure 5h and i). Hence, our results confirm the specific binding of Elvitegravir to central domain of RAG1.
These results, in conjunction with above studies, suggest that Elvitegravir interferes with the central domain of RAG1 and in turn impedes its activities.

**Elvitegravir affects the signal joint formation during V(D)J recombination.** Biochemical studies suggest that Elvitegravir affects various properties of RAGs. Thus we evaluated its impact on V(D)J recombination in the RAG expressing pre-B-cell line, Nalm6, by employing an extrachromosomal assay. Cells were transfected with episomes harbouring the 12 and 23RSS (pGG49) in the presence of Elvitegravir. Recombination between two signals results in a signal joint formation (Figure 6a). Transfection products were transformed into *E. coli* to evaluate recombination frequency. Episomes harbour ampicillin (A) gene and gain chloramphenicol (CA) resistance as intervening transcription terminator is removed following recombination (Figure 6a). DpnI digestion was used to select plasmids.
that replicated inside mammalian cells, thereby providing replication frequency (DA). Recombination frequency (R) was deduced using the equation CA/DA × 100 (Figure 6b).

Results showed that number of CA colonies reduced upon treatment with Elvitegravir, although number of DA-resistant colonies remained high (Figure 6b). Thus, treatment with increasing concentration of Elvitegravir reduced the efficiency of recombination by 3–6-fold, as compared to vehicle or vector controls (Figure 6b). These results suggest that Elvitegravir affects V(D)J recombination inside human cells.

Plasmid DNA was isolated from recombinants obtained on CA plates to confirm their identity. Screening of recombinants by restriction enzyme digestion and agarose gel electrophoresis showed a band of ~1.5 kb in case of unrecombined original vector. A characteristic fragment of ~1.2 kb was seen in case of recombinants due to removal of the intervening sequence between 12 and 23RSS, leading to formation of signal joint (Figure 6a and c) that was confirmed by DNA sequencing as reported previously31,32 (Figure 6d). Interestingly, in addition to the reduced recombination frequency, extensive deletions were observed when recombinants from Elvitegravir-treated samples were analysed. To our surprise, we did not find any recombinants that showed typical signal end joining of 12 and 23RSS in case of Elvitegravir-treated samples (Figure 6d). Furthermore, we observed breaks at two inverted repeats on each side of the junction in many Elvitegravir-treated clones. The relevance of this observation needs to be investigated further.

Treatment with Elvitegravir reduces coding joint formation during V(D)J recombination. Nalm6 cells were transfected with an episome harbouring 12 and 23RSS (pGG51) such that coding joint formation can be studied, in the presence of increasing concentration of Elvitegravir (Figure 7a). Upon recombination between the 12 and 23RSS, transcription terminator will be excised out and the plasmid DNA will become resistant to ampicillin-chloramphenicol as described above (Figure 7a). Results showed up to eightfold reduction in recombination frequency in a concentration dependent manner, suggesting a significant inhibition in coding joint formation (Figure 7b).

Evaluation of the CA-resistant colonies by restriction
there is a significant decrease in the mature B-cell population (data not shown). Therefore, our results reveal that markers.40,41 CD19 is a pan B cell marker. The majority of Elvitegravir, we evaluated difference in CD45+CD25+ B cell and T cells.34 in B and T cells, while CD25 is expressed in the activated B total lymphocyte population. CD45 is constitutively expressed (Figure 8a). Cells were analysed via FACS using specific cell compounds were orally fed to mice for a period of eight consecutive days followed by analysis of bone marrow cells (Figure 8b). Cells were analysed via FACS using specific cell surface markers, CD45 and CD25, to understand the effect of Elvitegravir on B-cell development in vivo, after gating the total lymphocyte population. CD45 is constitutively expressed in B and T cells, while CD25 is expressed in the activated B and T cells.34–37 In order to investigate the effect of Elvitegravir, we evaluated difference in CD45*CD25+ B cell population, where a decrease in double-positive cells would implicate the role of Elvitegravir in affecting RAG activity during pro and pre-B-cell stages leading to a reduction in mature CD45*CD25+ B cells. In order to assess the percentage of B and T cells in the bone marrow, cells were flushed out from mice bone marrow (n=6) and stained with CD3*CD4*CD8+ (T cell specific surface markers) or with CD19*CD25+ surface markers.40,41 CD19 is a pan B cell marker. The majority of lymphocytes in the bone marrow cells were found to be B cells (86–90%) and, T-cells were approximately 4–5%, suggesting that the double-positive cells (CD45*CD25+) mostly consist of B cells (data not shown).

A total of 16 mice were treated with Elvitegravir and Cobicistat, (30 mg/kg body weight) and 11 mice were treated with vehicle control (methylcellulose) distributed across three independent batches. FACS analyses of B cell population revealed ~78% CD45*CD25+ cells in the case of mice treated with vehicle control, whereas this population was significantly reduced in 11 of the 16 Elvitegravir-treated mice (Figure 8b–d). Interestingly, 5 out of 16 mice did not show any significant difference in CD45*CD25+ cells, compared to vehicle control (Figure 8b–d), and this group of mice were reported as ‘unaffected’ (Figure 8c and d). We also tested a group of four mice to study the impact of Cobicistat (30 mg/kg b.wt) treatment on their CD45*CD25+ cells. Flow cytometry studies after isolating bone marrow cells suggested that there was no significant difference in CD45*CD25+ positive cells in this population (data not shown). Therefore, our results reveal that there is a significant decrease in the mature B-cell population upon treatment with Elvitegravir in ~70% of the animals, although ~30% of the animals were unaffected. These results, in conjunction with in vitro biochemical and ex vivo studies, suggest that Elvitegravir could interfere with RAG function during B-cell development leading to failure of V(D)J rearrangement in pre-B cells, which in turn results in reduced levels of mature B cells.

Discussion

Elvitegravir inhibits various stages of V(D)J recombination. RAG complex is an essential enzyme that aids in the development of immunity in mammals. However, it shares a common active site with HIV integrase. The present study shows that among the integrase inhibitors currently available in the market, Elvitegravir, and not significantly, Raltegravir, inhibited the biochemical functions of RAGs. Specifically, it inhibited binding and cleavage at RSS, and hairpin formation. RAG cleavage at RSS was inhibited at a lower concentration of Elvitegravir compared to that of its binding. In addition to its effect on sequence-specific cleavage at RSS, Elvitegravir inhibited the structure-specific activity of RAGs. Interestingly, the second integrase inhibitor studied, Raltegravir, exhibited only limited inhibition.

By using ex vivo episomal assays, we observed that Elvitegravir affected V(D)J recombination in Nalm6 cells in a concentration dependent manner by affecting joining of both coding and signal ends. Recombination frequency was reduced up to 6-fold when signal joints were analysed, while it was reduced up to 8-fold during coding joint formation. This is understandable as the efficiency of formation of signal joint is higher compared to coding joint during V(D)J recombination within cells.42 Further, sequence analysis of the recombinant junctions revealed that Elvitegravir treatment resulted in junctional sequence alterations in both coding and signal joints, and was different when compared to untreated controls. Besides the observed lower recombination frequency, Elvitegravir-treated samples also exhibited extensive deletions. In fact, sequencing of recombinants resulting from Elvitegravir treatment suggested that RAG cleavage occurred at certain palindromic sequences present upstream and downstream of RSS rather than at the expected 5’ end of the heptamer. Alternatively, the junctions could have been processed by a nuclease following RAG cleavage in a minor fraction of DNA molecules. The joining at the palindromic sequences is suggestive of the use of alternative-NHEJ over classical-NHEJ for repair of DNA breaks; however, this aspect needs further investigation.

Integrase inhibitors act against the common active site shared between RAGs and integrase. Molecular docking studies have shown that Raltegravir and Elvitegravir make direct interactions with the amino acids of the DDE motif in the integrase.18 In addition, another inhibitor of the diketo acid class, 5CITEP, has been shown to act by sequestering metal ions essential for integrase action. In the currently accepted model of inhibitor action, the two metal ions bound at the DDE motif are coordinated by the inhibitor.45 Furthermore, several mutations reported in patients like T66I, S153Y and M154I, that confer resistance to integrase inhibitors are positioned
adjacent to the amino acids of DDE motif, namely, D64, D116 and E152. These studies suggest that the integrase inhibitors interact with DDE motif of integrase. Interestingly, circular dichroism studies using central domain of RAG1, which possesses two aspartates of the DDE motif, indicated profound changes in its secondary structure upon incubation with Elvitegravir. The inhibition of binding of central domain to 12RSS containing DNA substrates in presence of Elvitegravir was specific with a $K_d$ value of 32.53 ± 2.9 μM, as determined using BLI, further confirming its specificity towards central domain of the protein. Several studies, including crystallography, on the retroviral integrases suggest that aspartates are involved in the binding of a single Mg$^{2+}$. Interestingly, we observe that the central domain of RAG1 that lacks the glutamate of the DDE motif was also inhibited by Elvitegravir.

**Implications of the effect of integrase inhibitors on RAGs.** Our results show that Elvitegravir can have an impact on lymphocyte maturation, particularly B-cell maturation in ~70% of the mice tested, when a dose equivalent to that administered in human patients was used. We observed significant reduction in CD45$^+$CD25$^+$ double-positive cell population following FACS analysis of B lymphocytes. As stated above, the effect of Elvitegravir on RAG functions is to inhibit the progression of pro B/pre-B cells to the next stage, which in turn could lead to a decline in the mature cell population (Figure 9). Since some mice were resistant to such a change, it appears that every organism may not be equally susceptible to Elvitegravir. However, the observed results suggest that treating patients with Elvitegravir can have an adverse secondary impact on their immune system. Since we do not see a huge decrease in the B and T cell numbers, even in affected mice, it is possible that other factors such as efficiency of Cobicistat in stabilising Elvitegravir, doses used, and the treatment regime selected in the present study (eight days) affect the outcome. In humans infected with...
HIV, the treatment regime is daily one tablet over a lifetime. Although our results showed the effect of inhibitors is limited, the impact in humans can be significantly higher since the drug administration is over a long period of time. However, the impact of Elvitegravir on V(D)J recombination in patients using integrase inhibitors needs to be tested more comprehensively.

Materials and Methods

Enzymes, chemicals and reagents. Chemicals and reagents used in the study were purchased from Sigma Chemical Co. (St. Louis, MO, USA), Amresco (Solon, OH, USA) and SRL (India). Restriction enzymes and other DNA-modifying enzymes were obtained from New England Biolabs (Ipswich, MA, USA). Culture media were from Sera Laboratory International Limited (West Sussex, UK). Foetal bovine serum and PenStrep were from Gibco BRL (Carlsbad, CA, USA). Radiisotope-labelled nucleotides were from BRIT (Hyderabad, AP, India).

Integrase inhibitors, Raltegravir (MK-0518) and Elvitegravir (GS-9137) were purchased from Selleck Chemicals (Houston, TX, USA). Cobicistat (1004316-88-4) was purchased from Shanghai Sun-shine Chemical Technology Co. Ltd., (Wuhan, China).

Antibodies. Antibodies were purchased from Santa Cruz Biotechnology (USA), BD Biosciences (USA) and Imgenex (Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India). Anti-MBP antibody (Cat No. 808) was from Santa Cruz. Anti-CD3-FITC (Cat No. 555274), anti-CD8-APC-Cy7 (Cat No. 557654), anti-CD19-APC (Cat No. 550992), anti-CD25-PECy7 (Cat No. 552880) and anti-CD45-APC (Cat No. 559864) were from BD Biosciences. Anti-CD4-PE (Cat No. 5922D) was purchased from Imgenex.

Plasmids. Plasmids encoding MBP-tagged murine cRAGs and HMGB1 were gifted by Dr. P. Swanson, USA, pGG49 and pGG51 were from Dr. M. Lieber, USA. Plasmids pRS3 and pJLA1 encoding domains of RAG1, namely, central domain (amino acids 528–760) and C-terminal domain (761–980) as well as the construct for central domain with point mutations D600A/D708A were kind gifts from Dr. K. Rodgers, USA.

Figure 9 Model depicting potential impact of Elvitegravir during various stages of V(D)J recombination within B cells. (a–e). Lymphocytes were obtained from Balb/c mice or from cell lines. Cells positive for V(D)J recombination were analysed by FACS (in vivo) or extrachromosomal assay (ex vivo) to understand the effect of Elvitegravir on RAG function. During the process of V(D)J recombination, RAGs bind to the RSS (a and b) and introduces a nick at the 5′ end of the heptamer (b). The exposed OH group attacks the opposite strand by the process of transesterification leading to the creation of hairpin tipped coding ends and blunt ended signal ends (c). Coding ends further undergo processing by NHEJ, while the signal ends are joined without processing (d). Different subexons in the IgH locus are indicated using different colours viz. dark blue for V segments; light blue depicts D segments; orange for J segments and yellow highlights the constant region of the V(D)J locus (a). Green ovals represent the RAG proteins (RAG1 and RAG2) (b). Open triangles show 12RSS whereas, closed triangles represent the 23RSS. Coding and signal joints are depicted as joined products of V and D segments, and 12RSS and 23RSS, respectively. The gradient depicts the maturation of B cells. The stages of V(D)J recombination blocked due to treatment with Elvitegravir are indicated using red blunt headed arrows. Elvitegravir inhibits RAG-mediated cleavage and hairpin formation at a lower concentration, while the binding is inhibited only at high concentration of the inhibitor, based on in vitro RAG cleavage assay.
Cell lines and culture. Human embryonic kidney cell line expressing Simian Virus 40 large tumour (T) antigen, 293 T was grown in DMEM high glucose with L-glutamine containing 10% FBS. Pre-B cell line, Nalm6 was grown in RPMI medium containing 10% FBS. The cells growing in log phase were used for transfection.29 Medium was supplemented with 100 μg/ml Penicillin G and streptomycin, and incubated at 37 °C in a humidified atmosphere containing 5% CO2.

Oligomeric DNA. Oligomers used in the study were synthesised from Sigma-Aldrich (Bangalore, KA, India). The oligomers were purified using 10–15% denaturing PAGE, as described.30

Preparation of oligonucleotide dsDNA substrates. The oligomeric DNA containing 12 and 23RSS were created by annealing [32P]-end-labelled oligomers, AKN1: (5'-GATACGCTGATACCTACAGACTGGTGAAGC-CAAACCTCTGCT-3') or AKN3 (5'-GATACGCTGACGTACGAGTGTGCT-GATCACAATCTGGTCAACAACCCCTGCT-3') with unlabelled complementary oligomers AKN2 (5'-TGACGAGGTTTTTGCTGACGCTGTCGACTCATCAGTTGTGTAATTGCTGCT-3') or AKN4 (5'-TGACGAGGTTTTTGCTGACGCTGTCGACTCATCAGTTGTGTAATTGCTGCT-3') or AKN5 (5'-GACCTGAGGGCGAGCCCCCCCCGAGT AACTT AACAG-3') was paired with unlabelled MN50 (5'-GATACGCTGATACCTACAGACTGGTGAAGC-CAAACCTCTGCT-3') and AKN2.31 MN65 (5'-GATACGCTGATACCTACAGACTGGTGAAGC-CAAACCTCTGCT-3') was used as a marker for hairpin DNA. Primers SCR105 (5'-GGCTGTCACGAGGGCGAGCCCCCCCCGAGT AACTT AACAG-3') and SCR190 (5'-TAGCTGATCTGAACCGACGGCCTCCTGCTG-3') were used for the sequencing of recombinants in the episomal assays.

5' end-labelling of oligomers. 5' end-labelling of oligomeric DNA was performed using T4 polynucleotide kinase and [γ-32P] ATP at 37 °C for 1 h as described.32 Labelled substrates were purified using Sephadex G-25 column and stored at −20 °C till use. Radiolabelled duplex DNA was prepared by annealing labelled strand with fivefold excess of complementary unlabelled strand in 100 mM potassium glutamate, 2% (v/v) glycerol and 100 ng/ml BSA for 2 h at 25 °C followed which fixation was carried out (0.01% v/v gluteraldehyde at 37 °C for 10 min). The DNA–protein complexes were allowed to form in the presence of 5 mM CaCl2 and increasing concentration of integrase inhibitors (0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3 and 10 μM). The DNA was transferred to PVDF membrane (Millipore, Billerica, MA, USA) blocked with 5% skimmed milk powder, probed with primary antibody against MBP and appropriate biotinylated secondary antibodies. The blots were developed using chemiluminescent solution (Immobilon western, Millipore) and scanned by gel documentation system (LAS 3000, Fuji, Japan).

Western blotting. For immunoblot analysis of RAGs, protein samples were resolved on 8% SDS-PAGE as described.50 Following electrophoresis, the protein was transferred to PVDF membrane (Millipore, Billerica, MA, USA) blocked with 5% skimmed milk powder, probed with primary antibody against MBP and appropriate biotinylated secondary antibodies. The blots were developed using chemiluminescent solution (Immobilon western, Millipore) and scanned by gel documentation system (LAS 3000, Fuji, Japan).

Circular dichroism spectroscopy. For circular dichroism studies, central domain (wild type) and C-terminal domain of RAG1 were overexpressed, purified and used. The protein was resuspended in phosphate buffered saline (PBS) and the spectrum was recorded at a wavelength of 200–260 nm at 4 °C using a JASCO J-810 spectropolarimeter as described.51–53 10 cycles were acquired for each sample at a scan speed of 100 nm per min. Integrase inhibitors were added to the purified proteins in PBS, incubated for 10 min on ice and the spectrum was recorded. For inhibitor studies, 1 μM of Elvitegravir and Raltegravir were used. Spectra were also recorded for buffer alone and buffer containing corresponding concentration of DMSO or inhibitors that were subtracted from experimental data. The molar ellipticity was calculated using the software, Spectra Manager and plotted as a function of wavelength.

Biolayer interferometry (BLI). Central domain of RAG1 (CD) (wild type) and that with mutations D600A/D708A (DD) were biotinylated (10 mg/ml) by incubating at room temperature for 1 h. The excess of biotin was removed using PD-25 size exclusion columns. ForteBio Octet RED 96 (Forte Bio, USA) and Super-Streptavidin (SSA) sensors (Forte Bio, USA) were employed for studying the binding of Elvitegravir and Raltegravir (analytes) to biotin-tagged proteins (ligand) immobilised onto the SSA sensors as described previously.54–56 1 × 108 cells were used as the assay buffer for making serial dilutions of inhibitors and proteins, and the study was conducted at 30 °C. Before use, all the SSA sensor tips were hydrated in buffer (1 x PBS) for 10 min. 96-microwell plate filled with 200 μl of buffer (1x PBS), containing either the inhibitor(s) or the equivalent DMSO in each case was agitated at 1500 rpm. To prevent nonspecific binding of the protein to the SSA sensors, biocytin (1 mg/ml) was also included in the assay before exposing sensors to inhibitors. The programme was set up in a sequence of steps, which included establishment of a stable baseline with buffer (1 min), loading of sensors with biotin-tagged proteins, CD (wild type) and CD-DD (5 μg/ml, each) (6 min). A reference sensor without bound ligand (protein) was subjected to the same procedure as the sensor with biotinylated proteins towards Elvitegravir and Raltegravir. Spectra were also recorded for buffer alone and buffer containing corresponding concentration of DMSO or inhibitors that were subtracted from experimental data. The molar ellipticity was calculated using the software, Spectra Manager and plotted as a function of wavelength.

Electrophoretic mobility shift assay. Electrophoretic mobility shift assay was carried out as described previously.25 In brief, appropriate [γ-32P] ATP-labelled oligomeric DNA substrates were incubated with RAG proteins (100 ng) in a buffer containing 22.5 mM MOPS-KOH (pH 7.0), 20% DMSO, 2.2 mM DTT, 50 mM potassium glutamate, 2% (v/v) glycerol and 100 mM BSA for 2 h at 25 °C following which fixation was carried out (0.01% v/v glacialdehyde at 37 °C for 10 min). The DNA–protein complexes were allowed to form in the presence of 5 mM CaCl2 and increasing concentration of integrase inhibitors (0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3 and 0.5 mM) and resolved on native polyacrylamide gels (6%). The gels were dried and signals detected using a PhosphorImager, FLA9000 (Fuji, Japan). Each experiment was done a minimum of three independent times with complete agreement.

RAG cleavage assay. RAG cleavage assay was performed in a buffer containing 25 mM MOPS (pH 7.0), 30 mM KCl, 30 mM potassium glutamate and 5 mM MgCl2 as described.25,55,58 Radiolabelled oligomers and RAGs were incubated at 37 °C for 1 h in presence of Raltegravir or Elvitegravir (0, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 200 μM) dissolved in DMSO. In control reactions, RAG reaction buffer and equivalent volume of DMSO was used. Reactions were terminated by adding loading dye containing formamide, heated for 10 min at 95 °C and resolved on 15% denaturing polyacrylamide gels. The gels were dried and images were acquired using a PhosphorImager. Each experiment described in the present study was done with a minimum of three independent times with complete agreement. Cleavage products were quantified using Multi Gauge V3.0 software (Fuji Pharma, Tokyo, Japan). The relative cleavage was calculated and indicated.

Hairpin formation by RAGs. To determine the effect of inhibitors on the hairpin formation by RAGs, increasing concentration of the inhibitors (0, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 200 μM) were incubated with labelled pre-nicked RSS, HMGB1 (facilitates hairpin formation) and RAGs.38 The reaction was done in a buffer containing 5 mM MnCl2 for 1 h at 37 °C and the products were separated on 15% denaturing PAGE. The gels were dried and images were acquired using a PhosphorImager (GE Healthcare, Chicago, IL, USA).

In vivo recombination assay. The human lymphoid cell line, Nalm6 was cultured and transfected with episomal constructs pG51 (coding joint) or pG49 (signal joint) along with increasing concentration of Elvitegravir (0, 100, 500 and...
Administration of Elvitegravir in mice. Out of 31 Balb/c mice, 16 were fed with Elvitegravir (30 mg/kg body weight) using oral gavage. The concentration of compound fed to mice was equivalent to a single dose of 150 mg/day given to a human patient. Group 1, that served as the untreated (normal, n = 11) control were treated with an equivalent amount of vehicle control (5% methylcellulose). Group 2 mice were treated with Cobicistat alone (30 mg/Kg body weight, n = 4) and the Group 3 mice were treated with Elvitegravir and Cobicistat (30 mg/Kg each; n = 16). Treatment with the drug started after 2 weeks of mice birth, i.e., from 15th day and compound was fed to the mice every day for 8 days. On the 9th day after the starting of treatment with the Elvitegravir, mice were sacrificed; bone marrow cells were collected and processed to study the effect of Elvitegravir on different cell population of B and T cells. Each experiment was repeated three independent times.

Flow cytometric analysis of mice lymphocytes upon treatment with Elvitegravir. To study the effect of Elvitegravir on B cell population, mice were dissected; femurs and tibias from both the hind legs were collected. Bones were flushed with PBS to remove the bone marrow cells. Gentle RBC lysis was given using distilled water for 4–5 s. Bone marrow cells were washed with PBS and were blocked in 2% BSA, 2% FBS in 1 × PBS and probed with appropriate cell surface markers, anti-CD25-PE-Cy7 and anti-CD4-APC for B cells.

To further assess the percentage of B and T cells in the lymphocyte population of bone marrow cells, anti-CD19-APC and anti-CD25-PE-Cy7 were used as B cell surface markers and anti-CD3-FITC, anti-CD4-PE, and anti-CD8-APC Cy7 were used for T cells. Cells were washed with PBS containing 1% BSA and analysed by flow cytometry (BD Biosciences FACS Verse). Via forward and side scatter, lymphocytes were gated and dot plots were plotted with BD FACS DIVA software version 6.1.3 and analysed.

Statistical analyses. The significance for inhibition of RAG-mediated binding, cleavage and hairpin formation was determined statistically. Each experiment was repeated a minimum of three times, and significance was calculated in GraphPad Prism 5 using one-way ANOVA and Dunnett’s statistical significance test. In all cases, the significance of the difference between control and each concentration of inhibitor used is plotted. P-value is represented as: *P < 0.05, **P < 0.005, ***P < 0.0001.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Acknowledgements. We thank Dr. B. Choudhary, Dr. M. Nambar, Dr. R. Sebastian and other members of SCR laboratory for discussions and comments on the manuscript. We thank Dr. M. Srivastava and Ms. V. Gopalakrishnan for help in cell culture. We also thank Dr. K. Rodgers and Dr. P. Swanson for RAG constructs. We thank BLI, FACS and Central Animal Facilities of IIC for their help. This work was supported by grants from DST, India [Grant No. SR/SO/BB-0037/2011] to SCR and IISc-DBT partnership programme [DBT/BI/PR/INS/2011-12/IIISC]. NM, RK and MP are supported by Senior Research fellowship from CSIR, India. NMN is supported by Senior Research fellowship from IISc, India.

Author contributions

NM, NMN, RK, MP and SCR designed and performed experiments, analysed the data and wrote the manuscript.
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