NK cells acquire CCR5 and CXCR4 by trogocytosis in people living with HIV-1

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Running title: trogocytosis by NK in HIV+ patients

Abstract

NK cells play a major role in the antiviral immune response, including against HIV-1. HIV patients have impaired NK cell activity with decrease in CD56^{dim} NK cells and increase in CD56⁺CD16⁺ subset and recently it has been proposed that a population of CD56⁺NKG2C⁺KIR⁺CD57⁺ cells represents antiviral memory NK cells. Antiretroviral therapy (ART) partly restores the functional activity of this lymphocyte lineage. NK cells when interacting with their targets can gain antigens from them by the process of trogocytosis. Here we show that NK cells can obtain CCR5 and CXCR4, but barely CD4, from T cell lines by trogocytosis *in vitro*. By UMAP (Uniform Manifold Approximation and Projection), we show that aviremic HIV patients have unique NK cell clusters that encompass for cells expressing CCR5, NKG2C and KIRs, but lack CD57 expression. Viremic patients have a larger proportion of CXCR4⁺ and CCR5⁺ NK cells than healthy donors (HD) and this is largely increased in CD107⁺ cells, suggesting a link between degranulation and trogocytosis. In agreement, UMAP identified a specific NK cell cluster in viremic HIV patients, which contains most of the CD107a⁺, CCR5⁺ and CXCR4⁺ cells. However, this cluster lacks NKG2C expression. Therefore, NK cells can gain CCR5 and CXCR4 by trogocytosis, which depends on degranulation.

Author Summary

NK cells play a major role in the antiviral immune response, including against HIV-1. HIV-1 infection largely impacts NK cell lineage. However, identification of the NK cells fighting the virus and eliminating infected cells has remained elusive. By using FACs analysis and analyzing T cell markers, we identify specific NK cell subsets that have gained T cell antigen markers by trogocytosis. We show a strong association of degranulation and trogocytosis *ex vivo* suggesting that NK cells are eliminating or trying to eliminate HIV-1 infected cells.

47 Moreover, we show that NK cells can obtain the HIV-1 coreceptors CCR5 and CXCR4, but
 48 barely CD4, from T cells. Therefore, by uncovering that NK cells gain CCR5 and CXCR4 by
 49 trogocytosis we show that NK cells are actively fighting against HIV-1 infection in viremic and
 50 aviremic patients. This should help to identify why certain patients better control the virus, to
 51 develop new anti-HIV-1, NK cell-based, immunotherapies and to understand if NK cells can
 52 be a new HIV-1 reservoir.

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Introduction

The primary role of Natural Killer (NK) cells in the host innate immune system is to provide first line of protection against viral infection and other malignancies via the mechanism of immune-surveillance [1]. During steady states as well as in acute viral infections, NK cells are thought to constantly interact with their neighboring cells within the tissue microenvironment or in circulation via a wide range of receptors and adhesion molecules expressed on their surface [1–3]. As a consequence, these close-range contacts between NK cells and their targets often results in passive or active transferring of membrane patches and other surface molecules from the target cells into the effector (NK) cells [4], a process called trogocytosis [5,6]. Trogocytosis is a process firstly described and widely observed in other lymphocytes including B and T cells [5]. The potential trogocytosis between HIV-infected cells and NK cells, as well as its physiological consequence, has not been described, and very few is known regarding other immune cells [6,7].

We have identified a population of endogenous NK cells that is actively fighting against tumor cells in cancer patients [4,8–10]]. In hematological cancers, i.e. multiple myeloma, acute myeloid leukemia, B cell lymphoma and B-chronic lymphocytic leukemia, this CD56^{dim}CD16⁺ population is highly activated and has recently degranulated, evidence of killing activity. These NK cells, which have been engaged in tumor cell killing, can be easily distinguished by their CD45RA⁺RO⁺ phenotype (CD45RARO cells), as opposed to non-activated cells in patients or in healthy donors displaying a CD45RA⁺RO⁺ (CD45RA cells) phenotype similar to naïve T cells [4]. A high percentage of CD45RARO cells expressed NK cell p46-related protein (NKp46), natural-killer group 2, member D (NKG2D) and killer inhibitory receptors (KIRs) and a low percentage expressed NKG2A and CD94. They are also characterized by a high metabolic activity and active proliferation [4]. We observed that some patients' NK cells have performed an astonishing efficient trogocytosis and capture antigens from target cells, i.e. CD19 from the

tumor B cells of a B-cell lymphoma patient or CD14 from the tumor cells of an AML patient and so on [4,9,10]. NK cells basically uptake antigens from tumor cells in all studied hematological malignancies.

Patients with impaired NK cell functions are prompted to viral infections [11]. Particularly, NK cells are able to kill HIV-infected CD4⁺ T cells [12,13], and they play a role in HIV-1 containment [14]. The aim of this work was to test whether, by killing CD4⁺CCR5⁺ and/or CXCR4⁺ infected T cells, NK cells might acquire HIV receptor and/or coreceptor(s) via trogocytosis.

Results

Human NK cells cocultured with T cell lines acquire T cell markers

We have previously shown that human NK cells perform efficient trogocytosis in several immune cell types, e.g. myeloid or B cells [4,8–10]. To examine if NK cells can perform trogocytosis on T cells, we isolated NK cells from a donor and co-cultured them with the T cell lines CEM and MT4 that were previously labeled with the cell tracker violet (CTV ; Supplemental Fig. 1). CEM and MT4 both expressed CD4 (partially for CEM). MT4 express the chemokine receptor CCR5. After 4 h of co-culturing, a proportion of NK cells were CTV+ (Supplemental Fig. 1A). In addition, some CTV+ NK cells also gained expression of CD4 after incubation with both cell lines (Supplemental Fig. 1B). CCR5 was expressed by NK cells only after incubation with MT4 cells (Supplemental Fig. 1C).

NK cells cocultured with CXCR4⁺ target cells acquire CXCR4 surface expression

Next, we tested whether human NK cells were able to acquire the chemokine receptor CXCR4 upon contact with virus-infected CXCR4-positive cells. To this aim, we prepared expanded NK cells (eNK) by culturing PBMCs with the lymphoblastoid EBV-positive PLH cell line in presence of IL-2 and IL-15 [15–17]. Then, we cocultured these eNK with the MT4 cell line. Almost no CXCR4 molecule was detected at the surface of NK cells cultured alone (supplemental Fig. 2A-B). CXCR4 expression increased on NK cells cocultured for 18 hours with MT4 cells (supplemental Fig. 2C-D).

We performed the same experiment with naïve CD56-positive lymphoid cells directly purified from PBMCs. Again, CXCR4 appeared at the surface of these cells after an overnight coculture with MT4 cells, but not at the surface of monocultured cells (Figs. 1A and B). Of note, 59% of the cocultured CD56-positive lymphoid cells became CXCR4-positive. Expression of the CD4 molecule on NK cells was much lower (Fig. 1C and D).

Trogocytosis is responsible for CXCR4 acquisition by cocultured NK cells

Next, we wanted to ascertain that the appearance of this chemokine receptor on NK cells cultured in the presence of CXCR4-positive cells was due to a cell-to-cell transfer of CXCR4, rather than for instance to the expression of the *CXCR4* gene in activated NK cells or to the translocation of CXCR4 from the inner of the NK cells to their surface. In addition, we wished to investigate if NK cells can obtain other HIV coreceptors from T cells. For this purpose, we transduced MT4 cells with HIV vectors delivering the *CCR5* gene fused to the marker gene *EGFP* to obtain CCR5/EGFP-MT4 cells expressing CCR5/EGFP fusion protein (Fig. 2A). As a negative control, we transduced in parallel MT4 cells with an HIV-1 vector harboring the *LacZ* gene (LacZ-MT4 cells). We labeled freshly purified PBMC cells with the vital dye VPD to rigorously distinguish NK cells from MT4 cells. Then, we cultured these PBMC either with CCR5/EGFP-MT4 or with LacZ-MT4 cells. Eighteen hours later, we analyzed EGFP and surface CCR5 expression on/in VPD+CD56+CD3- cells. Figure 2B-D shows that 25% of NK cells became EGFP⁺ in presence of CCR5/EGFP-MT4 cells but not in presence of LacZ-MT4 cells. These data show that NK cells acquire cell surface expression of the chemokine receptor CCR5, and that this acquisition is the consequence of a transfer from the target to the NK cell. To ascertain that the transfer of CCR5/EGFP from the MT4 cells to the NK cells was direct, we repeated the experiment with freshly sorted primary NK cells instead of PBMC. Here again, we observed the appearance of CCR5/EGFP at the surface of the purified NK cells cocultured with CCR5/EGFP-MT4 cells, but not at the surface of NK cells cocultured with LacZ-MT4 cells (Fig. 2E-G).

UMAP (Uniform Manifold Approximation and Projection) identifies NK cell subsets that have actively performed trogocytosis and degranulated in HIV aviremic patients under treatment

To more precisely characterize the NK cell population in healthy donors (HDs) and patients, we used the high dimensional reduction algorithm UMAP to generate unsupervised UMAP embed maps as previously described [9,18]. We used 12 NK surface markers (Supplemental Fig. 3) to generate a UMAP plot from 15 samples, i.e. 11 aviremic HIV⁺ patients and 4 HDs. Each sample contained 40000 NK cells (Fig. 3A). From this original map, we derived 2 daughter maps only showing the events from HD or patients (Fig. 3B) and we identified 4 clusters. Two of them were common and represented CD56^{dim} and CD56^{bright} NK cell populations. The two other clusters were specific of patients and could represent more than 30% of the total NK cells (Fig. 3C). Both of these clusters expressed high levels of CD16 and KIRs and also NKG2C (Fig. 4A). However, only HIV cluster 1 expresses CD57 (Fig. 4A-B). Compared with our HD cohort, all patients had higher NKG2C⁺ NK cell population (Fig. 4C). CCR5 expression on NK cells from patients was higher than that from HD (Fig. 4C). HIV cluster 2 expressed the highest percentage of CCR5⁺ cells, and this cluster did not express CD57. NK cells lacked CD4 expression independently of any cluster (Fig. 4A).

Increased expression of CCR5 and CXCR4 by NK cells in viremic HIV patients

We hypothesized that NK cells in contact with T cells freshly infected with HIV would have increased trogocytosis, thus we investigated if HIV patients with current viremia had NK cells expressing cell surface CCR5 and CXCR4. We analyzed blood samples from a second cohort of 4 healthy donors (HD) and 4 HIV patients (Fig. 5). Almost 40% of the CD56⁺CD3⁻ NK cells, derived from patients expressed CXCR4 and more than 20% were also CCR5⁺ (Fig. 5B). These values were significantly higher than those found in HD. These NK cells from patients also expressed higher levels of the degranulation marker CD107a. During chronic HIV-1 infection, there is an expansion of a CD56⁻ NK cell population that can constitute up to half of the peripheral NK cells and are functionally impaired [19–21]. This NK

cell subset is also found in healthy individuals [22,23], but it is unknown to what extent this population represents a similar or distinct phenotype in patients and in healthy individuals. Hence, we analyzed the expression of the abovementioned markers in the CD56⁺CD16⁺ population. We observed a significant increase in CXCR4 and CCR5 expression (Fig. 5), but patients were highly heterogenous regarding this population and the markers expressed. We next analyzed the correlation between the cells that have degranulated and those that have gained CXCR4 and CCR5. In patients, most of the cells that had degranulated, were CXCR4- and CCR5-positive (Fig. 6A-C). In contrast, only around 20% of the cells that had not degranulated, expressed these receptors. Fig. 6C shows the statistical relevance of these observations. In summary, trogocytosis is linked to degranulation.

We used the same approach in the CD56⁺CD16⁺ population. CXCR4 and CCR5 MFI values were much lower in this population compared with CD56⁺ cells (compared Figure 6A versus 6D). The CD56⁺CD16⁺ population derived from patients showed higher trogocytosis in the cells that had degranulated, but the differences were lower than for CD56⁺ cells (Fig. 6D). In HD the values were lower, mainly in the cells that had not degranulated (Fig. 6E). Fig. 6F showed the statistical relevance of our results.

UMAP (Uniform Manifold Approximation and Projection) identifies NK cell subsets that have actively performed trogocytosis and degranulated

To more precisely characterize the NK cell population in HD and viremic patients, we also used the high dimensional reduction algorithm as described above. This approach clearly distinguished the different immune cell populations and showed a decrease in CD4 T cells and, in less proportion, NK cells in viremic HIV patients (Supplemental Fig. 4).

Next, we used 12 NK surface markers (Supplemental Fig. 5) to generate a UMAP plot for the 8 samples, i.e. 4 patients and 4 HDs. Each sample contained 40000 NK cells (Fig. 7A). From

this original map, we derived 2 daughter maps only showing the events from HD or patients. Patients showed UMAP maps that were relatively homogenous and clearly distinct than that from HDs (Fig. 7B). The common cluster contained the CD56^{bright} population, which usually expresses low CD16 and Killer Immunoglobulin-like Receptors (KIRs) (Fig. 7C). The HD clusters contained matured NK cells with HD cluster 2 expressing high CD62L (Fig. 7C). HIV clusters 1 and 2 are very similar mainly comprising mature NK cells with relatively high KIR expression. However, cluster 2 contained cells that expressed NKG2C. Cluster 3 was formed by CD56^{dim} cells with few cells expressing CD16 or NKG2C and 50% expressing KIRs. They expressed also low CD45RA levels. Interestingly, this cluster contained the highest proportion of cells that had degranulated. In addition, they expressed CCR5 and CXCR4. We next performed a similar UMAP analysis in the CD56⁺CD16⁺ cells (supplemental Fig. 6) and identified 2 HDs and 2 patients' clusters (Fig. 8A). Individual patient's maps were heterogenous (Fig. 8B). CD107a, CCR5 and CXCR4 expressions were higher in patients and did not correlate with NKG2C and KIR expressions (Fig. 8C). Hence, in both NK cell populations degranulation and potential trogocytosis were not linked to NKG2C expression in viremic patients. Therefore, we investigated in the whole NK cell population the correlation between NKG2C and CD107a. Cells lacking NKG2C showed increase degranulation (supplemental Fig. 7A) and CD107a⁺ cells express more NKG2C than CD107a⁺ cells. Therefore, in our study the NK cell population that was degranulating and possibly performing trogocytosis on T cells, did not express NKG2C at the time of analysis.

Discussion

In the present study, we show evidence of the transfer of the chemokine receptors CXCR4 and CCR5 from virus-infected target cells towards NK cells. Of note, CCR5 transfer to PBMC has already been reported, but via microparticles [24]. In our work, trogocytosis appeared to be selective, confirming previous observations [25]. Contrary to an earlier work claiming the capture of CD4 by CD8⁺ T cells via trogocytosis [26], here we observed that NK cells barely capture CD4 molecules. Of note, the co-trogocytosis of CD4 with CCR5 or CXCR4 could have resulted in the HIV infectibility of NK cells, in the same way as trans-synaptic acquisition of CD21 by NK cells allowed EBV binding [27]. Moreover, NK cells can eliminate EBV bound to B cells through a specific antibody-mediated uptake [28]. It would be interesting to know if this is the case of HIV from T cells.

It has already be shown that transferred membrane receptors after trogocytosis may be functional and modify the functions of the acquirer cell [29]. For instance, transferred Ig-like Transcript 2 on T cells that acquired them via trogocytosis are able to signal and modify the functions of their new host [30]. The newly acquired chemokine receptors CXCR4 and CCR5 may be functional at the surface of the cytotoxic cells, as previously reported for CCR7 [31]. This could result in a modification of NK cell circulation and homing. Such a modification could impact NK cell functionality, inasmuch as other molecules, as for instance adhesion molecules, may have also been captured. It could also affect NK cell function in different therapies [32]. This risk has to be taken into consideration and to be further explored for the therapeutic use of chimeric antigen receptors (CAR)-NK cells.

We have observed that the amount of antigen and the percentage of cells that have performed trogocytosis is higher in the CD56⁺ population than in the CD56⁻CD16⁺ subset. Taking into account previous literature [19–21,33], we suggest that the CD56⁻CD16⁺ cells that have trogocytosed or degranulated are exhausted NK cells that have performed their function and

would not perform anymore a cytotoxic function and are losing the trogocytosed markers.

We observed in aviremic patients an increase in cells expressing CCR5 compared to HD. This observation supports the hypothesis that NK cells could gain antigens from HIV-infected T cells still producing viral components [33,34]. The control of HIV-1 viremia by ART also leads to recovery of NK cells with cytotoxicity against HIV infected T cell targets [34,35]. In agreement, the cells present in HIV cluster 2 (described here in Fig. 4) exhibit NKG2C and KIRs and have performed trogocytosis on CCR5. This resembles to the recently described memory-like NK cell population in HIV patients or macaques model [34,36–40], which shows increased effector functions when reencountering viral antigens. This would explain why they carry T cell markers, i.e. they obtained them by trogocytosis after encountering HIV-infected T cells. However, we observed the cells that have trogocytosed lacked CD57 expression. It is possible that when evolving from memory (CD57⁺) to effector cells, CD57 is lost. Interestingly, in active viremic patients, we found a negative relationship between degranulation and trogocytosis *versus* NKG2C expression. Probably, these patients have not generated yet NKG2C⁺ memory-like NK cells or in active viremia, this population does not have time to established itself. Interestingly, in viremic patients the cluster that has degranulated and performed trogocytosis are CD56^{dim} cells with low CD16 expression. This decrease in CD16 is found in NK cells after encountering with target cells [41]. They expressed also low CD45RA levels, which could be due to increase expression of CD45RO. CD45RO is linked to antitumor NK cell function in hematological cancer patients [4,8–10]. In summary, in HIV patients the populations of memory and effector NK cells are phenotypically different. Antiviral memory NK cells express NKG2C whereas antiviral effector NK cells lack NKG2C, but can be recognized by degranulation and by their capacity to perform trogocytosis.

Materials and Methods

Patient samples

People living with HIV-1, 55 to 70 years old, were proposed to participate during a routine visit at the University Hospital of Nîmes, France. Patients were either nontreated and viremic or under stable antiretroviral therapy with a viral load below 50 copies per mL for at least 6 months. Their CD4 counts were ≥ 200 cells/ μ L. Pregnant or breastfeeding women, persons presenting a treatment or another disease modifying their immune system were not included. This study was approved by a national Ethics Committee. All patients provided written informed consent. The trial was registered on ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT02592174).

Cell lines

The MT4 are derived from an Adult T-cell Leukemia patients and carry HTLV-1. The CEM is derived from an acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) patient. Both cell lines were grown in RPMI 1640 supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum, 2 mM glutamine and penicillin/streptomycin.

Cell preparation

Expansion of primary NK cells were obtained by stimulating 1×10^6 PBMCs/ml during 14 to 20 days with the lymphoblastoid EBV-positive cell line PLH together with IL-2 (100 U/ml, PrePotech) and IL-15 (5 ng/ml, Miltenyi) as previously described [15]. Primary CD56-positive cells were purified from healthy donor buffy coat using the kit EasySep Buffy Coat CD56 Positive (Stemcell) according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Coculture

For *in vitro* trogocytosis assay, the T cell lines CEM and MT4 were labelled with CelltraceViolet (Thermo Fisher) following the manufacturer protocol to allow identification as target cell. CTV-labelled target cells were next incubated with primary NK cells derived from PBMC. Upon 4 hours *in vitro* incubation, CCR5 and CD4 expressions on NK cells were analyzed by FACS analysis. CTV-positivity on NK cells indicated interaction between effector

(NK) and target (CEM or MT4) cells.

Flow cytometry for in vitro trogocytosis analysis

To analyze CXCR4 acquisition by NK cell line, lymphocytes were stained for one hour at room temperature in the dark with CD56-P5.5 (Beckman Coulter) and CXCR4-PE (BD Biosciences). To analyze CXCR4, CD3, and CD4 acquisition by primary NK cells, lymphocytes were stained for one hour at room temperature in the dark with CD56-APC (Miltenyi) and CXCR4-PE (BD Biosciences) or CD3 APC-cy7 (Sony) or CD4-FITC or -PE (Beckman Coulter). To analyze CCR5 acquisition by primary NK cells, lymphocytes were stained for one hour at room temperature in the dark with VPD450 (BD Biosciences), CD56-APC (Miltenyi), CD3 APC-cy7 (Sony), and CCR5-PE/Cy5.5 (BD Biosciences). Cells were fixed using Cellfix (BD biosciences).

FACS analysis and antibodies

For immune-monitoring studies, patient's PBMC samples were stained with cocktail fluorescent-conjugated antibody mixes diluted in PBS containing 2% FBS + 0.01% azide for 30 minutes at 4°C in the dark. After a 2-step washing with PBS, cells were fixed with 2% PFA for 20 minutes at 4°C. Samples were analyzed on BD Fortessa Flow Cytometer (UV-Violet-Blue-Yellow/Green-Red 5-Laser configuration). For the first cohort (aviremic patients) the following antibodies were used: CCR5-FITC, CD158a-PE, CD57-PE-CF594, CD14-Alexa Fluor 700, CD19-Alexa Fluor 700, CXCR4-BV421, CD62L-BV605, NKG2D-BV650, CD16-BV711, CD3-BV786, CD56-BUV395 and CD4-BUV737 (BD Biosciences), CD158b-PE, CD158e/k-PE, NKp46-PE-Vio770, NKG2C-APC, CD45RA-APC-Vio770, and CD45RO-VioGreen (Miltenyi Biotec). For the second cohort (viremic patients) the similar panel of antibodies were re-used, except for additional antibodies for CXCR4-BV421 and CD107a-PE-CF594 (BD Biosciences). Cell death and viability were determined by DAPI (BD Biosciences). Data were analyzed using FlowJo software (v10.8) (BD Biosciences) with appropriate plugins

for high-dimensional analysis and visualization.

High dimensional reduction analysis

High-dimensional reduction analyses (t-SNE and UMAP) were performed as previously described [9]. Briefly, total NK cells for each sample were selected by manual gating to exclude dead/debris cells, and other lineages (myeloid/ B cells) and gated on CD3-CD56+ population. The number of NK cells for each sample was established to 40000 using DownSample (v3.1) and eventually merged into one unique FCS file with the concatenation function. Finally, the dimensionality reduction algorithms UMAP (UMAP v2.2) was performed and the specific maps derived from healthy donors or patients were generated based on SampleID parameters created during concatenation step.

Cell transduction.

We have previously described the HIV-1 vectors delivering the *CCR5/EGFP* and the *LacZ* genes and the production of the corresponding transducing particles [42].

Statistical analysis

Figures presented in the manuscript and appropriate statistical analysis were performed using GraphPad Prism (v9.2.0). Detail description of the respective statistically significant test is indicated directly under each figure legend, with appropriate post-hoc correction tests applied. For all figures, statistical significances were presented as * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$ and **** $p < 0.0001$. Mean values are expressed as mean plus or minus the standard error of the mean (SEM).

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Conflict of interest statement

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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Figure Legends

Figure 1. CD56-positive lymphoid cells acquire CXCR4 cell surface expression upon coculture with CXCR4-positive MT4 cells. CXCR4 (A) and CD4 (C) expression at the surface of primary CD56⁺ lymphocytes cells cultured alone. CXCR4 (B) and CD4 (D) expression at the surface of primary CD56⁺ lymphocytes cocultured overnight with MT4 cells.

Figure 2. NK cells acquire CXCR4 by trogocytosis. (A) CCR5 expression on non-transduced (left hand histogram) and CCR5/EGFP-transduced (right hand histogram) MT4 cells. (B) Gating strategy for VPD-labeled PBMC cocultured with MT4 cells. (C) EGFP and CCR5 expression of NK cells among PBMC cocultured with LacZ-transduced MT4 cells. (D) EGFP and CCR5 expression of NK cells among PBMC cocultured with CCR5/EGFP-transduced MT4 cells. (E) Gating strategy for VPD-labeled NK cells directly cocultured with MT4 cells. (F) EGFP and CCR5 expression of NK cells cocultured with LacZ-transduced MT4 cells. (G) EGFP and CCR5 expression of NK cells directly cocultured with CCR5/EGFP-transduced MT4 cells.

Figure 3. UMAP analysis of second cohort of HIV+ patients. A) UMAP plot was generated from 40000 pre-gated NK cells (CD14-CD19-CD3-CD56⁺ phenotype) from a cohort of HIV patients (n=11) and HD (n=4), in the right CD56 heatmap of CD56 expression on different populations. B) UMAP specific of HD and HIV+ patients. C) Proportion of each cluster among HD (n=4) and HIV patients (n=11).

Figure 4. Distinct phenotype of HIV-specific clusters. A) Phenotype of each cluster identified in figure 3 by percentage and expression level (MFI) of each marker in the panel. B) Expansion of CD57⁺NKG2C⁺ NK population in HIV patients by FACS plots.

Figure 5. Enhanced trogocytosis and *ex vivo* degranulation activity on NK cells derived from viremic HIV patients compared to healthy donors (HD). A) Level of CXCR4 (top), CCR5 (middle) and *ex vivo* degranulation (bottom panels) presented in parallel on 2 population of NK cells: CD56⁺ NK (40000 cells per sample; left panels) and CD56^{neg}CD16⁺ (2'500 cells per sample; right panel). B) Quantitative dot plots displaying the percentage of CXCR4⁺ (left), CCR5⁺ (middle) and CD107a⁺ NK (right) cells. Statistical significance was determined by unpaired t-test between HD vs HIV; * $p \leq 0.05$, ** $p \leq 0.01$, *** $p \leq 0.001$ and **** $p \leq 0.0001$.

Figure 6. NK cells that have degranulated in viremic HIV⁺ patients performed enhanced trogocytosis. A-B) Comparison of trogocytosis on CD107a⁺ vs CD107a⁻ on CD56⁺ NK cells in viremic HIV patients (A) and HD (B). C) Percentage of CXCR4 and CCR5 expression on CD56⁺ NK cells expressing or not CD107a. D-E). CD56⁻CD16⁺ NK cells in viremic HIV patients performed enhanced trogocytosis. Comparison of trogocytosis on CD107a⁺ vs CD107a⁻ on CD56⁻CD16⁺ NK cells in HIV⁺ patients (D) and HD (E). F) Percentage of CXCR4 and CCR5 expression on CD56⁻CD16⁺ NK cells expressing or not CD107a. Statistical significance was carried by two-way ANOVA between HD vs HIV and CD107a⁻ vs CD107a⁺; * $p \leq 0.05$, ** $p \leq 0.01$, *** $p \leq 0.001$ and **** $p \leq 0.0001$.

Figure 7. Cluster analysis on CD56⁺ NK cells by tSNE mapping. tSNE map was built from 40000 representative CD56⁺ NK per sample (HD: n=4, HIV: n=4) based on 12 surface markers (supplemental Fig. 5). A) General tSNE map from all sample (left), HD samples (middle) and HIV⁺ samples (right) with identification of group-specific clusters. B) tSNE replica showing clusters of each viremic HIV patient. C) Bar graphs represent phenotypical characters of each cluster as identified in (A).

528

529 **Figure 8. Cluster analysis on CD56negCD16+ NK cells by tSNE mapping.** tSNE map was
 530 built from 2500 representative CD56negCD16+ NK per sample (HD: n=4, HIV: n=4) based on
 531 12 surface markers (supplemental Fig. 6). A) General tSNE map from all sample (left), HD
 532 samples (middle) and HIV+ samples (right) with identification of group-specific clusters. B)
 533 tSNE replica showing clusters of each HIV+ patients. C) Bar graphs of expression level of each
 534 surface markers.

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Figure 1. CD56-positive lymphoid cells acquire CXCR4 cell surface expression upon coculture with CXCR4-positive MT4 cells. CD56⁺ cells were purified from PBMCs from healthy donors and incubated for 16 hours with MT4 cells. CXCR4 (A) and CD4 (C) expression at the surface of CD56⁺ lymphocytes cultured alone. CXCR4 (B) and CD4 (D) expression at the surface of primary CD56⁺ lymphocytes cocultured with MT4 cells.

Figure 2. NK cells acquire CXCR4 by trogocytosis. (A) CCR5 expression on non-transduced (red histogram) and CCR5/EGFP-transduced (blue histogram) MT4 cells. (B) Gating strategy for VPD-labeled PBMC cocultured with MT4 cells. (C) EGFP and CCR5 expression of NK cells among PBMC cocultured with LacZ-transduced MT4 cells. (D) EGFP and CCR5 expression of NK cells among PBMC cocultured with CCR5/EGFP-transduced MT4 cells. (E) Gating strategy for VPD-labeled purified NK cells directly cocultured with MT4 cells. (F) EGFP and CCR5 expression of NK cells cocultured with LacZ-transduced MT4 cells. (G) EGFP and CCR5 expression of NK cells directly cocultured with CCR5/EGFP-transduced MT4 cells.

A. General UMAP

CD56

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B.

HD

HIV

C.

Figure 3. UMAP analysis of a cohort of aviremic HIV+ patients. A) UMAP plot was generated from 40000 pre-gated NK cells (CD14-CD19-CD3-CD56+ phenotype) from a cohort of HIV patients (n=11) and HD (n=4), in the right CD56 heatmap of CD56 expression on different populations. B) UMAP specific of HD and HIV+ patients. C) Proportion of each cluster among HD (n=4) and HIV patients (n=11). Statistical significance was determined by unpaired t-test; ** $p \leq 0.01$.

Figure 4. Distinct phenotype of HIV-specific clusters. A) Phenotype of each cluster identified in figure 3 by percentage and expression level (MFI) of each marker in the panel. B) Expansion of CD57+NKG2C+ NK population in HIV patients by FACS plots. C) Accumulation of NKG2C+ and CCR5+ NK in HIV patients represented by FACS plot (left) and summarized statistics (right). Statistical significance was determined by unpaired t-test; ** $p \leq 0.01$.

Figure 5. Enhanced trogocytosis and ex vivo degranulation activity on NK cells derived from viremic HIV patients compared to healthy donors (HD). A) Level of CXCR4 (top), CCR5 (middle) and ex vivo degranulation (bottom panels) presented in parallel on 2 population of NK cells: CD56+ NK (40'000 cells per sample; left panels) and CD56negCD16+ (2'500 cells per sample; right panel). B) Quantitative dot plots displaying the percentage of CXCR4+ (left), CCR5+ (middle) and CD107a+ NK (right) cells. Statistical significance was determined by un-paired t-test between HD vs HIV; * $p \leq 0.05$, ** $p \leq 0.01$, *** $p \leq 0.001$ and **** $p \leq 0.0001$.

Figure 6A-C. The CD56⁺ NK cells that have degranulated in viremic HIV⁺ patients performed enhanced trogocytosis. Comparison of trogocytosis on CD107a⁺ vs CD107a⁻ on CD56⁺ NK cells in viremic HIV patients (A) and HD (B). C) Percentage of CXCR4 and CCR5 expression on CD56⁺ NK cells expressing or not CD107a. Statistical significance was carried by two-way ANOVA between HD vs HIV and CD107a⁻ vs CD107a⁺; * $p \leq 0.05$, ** $p \leq 0.01$, *** $p \leq 0.001$ and **** $p \leq 0.0001$.

Figure 6D-F. CD56-CD16⁺ NK cells in viremic HIV patients performed enhanced trogocytosis. Comparison of trogocytosis on CD107a⁺ vs CD107a⁻ on CD56-CD16⁺ NK cells in HIV⁺ patients (D) and HD (E). C) Percentage of CXCR4 and CCR5 expression on CD56-CD16⁺ NK cells expressing or not CD107a. Statistical significance was carried by two-way ANOVA between HD vs HIV and CD107a⁻ vs CD107a⁺; * $p \leq 0.05$, ** $p \leq 0.01$, *** $p \leq 0.001$ and **** $p \leq 0.0001$.

Figure 7. Cluster analysis on CD56⁺ NK cells by tSNE mapping. tSNE map was built from 40000 representative CD56⁺ NK per sample (HD: n=4, HIV: n=4) based on 12 surface markers (supplemental Fig. 5). A) General tSNE map from all sample (left), HD samples (middle) and HIV+ samples (right) with identification of group-specific clusters. B) tSNE replica showing clusters of each viremic HIV patient. C) Bar graphs represent phenotypical characters of each cluster as identified in (A).

Figure 8. Cluster analysis on CD56negCD16+ NK cells by tSNE mapping. tSNE map was built from 2500 representative CD56negCD16+ NK per sample (HD: n=4, HIV: n=4) based on 12 surface markers (supplemental Fig. 6). A) General tSNE map from all sample (left), HD samples (middle) and HIV+ samples (right) with identification of group-specific clusters. B) tSNE replica showing clusters of each HIV+ patients. C) Heatmap of expression level of each surface markers.