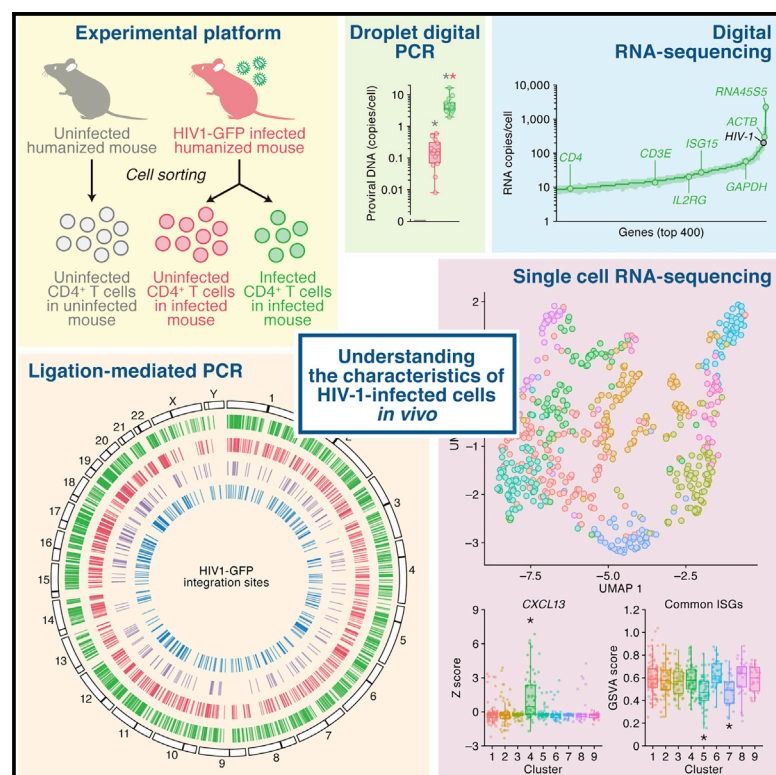


Multimomics Investigation Revealing the Characteristics of HIV-1-Infected Cells *In Vivo*

Graphical Abstract



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In Brief

For eradication of HIV-1 infection, it is important to gain an in-depth understanding of the wide-ranging characteristics of HIV-1-infected cells *in vivo*. Aso et al. purify HIV-1-infected cells from humanized mice and apply “multimomics” techniques to comprehensively characterize the features of HIV-1-infected cell *in vivo*.

Highlights

- HIV-1-producing cells *in vivo* are purified and used for multimomics analyses
- Productively infected cells are characterized by high levels of viral mRNA
- Productive infection is favored by integration in transcriptionally active regions
- CXCL13^{high} and ISG^{low} subpopulations potentially contribute to productive infection



Report

Multimomics Investigation Revealing the Characteristics of HIV-1-Infected Cells *In Vivo*

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SUMMARY

For eradication of HIV-1 infection, it is important to elucidate the detailed features and heterogeneity of HIV-1-infected cells *in vivo*. To reveal multiple characteristics of HIV-1-producing cells *in vivo*, we use a hematopoietic-stem-cell-transplanted humanized mouse model infected with GFP-encoding replication-competent HIV-1. We perform multimomics experiments using recently developed technology to identify the features of HIV-1-infected cells. Genome-wide HIV-1 integration-site analysis reveals that productive HIV-1 infection tends to occur in cells with viral integration into transcriptionally active genomic regions. Bulk transcriptome analysis reveals that a high level of viral mRNA is transcribed in HIV-1-infected cells. Moreover, single-cell transcriptome analysis shows the heterogeneity of HIV-1-infected cells, including CXCL13^{high} cells and a subpopulation with low expression of interferon-stimulated genes, which can contribute to efficient viral spread *in vivo*. Our findings describe multiple characteristics of HIV-1-producing cells *in vivo*, which could provide clues for the development of an HIV-1 cure.

INTRODUCTION

For eradication of HIV-1 infection, it is important to gain an in-depth understanding of the wide-ranging characteristics of HIV-1-infected cells *in vivo*. Recently developed “omics” analyses can be powerful tools to identify the characteristics of HIV-1-infected cells. For instance, genome-wide HIV-1 integration sites (ISs) in infected individuals were investigated, and the result suggested that viral ISs are potentially associated with the destiny of infected cells (e.g., efficient viral production, expansion, latency) (Cohn et al., 2015; Hughes and Coffin, 2016; Maldarelli et al., 2014; Simonetti et al., 2016; Wagner et al., 2014). Transcriptome analyses, such as micro-

arrays and RNA sequencing (RNA-seq), were also performed using samples isolated from HIV-1-infected individuals (Bugert et al., 2018; Cohn et al., 2018; Farhadian et al., 2018; Sedaghat et al., 2008) and showed dynamic changes in gene expression patterns triggered by viral infections. Similarly, we recently performed RNA-seq analysis using splenic human CD4⁺ T cells from HIV-1-infected humanized mice transplanted with human hematopoietic stem cells (HSCs) and showed that the interferon (IFN)-related immune responses are induced by HIV-1 infection (Yamada et al., 2018). However, it should be noted that a large majority of the CD4⁺ T cells in infected individuals and animal models are uninfected, and therefore, the transcriptional profiles of



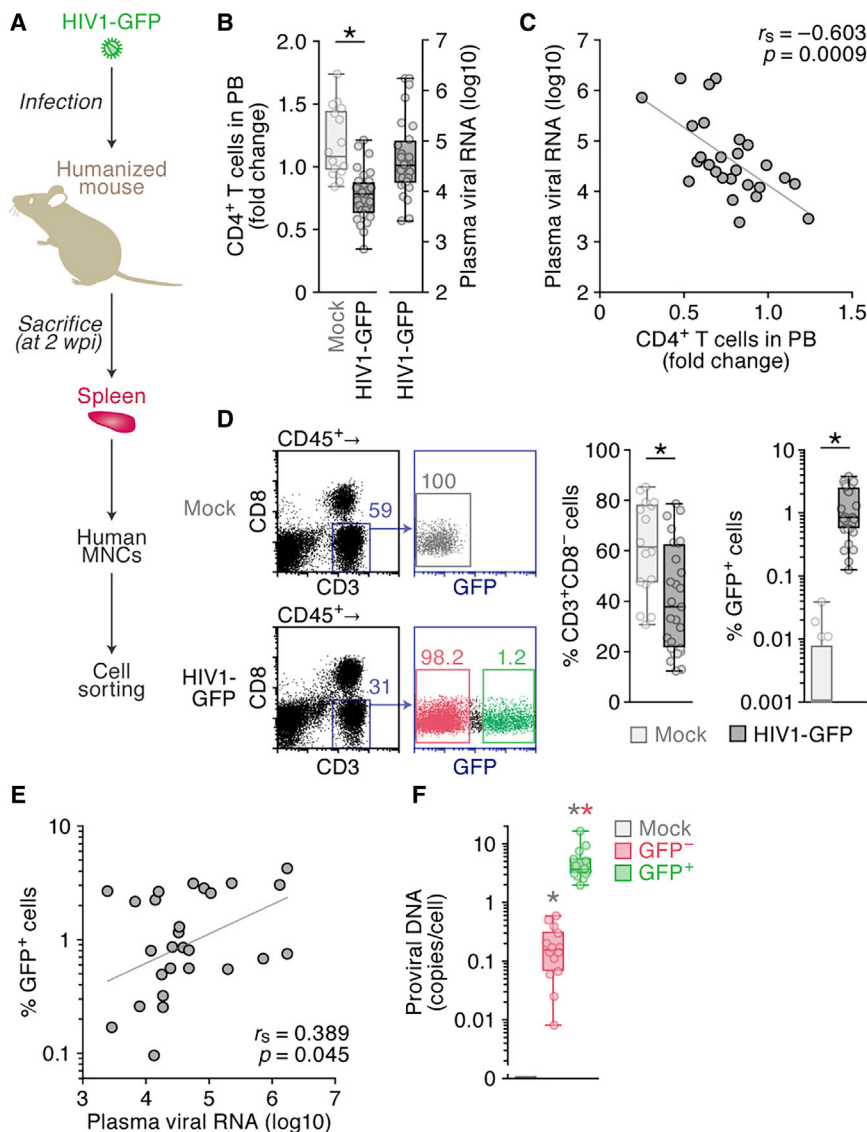


Figure 1. Characterization of the HIV1-GFP-Infected Humanized Mice

(A) Experimental setup. The humanized mice were inoculated with HIV1-GFP (n = 27) or RPMI1640 (for mock infection; n = 16). These mice were euthanized and sacrificed at 2 wpi, and the spleens were collected.

(B) Fold change in the level of peripheral CD4⁺ T cells (CD45⁺CD3⁺CD4⁺ cells) (left) and the levels of plasma vRNA (right) analyzed.

(C) Negative correlation between the level of peripheral CD4⁺ T cells (x axis) and plasma viral RNA (y axis).

(D) Flow cytometry of the splenic human leukocytes. Representative dot plots (left), the percentage of human CD4⁺ T cells (CD45⁺CD3⁺CD8⁻ cells) in splenic human leukocytes (CD45⁺ cells) (middle), and the percentage of GFP⁺ cells in human CD4⁺ T cells (right) are shown. On the left, the numbers in the dot plot indicate the percentage of the gated cells.

(E) Positive correlation between plasma viral RNA (x axis) and the percentage of GFP⁺ cells in human CD4⁺ T cells (y axis).

(F) Viral DNA in each population. The absolute copy numbers of viral DNA in the CD4⁺ T cells of mock-infected mice (mock; n = 6), GFP⁻CD4⁺ T cells of infected mice (n = 8), and GFP⁺CD4⁺ T cells of infected mice (n = 8) were quantified using ddPCR. In (B), (D) and (F), significant differences (p < 0.05 by Mann-Whitney U test) compared with mock-infected mice (B and D), uninfected cells (F), or GFP⁻ cells (F) are indicated by black, gray, or red asterisks, respectively. NS, no statistical significance. See also Figure S1. In (C) and (E), Spearman's rank correlation coefficient (r_s) is applied to determine statistically significant correlations.

Here we use a human HSC-transplanted humanized mouse model (Sato et al., 2013; Yamada et al., 2015) with a replication-competent recombinant HIV-1 expressing GFP (designated HIV1-GFP) (Miura et al., 2001). By per-

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bulk CD4⁺ T cells *in vivo* do not reflect that of pure HIV-1-producing cells.

To purify HIV-1-infected cells and reveal their features, previous studies used recombinant viruses encoding fluorescent proteins (e.g., GFP) as markers in an *in vitro* cell culture system and sorted the fluorescent protein-positive cells as the infected cell population (Battivelli et al., 2018; Bradley et al., 2018; Golumbeanu et al., 2018; Kuo et al., 2018). However, for efficient HIV-1 replication *in vitro*, human peripheral CD4⁺ T cells should be artificially activated with mitogens. With regard to the cellular condition, only a small portion of CD4⁺ T cells are activated *in vivo* (Janeway et al., 2005; Yamada et al., 2015), and therefore, the expression patterns of cellular genes in HIV-1-infected cells *in vitro* (i.e., artificially activated with mitogens) might be different from those *in vivo*. For better elucidation of HIV-1-infected cells, it is important to reveal the characteristics of HIV-1-infected cells *in vivo*.

forming multiomics analyses, we characterize multiple features of HIV-1-producing cells *in vivo* in terms of genomics and transcriptomics.

RESULTS

Characteristics of HIV1-GFP Infection in Humanized Mice

To investigate global characteristics of HIV-1-infected cells *in vivo*, we used an HSC-transplanted humanized mouse model. Additionally, to obtain HIV-1-producing cells *in vivo*, we used HIV1-GFP, encoding the GFP gene in the viral genome (Figure S1A). HIV1-GFP is replication competent and expresses all viral proteins, similar to the parental wild-type virus (Figures S1B and S1C). We inoculated HIV1-GFP into the humanized mice and sacrificed the mice at 2 weeks postinfection (wpi) (Figure 1A). A significant decrease in the peripheral blood (PB) CD4⁺ T cells

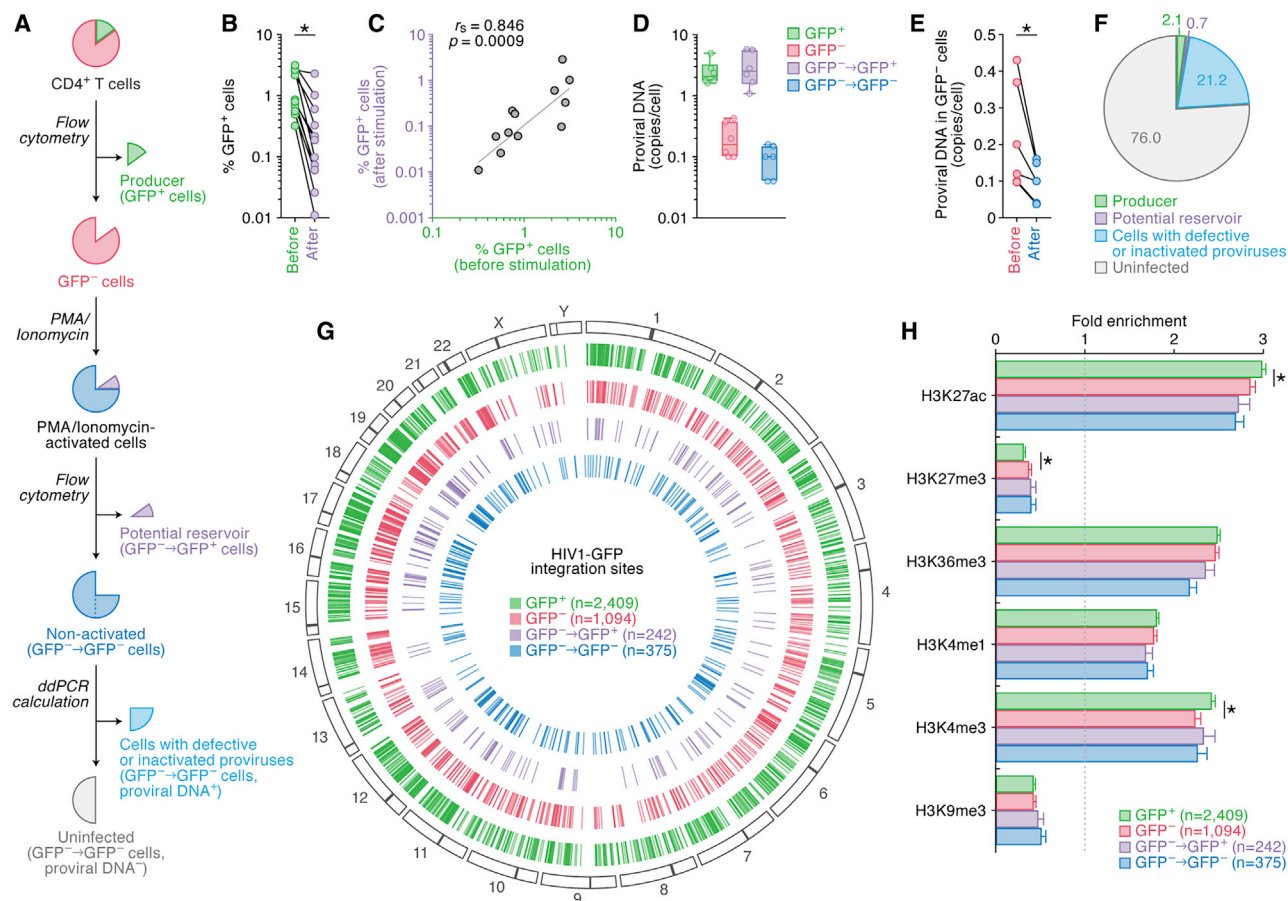


Figure 2. Composition of the Infected Cells In Vivo and the Global Landscape of HIV-1 ISs

(A) Scheme of the classification of CD4⁺ T cells in infected mice.
(B) Percentage of the GFP⁺ cells in human CD4⁺ T cells (CD45⁺CD3⁺CD8⁻ cells; n = 12) before (green) and after (purple) PMA+I-mediated stimulation.
(C) Positive correlation of the percentage of GFP⁺ cells before (x axis; identical to that at sacrifice) and after (y axis) PMA+I-mediated stimulation.
(D) Viral DNA in each population. The absolute copy numbers of viral DNA in each population were quantified using ddPCR.
(E) Copy number of viral DNA in the GFP⁻ cells before (red) and after (blue) PMA+I-mediated stimulation.
(F) Pie chart of the proportion of each population of CD4⁺ T cells in infected mice.
(G) Circos plot showing the genomic distribution of the HIV-1 ISs in each population. The number in parenthesis indicates the number of unique ISs detected.
(H) Enrichment of the HIV-1 ISs in the genomic regions with specific histone markers.
In (B), (E) and (H), significant differences (p < 0.05 by paired t test for B and E, p < 0.05 by Fisher's exact test for H) are indicated by asterisks. See also Figure S2. In (C), Spearman's rank correlation coefficient (r_s) is applied to determine a statistically significant correlation.

(Figure 1B, left) as well as a high level of viremia in the plasma were observed in HIV1-GFP-infected mice (Figure 1B, right). The levels of peripheral CD4⁺ T cells and the plasma viral load were significantly and negatively correlated (Figure 1C). Additionally, a significant decrease in the splenic CD4⁺ T cells (Figure 1D, middle) caused by HIV1-GFP infection was detected, and importantly, GFP⁺ cells were specifically detected in infected mice (Figure 1D, right). Moreover, the percentage of GFP⁺ cells was significantly correlated with the plasma viral load (Figure 1E).

We then sorted the three cell populations (i.e., CD4⁺ T cells from uninfected mice and GFP⁺ and GFP⁻ CD4⁺ T cells from infected mice, using a cell sorter (Figure S1D). Droplet digital PCR (ddPCR), which can quantify the absolute copy number of HIV-1 DNA in certain cell population even at a very low level, revealed that viral DNA was present in not only GFP⁺ cells (2.42 ± 0.39

copies per cell) but also GFP⁻ cells (0.20 ± 0.05 copies per cell) at statistically significant levels (Figure 1F).

Proportion of the Infected Cells with Different Properties In Vivo

The results shown in Figure 1F suggest the presence of non-virus-producing infected cells, including potential reservoirs, which can produce virions after activation stimulation, in the GFP⁻ population (Figure 2A). To induce the reactivation of potential reservoirs, we stimulated the sorted GFP⁻ cells with phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate and ionomycin (PMA+I) *ex vivo*. Two days after stimulation, the stimulated cells were sorted into potential reservoir cells (i.e., GFP⁺ cells after stimulation) and other cells (Figure 2A). As shown in Figure 2B, $0.47\% \pm 0.24\%$ of the GFP⁻ cells became positive for GFP after stimulation,

suggesting that potential reservoirs were reactivated by PMA+I. Given that the percentages of GFP⁺ cells before and after stimulation were significantly correlated (Figure 2C), the size of potential reservoir may closely associate with the level of viral replication *in vivo*. Then, the absolute copy numbers of viral DNA in GFP⁺ (potential reservoir) and GFP⁻ (i.e., the mixture of uninfected cells and the cells with defective or inactivated proviral DNA) cells either before or after PMA+I-mediated stimulation were quantified using ddPCR. Approximately 10% of the GFP⁻ cells after PMA+I-mediated stimulation contained defective or inactivated proviruses (Figure 2D), but the proviral copy number in the GFP⁻ cells after *ex vivo* stimulation was significantly lower than that before stimulation (Figure 2E). Assuming that multiple infection is ignorable, we could calculate the proportion of cells with defective or inactivated proviruses in non-activated GFP⁻ cells (Figure 2A). On average, $21.2\% \pm 5.6\%$ of the splenic CD4⁺ T cells of infected mice were composed of cells with defective or inactivated proviruses (Figure 2F; see also Figure S2A), while $76.0\% \pm 6.4\%$ were uninfected.

HIV-1 Integration Landscape *In Vivo*

Previous works reported that HIV-1 is preferentially integrated into transcriptionally active chromosomes (Han et al., 2004; Schröder et al., 2002; Wang et al., 2007) and that the HIV-1 ISs affect viral production and reactivation (Jordan et al., 2003). To address this issue, we investigated the genomic landscape of the HIV-1 ISs in these cell populations by ligation-mediated PCR (LM-PCR) (Figure 2G). Consistent with a previous finding (Wang et al., 2007), integrative analysis with public chromatin immunoprecipitation sequencing data of histone modifications in CD4⁺ T cells revealed that the ISs of infected mice were enriched in the genomic regions with active histone modifications (H3K27ac, H3K36me3, and H3K4me1/3) but were depleted in the regions with suppressive histone modifications (H3K27me3 and H3K9me3) (Figure 2H). These results suggest that viral integration in the region close to active histone modification is partly associated with productive viral infection. However, the frequencies of the sense and antisense proviruses in the gene bodies of both the GFP⁺ cells and the GFP⁻ cells were comparable (Figure S2B).

Difference in the Global Transcriptome between the GFP⁺ and GFP⁻ Cells *In Vivo*

We next performed global transcriptomic analyses using the samples obtained from the infected humanized mice. However, because the numbers of the cells obtained from humanized mice, particularly those of GFP⁺ cells, were quite low (Figure 1D), it is technically difficult to investigate the global transcriptome by conventional RNA-seq. To address this issue, we used a technique called digital RNA-seq (dRNA-seq), which can accurately measure the number of RNA molecules genome wide, even from a small number of cells due to low noise and bias during the amplification and sequencing processes. Although viral DNA was detectable in the GFP⁻ cells (Figure 1F), dRNA-seq revealed that the HIV-1 transcript was undetectable in the CD4⁺ T cells of mock-infected mice and the GFP⁻ cells of infected mice, while a high level of viral RNA was detected in GFP⁺ cells (226.1 ± 67.1 copies per cell; Figure 3A). Notably,

0.83% of the total transcripts in GFP⁺ cells were HIV-1 RNA, which represented the top fifth of all transcripts and was higher than the transcript level of *GAPDH*, a housekeeping gene (Figure 3B).

In principal component analysis based on the differentially expressed genes (DEGs; listed in Table S1), the transcriptomic data were separated according to GFP expression and infection status (Figure 3C): 98 and 19 genes were differentially expressed in the GFP⁺ and GFP⁻ cells, respectively, compared with the CD4⁺ T cells of uninfected mice (Figure 3D, top). Consistent with our previous reports (Sato et al., 2014; Yamada et al., 2018), IFN-stimulated genes (ISGs) were upregulated in both the GFP⁺ and GFP⁻ cells (Table S1). Seventeen genes were differentially expressed between the GFP⁺ and GFP⁻ cells (Figure 3D, bottom). Eleven genes were downregulated and six genes were upregulated in the GFP⁺ cells compared with the GFP⁻ cells (Figure 3E). A previous study showed that *NEAT1* is upregulated by HIV-1 infection (Zhang et al., 2013), and our dRNA-seq results confirmed these findings. We then performed Gene Ontology (GO) enrichment analysis of the DEGs. Interestingly, no common GO processes were upregulated in either the GFP⁺ or GFP⁻ cells, but some notable GO processes, such as “biotic stimulus” and “response to other organism,” were specifically and significantly upregulated in the GFP⁺ cells (Figure 3F; see also Table S2). These observations suggest that HIV-1-GFP infection triggers the cellular gene expression of several genes. However, various GO processes were significantly downregulated in both the GFP⁺ and GFP⁻ cells (Figure 3G; see also Table S2), suggesting that HIV-1 infection status strongly affects cellular gene expression.

To identify the transcription factors (TFs) and/or DNA-binding proteins that specifically play certain roles in the GFP⁺ cells compared with the GFP⁻ cells, our transcriptomic data were used for the TF target enrichment analysis. This analysis predicted that histone lysine methyltransferase 2A (KMT2A) is the most highly active factor, specifically in the GFP⁺ cells (Figure 3H; see also Table S3). The second factor, AFF1, was previously identified as a co-factor of HIV-1 Tat-mediated transactivation (Lu et al., 2014). Again, this result suggests that our transcriptomic data are fairly consistent with the findings from related investigations. Moreover, our analysis suggested that PSIP1 (also known as LEDGF), a partner of HIV-1 integrase for the targeting of viral integration into transcriptionally active sites (Cherepanov et al., 2003; Llano et al., 2006; Maertens et al., 2003), is active in the GFP⁺ population (Figure 3H).

Heterogeneity of the HIV-1-Infected Cells *In Vivo*

As only 17 DEGs were detected between the GFP⁺ and GFP⁻ cells (Figure 3E), it is reasonable to assume that CD4⁺ T cells are heterogeneous *in vivo* regardless of HIV-1 infection, and therefore, the effect of HIV-1 infection on cellular gene expression may not be fully captured by bulk RNA-seq. To reveal the heterogeneity of infected cells *in vivo*, we performed single-cell RNA-seq (scRNA-seq) analysis. Consistent with our previous reports (Aso et al., 2019; Nakano et al., 2017; Yamada et al., 2018) and the dRNA-seq data (Figure 2; Table S1), ISG expression was upregulated in both GFP⁺ and GFP⁻ cells

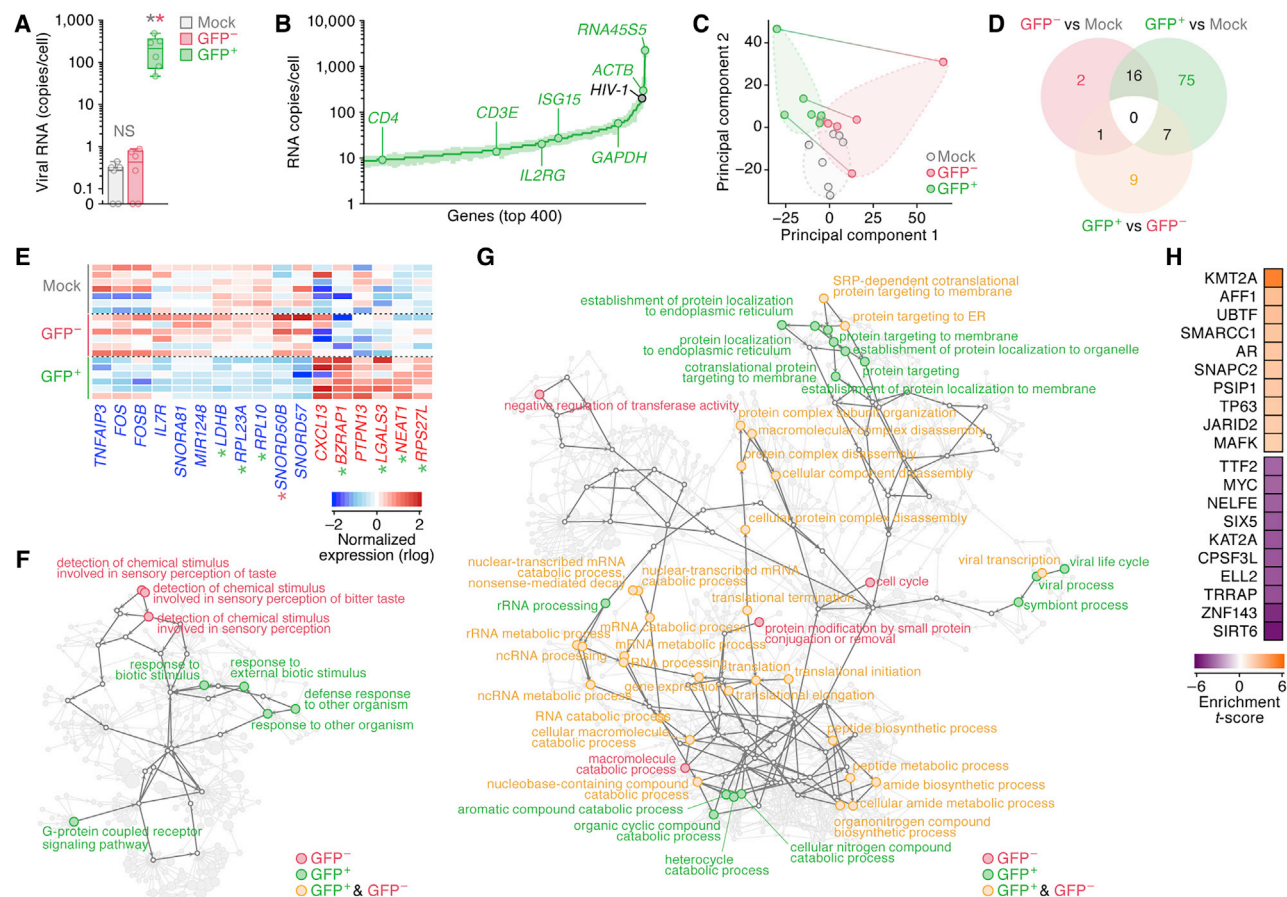


Figure 3. Global Transcriptomic Analyses of the HIV1-GFP-Infected Cells

(A) Viral RNA in each population. The absolute copy numbers of viral RNA in the CD4⁺ T cells of mock-infected mice, the GFP⁻CD4⁺ T cells of infected mice, and the GFP⁺CD4⁺ T cells of infected mice (n = 6 each) were quantified using dRNA-seq. Significant differences (p < 0.05 by Mann-Whitney U test) compared with uninfected cells and GFP⁻ cells are indicated by gray and red asterisks.

(B) The absolute copy numbers of the top 400 genes (x axis) expressed in the GFP⁺ cells of infected mice (n = 8).

(C) Principal component analysis of the global transcriptome. Each dot represents the result from the corresponding mouse, and the lines connect the results from identical mice.

(D) Venn diagram of the DEGs in each population.

(E) Heatmap of the 17 DEGs between the GFP⁺ and GFP⁻ cells. The DEGs in GFP⁺ versus mock-infected and GFP⁻ versus mock-infected cell groups are indicated by green and red asterisks, respectively.

(F and G) GO enrichment analysis of the global transcriptome. The upregulated (F) and downregulated (G) GO terms are visualized in a hierarchical structure. The node size indicates the false discovery rate of enrichment.

(H) Gene set enrichment analysis for evaluating the effects of TFs on their binding target genes. The estimated effects of TFs are presented in a heatmap as the enrichment t-scores.

See also Figure S3 and Tables S1, S2, and S3.

compared with the CD4⁺ T cells of mock-infected mice (Figure S4A). Dimensionality reduction analyses according to gene expression showed that GFP⁺ and GFP⁻ cells tended to display distinct patterns of gene expression (Figure 4A, top; Figure S4B). On the basis of the single-cell global transcriptomic data, the splenic CD4⁺ T cells can be classified into nine clusters (Figure 4A, bottom). These nine clusters included uninfected CD4⁺ T cells of mock-infected mice (Figure 4B; see also Figure S4C), suggesting that there were no nascent clusters produced by HIV1-GFP infection. Notably, the proportion of GFP⁺ cells was relatively high in clusters 4,

5, and 8 but was relatively low in clusters 3, 7, and 9 (Figure 4B). The expression levels of viral RNA in the GFP⁺ cells of each cluster were also different (Figure 4C), and interestingly, the percentage of GFP⁺ cells in each cluster was significantly and positively correlated with the expression level of HIV-1 RNA in the GFP⁺ cells of each cluster (Figure 4D). These findings suggest that the virological properties of the respective clusters are different. To characterize the respective clusters, we extracted the genes that were strongly up- or downregulated in each cluster compared with the other clusters (Figure 4E; see also Table S4). On the basis of these genes,

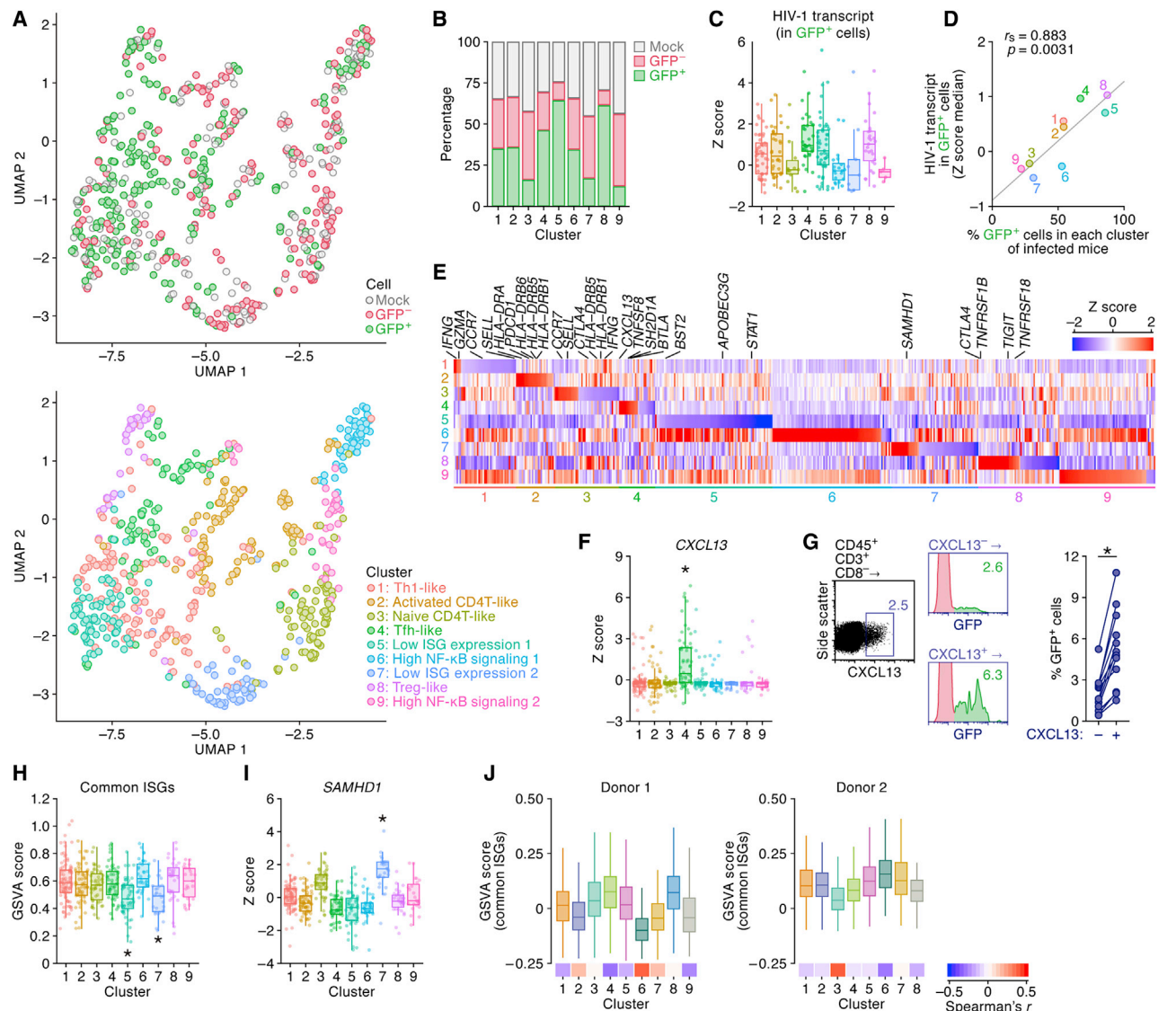


Figure 4. Heterogeneity of the HIV1-GFP-Infected Cells

(A) Uniform manifold approximation and projection (UMAP) plots representing the gene expression patterns of the cells (GFP⁺ cells, 241 cells; GFP⁻ cells, 193 cells; and mock-infected CD4⁺ T cells, 235 cells). Each dot is colored according to the cell category (top) and the cluster information (bottom).

(B) Proportions of GFP⁺ cells, GFP⁻ cells, and mock-infected CD4⁺ T cells in each cluster.

(C) Normalized expression level (Z score) of the HIV-1 transcripts in GFP⁺ cells in each cluster.

(D) Association between the HIV-1 expression level and the proportion of GFP⁺ cells in the corresponding clusters. The x axis indicates the proportion of GFP⁺ cells in each cluster of the CD4⁺ T cells of infected mice (i.e., GFP⁺ and GFP⁻ cells), and the y axis indicates the median normalized expression level of HIV-1 transcripts in GFP⁺ cells in each cluster. Each dot indicates a cluster.

(E) Heatmap representing the expression levels of signature genes in each cluster.

(F) Normalized expression level of CXCL13 in the CD4⁺ T cells of infected mice.

(G) Proportion of the GFP⁺ cells in CXCL13⁺ and CXCL13⁻ CD4⁺ T cells. CD4⁺ T cells (CD45⁺CD3⁺CD8⁻ cells; n = 12) were classified into CXCL13⁺ and CXCL13⁻ cells (left), and the percentage of GFP⁺ cells in each cell population was analyzed (middle and right). Each dot represents the result from the corresponding mouse, and the lines connect the results from identical mice.

(H and I) Gene set variation analysis (GSVA) score of “common ISGs” (H) and normalized expression level of *SAMHD1* (I) and in the CD4⁺ T cells of infected mice in each cluster.

(J) Identification of cluster 5 (ISG^{low})-like subpopulation in an scRNA-seq dataset of human primary CD4⁺ T cells from two healthy donors. The subpopulation structure of the human CD4⁺ T cells and the defined clusters are shown in Figure S4I. Top: GSVA score of “common ISGs” in each cluster. Bottom heatmap representing the similarity of gene expression pattern between each cluster and cluster 5 of humanized mice. Color indicates Spearman’s rank correlation coefficient of gene expression between two clusters.

In (F), (H), and (I), asterisks denote significant differences (p < 0.05) tested using the Wilcoxon rank-sum test. In (G), an asterisk denotes a significant difference (p < 0.0001) tested using a paired t test. See also Figure S4 and Table S4. In (D), Spearman’s rank correlation coefficient (r_s) is applied to determine a statistically significant correlation.

clusters 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8 were composed of Th1-like cells, activated CD4⁺ T-like cells, naive CD4⁺ T-like cells, follicular helper T (T_{fh})-like cells, and regulatory CD4⁺ T (T_{reg})-like cells (Figure 4E). Consistent with previous findings (Jiang et al., 2008; Sato et al., 2013), cluster 8 (T_{reg}-like cells) is highly susceptible to HIV-1 infection and highly productive (Figure 4D).

Interestingly, *CXCL13* was uniquely and highly expressed in cluster 4 (Figure 4F), in which the GFP⁺ cells were dominant (Figure 4B). This finding shows that the upregulation of *CXCL13* in the GFP⁺ cells demonstrated using dRNA-seq (Figure 3E) can be attributed to this cluster. *CXCL13* expression was higher not only in the GFP⁺ cells but also in the GFP[−] cells in cluster 4 than in the other clusters (Figure S4D), suggesting that this *CXCL13*^{high} cluster did not emerge because of HIV-1 infection but was present in the infected humanized mice. Flow cytometry analysis further revealed that the percentage of GFP⁺ cells in the *CXCL13*⁺CD4⁺ T cells was significantly higher than that in the *CXCL13*[−]CD4⁺ T cells (Figure 4G). These data suggest that the *CXCL13*^{high} cell population contributes to productive infection *in vivo*. To further assess whether *CXCL13*-mediated signaling positively contributes to productive virus infection, we prepared a CD4⁺ T cell line stably expressing CXCR5, the receptor for *CXCL13* (Vinuesa et al., 2016), and analyzed the effect of *CXCL13* on HIV-1 infection. However, *CXCL13* treatment did not affect viral infection (Figure S4E), suggesting that *CXCL13* itself does not induce a proviral state and may be a marker of the cells highly susceptible to HIV-1 infection and/or highly virus producing cells *in vivo*.

In cluster 5, in which the viral transcript level was high (Figure 4D), low *STAT1* expression was detected (Figure 4E). Given that *STAT1* is a pivotal TF leading to the induction of ISG expression (Soper et al., 2018), we hypothesized that the expression levels of ISGs are relatively low in this cluster. To test this hypothesis, we assessed the expression levels of 107 “common ISGs,” which are robustly upregulated upon type I IFN stimulation in multiple cell types, including CD4⁺ T cells (Aso et al., 2019). The expression levels of “common ISGs,” including two well-known anti-HIV-1 ISGs, *BST2* and *APOBEC3G*, were significantly low in clusters 5 and 7 (Figures 4E and 4H). These findings suggest that there is a CD4⁺ T cell subset that does not express anti-HIV-1 ISGs, because of low *STAT1* expression, which positively contributes to viral spread *in vivo*. However, in cluster 7, the expression level of the HIV-1 transcript in the GFP⁺ cells was relatively low, while cluster 5 exhibited a higher expression of viral transcripts (Figure 4H). With regard to this, we revealed that the expression level of *SAMHD1*, a known anti-HIV-1 ISG (Hrecka et al., 2011; Laguet et al., 2011), was specifically and significantly high in cluster 7 (Figure 4I; see also Figure S4H), suggesting that *SAMHD1* restricts the efficient HIV-1 replication in this cluster.

Finally, to assess the presence of the CD4⁺ T cell subpopulation with low ISG expression, which is similar to cluster 5, in humans, we analyzed the scRNA-seq data of the human CD4⁺ T cells obtained from the lymph nodes of two healthy individuals (Szabo et al., 2019). As shown in Figure 4J, we detected the subpopulation expressing relatively low “common ISGs” (cluster 6 in donor 1, and cluster 3 in donor 2; see also Figure S4I) in humans. Moreover, the transcriptional profiles of these clusters in the two

healthy individuals were similar to that of cluster 5 in humanized mice. These findings suggest that the CD4⁺ T cell subpopulation with low ISG expression is present in humans and that our humanized mice recapitulate the conditions in humans.

DISCUSSION

Some previous studies performed scRNA-seq using HIV-1-infected samples (Bradley et al., 2018; Cohn et al., 2018; Golumbeanu et al., 2018). However, these previous studies are different in terms of (1) the aim of the study, (2) the virus used, and (3) the use of artificial activation stimulation before omics analyses. First, whereas the previous investigators aimed to analyze HIV-1 latently infected cells and tried to reveal the characteristics of the HIV-1 reservoirs, we aimed to characterize the HIV-1-producing cells *in vivo*. Second, whereas the viruses used by Bradley et al. (2018) and Golumbeanu et al. (2018) were replication incompetent, and seven of the nine viral genes were defective (NL4-3-Δ6-drEGFP), we used a replication-competent virus expressing all viral genes. Third, whereas the previous studies used additional activation stimulation to allow efficient HIV-1 infection *in vitro* (Bradley et al., 2018; Golumbeanu et al., 2018) or induce the expression of viral proteins (Cohn et al., 2018), we directly used the samples obtained from the infected humanized mice for multiomics analyses without any additional stimulation *in vitro* and described the heterogeneity of HIV-producing cells *in vivo*. Notably, the activation status of each human CD4⁺ T cell subset in humanized mice is comparable with that in humans (Sato et al., 2013), and artificial activation stimulation drastically changes the cellular transcriptome profile (Imbeault et al., 2012; Rato et al., 2017; Yoder et al., 2017). Therefore, our results recapitulate the complexed heterogeneity of HIV-1-producing cells *in vivo*.

Consistent with previous findings (Han et al., 2004; Schröder et al., 2002), HIV-1 was preferentially integrated into open chromatin regions. Similar to recent findings in an *in vitro* cell culture system (Battivelli et al., 2018), the HIV-1 ISs in the GFP⁺ cells were significantly more highly enriched in the active chromatin regions than those in the GFP[−] cells. However, because this difference is relatively minor, our findings suggest that efficient viral production and replication are not necessarily determined only by preferential HIV-1 integration into the active chromatin region. With regard to the cells that harbored viral DNA but were not activated by PMA+I stimulation, defective proviruses (Einkauf et al., 2019; Imamichi et al., 2016) and proviruses with APOBEC3-induced hypermutations (Simon et al., 2005) were detected in HIV-1-infected individuals. Moreover, the presence of infected cells with intact proviruses that were not induced by latency-reversing agents in patients has been reported (Hiener et al., 2017; Ho et al., 2013). Altogether, our findings suggest that viral production and silencing are determined by multiple factors *in vivo*.

Using the dRNA-seq data, we performed TF target enrichment analysis and identified KMT2A as the most active DNA-binding protein in the GFP⁺ cells. Intriguingly, KMT2A enzymatically methylates histone H3K4 (Del Rizzo and Trievel, 2011), and a previous study demonstrated that H3K4me3 modification in HIV-1 long terminal repeat, a viral intrinsic promoter for HIV-1,

positively regulates viral transcription (Matsuda et al., 2015). Additionally, HIV-1 reactivation is suppressed by *KMT2A* knock-down (Boehm et al., 2017). Given that global IS analysis suggested that HIV-1 is integrated into the genomic region close to H3K4me3 specifically in GFP⁺ cells, our multiomics findings suggest that KMT2A-mediated H3K4me3 modification positively affects efficient viral production *in vivo*. Moreover, another factor of interest, PSIP1, was also identified by TF target enrichment analysis. PSIP1 is a chromatin-associated protein and a co-factor for HIV-1 integration for targeting HIV-1 integration into transcriptionally active sites (Ciuffi et al., 2005; Llano et al., 2006). Given that PSIP1 interacts with KMT2A (Yokoyama and Cleary, 2008) and H3K4me3 (Tsutsui et al., 2011), our results suggest that KMT2A and PSIP1 may cooperate and contribute to efficient viral production *in vivo*.

Through dRNA-seq analysis, we revealed that viral transcripts were highly expressed in the GFP⁺ cells. Additionally, scRNA-seq analysis revealed that the GFP⁺ cells *in vivo* are heterogeneous and can be classified into at least nine clusters. In particular, we identified three subpopulations, clusters 4, 5, and 8, that express relatively high levels of viral transcripts. In addition to viral transcripts, cluster 4 expressed a high level of *CXCL13*, which explains the increased expression of *CXCL13* in the GFP⁺ cells detected using dRNA-seq. Moreover, we revealed that the CXCL13⁺CD4⁺ T cells are highly productive for HIV-1 in the humanized mice. The presence of this CXCL13^{high} subpopulation in the HIV-1-infected cells is consistent with a recent report (Morou et al., 2019). These observations suggest that this CXCL13^{high} cluster contains Tfh-like cells. Intriguingly, previous reports suggested that the Tfh cells in the lymph nodes of infected individuals are the major source of infectious viruses (Banga et al., 2016; Perreau et al., 2013). CXCR5 is the receptor of CXCL13 and is expressed on Tfh cells (Vinueza et al., 2016). Therefore, our data suggest that this CXCL13^{high} subpopulation (cluster 4) may recruit bystander Tfh cells via the CXCL13-CXCR5 axis and accelerates efficient viral spread *in vivo*.

Upregulation of various ISGs, particularly “common ISGs” (Aso et al., 2019), *in vivo* has been observed in HIV-1-infected individuals (Rotger et al., 2010; Sedaghat et al., 2008) and humanized mice (Cheng et al., 2017; Nakano et al., 2017; Yamada et al., 2018). Intriguingly, in cluster 5, the expression level of *STAT1*, the key TF for ISG expression, was low, and relatively high levels of viral transcripts were detected. Furthermore, a similar subpopulation of CD4⁺ T cells with low expression of ISGs was detected in healthy individuals. Rato et al. (2017) reported the presence of a subpopulation that was highly permissive to HIV-1 infection in the primary human CD4⁺ T cells activated with mitogens *in vitro*, and interestingly, this subpopulation exhibited lower ISG expression. However, the relevance of such subpopulation(s) permissive to HIV-1 infection *in vivo* remains unknown. Our findings describe the presence of HIV-1-producing subpopulations vulnerable to HIV-1 infection, presumably because of low anti-HIV-1 ISG expression *in vivo*.

STAR★METHODS

Detailed methods are provided in the online version of this paper and include the following:

- **KEY RESOURCES TABLE**
- **RESOURCE AVAILABILITY**
 - Lead Contact
 - Materials Availability
 - Data and Code Availability
- **EXPERIMENTAL MODEL AND SUBJECT DETAILS**
 - Ethics Statement
 - Humanized Mice
 - Cells and Viruses
- **METHOD DETAILS**
 - Western Blotting
 - HIV1-GFP Infection of Humanized Mice
 - Hematology Analysis, Flow Cytometry and Cell Sorting
 - Stimulation with PMA and Ionomycin
 - Quantification of HIV-1 DNA by ddPCR
 - LM-PCR for Global IS Analysis
 - Enrichment Analysis of HIV-1 the ISs for Specific Histone Marks
 - Orientation-Bias Analysis of HIV-1 Integration
 - dRNA-Seq
 - GO Enrichment for Transcriptome Data
 - Weighted Parametric Gene Set Analysis
 - scRNA-Seq
 - Processing of scRNA-Seq Data
 - Uniform Manifold Approximation and Projection (UMAP) Visualization
 - Unsupervised Clustering of scRNA-Seq Data
 - Identification of Signature Genes in Each Cluster
 - Calculation of the GSVA Score
 - Identification of the DEGs between Cluster 5 and Cluster 7
 - Experimental Evaluation of the Effect of CXCL13 on HIV-1 Infection
 - Identification of the ISG^{low} Subpopulation in the Human Primary CD4⁺ T Cells
- **QUANTIFICATION AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS**

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

H.A. and S. Nagaoka mainly performed the experiments and analyzed the data. J.I., B.J.Y.T., S.I., and Y. Satou conducted global IS analysis. H.A., E.K., S. Nagaoka, K. Shiroguchi, and Y. Suzuki conducted transcriptome analysis. E.K., J.I., and K.A. supported bioinformatic analysis. Y.K. provided reagents. K. Sato conceived and designed the experiments. K. Sato mainly wrote the manuscript. All authors reviewed and edited the manuscript.

DECLARATION OF INTERESTS

The authors declare no competing interests.

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STAR★METHODS

KEY RESOURCES TABLE

REAGENT or RESOURCE	SOURCE	IDENTIFIER
Antibodies		
PerCP/Cy5.5-conjugated anti-CD45 antibody	Biolegend	Cat# 368504; RRID: AB_2566352
PE-conjugated anti-CD3 antibody	BD Biosciences	Cat# 555333; RRID: AB_395740
APC-conjugated anti-CD8 antibody	Dako	Cat# C722701; RRID: AB_578594
APC-conjugated anti-CXCL13 antibody	Thermo Fisher Scientific	Cat# MA5-23629; RRID: AB_2610225
APC-conjugated anti-CXCR5 antibody	BioLegend	Cat# 35908; RRID: AB_2561817
Anti-HIV-1 p24 antibody	Virostat	Cat# 1951
Anti-Vif antibody	NIH AIDS Reagent Program	Cat# 6459
Anti-Vpr antibody (clone 8D1)	Cosmo Bio	Cat# NCG-M01
Anti-Vpu antibody	NIH AIDS Reagent Program	Cat# 969
Anti-Env antibody	NIH AIDS Reagent Program	Cat# 12559
Anti-Nef antibody (clone 3D12)	Thermo Fisher Scientific	Cat# MA1-71501; RRID: AB_962113
Anti-PR antibody (clone 1696)	Thermo Fisher Scientific	Cat# MA1-19015; RRID: AB_1075640
Anti-RT antibody	NIH AIDS Reagent Program	Cat# 11338
Anti-IN antibody (clone IN-2)	Abcam	Cat# ab66645; RRID: AB_1139533
Anti-GFP antibody	Sigma-Aldrich	Cat# G6795; RRID: AB_563117
Anti-alpha-Tubulin antibody	Sigma-Aldrich	Cat# T9026; RRID: AB_477593
Bacterial and Virus Strains		
HIV1-GFP (strain NLSCFV3-GFP)	(Miura et al., 2001)	N/A
HIV-1 (strain NLSCFV3)	(Suzuki et al., 1999)	N/A
Biological Samples		
Human CD34 ⁺ hematopoietic stem cells	UCLA CFAR Gene and Cellular Therapy Core Facility	https://www.uclahealth.org/aidsinstitute/cfar/gene-and-cellular-therapy-core
Human PBMCs	This study	N/A
Chemicals, Peptides, and Recombinant Proteins		
Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium	Sigma-Aldrich	Cat# D6046-500ML
RPMI 1640	Sigma-Aldrich	Cat# R8758-500ML
Fetal calf serum (FCS)	Sigma-Aldrich	Cat# 172012-500ML
Penicillin streptomycin	Sigma-Aldrich	Cat# P4333-100ML
L-glutamate	Thermo Fisher Scientific	Cat# 25030081
Ficoll-Paque	GE Healthcare	Cat# 17-1440-03
Phytohemagglutinin (PHA)	Sigma-Aldrich	Cat# 11082132001
Phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate (PMA)	Sigma-Aldrich	Cat# P-8139
Ionomycin	Sigma-Aldrich	Cat# I-0634
Nelfinavir	Sigma-Aldrich	Cat# PZ0013
Blasticidin	Invivogen	Cat# ant-bl-1
Recombinant CXCL13	Funakoshi	Cat# 801-CX-025
EcoRI	Takara	Cat# 1040A
BamHI	Takara	Cat# 1010A
ddPCR Supermix for probes	Bio-Rad	Cat# 1863010
NEBNext Ultra II End Repair/dA-Tailing module	New England BioLabs	Cat# E7546
NEBNext Ultra II ligation module	New England BioLabs	Cat# E7595
Agencourt AMPure XP	Beckman Coulter	Cat# A63880
C1 single-cell Auto Prep Reagent kit for mRNA Seq	Fluidigm	Cat# 100-6201

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REAGENT or RESOURCE	SOURCE	IDENTIFIER
C1 single-cell Auto Prep IFC for mRNA Seq (5-10 μ m)	Fluidigm	Cat# 100-5759
SMART-Seq v4 ultra low RNA kit for the Fluidigm C1 system	Takara Bio	Cat# 635026
Nextera XT DNA sample preparation kit	Illumina	Cat# FC-131-1096
Nextera XT DNA sample preparation index kit	Illumina	Cat# FC-131-1002
High Sensitivity DNA Chips and Reagents	Agilent Technologies	Cat# 5067-4626
SuperScript II Reverse Transcriptase	Thermo Fisher Scientific	Cat# 18064022
SUPERase In RNase Inhibitor	Thermo Fisher Scientific	Cat# AM2694
Ambion RNase Inhibitor, cloned	Thermo Fisher Scientific	Cat# AM2682
RNasin Plus RNase Inhibitor	Promega	Cat# N2611
Deoxynucleotide (dNTP) Solution Mix	NEB	Cat# N0447S
Lysis Buffer for PCR	TaKaRa	Cat# 9170A
SingleCellProtect	AVIDIN	Cat# SCP-250
PEG 8000 Powder, Molecular Biology Grade	Promega	Cat# V3011
Exonuclease I (<i>E. coli</i>)	NEB	Cat# M0293S
Seq Amp DNA Polymerase	Clontech	Cat# 638504
Agencourt AMPure XP	Beckman coulter	Cat# A63880
Critical Commercial Assays		
HIV-1 p24 antigen ELISA kit	ZetroMetrix	Cat# 0801111
Gal-Screen β -galactosidase reporter assay system	Thermo Fisher Scientific	Cat# T1028
Miseq Reagent kit v3	Illumina	Cat# MS-102-3001
Deposited Data		
Global IS data (LM-PCR)	This study	GEO: GSE137962
Bulk transcriptome data (dRNA-Seq)	This study	GEO: GSE137644
Single cell transcriptome data (scRNA-Seq)	This study	GEO: DRA008999-DRA009013
Single cell transcriptome data (scRNA-Seq)	(Szabo et al., 2019)	GEO: GSE126030
Experimental Models: Cell Lines		
Human: HEK293T cells	ATCC	CRL-1573
Human: TZM-bl cells	NIH AIDS Reagent Program	Cat# 8129
Human: Jurkat-CCR5 cells	(Ebina et al., 2015)	N/A
Experimental Models: Organisms/Strains		
Mouse: NOD.Cg-Prkdc ^{scid} Il2rg ^{tm1Sug} /Jic (NOG)	Central Institute for Experimental Animals	https://www.ciea.or.jp/en/laboratory_animal/nog.html
Oligonucleotides		
Gag forward primer for ddPCR: 5'-GGT GCG AGA GCG TCG GTA TTA AG-3'	(Iwase et al., 2019)	N/A
Gag reverse primer for ddPCR: 5'-AGC TCC CTG CTT GCC CAT A-3'	(Iwase et al., 2019)	N/A
ALB forward primer for ddPCR: 5'-TGC ATG AGA AAA CGC CAG TAA-3'	(Iwase et al., 2019)	N/A
ALB reverse primer for ddPCR: 5'-ATG GTC GCC TGT TCA CCA A-3'	(Iwase et al., 2019)	N/A
Gag probe for ddPCR: 5'-/56-FAM/AAA ATT CGG/ZEN/TTA AGG CCA GGA GGA AAG AA/3IABkFQ/-3'	(Iwase et al., 2019)	N/A
ALB probe for ddPCR: 5'-/5HEX/TGA CAG AGT/ZEN/CAC CAA ATG CTG CAC AGA A/3IABkFQ/-3'	(Iwase et al., 2019)	N/A
Long linker for LM-PCR: 5'-TCA TAT AAT GGG ACG ATC ACA AGC AGA AGA CGG CAT ACG AGA TNN NNN NNN CGG TCT CGG CAT TCC TGC TGA ACC GCT CTT CCG ATC T-3'	(Satou et al., 2017)	N/A

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REAGENT or RESOURCE	SOURCE	IDENTIFIER
Short linker for LM-PCR: 5'-p-GAT CGG AAG AGC GAA AAA AAA AA-3'	(Satou et al., 2017)	N/A
Primer (B3) for 1st LM-PCR: 5'-GCT TGC CTT GAG TGC TTC AAG TAG TGT G-3'	(Satou et al., 2017)	N/A
Primer (B4) for 1st LM-PCR: 5'-TCATGATCAATG GGACGATCA-3'	(Satou et al., 2017)	N/A
Primer (P5B5) for 2nd LM-PCR: 5'-AAT GAT ACG GCG ACC ACC GAG ATC TAC ACG TGC CCG TCT GTT GTG TGA CTC TGG-3'	(Satou et al., 2017)	N/A
Primer (P7) for 2nd LM-PCR: 5'-CAA GCA GAA GAC GGC ATA CGA GAT-3'	(Satou et al., 2017)	N/A
Sequencing primer for LM-PCR ('Read1' targeting HIV-1): 5'-ATC CCT CAG ACC CTT TTA GTC AGT GTG GAA AAT CTC-3'	(Satou et al., 2017)	N/A
Sequencing primer for LM-PCR ('Read2' targeting human genome): 5'-CGG TCT CGG CAT TCC TGC TGA ACC GCT CTT CCG ATC T-3'	(Satou et al., 2017)	N/A
Sequencing primer for LM-PCR ('Index1' targeting adaptor): 5'-GAT CGG AAG AGC GGT TCA GCA GGA ATG CCG AGA CCG-3'	(Satou et al., 2017)	N/A
Oligonucleotide for dRNA-Seq (polyT1): 5'-ACA CTC TTT CCC TAC ACG ACG CTC TTC CGA TCT NNN NNN ANN CNN TNN GNN ANN CNN TTT TTT TTT TTT TTV-3'	IDT	N/A
Oligonucleotide for dRNA-Seq (polyT2): 5'-ACA CTC TTT CCC TAC ACG ACG CTC TTC CGA TCT NNN NNN TNN GNN ANN CNN TNN GNN TTT TTT TTT TTT TTV-3'	IDT	N/A
Oligonucleotide for dRNA-Seq (polyT3): 5'-ACA CTC TTT CCC TAC ACG ACG CTC TTC CGA TCT NNN NNN GNN TNN CNN ANN GNN ANN TTT TTT TTT TTT TTV-3'	IDT	N/A
Oligonucleotide for dRNA-Seq (polyT4): 5'-ACA CTC TTT CCC TAC ACG ACG CTC TTC CGA TCT NNN NNN CNN ANN GNN TNN CNN TNN TTT TTT TTT TTT TTV-3'	IDT	N/A
Oligonucleotide for dRNA-Seq (TS-Oligo; [], RNA): 5'-AAG CAG TGG TAT CAA CGC [AGA GUA CAU GGG]-3'	Hokkaido System Science Co.	N/A
Oligonucleotide for dRNA-Seq (PCR primer 1; XXXXXXXX, index): 5'-AAT GAT ACG GCG ACC ACC GAG ATC TAC ACX XXX XXX ACA CTC TTT CCC TAC ACG ACG CTC TTC CGA TCT-3'	IDT	N/A
Oligonucleotide for dRNA-Seq (PCR primer 2; XXXXXXXX, index): 5'-CAA GCA GAA GAC GGC ATA CGA GAT XXX XXX XTG ACT GGA GTT CAG ACG TGT GCT CTT CCG ATC TAA GCA GTG GTA TCA ACG CAG AGT ACA TGG G-3'	IDT	N/A
Primer for CXCR5 cloning: CXCR5_F1, 5'-CGG GGA GCC TCT CAA CAT AA-3'	This study	N/A
Primer for CXCR5 cloning: CXCR5_R1, 5'-CCC TTA GGA TCC CAG CTC CT-3'	This study	N/A
Primer for CXCR5 cloning: CXCR5_F2, 5'-AGA GAG AAT TCC CAC CAT GAA CTA CCC GCT AAC GCT-3'	This study	N/A

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REAGENT or RESOURCE	SOURCE	IDENTIFIER
Primer for CXCR5 cloning: CXCR5_R2, 5'-ATA TAG GAT CCC TAG AAC GTG GTG AGA GAG G-3'	This study	N/A
Recombinant DNA		
Plasmid: pNLCSFV3-EGFP (infectious molecular clone of HIV1-GFP)	(Miura et al., 2001)	N/A
Plasmid: pNLCSFV3 (infectious molecular clone of HIV-1 strain NLCSFV3)	(Suzuki et al., 1999)	N/A
Plasmid: pCSII-CMV-MCS-IRES2-Bsd	Kindly provided by Dr. Hiroyuki Miyoshi	Cat# RDB04385
Plasmid: pCSII-CMV-CXCR5-IRES2-Bsd	This study	N/A
Plasmid: pCAG-HIVgp	(Miyoshi et al., 1998)	Cat# RDB04394
Plasmid: pCMV-VSV-G-RSV-Rev	(Miyoshi et al., 1998)	Cat# RDB04393
Software and Algorithms		
BD FACS Software	BD Biosciences	https://www.bdbiosciences.com/jp/instruments/facsjazz/features/software.jsp
FlowJo	Tree Star	https://www.flowjo.com
R Statistical Computing software	The R Foundation	https://www.r-project.org
QuantaSoft software	Bio-Rad	https://www.bio-rad.com/en-bd/sku/1864011-quantasoft-software-regulatory-edition?ID=1864011
DESeq2	(Love et al., 2014)	https://bioconductor.org/packages/release/bioc/html/DESeq2.html
TopHat2	(Kim et al., 2013)	https://ccb.jhu.edu/software/tophat/index.shtml
GAGE	(Luo et al., 2009)	http://gage.cbcb.umd.edu
Cutadapt (v1.16)	(Martin, 2011)	https://github.com/marcelm/cutadapt/tree/v1.16
prinseq-lite (v0.20.4)	(Schmieder and Edwards, 2011)	https://sourceforge.net/projects/prinseq/files/standalone/
STAR (v2.5.3a)	(Dobin et al., 2013)	https://github.com/alexdobin/STAR/releases/tag/2.5.3a
featureCounts (v1.6.2)	(Liao et al., 2014)	https://sourceforge.net/projects/subread/files/subread-1.6.2/
Seurat (v3.0.2)	(Stuart et al., 2019)	https://github.com/satijalab/seurat/releases/tag/v3.0.2
GSVA (v1.32.0)	(Hänzelmann et al., 2013)	http://bioconductor.org/packages/release/bioc/html/GSVA.html
Python	Python Software Foundation	https://www.python.org
BWA (v0.7.17-r1188)	(Li and Durbin, 2009)	http://bio-bwa.sourceforge.net/
Other		
0.45-μm-pore-size filter	Merck Millipore	Cat# SLHV033RB

RESOURCE AVAILABILITY

Lead Contact

Further information and requests for resources and reagents should be directed to and will be fulfilled by the Lead Contact, Kei Sato (ksato@ims.u-tokyo.ac.jp).

Materials Availability

All unique reagents generated in this study are listed in the Key Resources Table and available from the Lead Contact with a completed Materials Transfer Agreement.

Data and Code Availability

The accession numbers for the datasets of global ISs (Figure 2), dRNA-seq (Figure 3), and scRNA-Seq (Figure 4) reported in this paper are GEO: GSE137962, GEO: GSE137644, and GEO: DRA008999-DRA009013. The code used in this study is available at GitHub (https://github.com/TheSatoLab/Multi_omics_analysis_HIV1-infected_mice).

EXPERIMENTAL MODEL AND SUBJECT DETAILS

Ethics Statement

All animal studies were conducted following the guidelines for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Japan. The authors received approval from the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committees (IACUC)/ethics committee of the institutional review board of Kyoto University (protocol number A16-3-2). All protocols involving human subjects were reviewed and approved by the Kyoto University institutional review board. All human subjects provided written informed consent.

Humanized Mice

NOD.Cg-Prkdc^{scid} Il2rg^{tm1Sug}/Jic (NOG) mice (Ito et al., 2002) were obtained from the Central Institute for Experimental Animals (Kanagawa, Japan). The mice were maintained under specific-pathogen-free conditions and were handled in accordance with the Regulation on Animal Experimentation at Kyoto University. Human CD34⁺ HSCs were isolated from human fetal liver and provided by the UCLA CFAR Gene and Cellular Therapy Core Facility, USA. The humanized mice were generated as previously described (Nakano et al., 2017; Sato et al., 2013; Sato et al., 2014; Yamada et al., 2018). Briefly, newborn (aged 0 to 2 days) NOG mice were irradiated (10 cGy per mouse) by an RX-650 X-ray cabinet system (Faxitron X-ray Corporation) and were then intrahepatically injected with the obtained human CD34⁺ cells (1.0 to 2.5 × 10⁵ cells). In this study, 21 male and 22 female NOG mice were used for the recipient of human HSC transplantation.

Cells and Viruses

HEK293T cells (a human embryonic kidney cell line; ATCC CRL-1573) and TZM-bl cells (obtained through the NIH AIDS Research and Reference Reagent Program) (Wei et al., 2002) were maintained in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (Sigma-Aldrich, Cat# D6046-500ML) containing 10% fetal calf serum (FCS; Sigma-Aldrich, Cat# 172012-500ML), 2 mM L-glutamine (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Cat# 25030081) and 1% penicillin streptomycin (Sigma-Aldrich, Cat# P4333-100ML). Human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) were isolated from human PB using Ficoll-Paque (GE Healthcare) according to the manufacturer's protocol.

The infectious molecular clones (IMCs) of NLCSFV3-GFP (a GFP-expressing HIV-1 strain NLCSFV3 [HIV1-GFP]; Figure S1A) (Miura et al., 2001) and wild-type NLCSFV3 (Suzuki et al., 1999) were prepared in our previous studies. For virus production, HEK293T cells were transfected with IMC using the calcium phosphate method. At 48 hours post-transfection, the culture supernatants were harvested, centrifuged, and then filtered through a 0.45-μm-pore-size filter. The titration of virus infectivity was performed as previously described (Sato et al., 2012). Briefly, human PBMCs (1 × 10⁷ cells) were stimulated by PHA for 3 days. Then, the prepared virus was serially diluted, and 100 μL of the diluted virus was inoculated onto PHA-stimulated human PBMCs (2 × 10⁵ cells) in a 96-well plate in triplicate. Half of the culture media was refreshed for a few days, and the endpoint was determined using an HIV-1 p24 antigen enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) kit (Zetrometrix) at 14 days postinfection. Virus infectivity was calculated as the 50% tissue culture infectious dose (TCID₅₀) according to the Reed-Muench method (Reed and Muench, 1938). In some experiments, the infectious HIV-1 yield was determined using TZM-bl indicator cells as previously described (Yamada et al., 2018). Briefly, 5,000 cells were seeded in 96-well plates and infected in triplicate with cell culture supernatants. At 48 h postinfection, the infection rates were measured using a Galacto-Star mammalian reporter gene assay system (Roche) and a 2030 ALBO X multilabel counter instrument (PerkinElmer) according to the manufacturers' procedure.

METHOD DETAILS

Western Blotting

Western blotting was performed as previously described (Yamada et al., 2018) by using the following antibodies: anti-HIV-1 p24 antibody (Virostat, Cat# 1951), anti-Vif antibody (obtained from the NIH AIDS Reagent Program, Cat# 6459), anti-Vpr antibody (Cosmo Bio, Cat# NCG-M01), anti-Vpu antibody (obtained from the NIH AIDS Reagent Program, Cat# 969), anti-Env antibody (obtained from the NIH AIDS Reagent Program, Cat# 12559), anti-Nef antibody (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Cat# MA1-71501), anti-PR antibody (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Cat# MA1-19015), anti-RT antibody (obtained from the NIH AIDS Reagent Program, Cat# 11338), anti-IN antibody (Abcam, Cat# ab66645), anti-GFP antibody (Sigma-Aldrich, Cat# G6795), and anti-alpha-Tubulin (Sigma-Aldrich, Cat# T9026).

HIV1-GFP Infection of Humanized Mice

HIV1-GFP (500,000 TCID₅₀ [equivalent to 39 ng p24 antigen]) was intraperitoneally inoculated into the humanized mice. Twenty seven (13 male; 14 female) humanized mice were inoculated with HIV1-GFP, while sixteen (8 male; 8 female) humanized mice were

inoculated with RPMI1640 (Sigma-Aldrich, Cat# R8758-500ML; for mock infection). PB was collected at 0 and 2 wpi from the retro-orbital venous plexus under anesthesia. At 2 wpi, these mice were euthanized and sacrificed, and the spleens were collected as previously described (Yamada et al., 2018). For collection of splenic human mononuclear cells (MNCs), the spleens were crushed and rubbed on a steel mesh with 1-mm grids to generate single cell suspensions in RPMI 1640 (Sigma-Aldrich) supplemented with 4% FCS (Sigma-Aldrich). The splenic cell suspension was separated using Ficoll-Paque (GE Healthcare) as previously described (Yamada et al., 2018). The amount of HIV-1 RNA in 50 μ L of plasma was quantified by Bio Medical Laboratories, Inc. (the detection limit of HIV-1 RNA is 800 copies/ml).

Hematology Analysis, Flow Cytometry and Cell Sorting

Hematology analysis was performed with a Celltac α MEK-6450 (Nihon Kohden Co.) as previously described (Yamada et al., 2018). Flow cytometry was performed with FACSCalibur and FACSJazz systems (BD Biosciences) as previously described (Yamada et al., 2018), and the obtained data were analyzed with BD FACS Software (BD Biosciences) and FlowJo (Tree Star, Inc.). For flow cytometry analysis, anti-CD45-PerCP antibody (clone HI30; Biolegend), anti-CD3-PE (clone HIT3a; Biolegend), anti-CD8-APC (clone DK25; Dako), and anti-CXCL13-APC (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Cat# MA5-23629) were used. Splenic human CD4⁺ T cells (CD45⁺CD3⁺CD8⁺ cells) were purified by using FACSJazz (BD Biosciences) as previously described (Yamada et al., 2018), and the purity was > 99% (see also Figures S1D and S3).

Stimulation with PMA and Ionomycin

The sorted GFP⁺ cells were maintained in RPMI 1640 (Sigma-Aldrich) containing FCS (Sigma-Aldrich) and 1% penicillin streptomycin (Sigma-Aldrich). For induction of viral activation, these cells were stimulated with 50 ng/ml PMA (Sigma-Aldrich, P-8139) and 1 μ M ionomycin (Sigma-Aldrich, I-0634). For inhibition of new viral infection, 10 nM nelfinavir (Sigma-Aldrich, PZ0013) was supplied. At 48 hours poststimulation, the GFP⁺ and GFP⁺ cells were sorted as described above.

Quantification of HIV-1 DNA by ddPCR

HIV-1 DNA was quantified by ddPCR targeting a conserved part of the HIV-1 *gag* gene and then normalized to the copy number of the *ALB* gene according to previous reports with minor modifications (Douek et al., 2002; Iwase et al., 2019). Briefly, the ddPCR reaction mixtures were loaded onto a Bio-Rad QX200 droplet generator. The generated droplets were then transferred to a 96-well PCR plate and sealed with a preheated PX1 PCR plate sealer (Bio-Rad) for 5 s at 180°C. PCR cycles were performed in a C1000 Touch thermal cycler (Bio-Rad) with the following parameters 95°C for 10 minutes followed by 39 cycles of 94°C for 30 s, 58°C for 60 s, 98°C for 10 minutes and a hold at 4°C. The plate was then placed in the Bio-Rad QX200 droplet reader for quantification of the number of positive and negative droplets based on fluorescence. The threshold value for ddPCR was determined based on the highest value of droplet fluorescence in the no template control to provide an objective cut-off with maximum sensitivity. The copy number of targets was calculated by using the manufacturer's software (Bio-Rad QuantaSoft v1.7.4), which is assumed to follow a Poisson distribution. Then, proviral load was calculated as follows: proviral load (per cell) = (copy number of *gag*) / [(copy number of albumin) / 2]. The following primers and probes were used: *gag*-forward, 5'-GGT GCG AGA GCG TCG GTA TTA AG-3'; *gag*-reverse, 5'-AGC TCC CTG CTT GCC CAT A-3'; *ALB*-forward, 5'-TGC ATG AGA AAA CGC CAG TAA-3'; *ALB*-reverse, 5'-ATG GTC GCC TGT TCA CCA A-3'; *gag*-probe, 5'-/56FAM/AAA ATT CGG/ZEN/TTA AGG CCA GGA GGA AAG AA/3IABkFQ/-3'; *ALB*-probe, 5'-/5HEX/TGA CAG AGT/ZEN/CAC CAA ATG CTG CAC AGA A/3IABkFQ/-3'.

LM-PCR for Global IS Analysis

LM-PCR and next-generation sequencing were performed as previously described (Satou et al., 2017). Briefly, splenic GFP⁺ and GFP⁺ cells were obtained from eight infected mice, and DNA was extracted using a QIAamp DNA blood mini kit (QIAGEN). Then, up to 150 ng genomic DNA was sheared by sonication with a Picoruptor (Diagenode) instrument to a size of 300-400 bp in length. DNA end repair and addition of 3' adenosine was performed with NEBNext Ultra II End Repair/dA-Tailing Module (New England Biolabs). Linker was then ligated to the ends using NEBNext Ultra II Ligation Module (New England Biolabs). The ligated product was amplified with primers targeting the 3'-LTR on one end and the linker on the other end. The following thermal protocol was used for both the first and second PCR: 96°C 30 s (1 cycle); 94°C 5 s, 72°C 1 minute (7 cycles); 94°C 5 s, 68°C 1 minute (13 cycles); 68°C 9 minutes (1 cycle); hold at 4°C until user stops. PCR amplicons were cleaned and pooled to form a library, which was then quantified using primers for Illumina P5 and P7. DNA libraries were sequenced using Illumina NextSeq 500 to acquire paired-end reads plus an 8 bp index read. The oligonucleotides used to perform LM-PCR and sequencing are listed in KEY RESOURCES TABLE. The analytical pipeline of LM-PCR was described in a previous study (Satou et al., 2017).

Enrichment Analysis of HIV-1 the ISs for Specific Histone Marks

ChIP-Seq data for specific histone modifications (H3K27ac, H3K27me3, H3K36me3, H3K4me1, H3K4me3, H3K9ac, H3K9me3) in primary T regulatory cells were downloaded from the Roadmap Epigenomics data portal (<http://www.roadmapepigenomics.org/>). Fold enrichments of the HIV-1 ISs in genomic regions with the specific histone modifications were calculated against the random expectations that were based on the 1000 genomic permutations generated by bedtools shuffle (Quinlan and Hall, 2010).

Orientation-Bias Analysis of HIV-1 Integration

For analysis of the orientation of the HIV-1 ISs located within the host gene body regions, the numbers of HIV-1 ISs in the same or opposite orientations were counted using bedtools intersect (Quinlan and Hall, 2010) with -s or -S options, respectively. The orientation bias was statistically compared between GFP⁺ and GFP⁻ cells using two-sided Fisher's exact test.

dRNA-Seq

For dRNA-Seq (Ogawa et al., 2017; Shiroguchi et al., 2012), a library was prepared from one hundred cells collected in a tube by cell sorting (Tenno et al., 2017). Splenic GFP⁺ and GFP⁻ cells were always both obtained from the same mouse (in total twelve libraries from six mice); for both GFP⁺ and GFP⁻ cells, one library (i.e., one tube) from each of three mice was sequenced, for a total of three libraries. Three additional libraries from each of three other mice were also subjected to sequencing for a total of nine additional libraries. Splenic CD4⁺ T cells were obtained from seven mock-infected mice in total (13 libraries total); one library from each of four mice was sequenced for a total of four libraries. Three additional libraries from each of the three other mice were also sequenced, for a total of nine additional libraries. In a single MiSeq run (150 cycles, Illumina), five or six libraries were sequenced together using different sample indexes. Sequencing data were mapped against the human genome (hg38 assembly from the UCSC Genome Browser) with human gene annotation (hg38 refFlat from the UCSC Genome Browser) using TopHat2 (Kim et al., 2013). DEGs of dRNA-Seq were determined using DESeq2 (Love et al., 2014). Genes with a log2-fold change of > 0.5 or < -0.5 and FDR < 0.05 were considered as differentially expressed. *P* values were calculated with the Wald test and were corrected for multiple testing issues using the Benjamini-Hochberg procedure.

GO Enrichment for Transcriptome Data

Enrichment analysis of transcriptome data was based on the GO hierarchy. *P* values for the enrichment test were calculated by the GAGE algorithm (Luo et al., 2009), and the FDR was calculated from the *p* value for multiple testing. The enrichment results (Figures 3F and 3G) were visualized using an in-house algorithm based on d3.js.

Weighted Parametric Gene Set Analysis

Enrichment analysis to evaluate the effects of TFs on their binding target genes based on numerous published ChIP-seq data was performed as described previously (Kawakami et al., 2016).

scRNA-Seq

Splenic GFP⁺ and GFP⁻ cells were obtained from four infected mice, and splenic CD4⁺ T cells were obtained from five mock-infected mice. These cells were used for the scRNA-Seq analyses. scRNA-Seq was performed as previously described (Suzuki et al., 2015). Briefly, approximately 10,000 cells were applied to the C1 system (Fluidigm), and 96 cells were captured in the flow cells and separated into independent chambers (small IFC 5–10 μm, Fluidigm). Before scRNA-Seq library construction, we manually examined each chamber under a microscope. The RNA-Seq libraries were constructed according to the manufacturers' instructions as follows: first-strand cDNA was synthesized and further amplified using the SMARTer system (Clontech). Illumina sequencing libraries were constructed using a Nextera XT DNA Sample Preparation kit (Illumina). After the evaluation of the quality and quantity of the constructed RNA-Seq libraries using a BioAnalyzer (Agilent Technologies, Santa Clara, CA, USA), sequencing was performed on the HiSeq2500 platform with a 36-base single-end read.

Processing of scRNA-Seq Data

Before scRNA-Seq library construction, we manually examined each chamber of the Fluidigm C1 system under a microscope. Based on this information, we only analyzed the library derived from the chamber that contains a single living cell. From the respective sequence reads, PCR adapters [AAG CAG TGG TAT CAA CGC AGA GTA CT₃₀ (SMARTer II A Oligonucleotide) and AAG CAG TGG TAT CAA CGC AGA GTA C (3' SMART CDC Primer II A)] were trimmed using cutadapt (v1.16) (Martin, 2011). In the adaptor trimming, the maximum sequence error rate was set at 0.2, and the minimum overlap sequence length was set at 10. Sequence reads shorter than 18 bp were discarded in this step. Subsequently, low-quality reads (the mean sequence quality score < 25) were discarded using prinseq-lite (v0.20.4) (Schmieder and Edwards, 2011).

The filtered sequence reads were mapped to the custom genome sequence using STAR (v2.5.3a) (Dobin et al., 2013). The custom genome sequence comprises the sequence of the human reference genome (hg38) and a partial sequence of HIV1-GFP, in which untranscribed regions (5' U3 and 3' U5 sequences) were excluded. In the mapping, the following parameters were used [-outFilterMismatchNmax 2,--outSJfilterOverhangMin 12 8 8 8,--chimSegmentMin 8, and--chimJunctionOverhangMin 8]. Since there are various splicing patterns in HIV-1 transcripts, we performed two-pass mapping as follows: before the mapping, we concatenated the fastq files of all the scRNA-Seq libraries. In the first mapping, we used the concatenated data with the gene annotation GENCODE (v22) (<https://www.gencodegenes.org>) and identified splice junctions that are not recoded in the gene annotation. Subsequently, splicing junction information supported by ≥ 50 reads was extracted. In the second mapping, we used each dataset of the scRNA-Seq library both with the GENCODE gene annotation and the splicing junction information detected in the first mapping.

The gene expression count matrix was generated using featureCount (v1.6.2) (Liao et al., 2014) with the GENCODE gene annotation. In addition, reads mapped to the HIV-1 genome were also counted in this step. From the expression matrix, data of the cells in

which fewer numbers (Z score < -2) of expressed genes were detected were excluded. In addition, data of the cells in which an abnormal proportion ($|Z \text{ score}| > 1.5$) of reads was assigned to mitochondrial genes were also excluded. From the expression matrix, genes with low expression [< 0.5 reads per kilobase of exon per million mapped reads (RPKM) in $> 90\%$ cells] were excluded. In addition, mitochondrial genes and genes encoding T cell receptors were also excluded.

To normalize the expression data by adjusting batch effects among humanized mouse individuals, we used the R package “Seurat (v3.0.2)” (Stuart et al., 2019). This analysis was based on the pipeline presented in the Seurat tutorials (<https://satijalab.org/seurat/>). First, the expression matrix was log2-transformed. In this step, we used the data of 2,000 genes with the strongest expression (including HIV-1) to reduce the effects of dropouts on read counts, which is a characteristic of scRNA-Seq. Subsequently, we applied the imputation method adaptively thresholded low rank approximation (ALRA) (Linderman et al., 2018) to the expression matrix using the function “RunALRA.” After imputation, the expression matrix was split into those of the respective mice. The genes whose expression levels were variable in each mouse were extracted using the function “FindVariableFeatures” with the parameter [selection.method = mvp]. The expression matrices of the mice were merged with adjustment of the batch effects among the mice as follows: To identify the cell subpopulations used as “anchors” (Stuart et al., 2019), the function “FindIntegrationAnchors” was applied to the expression matrix with parameters [dims = 1:25, k.filter = 20, k.score = 20, anchor.features = 2000, max.features = 2000]. Subsequently, to merge the expression matrices while considering the “integration anchors,” the function “IntegrateData” was applied to those matrices with the parameter [dims = 1:25]. The merged gene expression matrix was normalized as the Z-score. The Z-scored expression matrix was used in the downstream analyses unless otherwise noted.

Uniform Manifold Approximation and Projection (UMAP) Visualization

To visualize the subpopulation structure of the cells, we employed a dimension reduction method, UMAP (McInnes et al., 2018). In this analysis, the first 20 principal components of the expression data were used. The number of neighboring points used in local approximations of the manifold structure was set at 20, and the minimum distance was set at 0.01.

Unsupervised Clustering of scRNA-Seq Data

Clustering of the cells was performed using Seurat (v3.0.2) (Stuart et al., 2019). This analysis was based on the pipeline presented in the Guided Clustering Tutorial (https://satijalab.org/seurat/v3.0/pbm3k_tutorial.html). Principal component analysis was performed based on the normalized expression matrix without the HIV-1 expression data. Subsequently, the cells were clustered according to the first 20 PCs using two functions, “FindNeighbors” and “FindClusters.” When running the function “FindNeighbors,” two parameters were changed [dim = 1:20, k.param = 9]. When running the function “FindClusters,” the resolution parameter was set at 0.9.

Identification of Signature Genes in Each Cluster

To determine the characteristics of each cluster, we extracted signature genes, whose expression levels in cells of a cluster were higher than those in the other cells. This analysis was performed using Seurat (v3.0.2) (McInnes et al., 2018; Stuart et al., 2019). We first identified the DEGs using the following three methods: 1) logistic regression test based on the imputed expression data with adjustment for the cell type effects; 2) logistic regression test based on the nonimputed expression data with adjustment for the cell type effects; and 3) Wilcoxon rank sum test based on the imputed expression data, which was performed separately in the datasets of the GFP⁺ cells, the GFP⁻ cells, or the mock-infected cells. A gene was regarded as a DEG if the absolute value of the fold change was greater than 1.5 and if the FDR was less than 0.01. FDRs were calculated with the Benjamini-Hochberg method (Benjamini and Hochberg, 1995). A gene was regarded as a signature gene if it was defined as a DEG in all three methods above. In the third method, genes that were regarded as DEGs in any of the three datasets (GFP⁺ cells, GFP⁻ cells, and mock-infected cells) were defined as DEGs.

Based on the DEGs, clusters 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8 were composed of Th1-like cells (*IFNG*^{high}, *GZMA*^{high}, *CCR7*^{low}, *SELL*^{low}), activated CD4⁺ T-like cells (*HLA-DRs*^{high}, *PDCD1*^{high}), naive CD4⁺ T-like cells (*CCR7*^{high}, *SELL*^{high}, *CTLA4*^{low}, *HLA-DRs*^{low}, *IFNG*^{low}), Tfh-like cells (*TNFSF8*^{high}, *SH2D1A*^{high}, *BTLA*^{high}) and Treg-like cells (*CTLA4*^{high}, *TNFRSF1B*^{high}, *TIGIT*^{high}, *TNFRSF18*^{high}) (Figure 4D).

Calculation of the GSVA Score

To calculate the gene setwise expression scores, we employed GSVA (v1.32.0) (Hänzelmann et al., 2013). The algorithm “ssgsea” was selected. We used the three gene sets: 1) “common ISGs,” which were defined in our previous paper (Aso et al., 2019); 2) “NF-κB regulated genes,” which were acquired from a website (<https://bioinfo.lifl.fr/NF-KB/>); and 3) “NF-κB signaling related genes,” which correspond to the gene set “GO_I_KAPPAB_KINASE_NF_KAPPAB_SIGNALING” in MSigDB (v6.2) (<https://www.gsea-msigdb.org/gsea/msigdb/collections.jsp>). First, each GSVA score was calculated using each gene set with the expression data of the 20,000 most highly expressed genes. Subsequently, we examined Pearson’s correlation between the GSVA score and the expression level of each gene member of the gene set, and the lower 1/4 genes regarding the correlation score were removed from the gene set. Finally, we again calculated each GSVA score using the refined gene sets with the expression levels of the most expressed 20,000 genes.

Identification of the DEGs between Cluster 5 and Cluster 7

To identify the DEGs between cluster 5 and cluster 7, we performed a logistic regression test with adjustment of the cell type effects. A gene with < 0.05 FDR regarded as a DEG.

Experimental Evaluation of the Effect of CXCL13 on HIV-1 Infection

The lentiviral vector expressing CXCR5, the receptor for CXCL13, was prepared as described previously (Yamada et al., 2018). First, the open reading frame of the *CXCR5* gene was amplified by RT-PCR using cDNA obtained from human PBMCs for the template and the following primers: CXCR5_F1, 5'-CGG GGA GCC TCT CAA CAT AA-3'; and CXCR5_R1, 5'-CCC TTA GGA TCC CAG CTC CT-3'. Then, the second PCR was performed using the first RT-PCR product as the template and the following primers: CXCR5_F2, 5'-AGA GAG AAT TCC CAC CAT GAA CTA CCC GCT AAC GCT-3'; and CXCR5_R2, 5'-ATA TAG GAT CCC TAG AAC GTG GTG AGA GAG G-3'. The second PCR product was digested with EcoRI and BamHI and inserted into pCSII-CMV-MCS-IRES2-Bsd (kindly provided by Dr. Hiroyuki Miyoshi) to construct a CXCR5-expressing plasmid (pCSII-CMV-CXCR5-IRES2-Bsd). For preparation of lentiviral vectors, pCAG-HIVgp and pCMV-VSV-G-RSV-Rev were cotransfected with pCSII-CMV-MCS-IRES2-Bsd (for empty lentiviral vector) or pCSII-CMV-CXCR5-IRES2-Bsd (for CXCR5-expressing lentiviral vector) into HEK293T cells using the calcium phosphate method (Miyoshi et al., 1998). At 48 h post-transfection, the culture supernatants were harvested, centrifuged, and then filtered through a 0.45- μ m-pore-size filter. Then, the Jurkat-CCR5 cells (Ebina et al., 2015) were transduced with empty or CXCR5-expressing lentiviral vector and were cultured with RPMI 1640 containing 10% FCS (Sigma-Aldrich), 2 mM L-glutamate (Thermo Fisher Scientific), 1% penicillin streptomycin (Sigma-Aldrich), and blasticidin (10 μ g/ml) (InvivoGen, Cat# ant-bl-1) for selection. After 2-3 weeks, the empty lentiviral vector-transduced cells and CXCR5-expressing lentiviral vector-transduced cells were stained with anti-CXCR5-APC antibody (BioLegend, Cat# 35908), and the expression level of surface CXCR5 was analyzed by flow cytometry.

For analysis of the effect of CXCL13 on HIV-1 infection, 2×10^5 of empty lentiviral vector-transduced or CXCR5-expressing lentiviral vector-transduced Jurkat-CCR5 cells were infected with NLCSFV3-EGFP at a multiplicity of infection 0.2 without or with recombinant CXCL13 (10-1,000 ng; Funakoshi, Cat# 801-CX-025). At 48 hours postinfection, the percentage of infected cells (i.e., GFP⁺ cells) was analyzed by flow cytometry.

Identification of the ISG^{low} Subpopulation in the Human Primary CD4⁺ T Cells

To validate the existence of the ISG^{low} subpopulation ('cluster 5' in humanized mice) in the human primary CD4⁺ T cells, we analyzed the scRNA-Seq dataset of human CD4⁺ T cells obtained from lymph nodes (Szabo et al., 2019). In this analysis, we used the processed count matrix (GSE126030). Importantly, we only used the data of nonstimulated CD4⁺ T cells derived from two donors. First, since these data consist of both CD4⁺ T cells and CD8⁺ T cells, the data of CD4⁺ T cells were extracted according to the cell annotation by Szabo et al. Next, log₂ transformation, imputation, and standardization of the expression data were performed. Unsupervised clustering was performed using the same genes as the humanized mouse data. In this clustering, the same procedures and parameters were used as the humanized mouse data except a number of principal components (the first 100 principal components of the expression data were used). The GSVA scores of common ISGs were calculated by same methods as the humanized mouse data. To evaluate the similarity of the gene expression pattern between each cluster in human samples and cluster 5 of humanized mouse data, we calculated Spearman's correlation coefficient of the mean normalized expression levels between the two clusters. For this calculation, only the genes used in unsupervised clustering were used. Importantly, in this calculation, common ISGs were excluded to examine the transcriptomic similarity without the effect of ISGs.

QUANTIFICATION AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Unless otherwise stated, data analyses were performed using Prism 6 software (GraphPad). The data are presented as the mean $\pm$ SEM. Statistically significant differences were determined by Mann-Whitney U tests, Student's t tests, or paired t tests. Statistical comparison of the HIV-1 ISs between the GFP⁺ and GFP⁻ cells (Figure 2H) was performed by Fisher's exact test. Spearman's rank correlation coefficient (r_s) is applied to determine statistically significant correlations.

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Supplemental Information

Multionics Investigation

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of HIV-1-Infected Cells *In Vivo*

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Supplemental Figures S1-S4

Supplemental Tables S1-S4

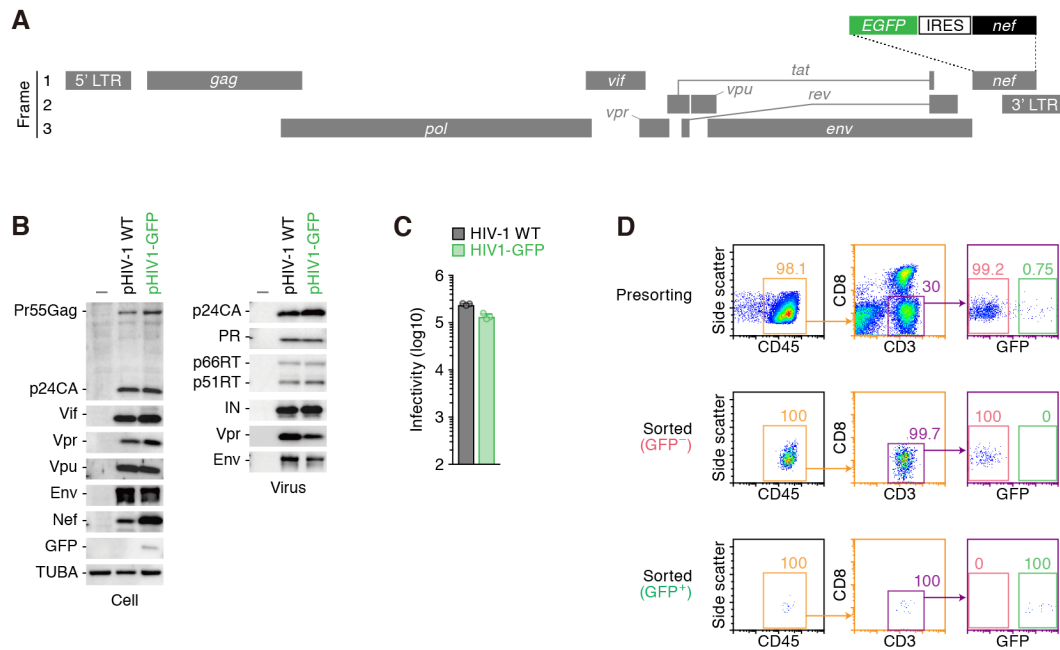


Figure S1. Characterization of HIV1-GFP and verification of the sorted cell populations (Related to Figure 1).

(A) Scheme of the HIV1-GFP genome.

(B and C) Viral profile of the HIV1-GFP virus used in this study. (B) Expression of viral proteins as well as GFP in the transfected cells (left) and viral supernatant (right) were analyzed by Western blotting. (C) Viral infectivity was measured by TZM-bl assay. In B and C, wild-type HIV-1 ("pHIV-1 WT", an infectious molecular clone of parental virus, strain NLCSFV3) was used as a control.

(D) Representative data showing the purity of the sorted cells. The CD45⁺CD3⁺CD8⁻ cells were gated (left and middle) and these cells were separated into GFP⁺ (green) and GFP⁻ (pink) cells (right). Each number on the square in the dot plot indicates the percentage of gated cells.

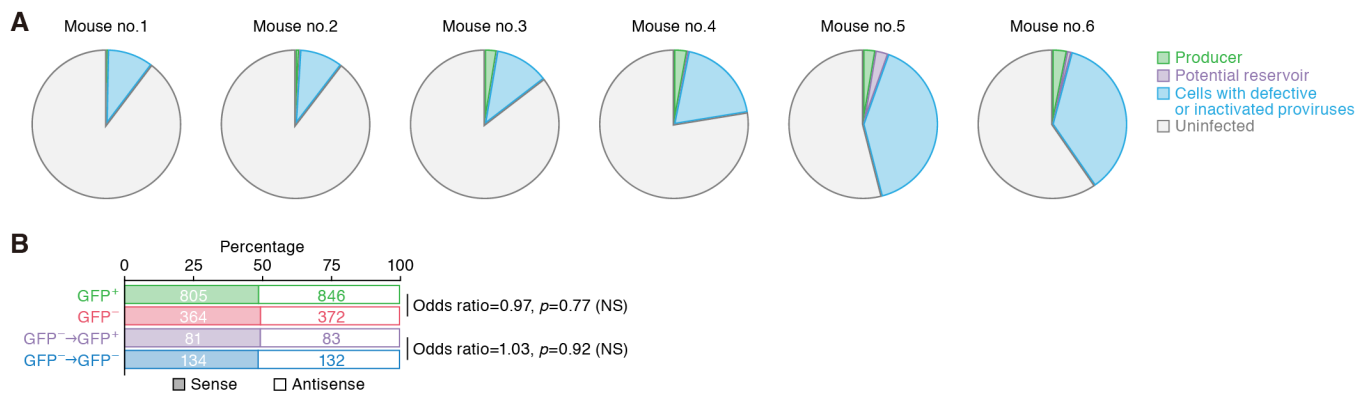


Figure S2. Proportion of each population in the CD4⁺ T cells of HIV1-GFP-infected humanized mice (Related to Figure 2).

(A) Pie charts of the proportion of each population (producer, potential reservoir, the cells with defective or inactivated proviruses, and uninfected cells) in the CD4⁺ T cells of six HIV1-GFP-infected humanized mice are shown.

(B) Orientation of HIV-1 integration relative to the host gene. The number in the bar indicates the number of ISs in each population. Statistical analysis was performed by two-sided Fisher's exact test. NS, no statistical significance.

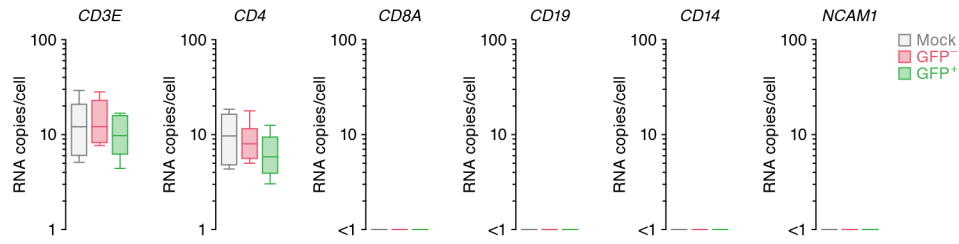


Figure S3. Verification of the sorted cell populations by dRNA-Seq (Related to Figure 3). Expression levels of cell lineage marker genes in each cell population. *CD3E* for T cells, *CD4* for CD4⁺ cells, *CD8A* for CD8⁺ T cells, *CD19* for B cells, *CD14* for monocytes, and *NCAM1* for natural killer cells. The y-axis indicates the RNA copy number per cell. Note that the transcripts of *CD8A*, *CD19*, *CD14* and *NCAM1* were undetectable.

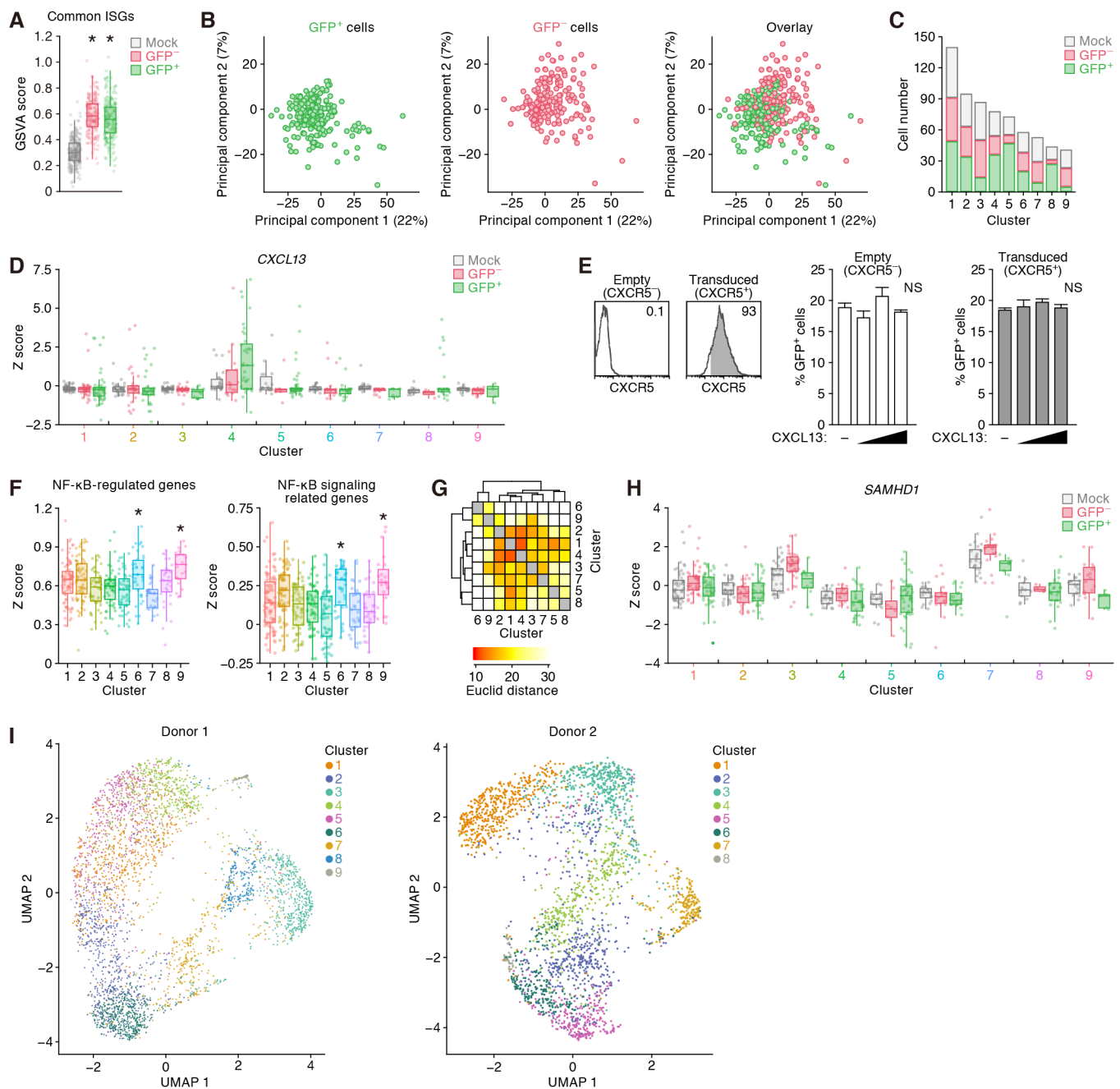


Figure S4. scRNA-Seq analysis of the CD4⁺ T cells from HIV1-GFP infected (or mock-infected) mice (Related to Figure 4).

(A) GSVA score of common ISGs in each cluster. Unlike **Figure 4H**, the result includes the data of GFP⁺ cells, GFP⁻ cells, and mock-infected CD4⁺ T cells.

(B) Principal component analyses representing the gene expression patterns of GFP⁺ cells (left) and GFP⁻ cells (middle). A merged plot is shown on the right. The dot is colored according to the cell category.

(C) The absolute numbers of GFP⁺ cells, GFP⁻ cells, and mock-infected CD4⁺ T cells in each cluster.

(D) Normalized expression levels of *CXCL13*. Unlike **Figure 4F**, the results were classified into GFP⁺ cells, GFP⁻ cells, and mock-infected CD4⁺ T cells.

(E) Effect of CXCL13 on HIV-1 infection. (Left) The Jurkat-CCR5 cell line stably expressing CXCR5 was prepared as described in **STAR★METHODS**, and the expression level of surface CXCR5 was analyzed by flow cytometry. Representative results of surface CXCR5 expression on empty lentiviral vector-transduced cells ["Empty (CXCR5-)"] and CXCR5-expressing lentiviral vector-transduced cells ["Transduced (CXCR5+)"] are shown. The number in the histogram indicates the percentage of CXCR5⁺ cells. Note that endogenous CXCR5 is not expressed in the parental Jurkat-CCR5 cells. (Right) HIV1-GFP was inoculated into these cells at multiplicity of infection 0.2 without or with recombinant CXCL13 (10, 100, or 1,000 ng). At 48 hours postinfection, the percentage of infected cells (i.e., GFP⁺ cells) was analyzed by flow cytometry. This assay was performed in triplicate, and the averages are shown with the standard deviation. NS, no statistical significance.

(F) GSVA scores of 'NF-κB regulated genes' (left) and 'NF-κB signaling related genes' (right) in GFP⁺ cells and GFP⁻ cells in each cluster.

(G) A heatmap showing pairwise Euclid distances representing the gene expression difference among clusters. The distance was calculated using PC 1–20 of the gene expression data.

(H) Normalized expression levels of *SAMHD1*. Unlike **Figure 4I**, the results were classified into GFP⁺ cells, GFP⁻ cells, and mock-infected CD4⁺ T cells.

(I) UMAP plots representing the gene expression patterns in human CD4⁺ T cells of two healthy individuals. Each dot is colored according to cell category, and the colors are identical to those in **Figure 4J**.