

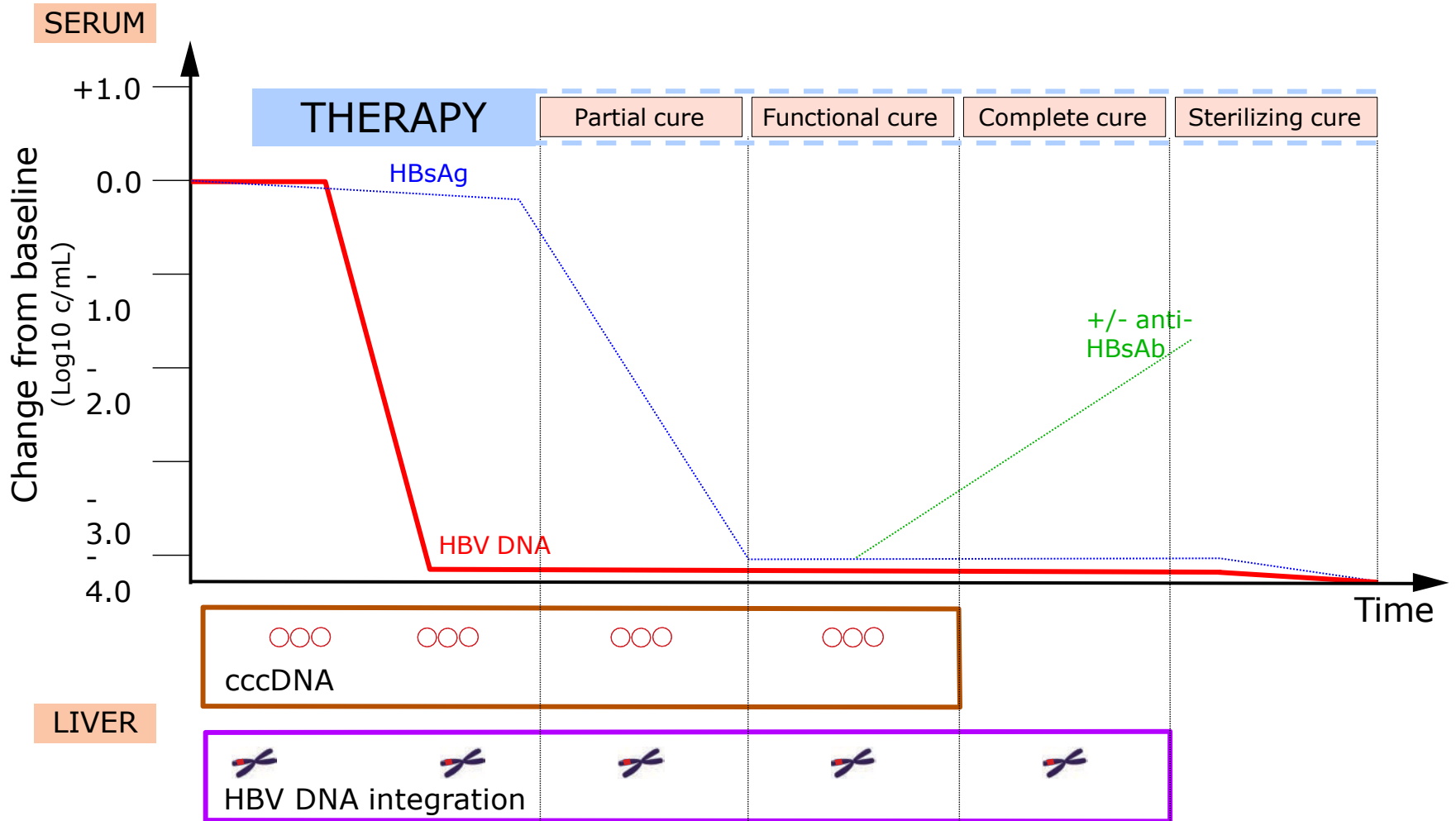
Effect on combination therapy on achieving cure

Barbara Testoni, Fabien Zoulim

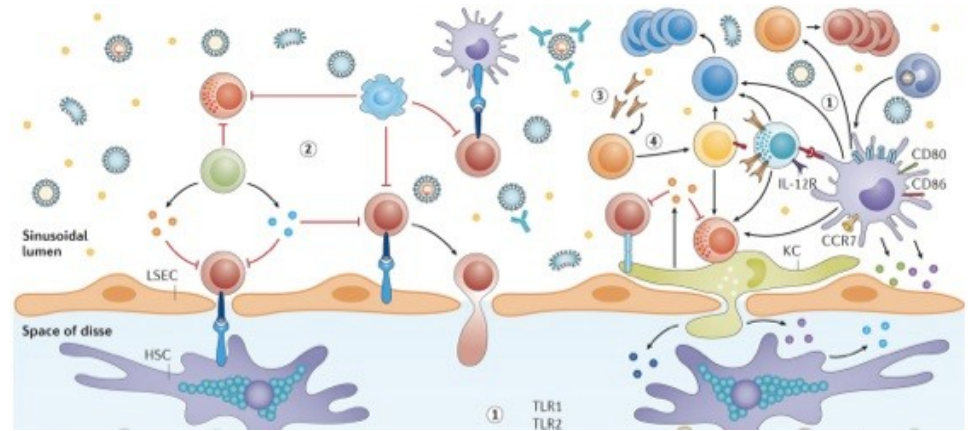
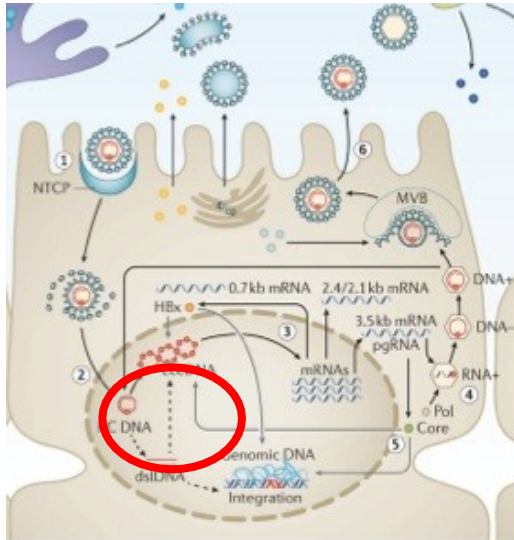
Cancer Research Center of Lyon – INSERM UMR1052, CNRS 5286
Lyon, France



Definition of HBV cure: what do we want to achieve ?



Barriers to eradicating HBV



cccDNA reservoir

Long t1/2

Continuous replenishment

Not affected by NAs and IFN

Integrated forms

HBV persistence

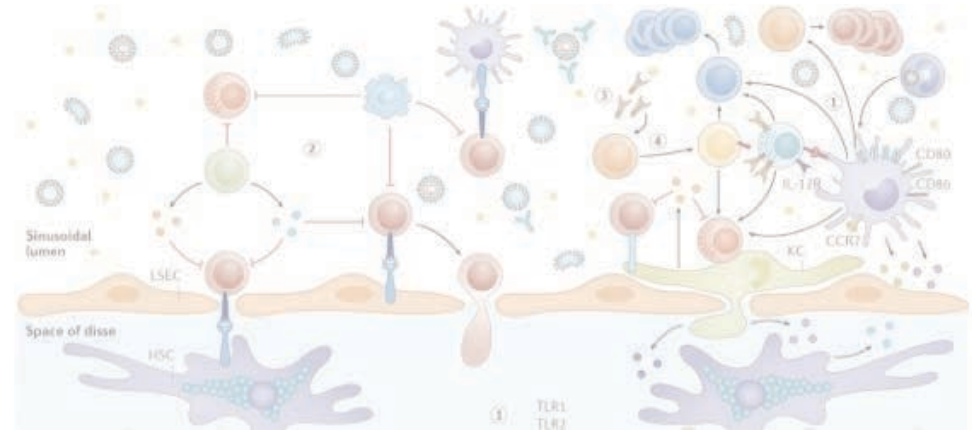
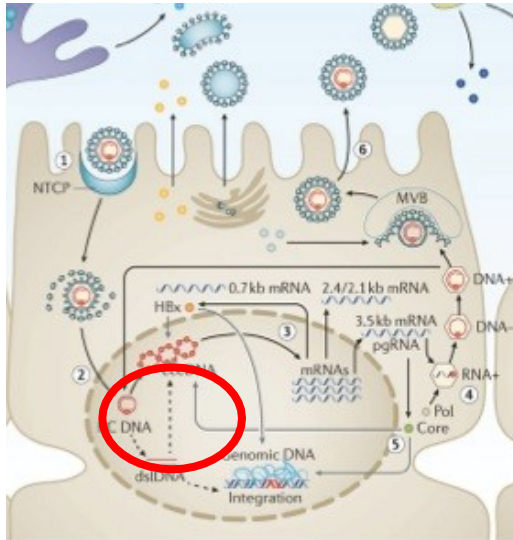
Defective CD8+ responses

Defective B cell responses

Inefficient innate response

Defective immune responses

Barriers to eradicating HBV



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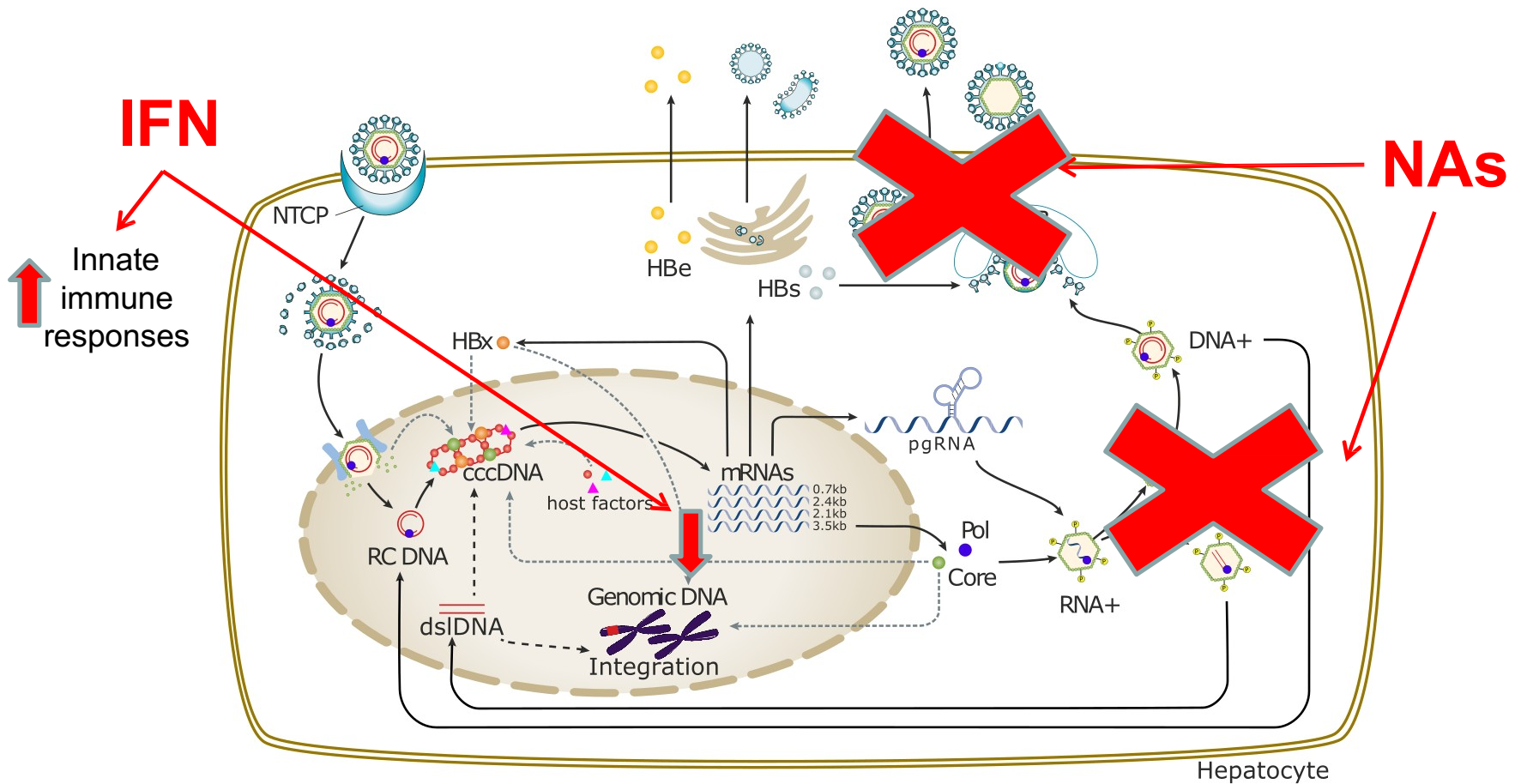
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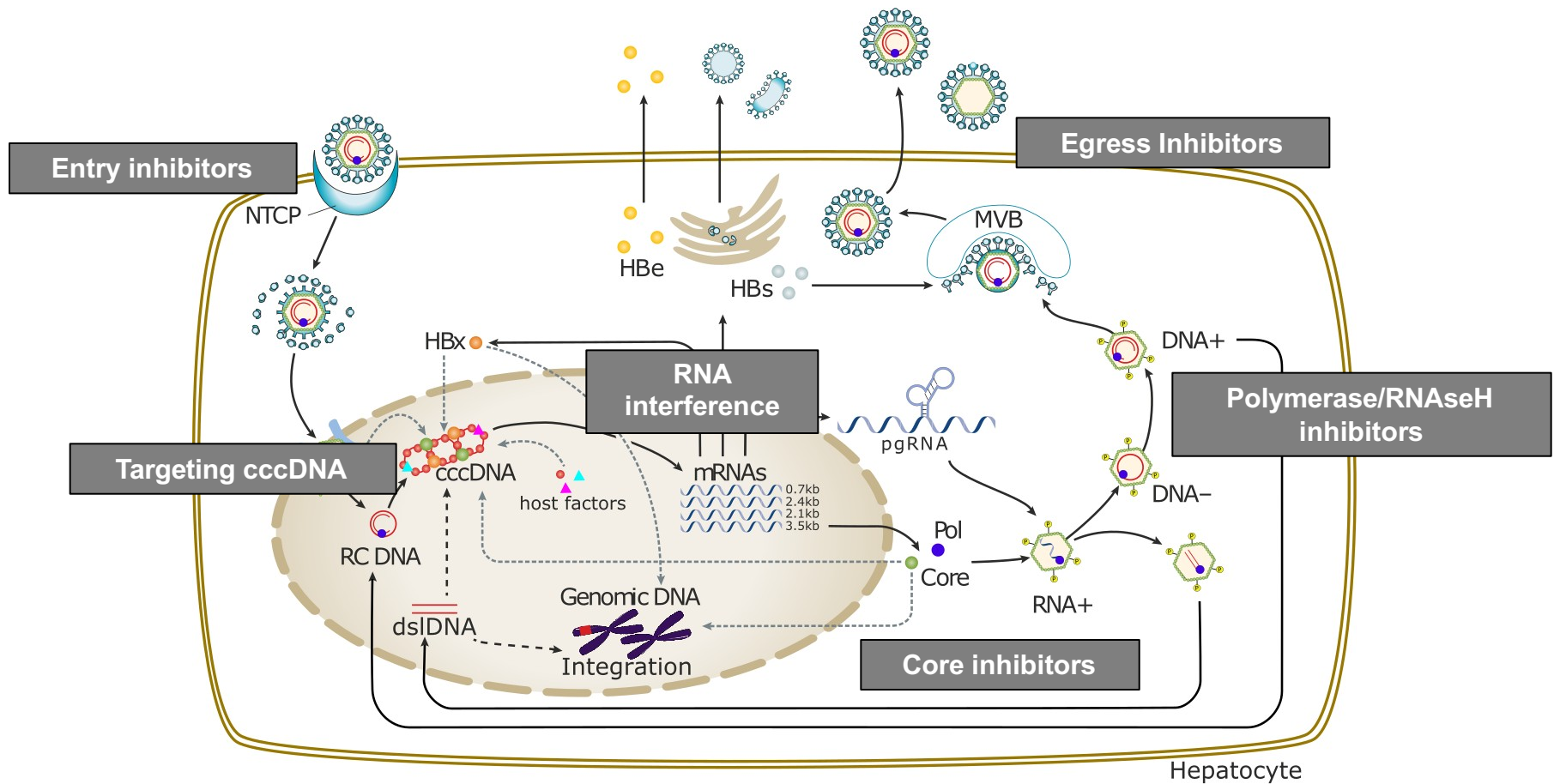
Current treatment options



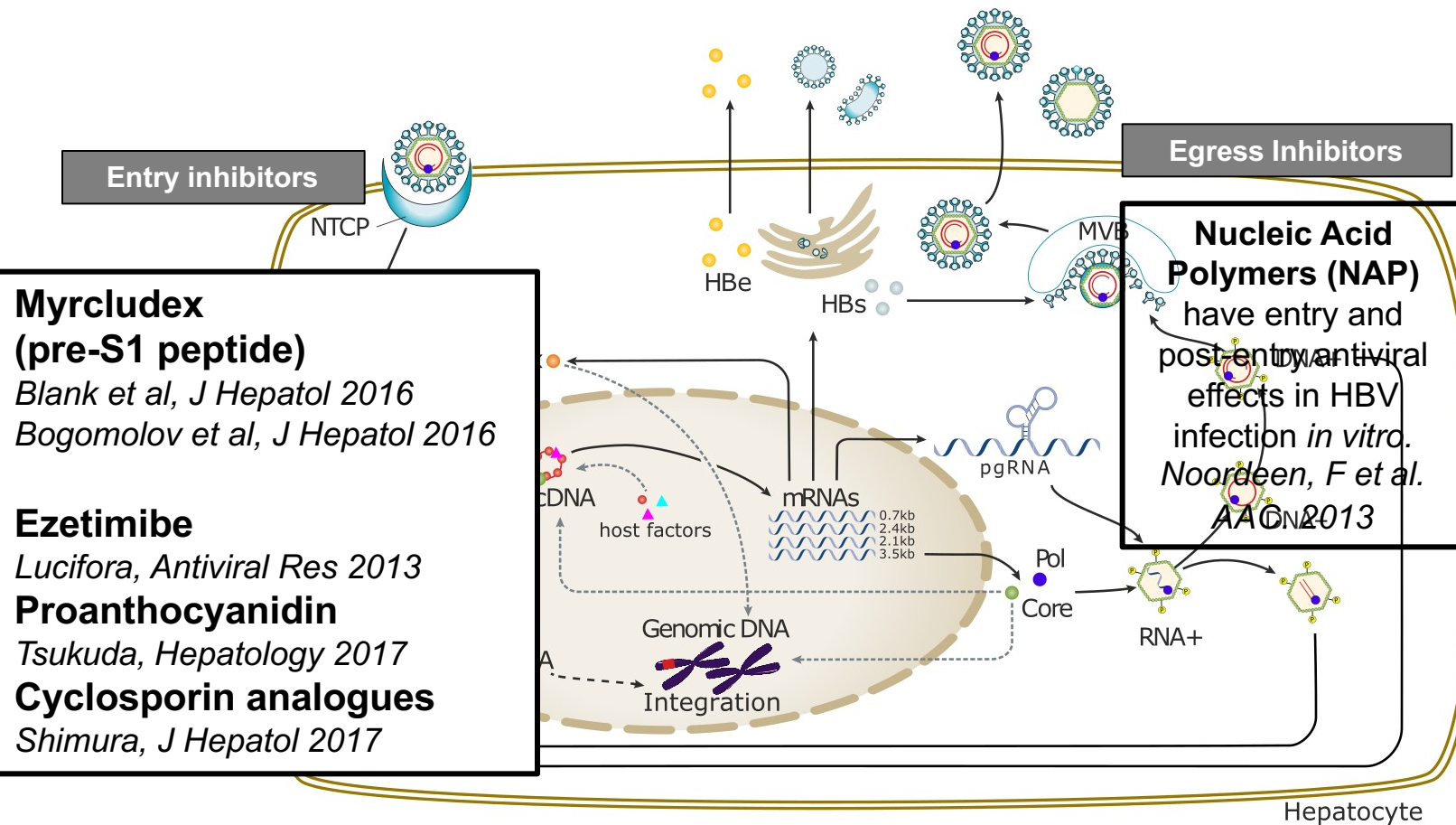
Current available therapies inhibit complete virion formation and release, but are not able to eliminate cccDNA
→ **no real « cure » of the infection**

A few copies of cccDNA per liver can (re)initiate a full-blown infection

Viral Targets under investigation



Entry/egress inhibitors



Myrcludex (pre-S1 peptide)
Blank et al, *J Hepatol* 2016
Bogomolov et al, *J Hepatol* 2016

Ezetimibe
Lucifora, *Antiviral Res* 2013

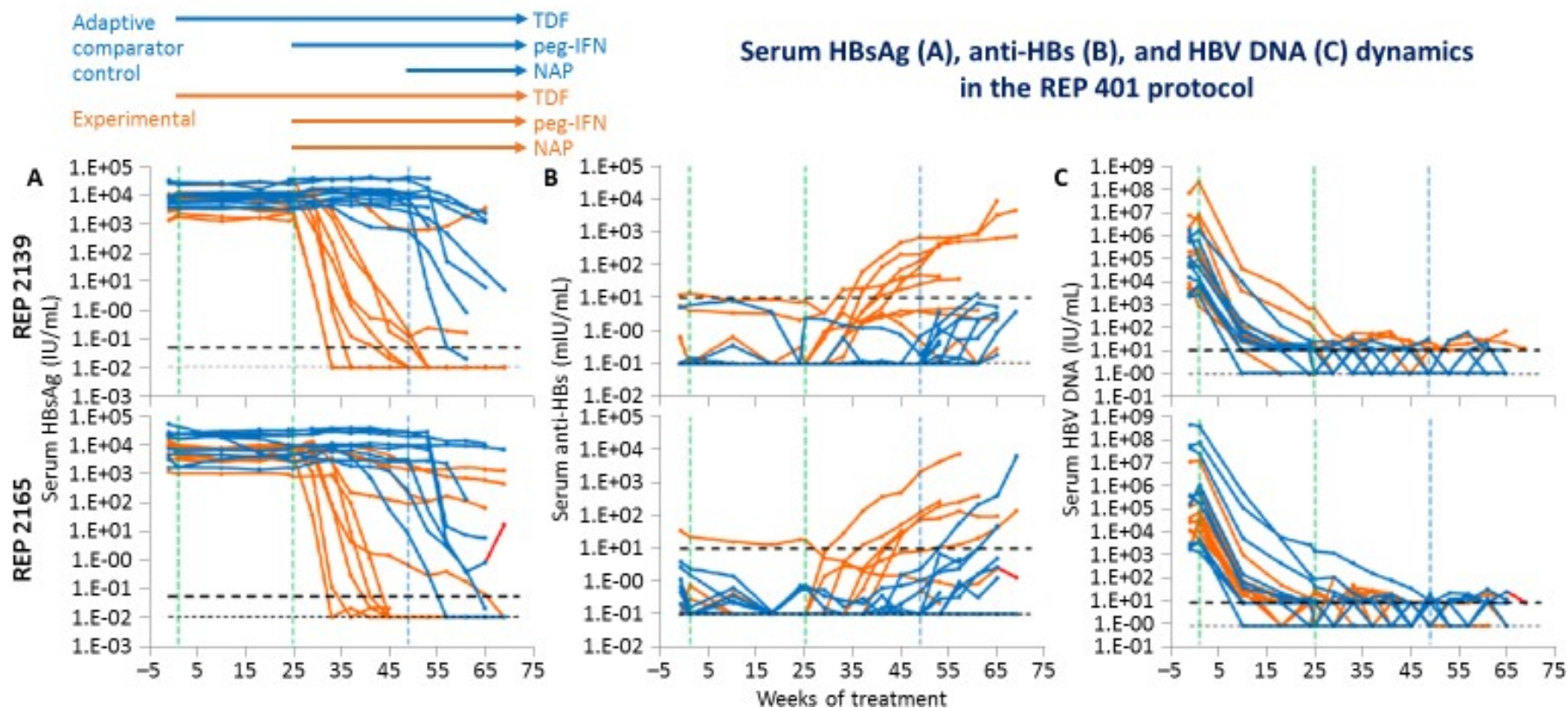
Proanthocyanidin
Tsukuda, *Hepatology* 2017

Cyclosporin analogues
Shimura, *J Hepatol* 2017

Effect on HBV/HDV co-infection
Opportunity to combine
Long term effect on cccDNA pool? HBsAg?

Phase II: REP 401 protocol interim results

REP 2139-Mg or REP 2165-Mg used in combination with TDF and peg-IFN alpha-2a in treatment-naive Caucasian patients with chronic HBeAg-negative HBV



Clearance of HBsAg uniquely occur with NAP exposure

In the presence of pegIFN, HBsAg clearance is accompanied by an increase in circulating anti-HBs

Functional control of infection persists 48 weeks after treatment has stopped

Challenges of entry/egress inhibitors

Myrcludex

SC administration

Inhibition of NTCP and increase of bile salts

Slow kinetics of cccDNA decay and slow hepatocyte turn-over; which combination with other DAAs ?

NAPs

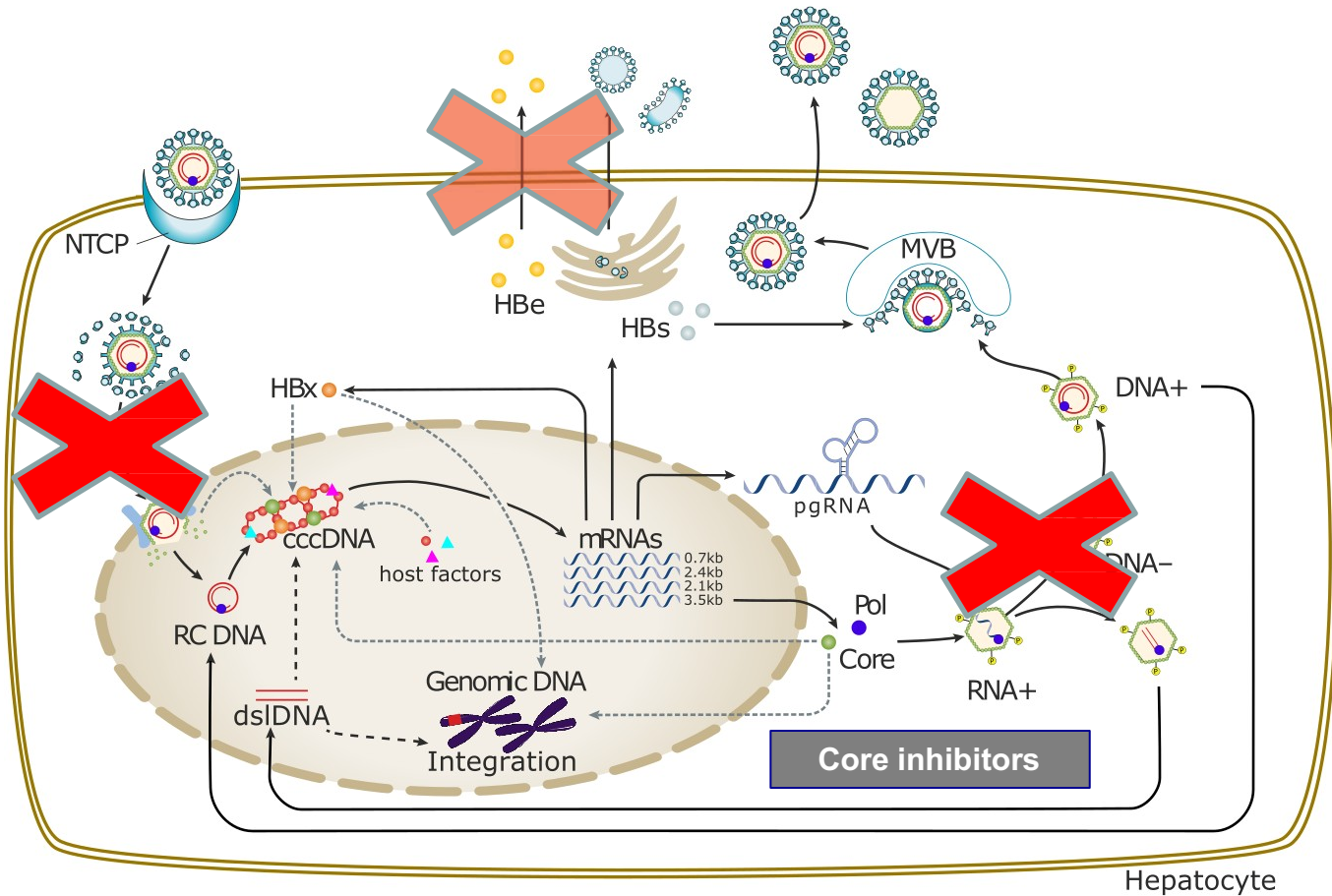
Mode of action still under investigation

IV infusion

ALT exacerbation

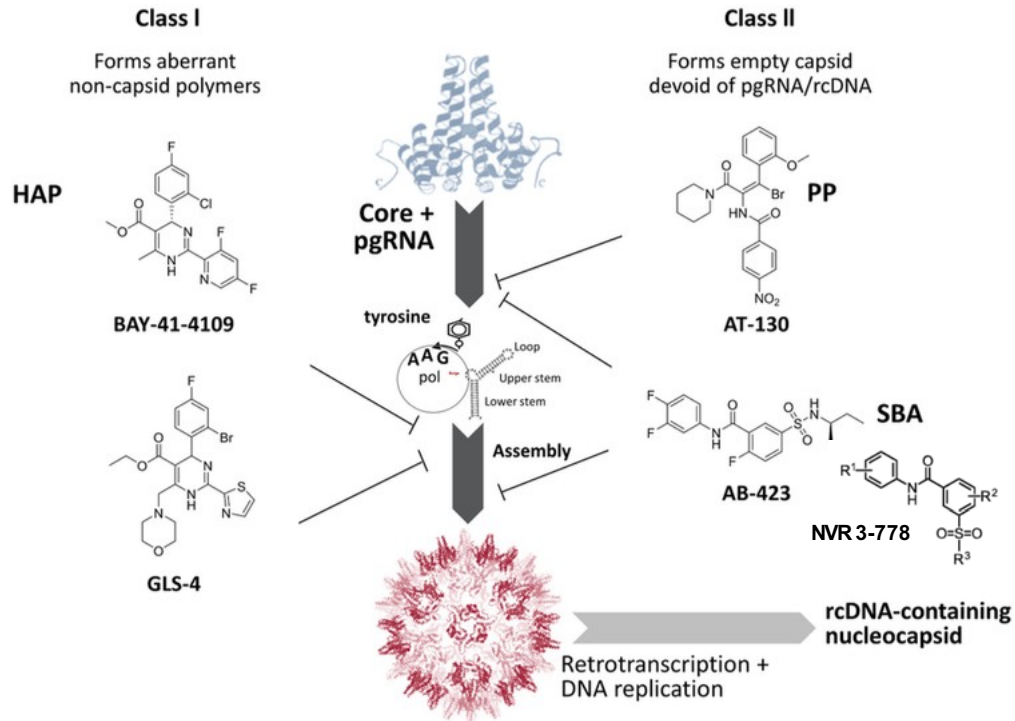
Long-term safety profile

Capsid assembly modulators (CAMs)



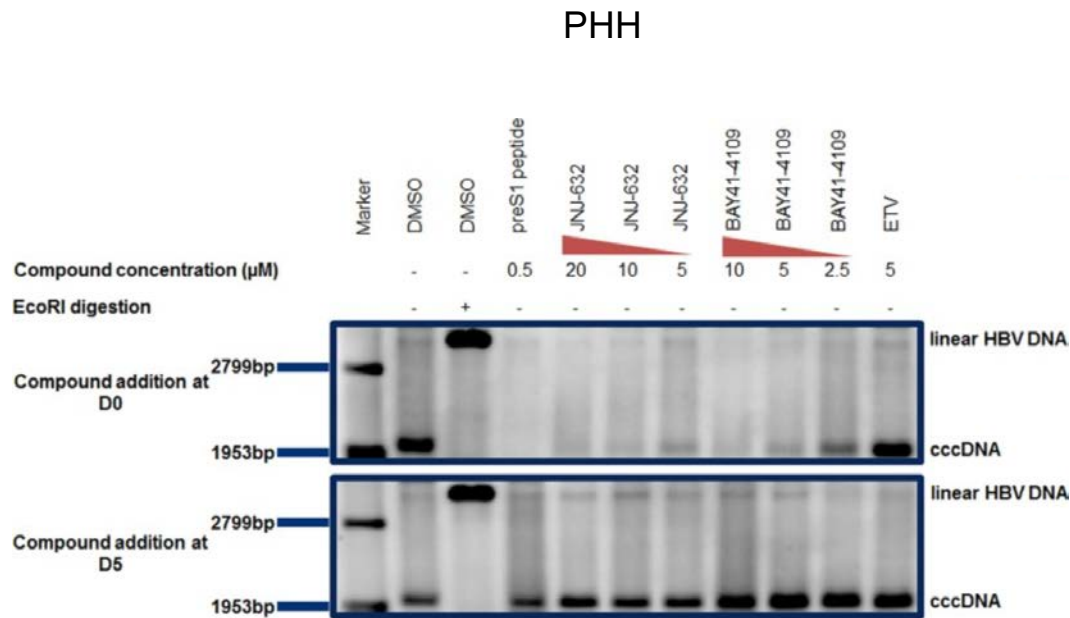
Inhibition of nucleocapsid entry into the nucleus
 Inhibition of encapsidation
 Inhibition of HBeAg secretion?

Capsid assembly modulators (CAMs)

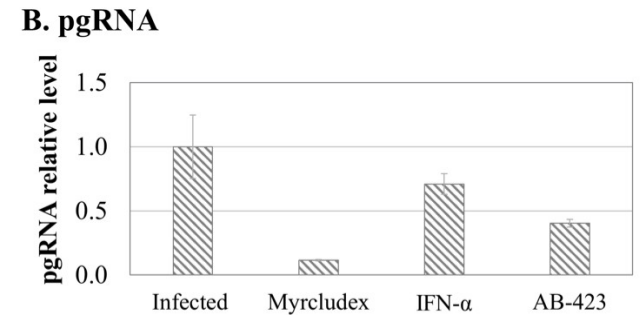
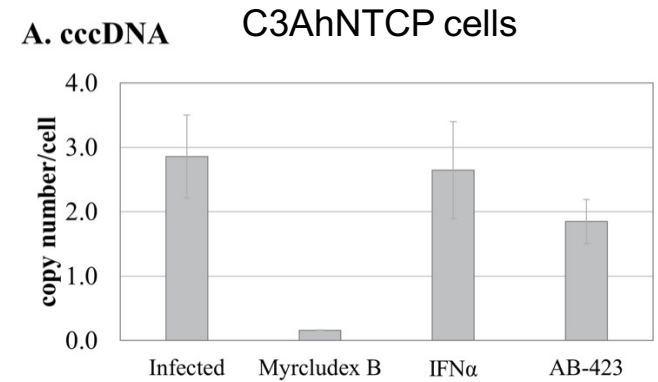


CAMs effect on early steps of HBV infection

CAM administration before or concomitantly to viral infection



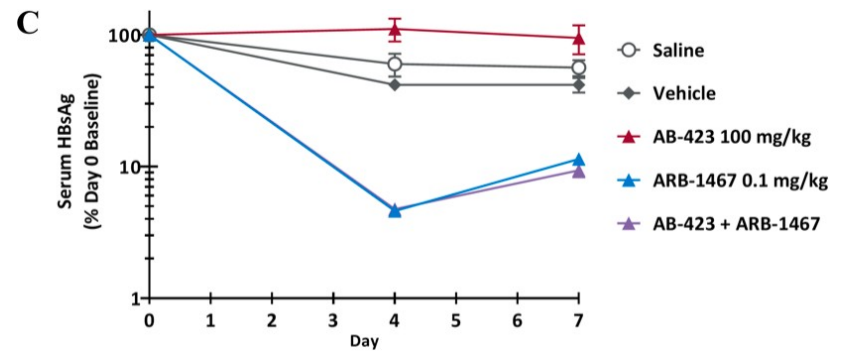
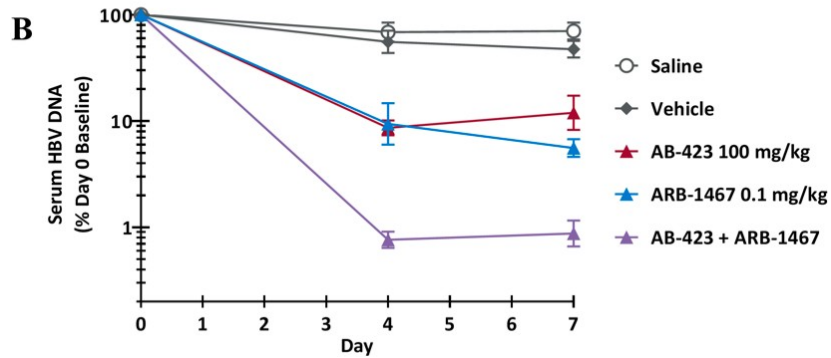
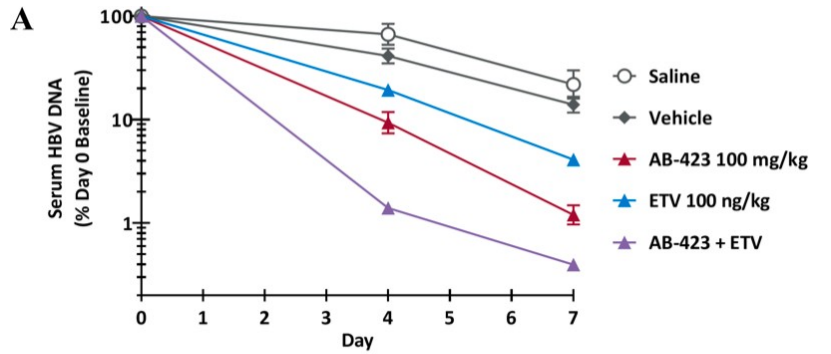
Berke et al, AAC 2017



Mani et al, AAC 2018

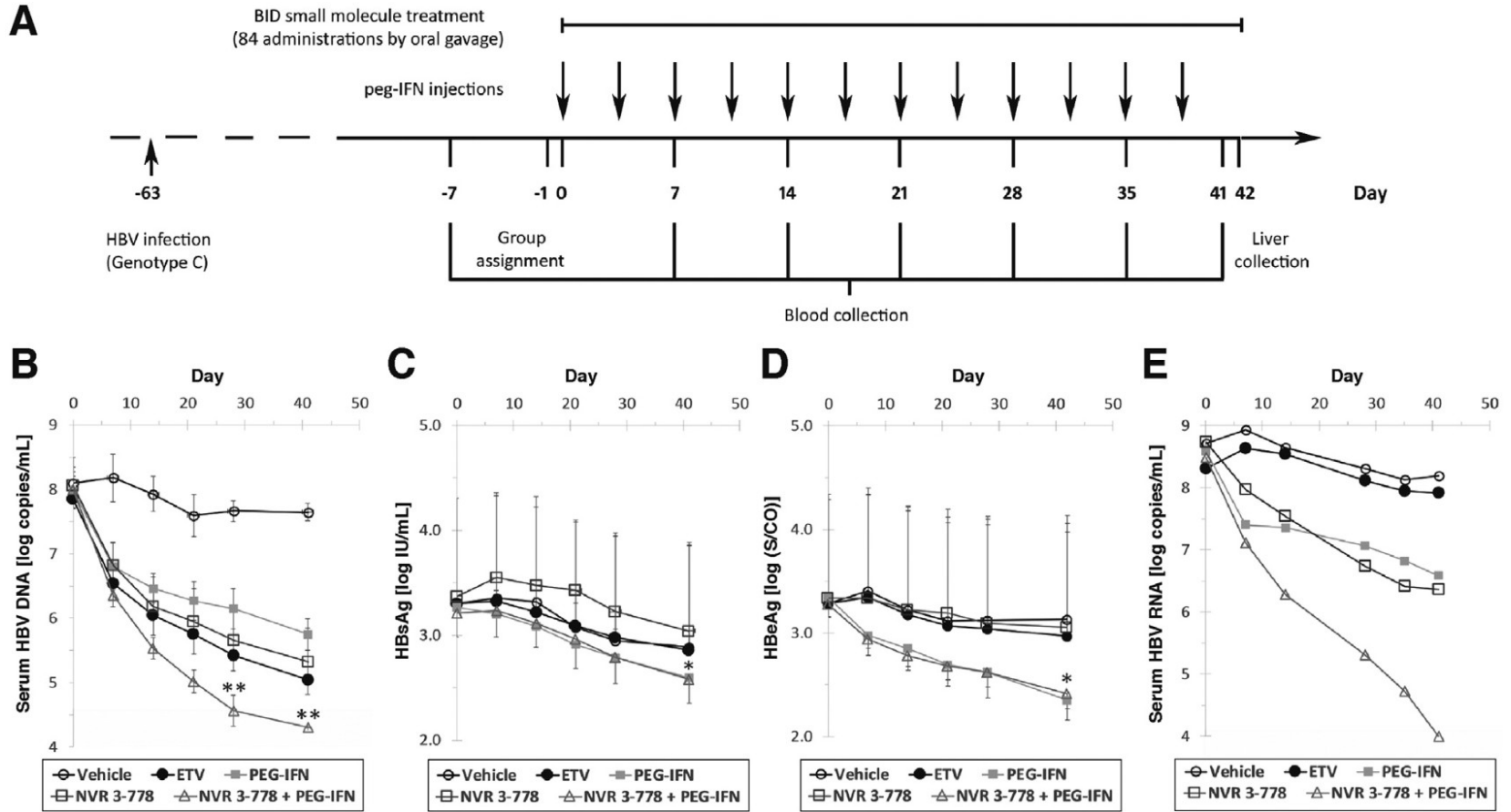
Preclinical: AB-423

HDI mice: monotherapy or combination with ETV or ARB-1467 (RNAi)



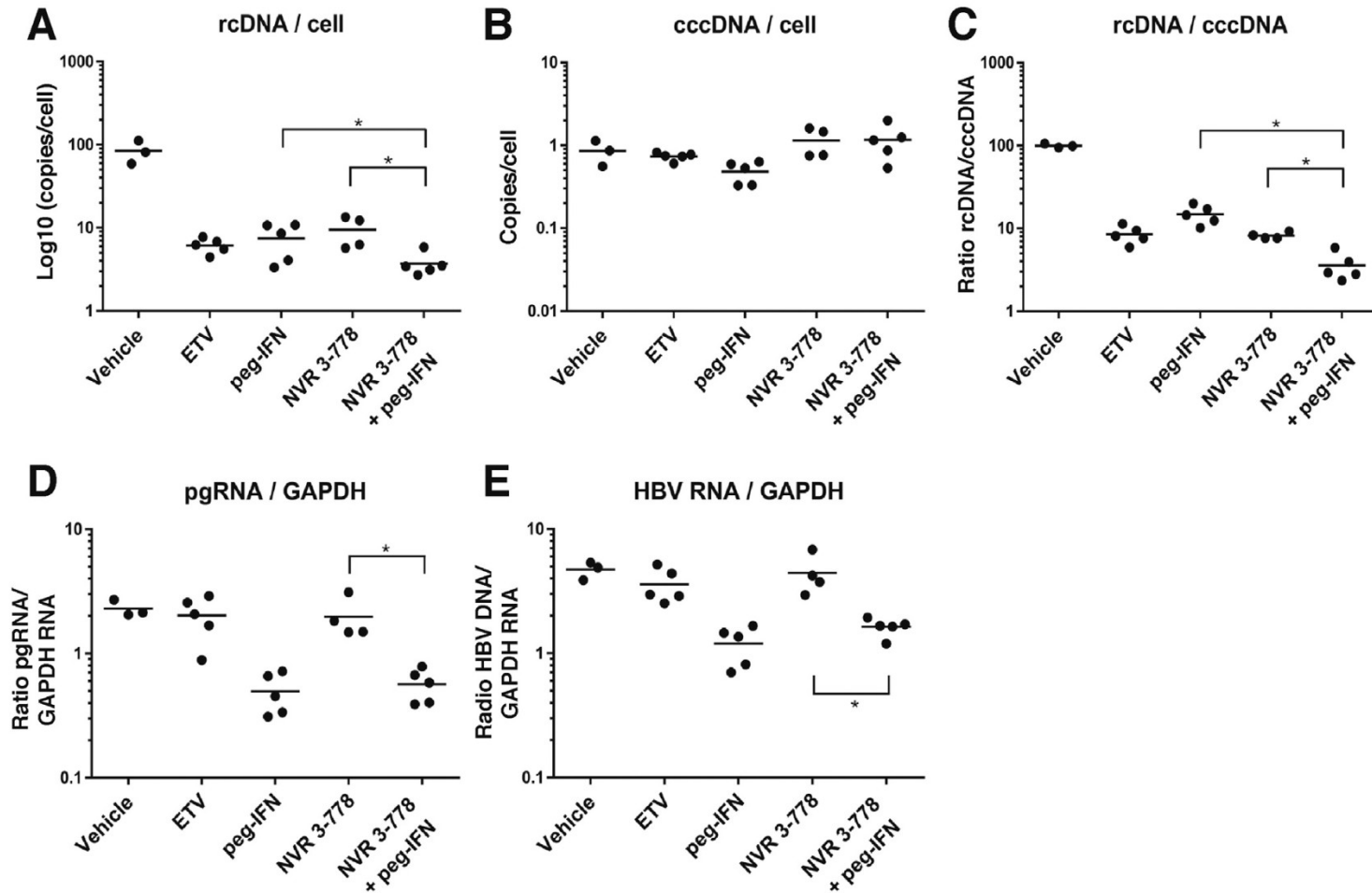
Preclinical: NVR 3-778

uPA/SCID liver humanized mice



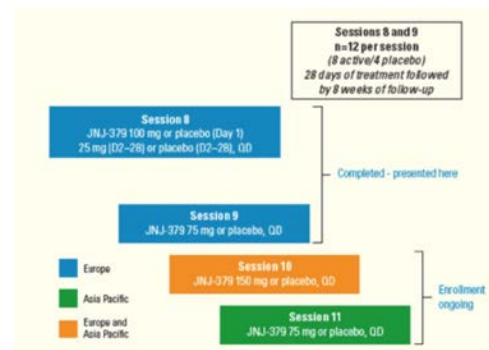
Preclinical: NVR 3-778

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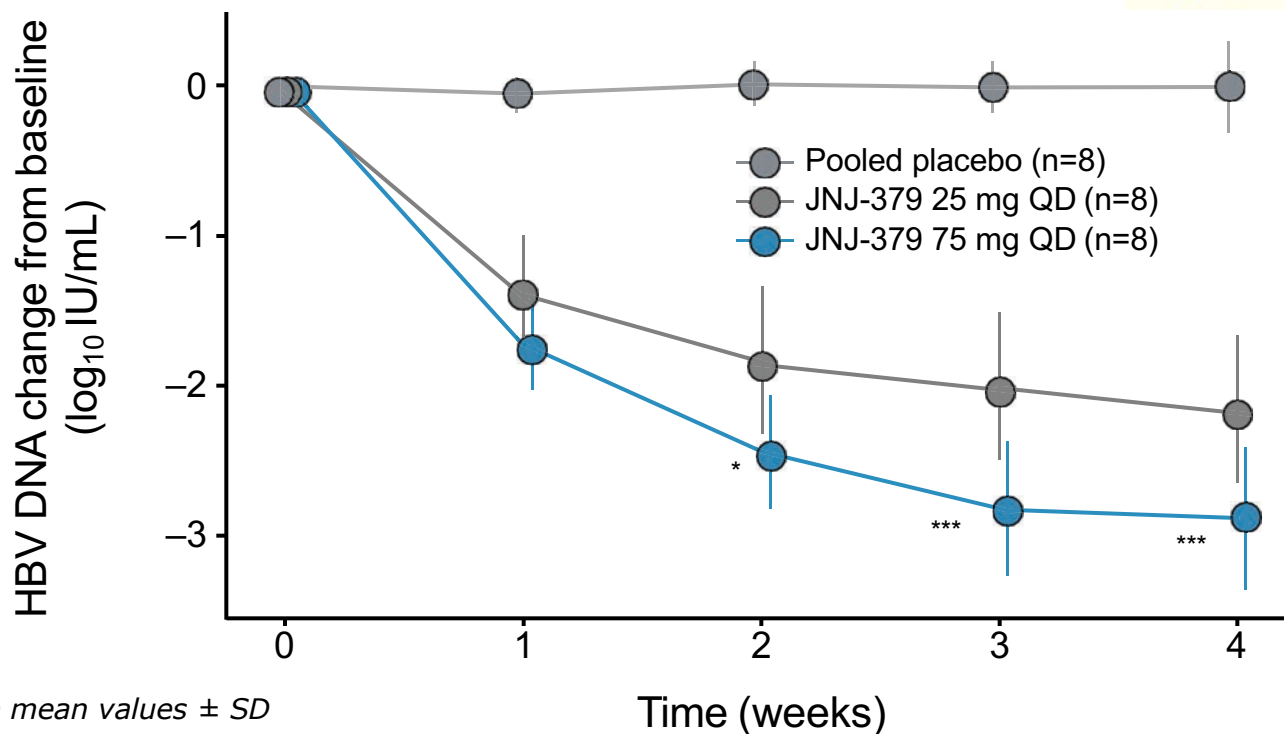


Phase 1b clinical trial of JNJ-379 (Janssen)

treatment naïve, HBeAg(+/-) CHB patients



HBV DNA Change from Baseline



Shown are mean values \pm SD

* and *** refer respectively to 1 and 3 patients with HBV DNA <LLOQ of the HBV DNA assay

Phase 1b clinical trial of ABI-H0731 (Assembly)

LBP-012, ILC 2018

25 subjects, majority male ($\geq 90\%$), 76% Asian

Mean baseline HBV DNA levels were $8.0 \pm 1.1 \log_{10}$ in HBeAg pos and $3.8 \pm 1.5 \log_{10}$ IU/ml in HBeAg neg patients.

HBV declines of 1.3 ± 0.3 and $2.2 \pm 1.0 \log_{10}$ IU/ml were seen in HBeAg pos/neg subjects (respectively) at 100 mg/day, the lowest dose tested, with greater declines observed at higher doses.

HBV RNA reductions were generally proportional to reductions of plasma HBV DNA.

Pros & challenges for CAMs



Decrease the pool of cccDNA on the long term

Opportunity to combine with NUCs, pegIFN and other DAAs

Oral administration

Long-term safety profile

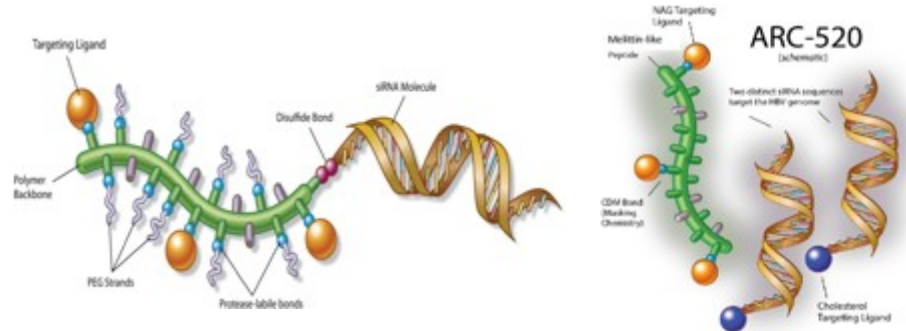
Mainly suppressive

How to combine with other DAAs to be curative ?

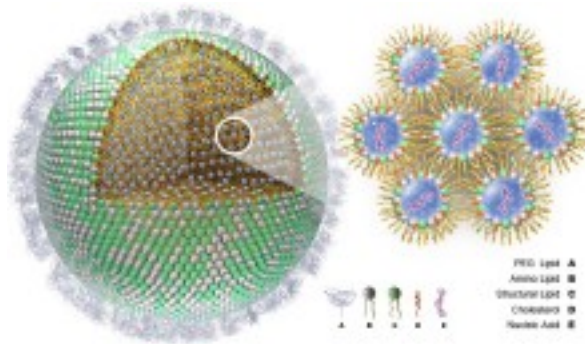
siRNA Candidate Development



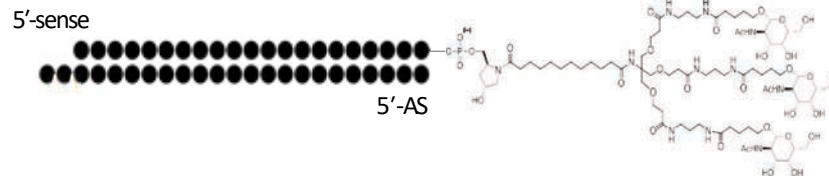
- Contains a hepatocyte targeted, reversibly masked membrane active peptide (NAG-MLP)
- Endosomal release of two synthetic siRNAs
- PEG modification to inhibit membranolytic activity



Journal of Controlled Release, Volume 209, 2015, 57–66



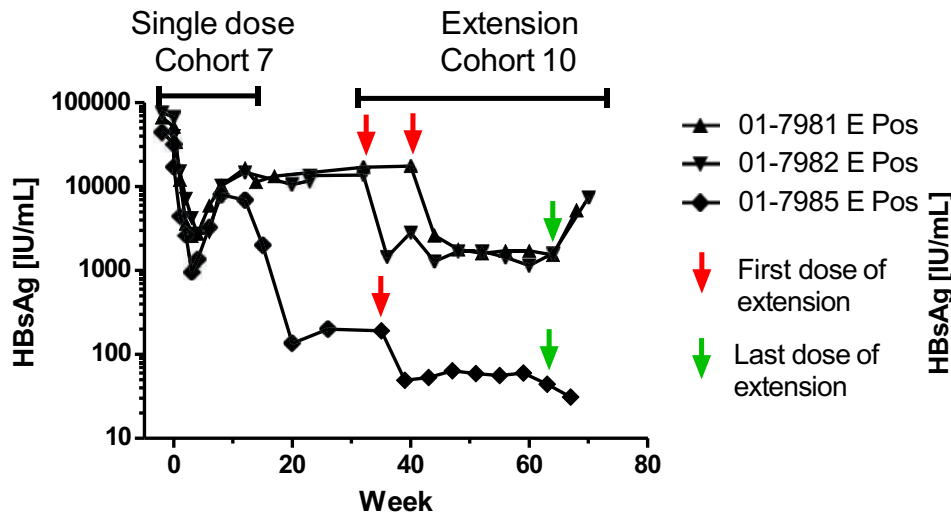
Proprietary Lipid Nanoparticles



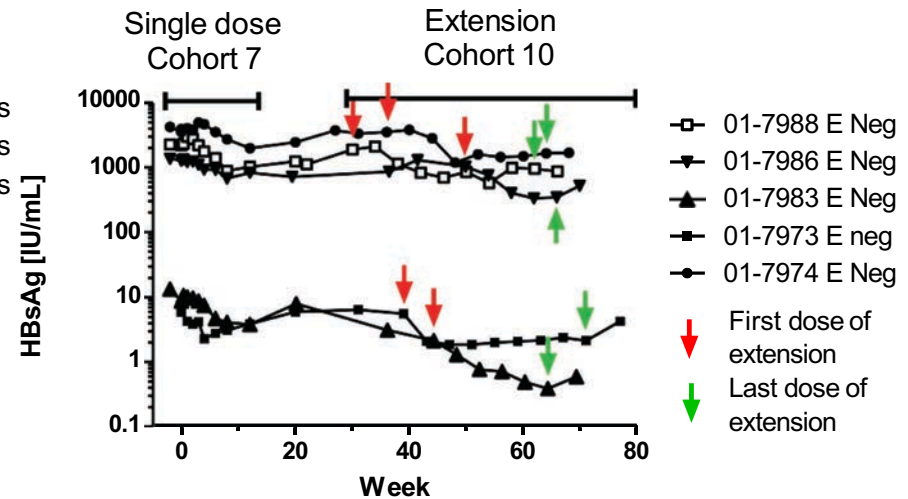
ESC-GalNAc-Conjugate for subcutaneous administration

Decreased serum HBsAg levels in patients receiving ARC-520 every 4 weeks with daily entecavir

HBeAg+ patients



HBeAg- patients

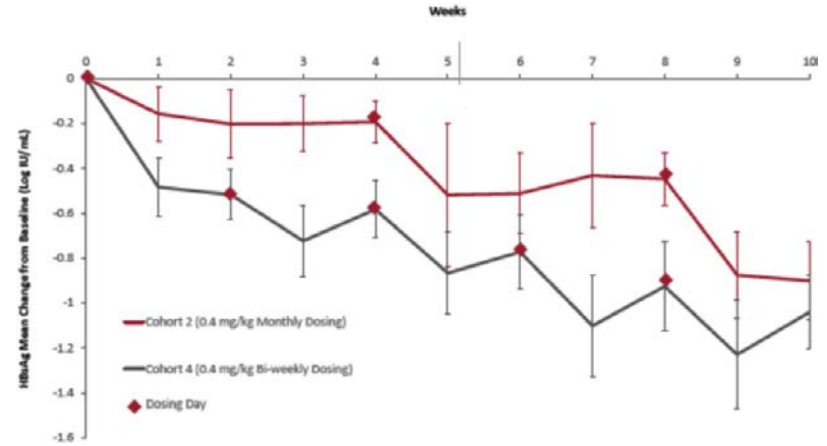
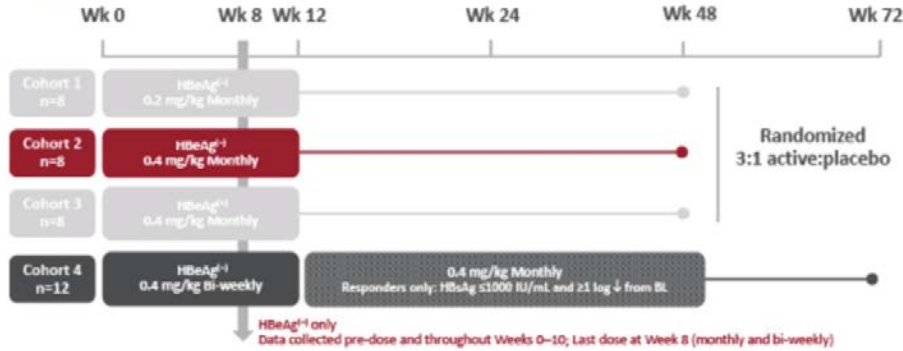


Impact of integrated sequences on siRNA efficacy

Will the decrease of viral antigen load result in restoration of immune responses ?

Phase II: ARB-1467+ETV or TDF

Figure 2: ARB-1467-002 study design

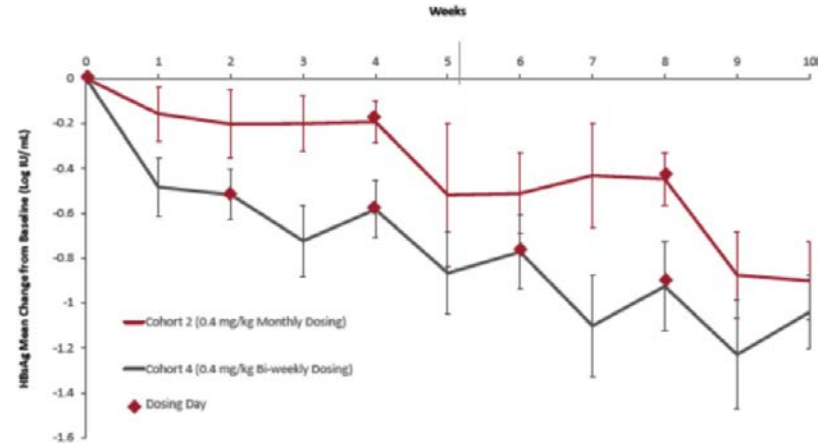
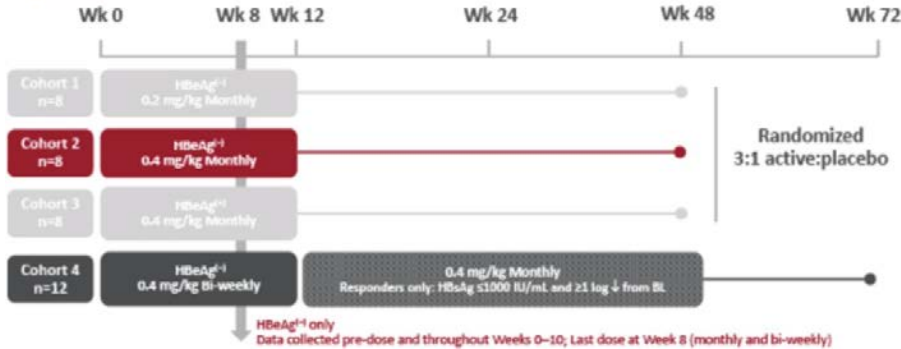


significant reductions in serum HBsAg levels, demonstrating a dose-response with repeat dosing

Nagarwal, AASLD 2017

Phase II: ARB-1467+ETV or TDF

Figure 2: ARB-1467-002 study design

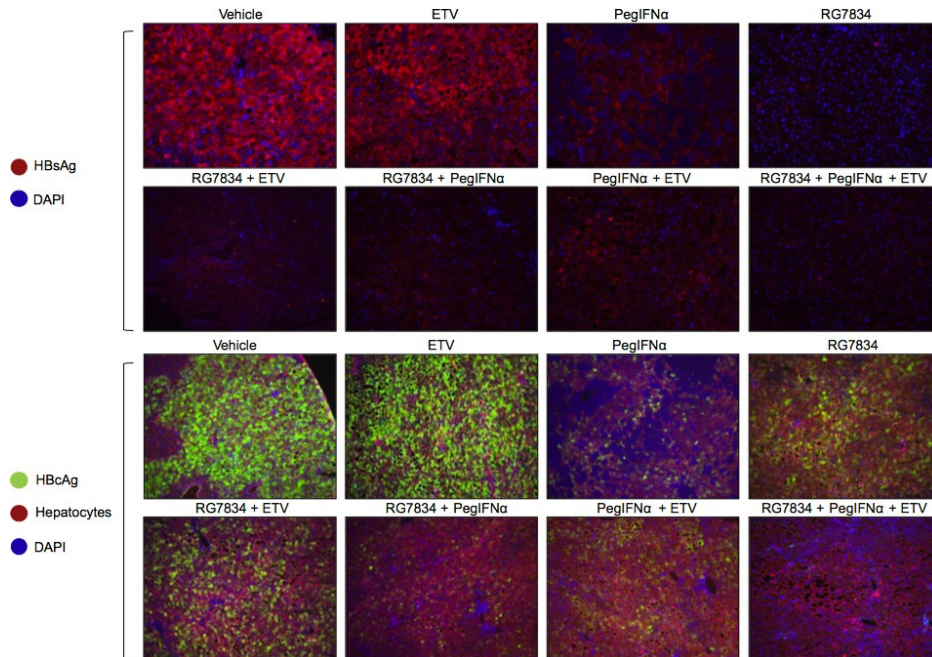
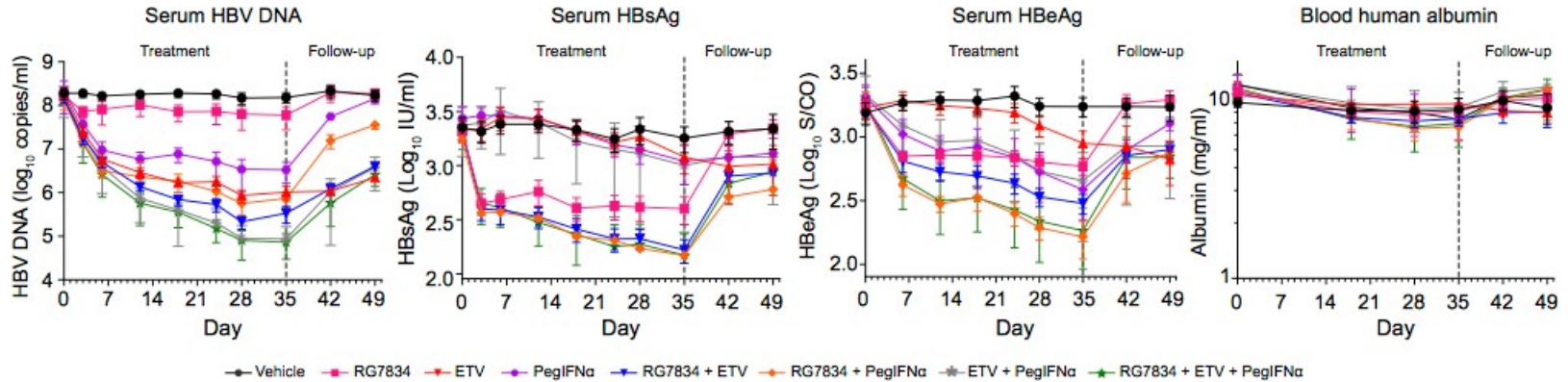


significant reductions in serum HBsAg levels, demonstrating a dose-response with repeat dosing

Nagarwal, AASLD 2017

Safety, tolerability, and pharmacokinetics of **BMS-986263/ND- L02-s0201**, a novel targeted lipid nanoparticle delivering HSP47 siRNA, in healthy participants: A randomised, placebo-controlled, double-blind, phase 1 study
B. Soule, Bristol-Myers Squibb, LBP-015, ILC 2018

Preclinical: Roche RG7834 (small molecule)



uPA/SCID mice

fast and selective reduction in HBV mRNAs

significantly reduced levels of viral proteins (including HBsAg), as well as viremia

Pros & challenges for siRNAs

Decrease of HBsAg

Possibility of immune restoration ?

Opportunity to combine with
NUCs, pegIFN and other DAAs

Combination with
immunotherapeutic approaches ?

IV infusion

Long-term safety profile

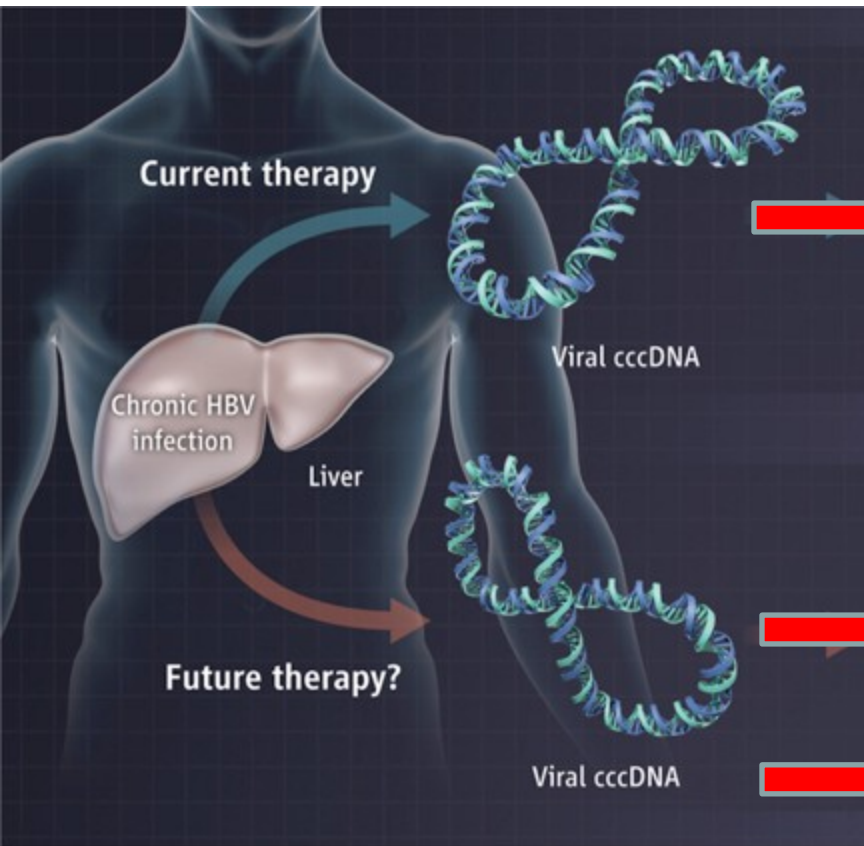
Mainly suppressive

Impact of integrated sequences

How to combine with other DAAs
to be curative ?

•As of November 2016, the NAG-MLP containing drug platform was discontinued due to animal toxicology findings, not due to safety signals in humans. New formulations are being evaluated (TRIM™ Platform)

Direct cccDNA targeting



IFNalpha /Lymphotoxin beta induced APOBEC3A/B dependent degradation; other cytokines

Lucifora et al, Science 2014; Xia et al, Gastroenterology 2015

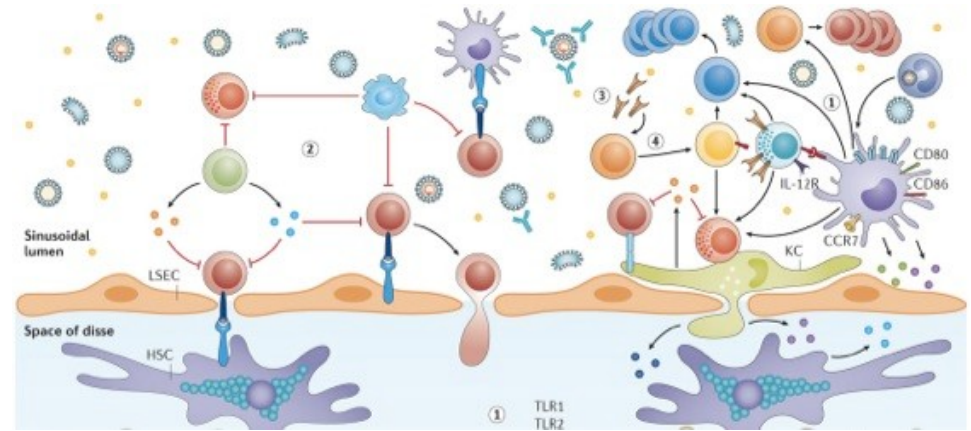
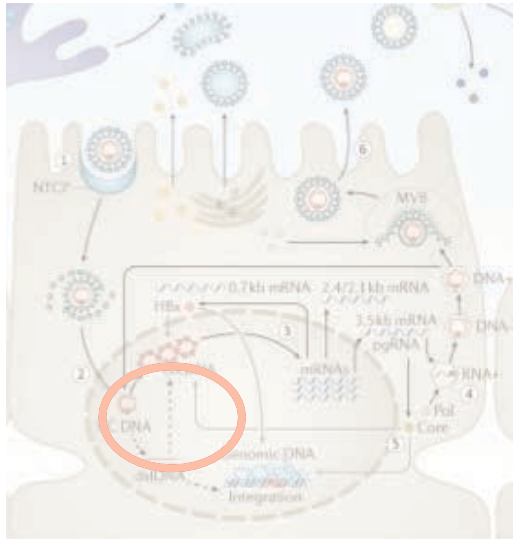
CRISPR/cas9 cleavage

Seeger et al, Mol Ther Nucleic Acids. 2014 & 2016

cccDNA silencing through virus specific mechanisms

Belloni et al, JCI 2012; Liu et al, Plos Path 2013; Tropberger et al, PNAS 2015

Barriers to eradicating HBV



cccDNA reservoir

Long t1/2

Continuous replenishment

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Integrated forms

HBV persistence

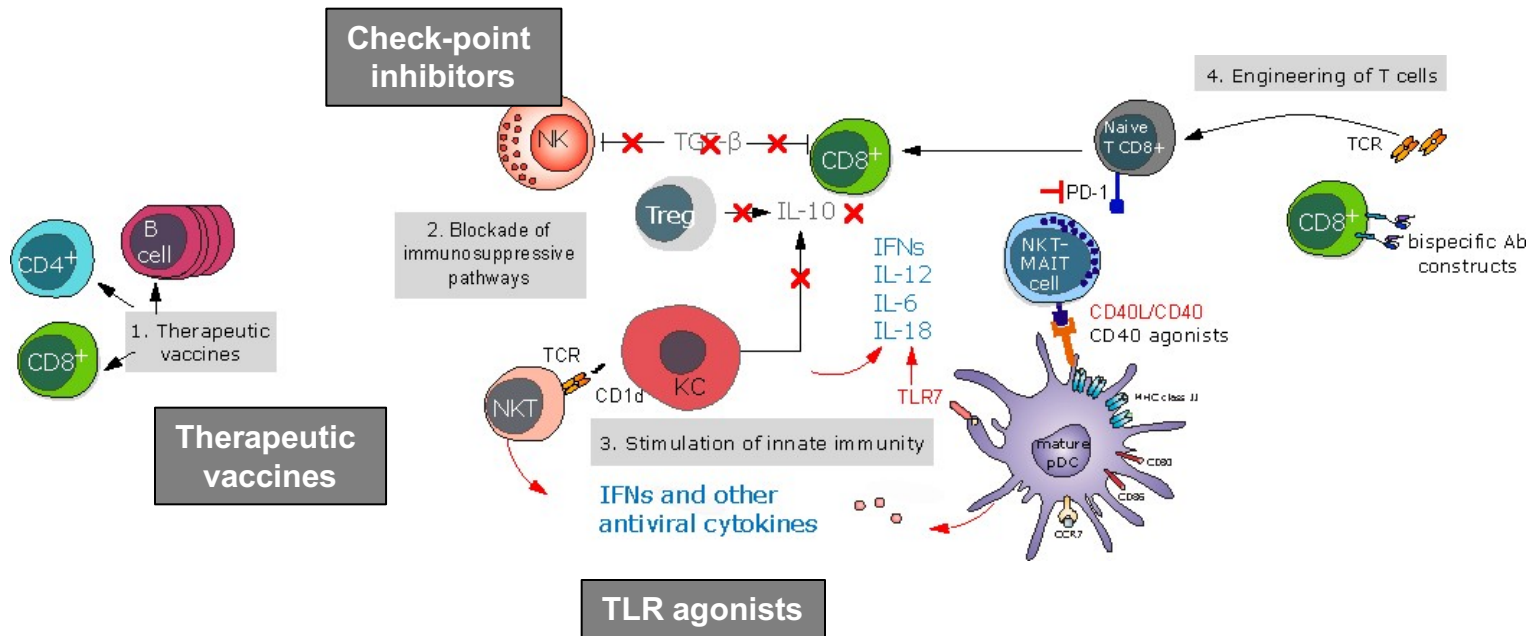
Defective CD8+ responses

Defective B cell responses

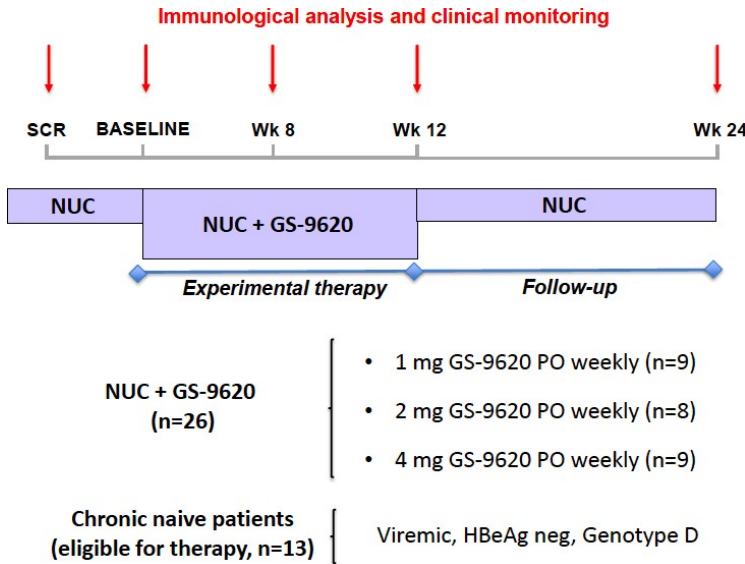
Inefficient innate response

Defective immune responses

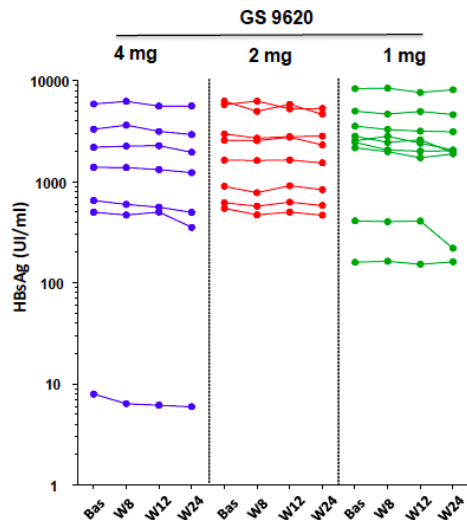
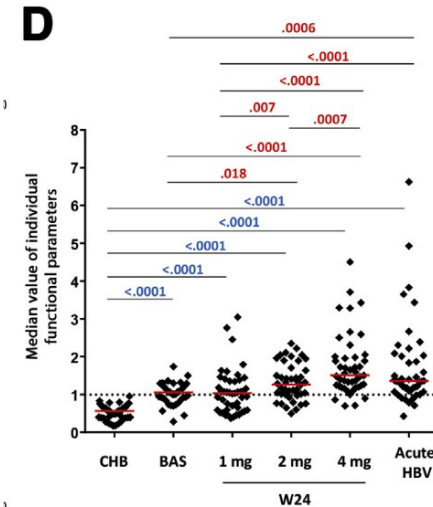
Immune Targets under investigation



TLR-7 agonist GS-9620 improves HBV-specific T and NK cell responses in NAs-treated CHB patients



T-cell Functional parameters

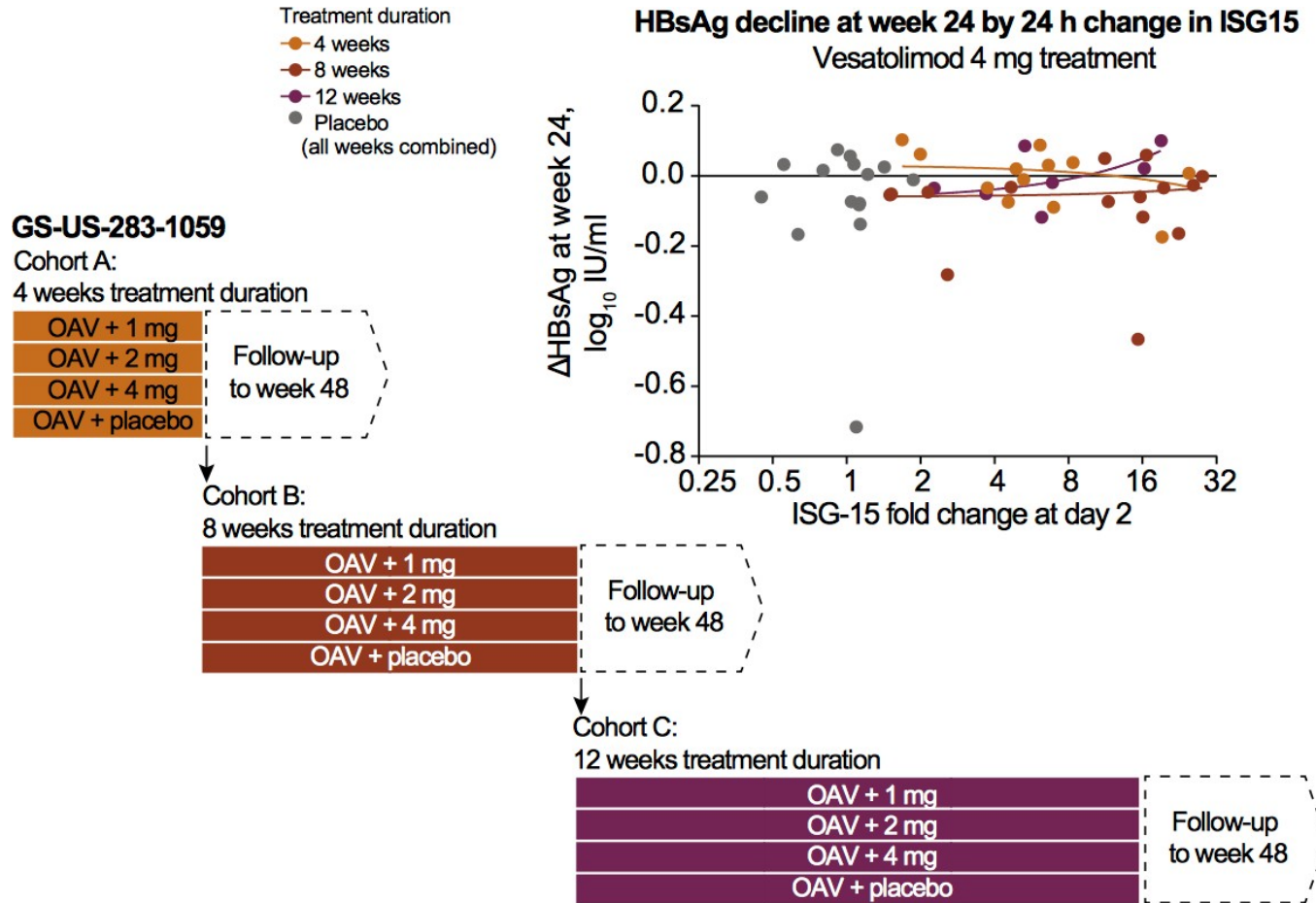


Recovery of CD8 and CD4

Recovery of NK cells (no inhibition of T cells)

No effect on HBsAg levels

Phase II: Oral TLR-7 Agonist GS-9620

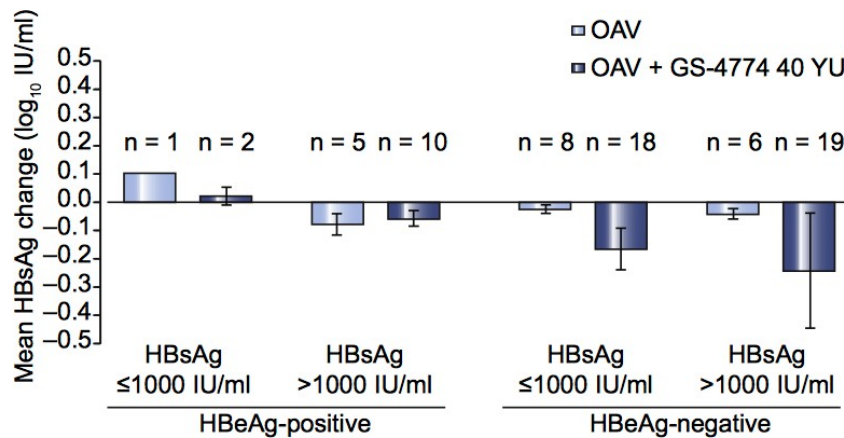
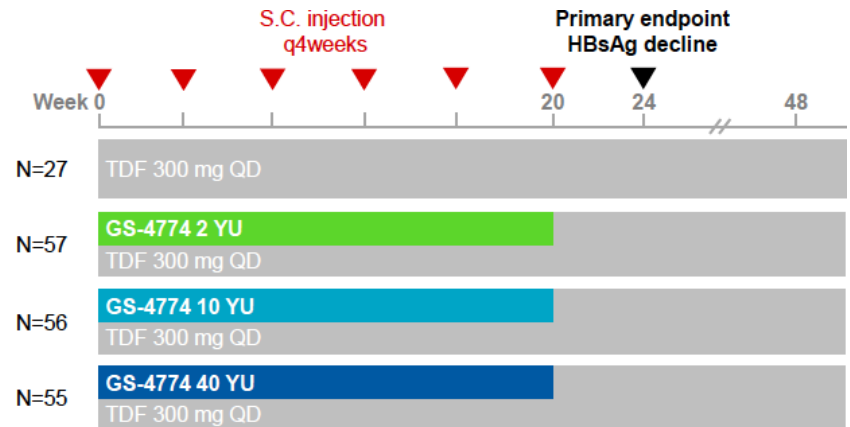
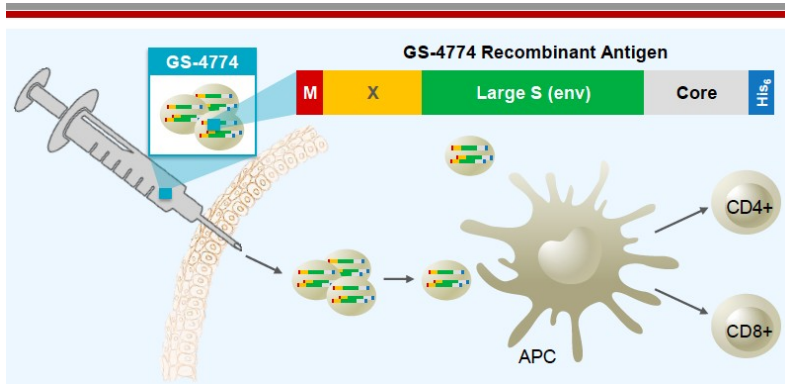


ISG15 induction was dose-dependent and consistent after repeat dosing

no patient demonstrated significant serum interferon alpha (IFNa) expression at any timepoint evaluated

No significant declines in HBsAg were observed at the primary or secondary endpoints

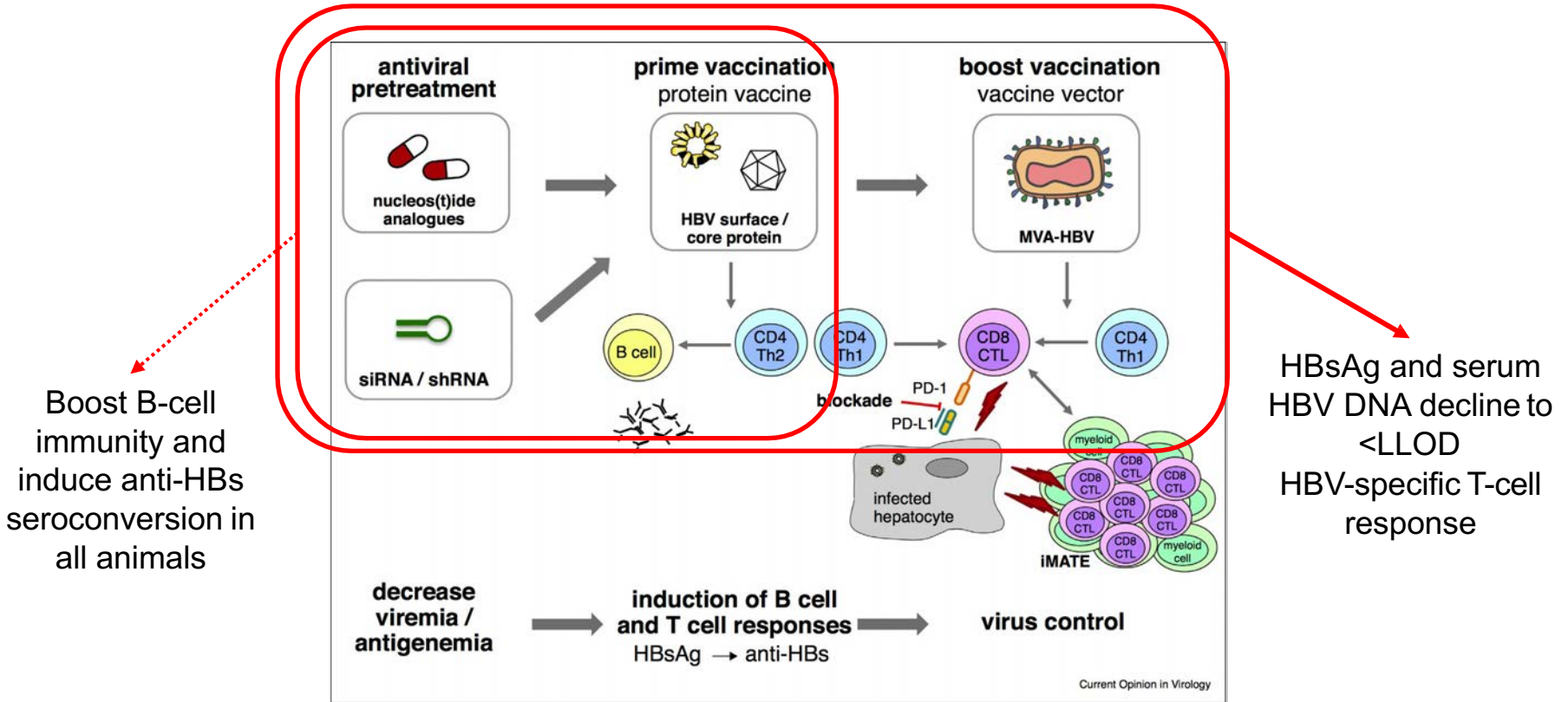
Phase II: GS-4774 therapeutic vaccine + NAs



GS-4774 was well tolerated, but did not provide significant reductions in serum HBsAg in virally suppressed patients with chronic hepatitis B

Preclinical: TherVac B strategy

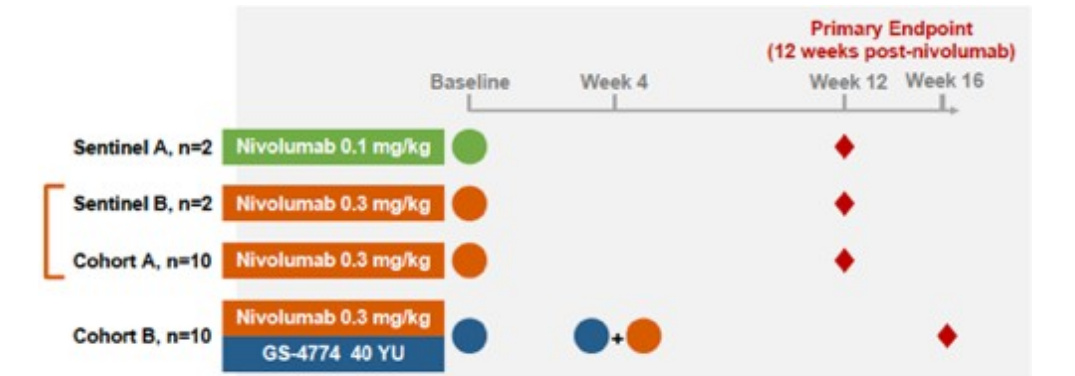
Transgenic or AAV-HBV infected mice



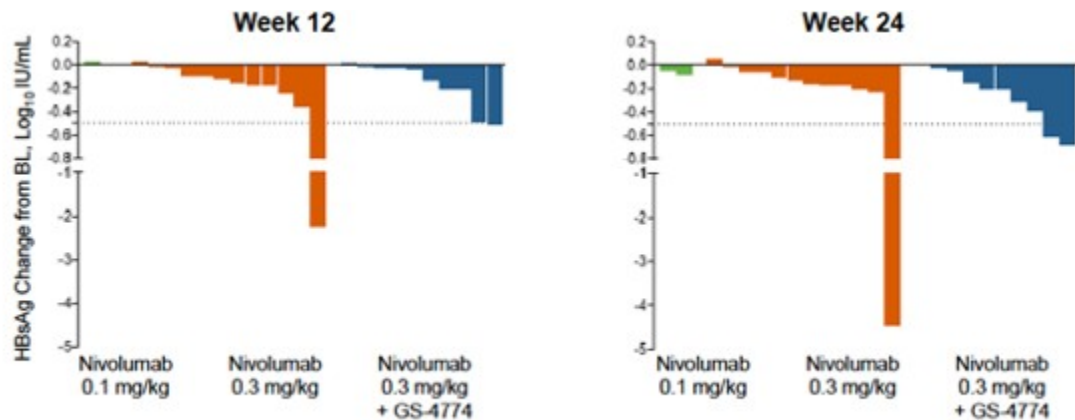
Phase I anti-PD-1 with or without GS-4774 in CHB patients

PD-1 blockade enhances HBV-specific T cell response

(Fiscaro, *Gastroenterology* 2010; Park, *Gastroenterology* 2016)



◆ Virally-suppressed, HBeAg negative CHB patients (single center New Zealand)



◆ 2/22 (9%) at Week 12 and 3/22 (14%) at Week 24 with a >0.5 log₁₀ reduction in HBsAg

Pros & challenges for immune-modulators



Induction of ISGs

Restoration of adaptive immunity

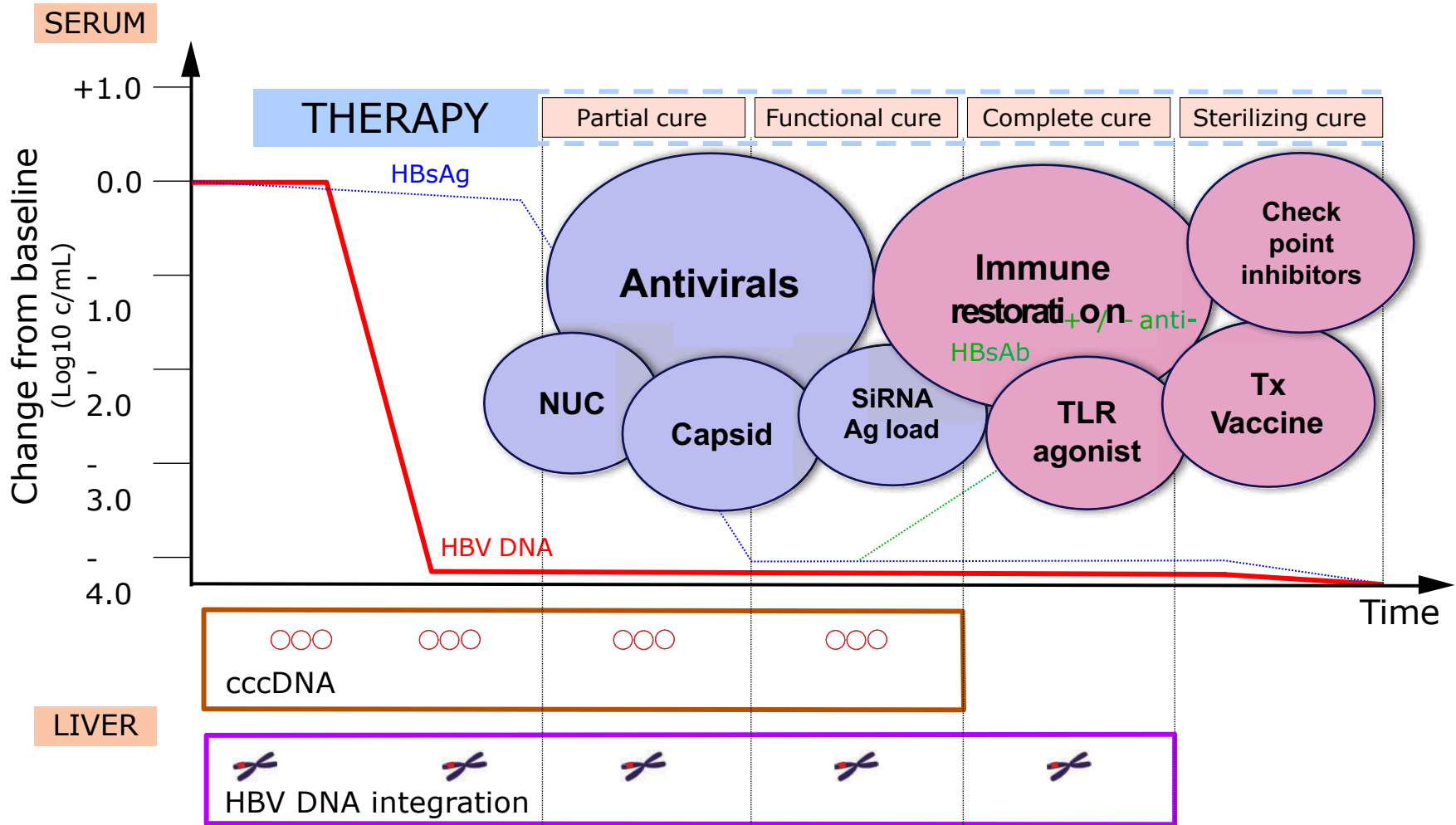
Combination with other DAAs or other immunotherapeutics

Not effective in humans (vs animal models)

Side effects: potential for cytokine storm/autoimmunity

Hepatitis flares

Conclusions



Combination therapies required
Direct cccDNA targeting remains a priority

