Intrahepatic virology for which you need core biopsies

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Disclosures

Sanofi provided funding to JHU to study HBV using scLCM

The Burden of Viral Hepatitis

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Plasma measurements do not fully uncover intrahepatic replication

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Plasma measurements do not fully uncover intrahepatic replication

How can we translate viral dynamics to a more tangible understanding of replication in an organ?

How do plasma quantities relate to the intrahepatic viral burden?





TIME

Hypothesis: plasma HCV RNA levels reflect the number of infected hepatocytes, and thus the time required for turnover of those hepatocytes during treatment

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SINGLE CELL LASER CAPTURE MICRODISSECTION (scLCM)



Graw et al., *Gastroenterology,* 2013 Graw et al., *PLoS Comp Bio,* 2014 Balagopal et al., *JID,* 2020

Viral Landscape/ Viroscape



Kandathil et al., *Gastroenterology*, 2013 Graw et al., *PLoS Comp Bio*, 2014 Balagopal et al., *JID*, 2020

Viral Landscape/ Viroscape



Intrahepatic burden of HCV before and during direct-acting antivirals



J Infect Dis, Volume 222, Issue 4, 15 August 2020, Pages 601–610, https://doi.org/10.1093/infdis/jiaa126

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Can we apply this strategy to Hepatitis B?

scLCM HBV Team

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HBV replication cycle



HBV replication cycle



HBV molecular targets



Droplet digital PCR (ddPCR)

B. Generate droplets



- 20,000 droplets with individual PCR reactions
- Fraction of positive droplets analyzed using Poisson statistics to determine concentration in original sample
 - Positive control: 7SL
 - Negative control: PEN membrane
 - Previously published primers

Laras et al. Hepatology. 2006 Sep;44(3):694-702. Werle-Lapostolle et al. Gastroenterology. 2004 Jun;126(7):1750-8 Mu et al. Biotechnol Lett. 2015 Oct;37(10):2063-73



Total HBV DNA – LLOD 2-3 cp/cell cccDNA – LLOD 2-3 cp/cell pgRNA – LLOD 5-6 cp/cell

Total intracellular hepatitis B virus (HBV) DNA in five HIV/HBV coinfected persons receiving dually-active antiretroviral therapy



J Infect Dis, Volume 221, Issue 9, 1 May 2020, Pages 1462–1469, https://doi.org/10.1093/infdis/jiz607



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Can we use these tools to characterize HBV longitudinally?

Participant characteristics

	HB6	HB2	HB7	HB3	HB4
Age, yrs	53	46	47	28	51
CD4+ T cell count, cells/ul	655	153	299	390	399
HIV RNA (cp/ml)	<20	241-358	UD	54	UD
HBV DNA (log ₁₀ lU/ml) at first biopsy	8.48 (~2 weeks prior to biopsy)	8.56 (~2 weeks prior to biopsy)	4.15 (~3 weeks prior to biopsy)	4.55 – 5.66 (~6 months prior to biopsy)	1.60
HBV DNA (log ₁₀ IU/ml) at second biopsy	1.63 (~2 weeks prior to biopsy)	UD (~2 weeks prior to biopsy)	2.89 (~3 weeks prior to biopsy)	2.93 (~2 weeks prior to biopsy)	UD (~3 weeks prior to biopsy)
Antiretroviral therapy (ART) (HBV-active nucleos(t)ides are in bold)	TDF/FTC /DTG/RPV/ DRV/r	ABC/DTG/DRVr/ ETV	TDF/FTC/ATV/r	TDF/FTC/ATV/r	TDF/FTC/DRV/r/RAL
Duration of HBV-active ART	2 weeks	Stopped TDF 11 mos before bx	3.5 years but intermittent compliance	4 years but intermittent compliance. Restarted ART 7 mos before bx	7 years (adherent ~1 year)
Interval between biopsies, yrs	3.6	3.6	3.7	2.7	3.6

All participants were male, African-American, and HBeAg+. UD – undetectable; TDF – tenofovir disoproxil fumarate; FTC – emtricitabine; DTG – dolutegravir; RPV – rilpivirine; ABC – abacavir; DRV/r – darunavir boosted with ritonavir; ARV/r – atazanavir boosted with ritonavir; RAL - raltegravir

Changes in the viroscape with time

HB2 Biopsy 1









Change in proportion of infected hepatocytes between biopsies



Years of treatment with NUCs

Balagopal, JCI Insight, 2020 (accepted)

Change in proportion of infected hepatocytes between biopsies



Years of treatment with NUCs

Balagopal, JCI Insight, 2020 (accepted)

Transcription normalized to cccDNA decreases with NUCs



cccDNA stable between biopsies



Changes in the viroscape with time





HB2 Biopsy 2

Changes in the viroscape with time



HBV replication cycle



Viroscapes and Immunohistochemistry show similar findings of diminished HBV gene expression



Viroscapes and Immunohistochemistry show similar findings of diminished HBV gene expression



Summary

- Hepatocytes remain infected with long-term treatment
- There is heterogeneous HBV infection and transcription, especially during treatment
- Transcriptionally regulation of HBV during NUCs
 - Proportion increases with treatment duration
 - Possible reservoir for reactivation
 - Difficult to eliminate with immunotherapy
 - Mechanism unclear
- Liver biopsies and in situ analysis are an important approach for understanding the HBV lifecycle
 - Especially during therapy (NUCs or emerging therapy)

Thank you

STUDY Participants STUDY Coordinators



- Center for Viral Hepatitis Research (JHU)
- Chloe L. Thio
- Mark S. Sulkowski
- David L. Thomas
- Richard Sterling
- Abraham J. Kandathil
- John Hwang
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