



Combination Therapy for Curing HBV

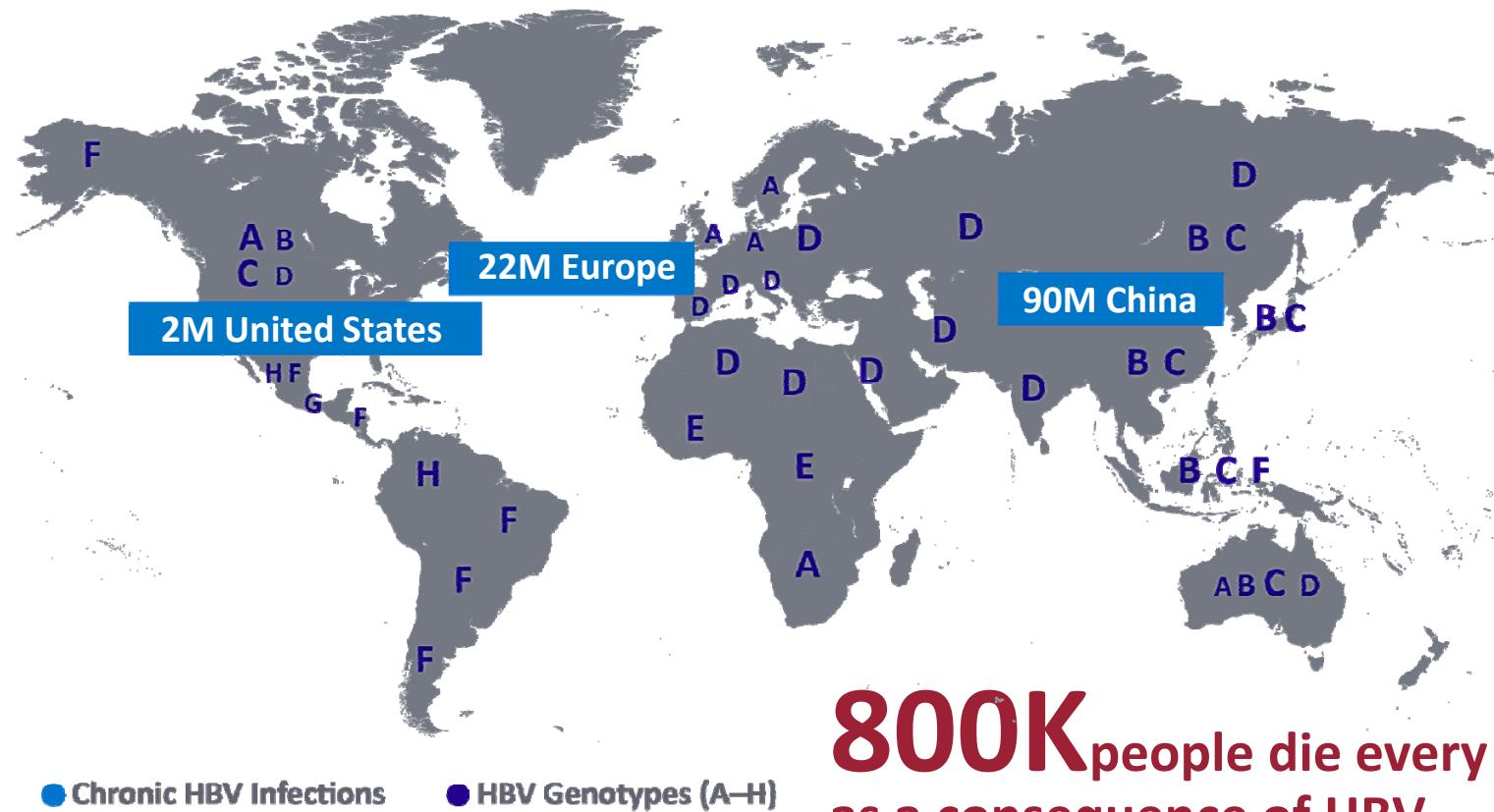
Michael J Sofia | Chief Scientific Officer | June 1, 2016

GTC Bio 5th Antiviral Research and Development Conference, San Diego, CA

NASDAQ: ABUS www.arbutusbio.com

Chronic HBV –Global Unmet Medical Need

350M people chronically infected with HBV

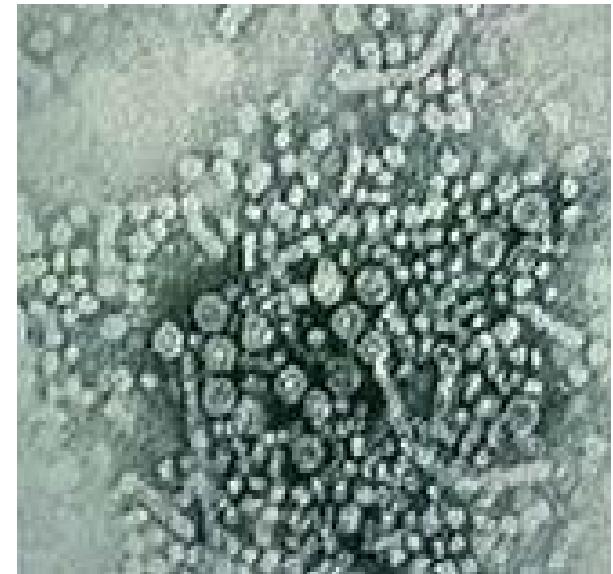


800K people die every year
as a consequence of HBV

- Lozano R, Naghavi M, Foreman K et al. The Lancet 2012; 380: 2095-128
- World Health Organization: Fact Sheet No. 204. Hepatitis B, revised, August 2008. Geneva: WHO. www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs204/en/index.html

Hepatitis B Virus (HBV)

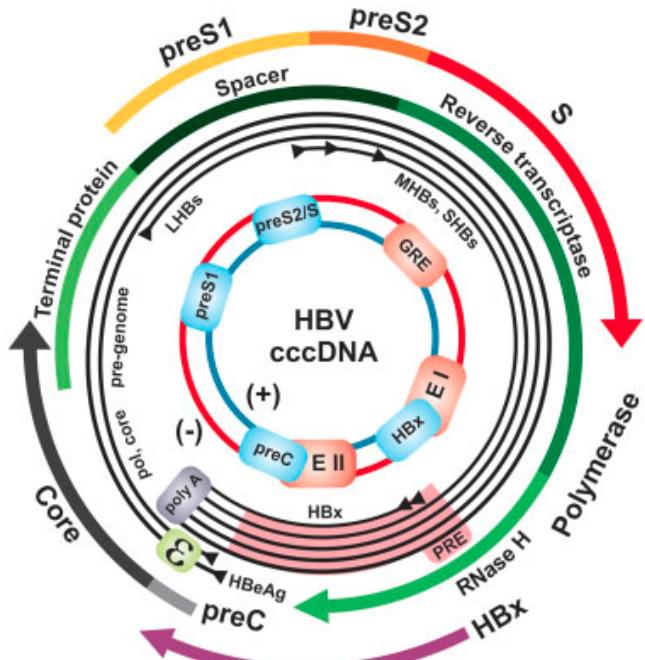
- *Hepadnaviridae* member that primarily infects liver cells
- DNA virus
- 10^{11} virions produced per day
- 100 times more infective than HIV
- Found in blood and body fluids
- Viral reservoir: cccDNA in nucleus of hepatocytes
- Small segments of viral DNA do integrate
- Infection is not cytopathic
- Outcome of infection and severity of associated liver disease are determined by nature and magnitude of host immune response



Ott et al. J Pediatr Health Care. 1999;13(5):211-216.
Ribeiro, et al. Microbes and Infection. 2002;4:829-835.
MMWR. 2003;52:1-33.

The Hepatitis B Virus

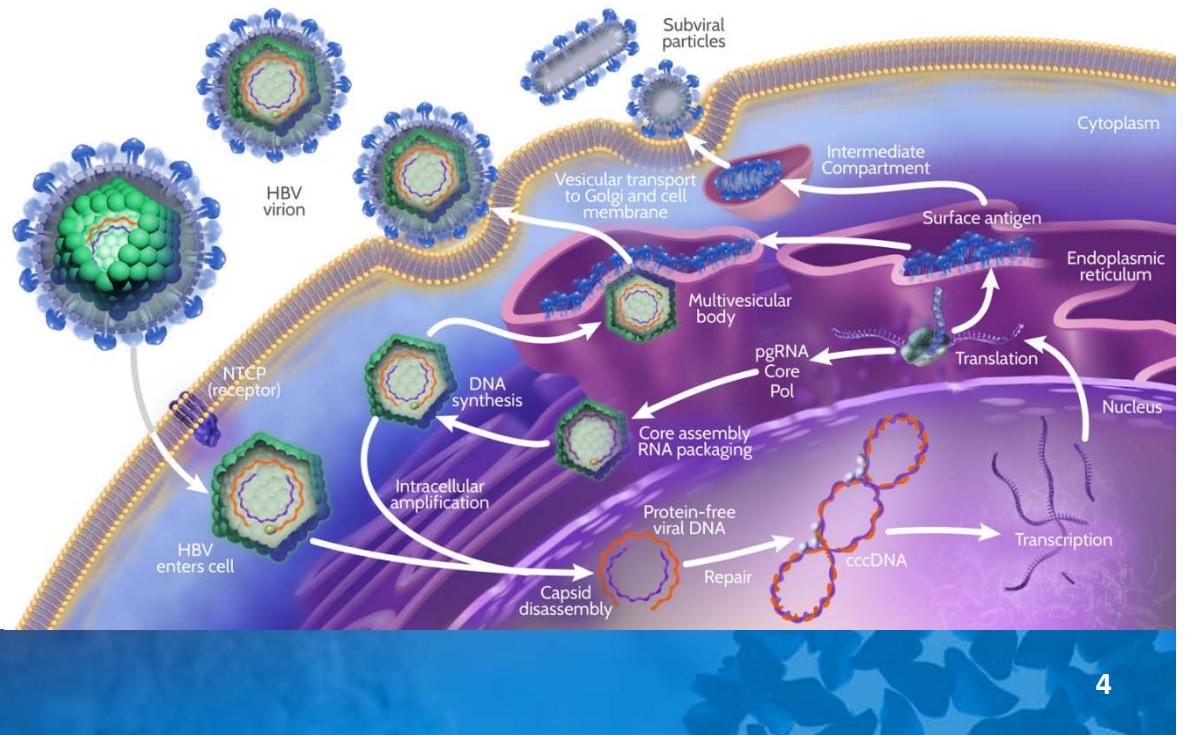
Genome Structure of HBV



- 4 Promoter elements
- 2 enhancer elements
- 10 transcription start sites

5 mRNAs:

- Pregenomic/core/pol (3.5 kb)
- Precore (3.5 kb)
- PreS1 (2.4 kb)
- PreS2/S (2.1 kb)
- X (0.7 kb)



Glebe, D., et al, Sem. Liver Dis, 33, 2013, 103

Relative Efficacy of Approved HBV Therapies

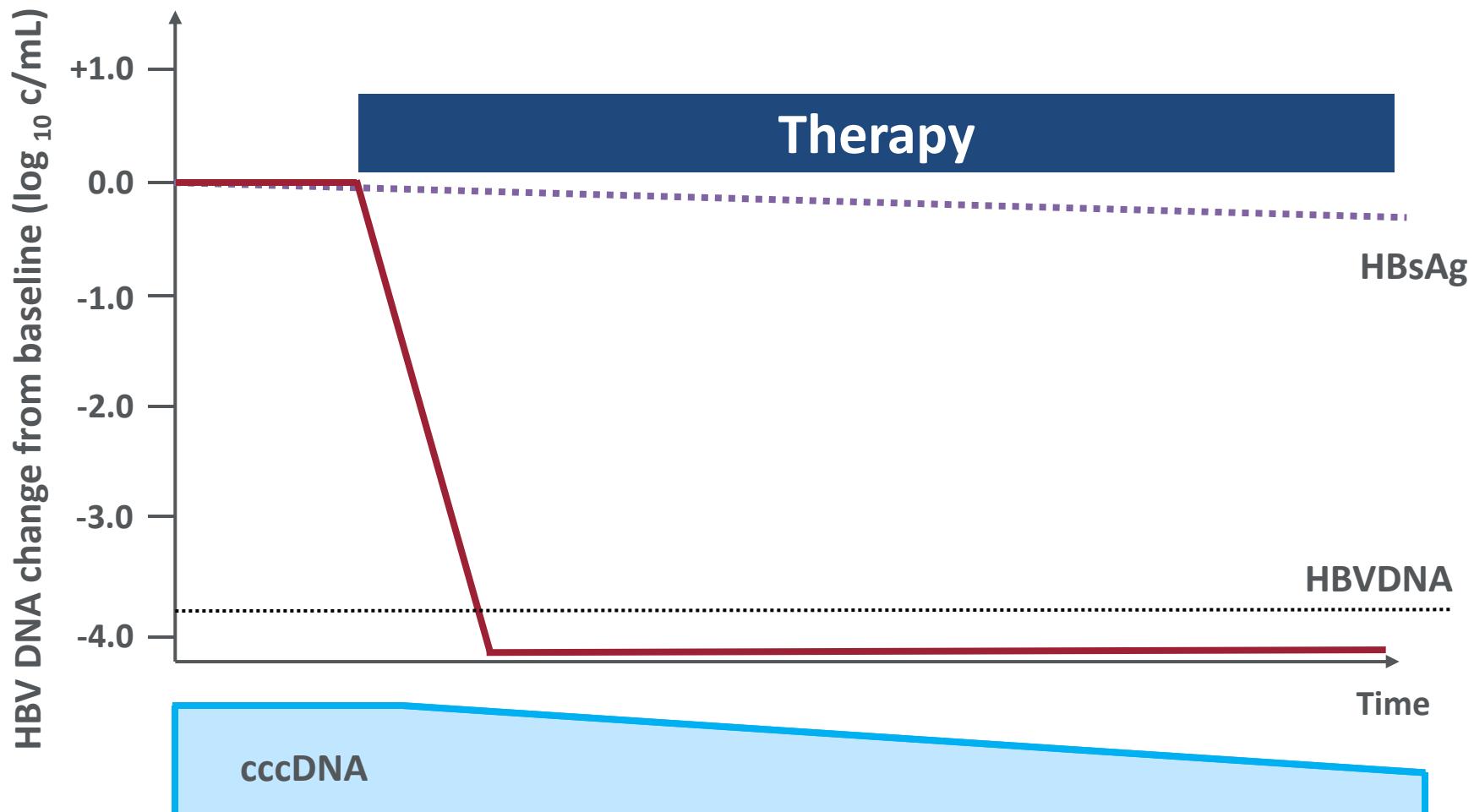
	Entecavir ^{1,2}	Tenofovir ³	PEG-IFN α-2a ^{4,5}
HBeAg positive	n = 354	n = 176	n = 271
HBV DNA undetectable	67%	76%	25% ^a
HBeAg seroconversion	21%	21%	27%
ALT normalisation	68%	68%	39%
HBsAg loss	2%	3.2%	2.9% ^b
HBeAg negative	n = 325	n = 250	n = 177
HBV DNA undetectable	90%	93%	63% ^a
ALT normalisation	78%	76%	38%
HBsAg loss	0.3%	0%	0.6% ^b

Results at 48 weeks

^a HBV DNA < 400 copies/mL; ^b At 72 weeks

1. Chang T-T, et al. N Engl J Med 2006;354:1001–10.
2. Lai C-L, et al. N Engl J Med 2006;354:1011–20.
3. Marcellin P, et al. N Engl J Med 2008;359:2442–55.
4. Lau GKK, et al. N Engl J Med 2005;352:2682–95.
5. Marcellin P, et al. N Engl J Med 2004;351:1206–17.

Viral Suppression Requires Long-term Therapy



Werle et al, Gastroenterology 2004

Combination Therapy

Path to a Cure with a Finite Duration of Treatment

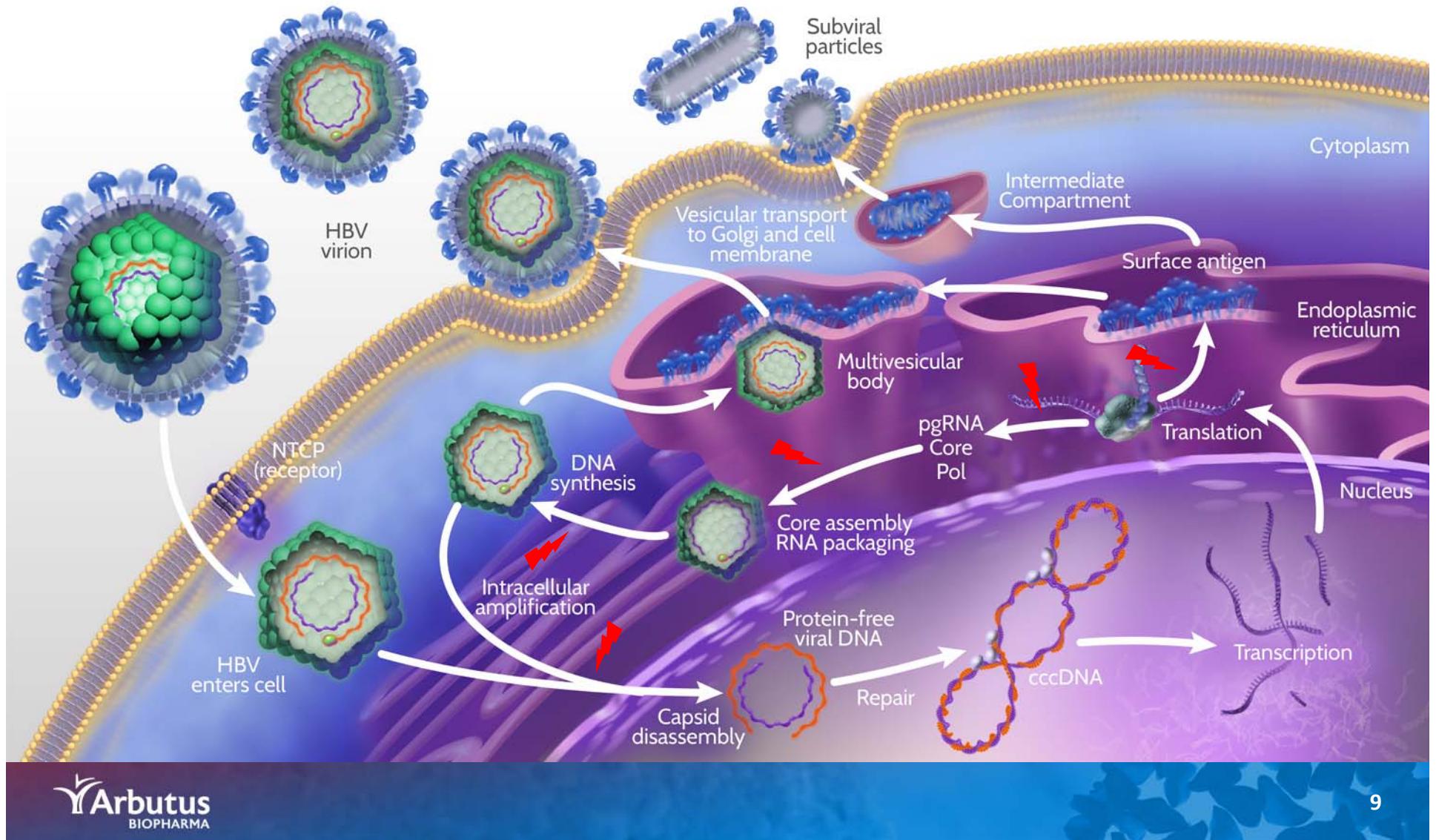
- Generally accepted that blocking a single target will not be sufficient to deliver a cure
- As in HCV and HIV combinations of drugs with different MOA will be the solution
- Which combination will deliver the ultimate “cure” is yet to be determined?
- Can a significant reduction in treatment duration be achieved using drug combinations?

A Strategy for Delivering an HBV Cure

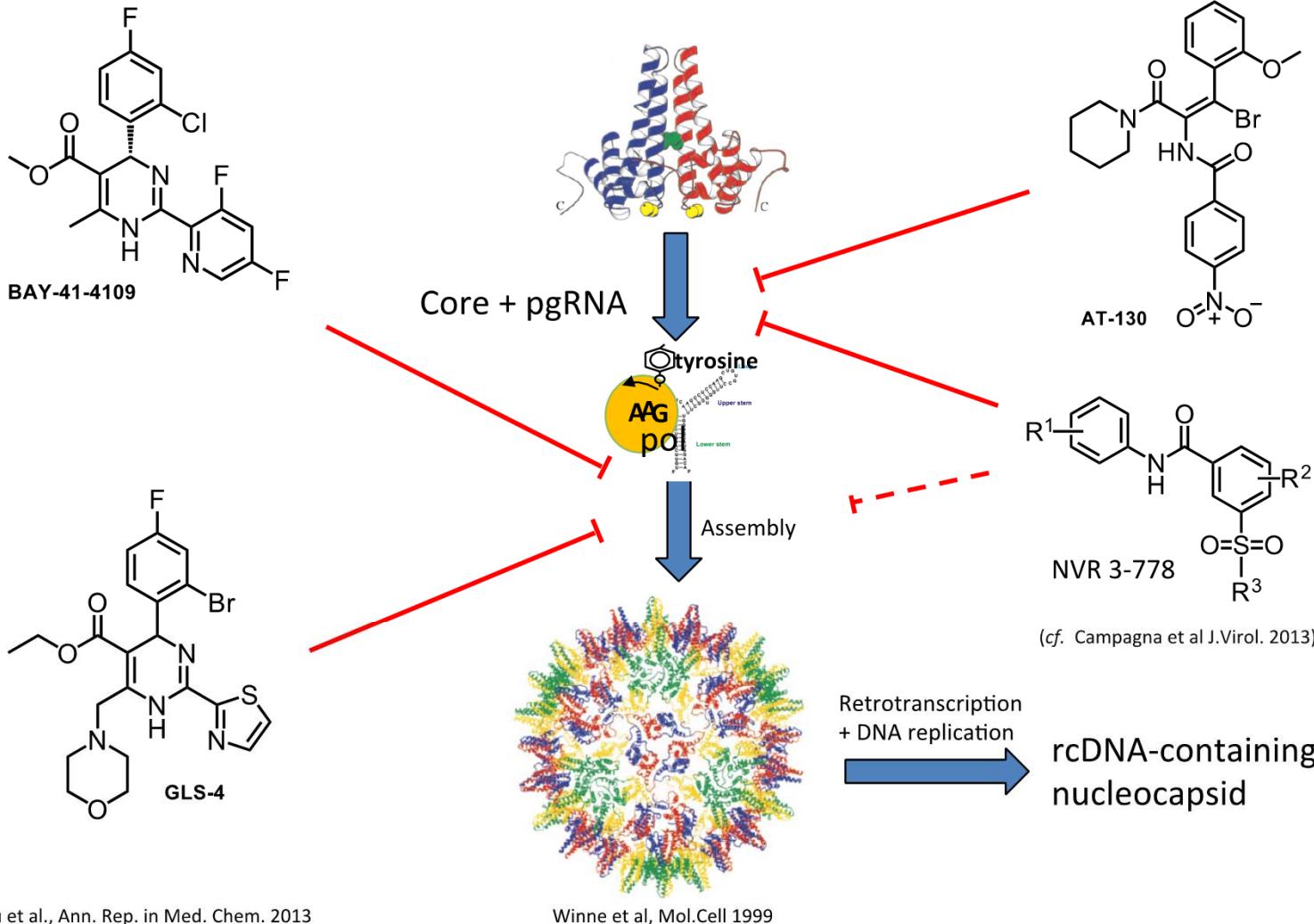
3 Characteristics of a Curative Regimen:

- 1. Rapidly and sustainably drive viral load down to undetectable levels**
 - Cripple the virus
 - Reduce viral DNA pools
 - Reduce impact on immune suppression
- 2. Reactivate the host immune response**
 - Release immune tolerance
- 3. Shrink and eventually clear cccDNA pools**
 - Stop replenishment of nuclear cccDNA pools
 - Dramatically reduce or stop production of new immune inhibitory viral proteins and genomic materials

Combination Studies

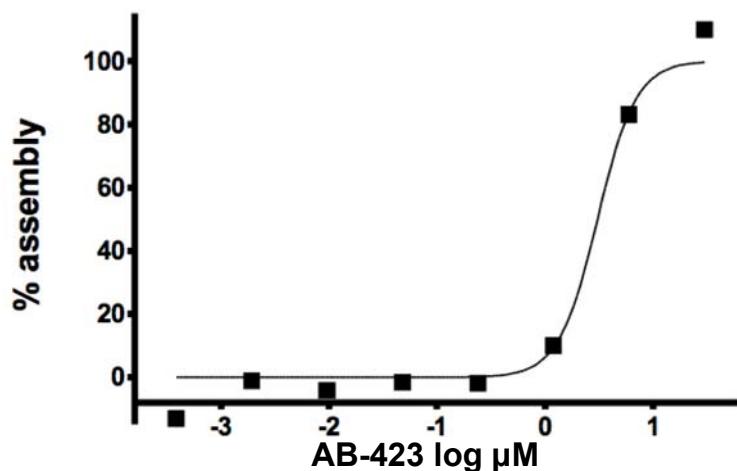


Inhibition of HBV capsid assembly and pgRNA encapsidation are well validated targets



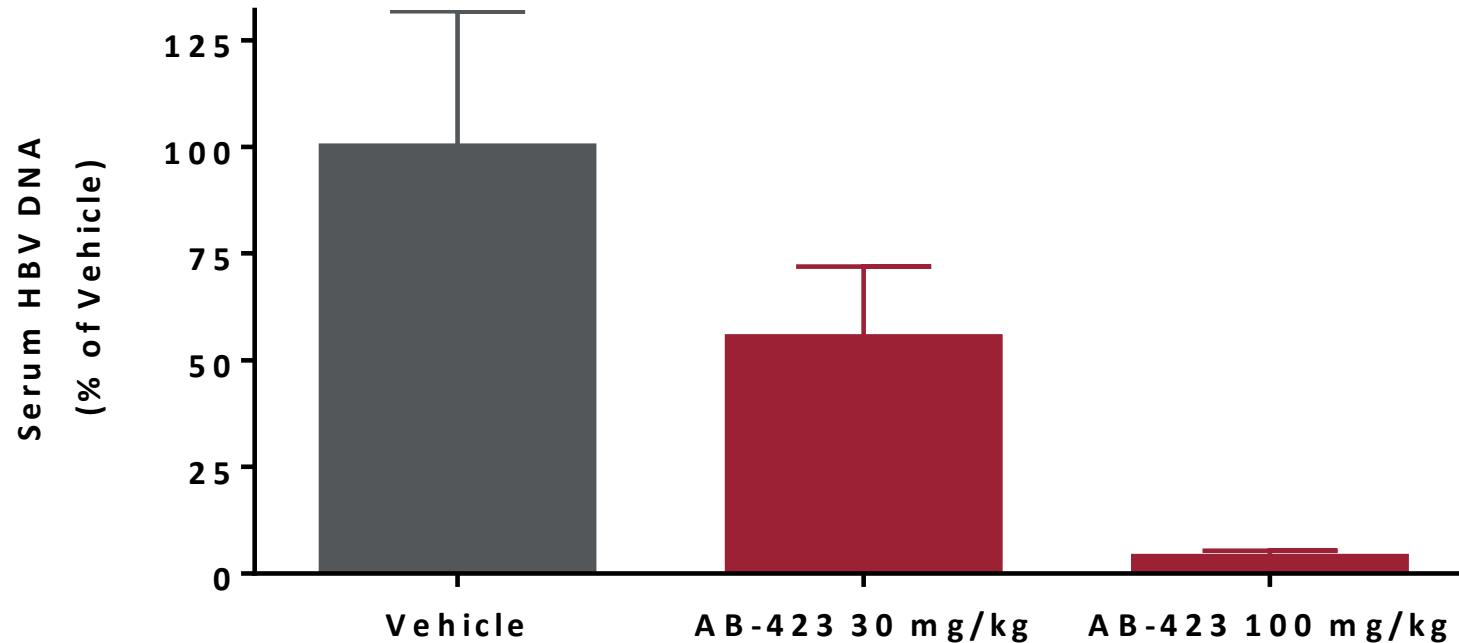
AB-423 is a potent inhibitor of HBV replication *in vitro*

Potency	EC ₅₀	EC ₉₀	CC ₅₀	Endpoint
DESHAe82 (μM)	0.25	1.17	>10	eAg/ELISA
AML12-HBV10 (μM)	0.15	ND	>10	rcDNA/Dot Blot
AML12-HBV10 (μM)	0.28	1.96	>10	rcDNA/bDNA
HepDE19 (μM)	0.34	0.63	>10	rcDNA/bDNA



AB-423 misdirects capsid assembly in a biochemical assay. In a biochemical capsid assembly assay, AB-423 misdirects capsid assembly with an IC₅₀ value of 3 μM .

AB-423 Shows Potent *In Vivo* Antiviral Activity in a Mouse Model of HBV Infection.



NOD.CB17-*Prkdc*^{scid/J} mice express HBV from a 1.3-fold overlength copy of a genotype D genome that had been administered to the liver *via* hydrodynamic injection (HDI) of plasmid pHBV1.3 (Guidotti 1995). Subsequently, the animals were given oral doses of vehicle or AB-423 twice a day for 7 days. On Day 7, serum HBV DNA was measured by QPCR and individual animal changes calculated against pre-dose values on Day 0. Data shown as mean ± SEM (n=5-6).

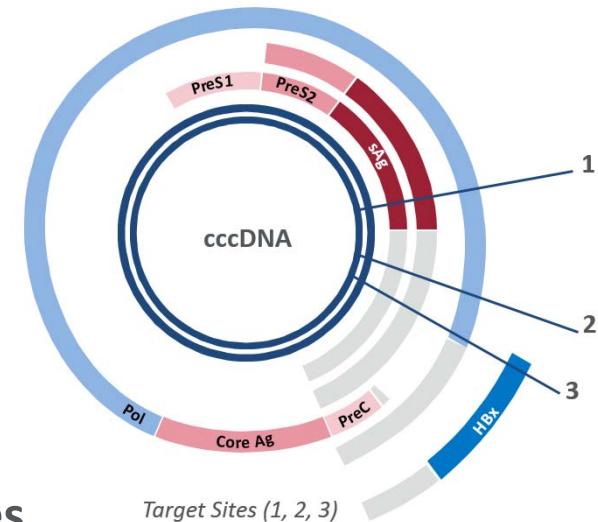
ARB-1467 (RNAi 1.0): Targets Multiple HBV Genomic Sites

- Primary viral target is HBsAg

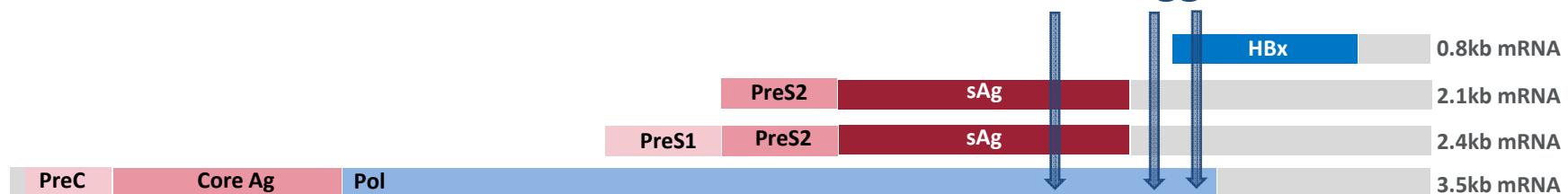
- Target sites are regions of high conservation in HBV viral genomes

- Advantages of the **3-trigger combo:**

- Increased potency
- Coverage extension to 99.8% of HBV genotypes
- Targets all HBV transcripts and prevents production of all antigens
- 1 trigger directly targets the sAg coding region



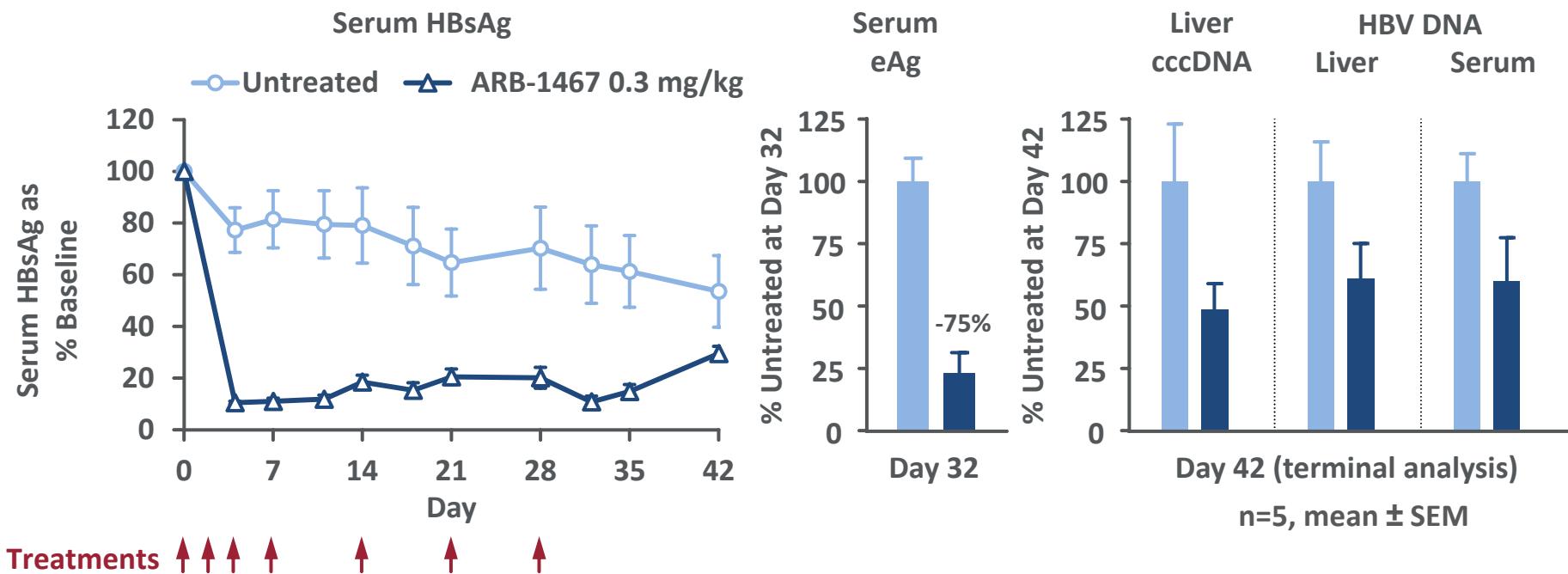
ABUS Triggers



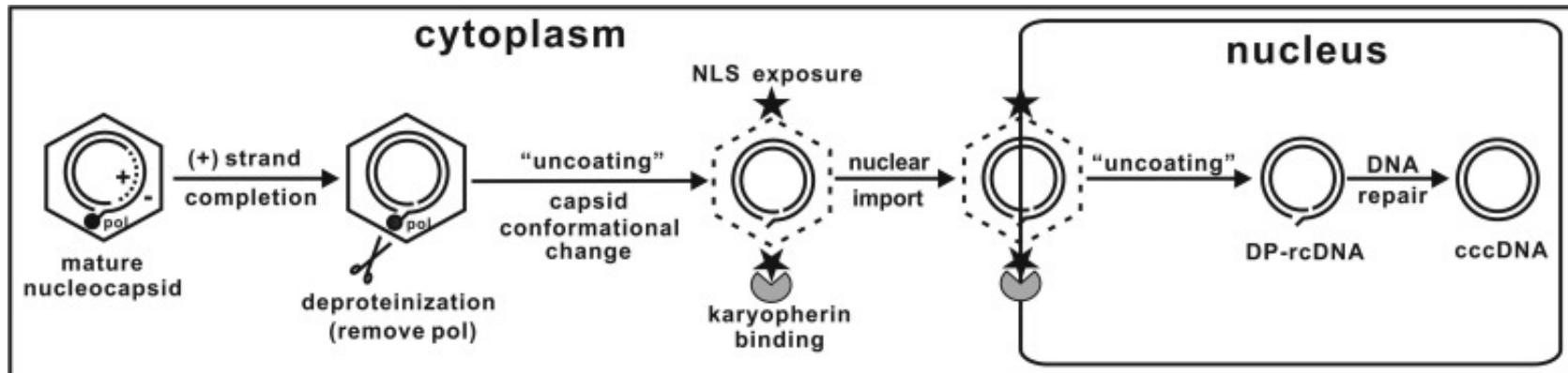
ARB-1467 Reduction in Multiple HBV Markers

Chimeric Mouse Model

- Strong inhibition of HBsAg and HBeAg
- Viral DNA and cccDNA are reduced by ARB-1467



cccDNA Formation Inhibition: ARB-199



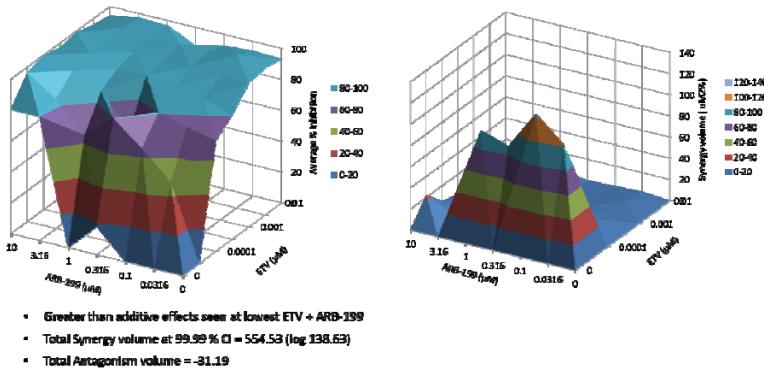
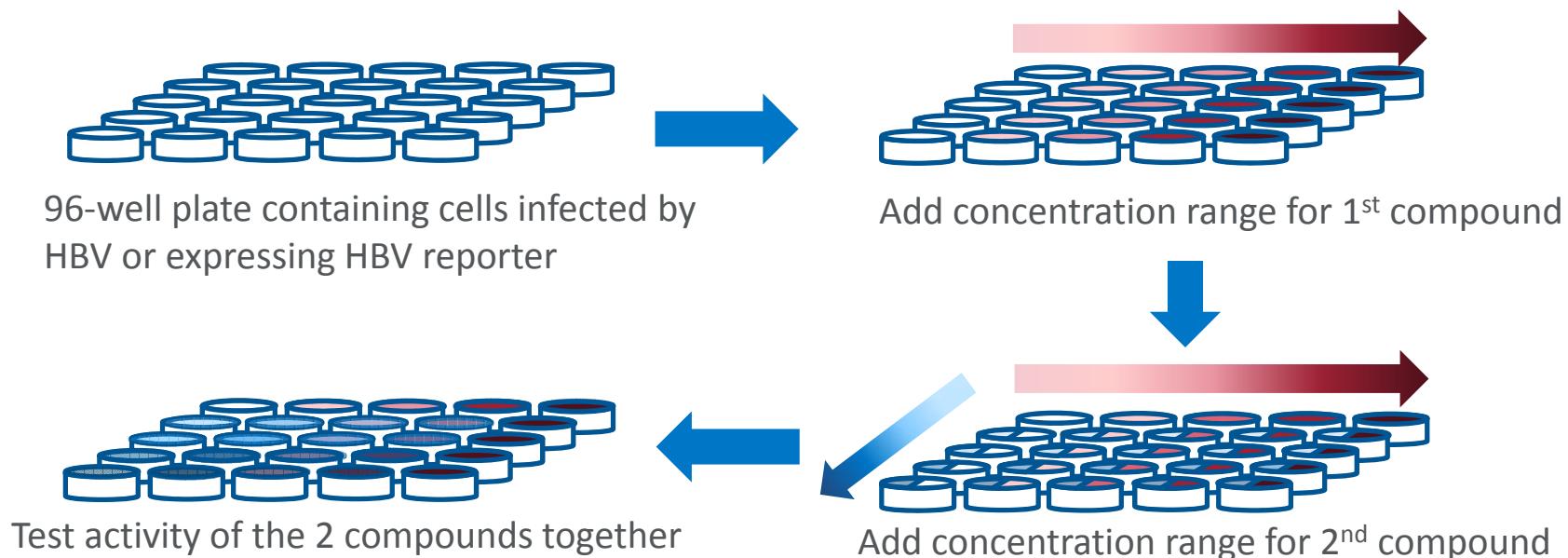
Reproduced from (2): Ju-Tao Guo, Haitao Guo, Metabolism and function of hepatitis B virus cccDNA: Implications for the development of cccDNA-targeting antiviral therapeutics. Antiviral Research, Volume 122, 2015, 91–100

- The process of cccDNA formation, establishment and expression offers several points of potential interdiction
- These steps are crucial to the replenishment and maintenance of the cccDNA pool in the infected liver.

ARB Compound	Targeted stage of the HBV life cycle	Potency (EC ₅₀ , µM)	Cytotoxicity (CC ₅₀ , µM)
ARB-199	cccDNA formation	0.843	>50

In Vitro Studies

Evaluation of the Effect of 2 compounds on HBV

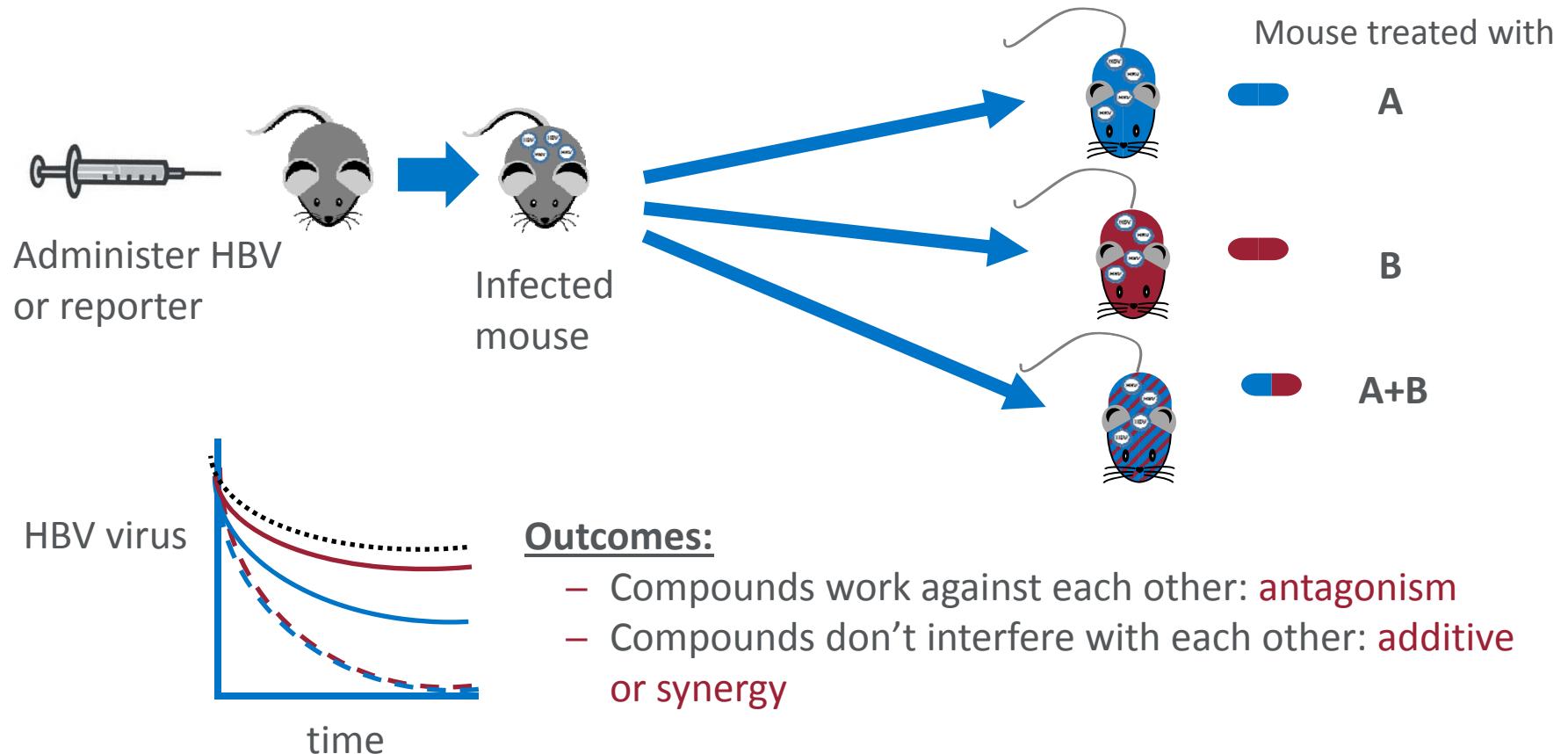


Outcomes:

- Compounds work against each other: **Antagonism**
- Compounds don't interfere with each other: **Additive**
- Compounds enhance each other: **Synergy**

In Vivo Studies

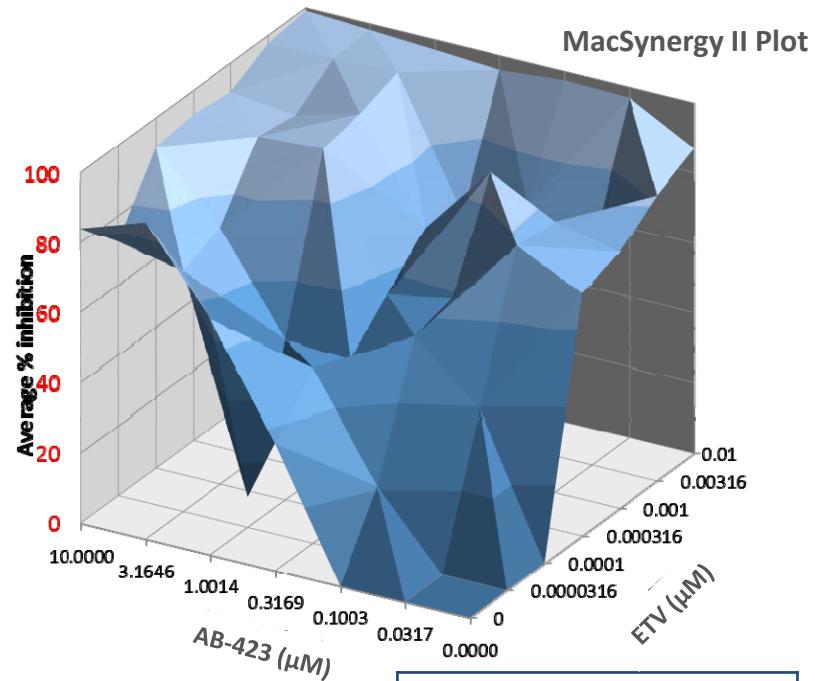
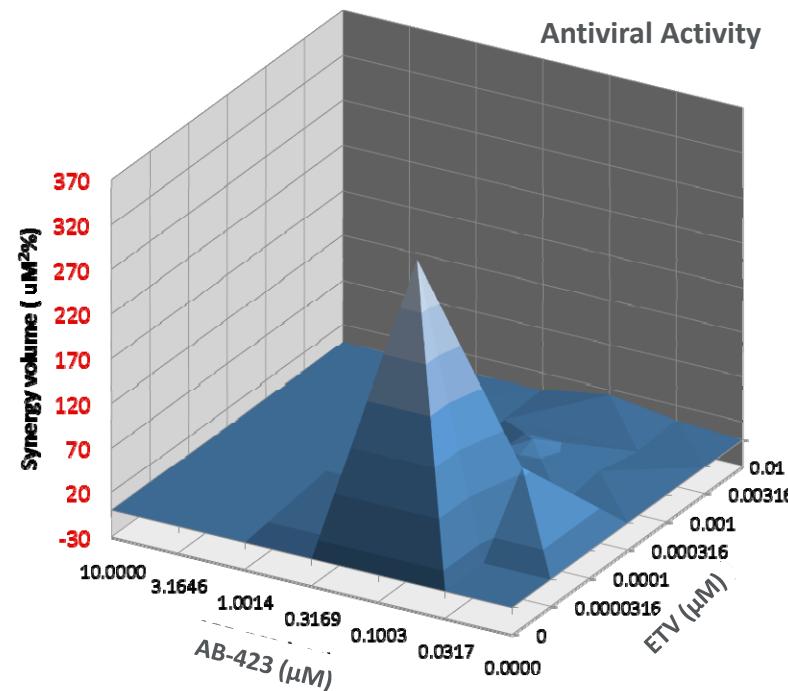
Evaluation of the Effect of 2 compounds on HBV



Note: Fewer test conditions can be examined in animals than in cell culture

In Vitro Combination Studies

Capsid Assembly Inhibitor AB-423 with Entecavir (ETV)



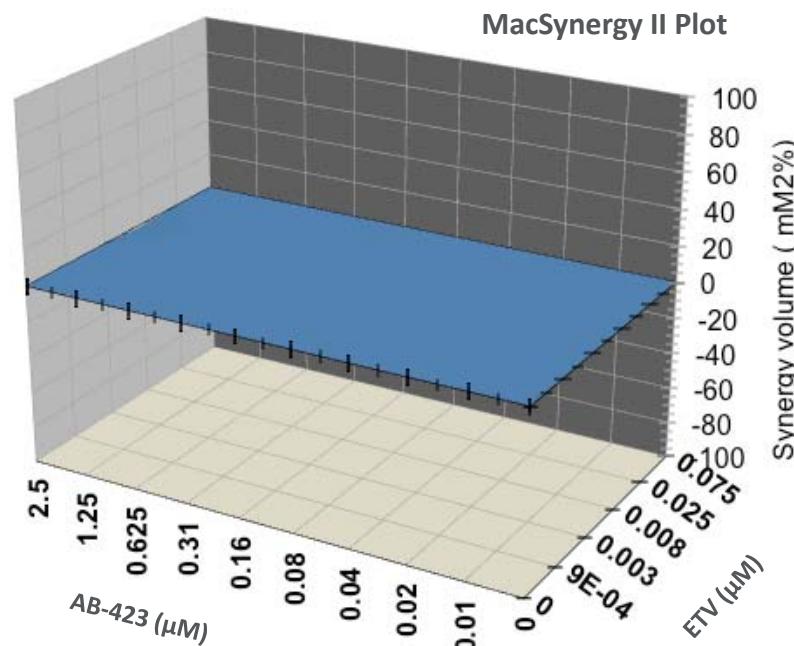
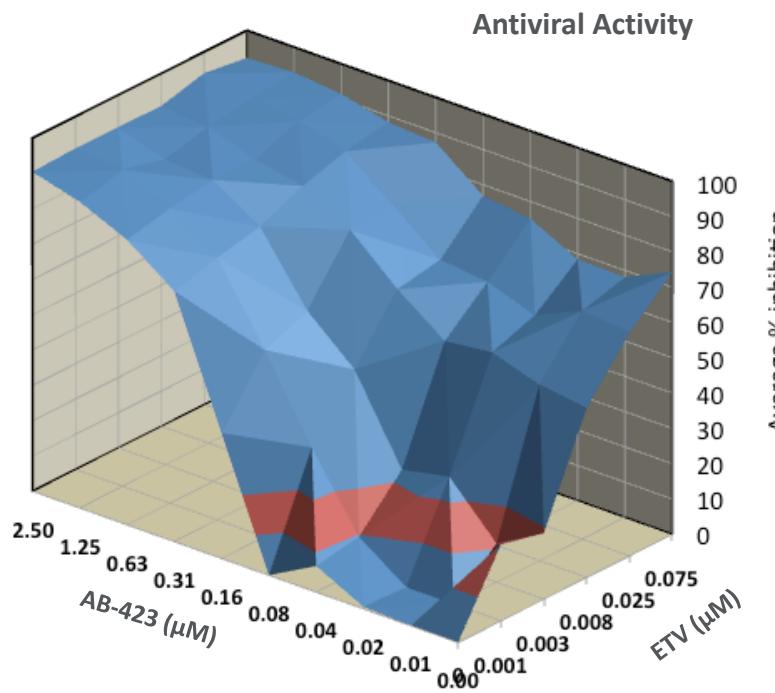
cccDNA Synthesis and Expression by qRT-PCR assay (HepBHAe82 cells)

- Synergistic Interaction
- No Antagonism
- MacSynergyII Analysis
- EC50 values comparable to historical values

SYNERGY PLOT (99.9%)	
Bonferroni Adj.	96%
SYNERSY	679.15
<i>log volume</i>	169.58
ANTAGONISM	0
<i>log volume</i>	0

In Vitro Combination Studies

Capsid Assembly Inhibitor AB-423 with Entecavir (ETV)



HBV rcDNA Synthesis by bDNA assay (AML-12-HBV 10 cells)

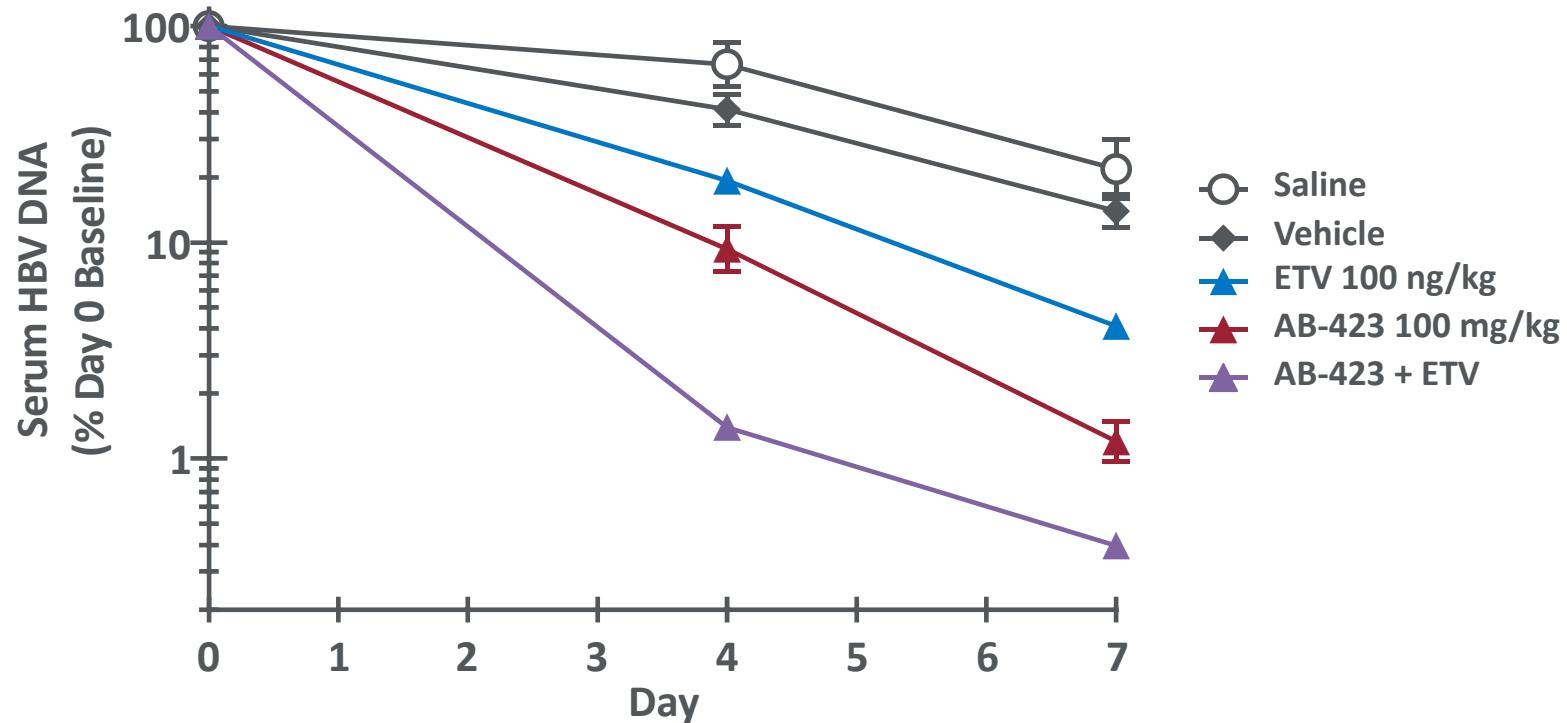
- Additive Interaction
- No Antagonism
- MacSynergyII Analysis
- EC50 values comparable to historical values
- No cytotoxicity detected by Cell TiterGlo assay in combination

SYNERGY PLOT (99.9%)	
Bonferroni Adj.	96%
SYNERGY	0
<i>log volume</i>	0
ANTAGONISM	-1.29
<i>log volume</i>	-0.19

In Vivo Combination Studies

Capsid Assembly Inhibitor AB-423 with Entecavir (ETV)

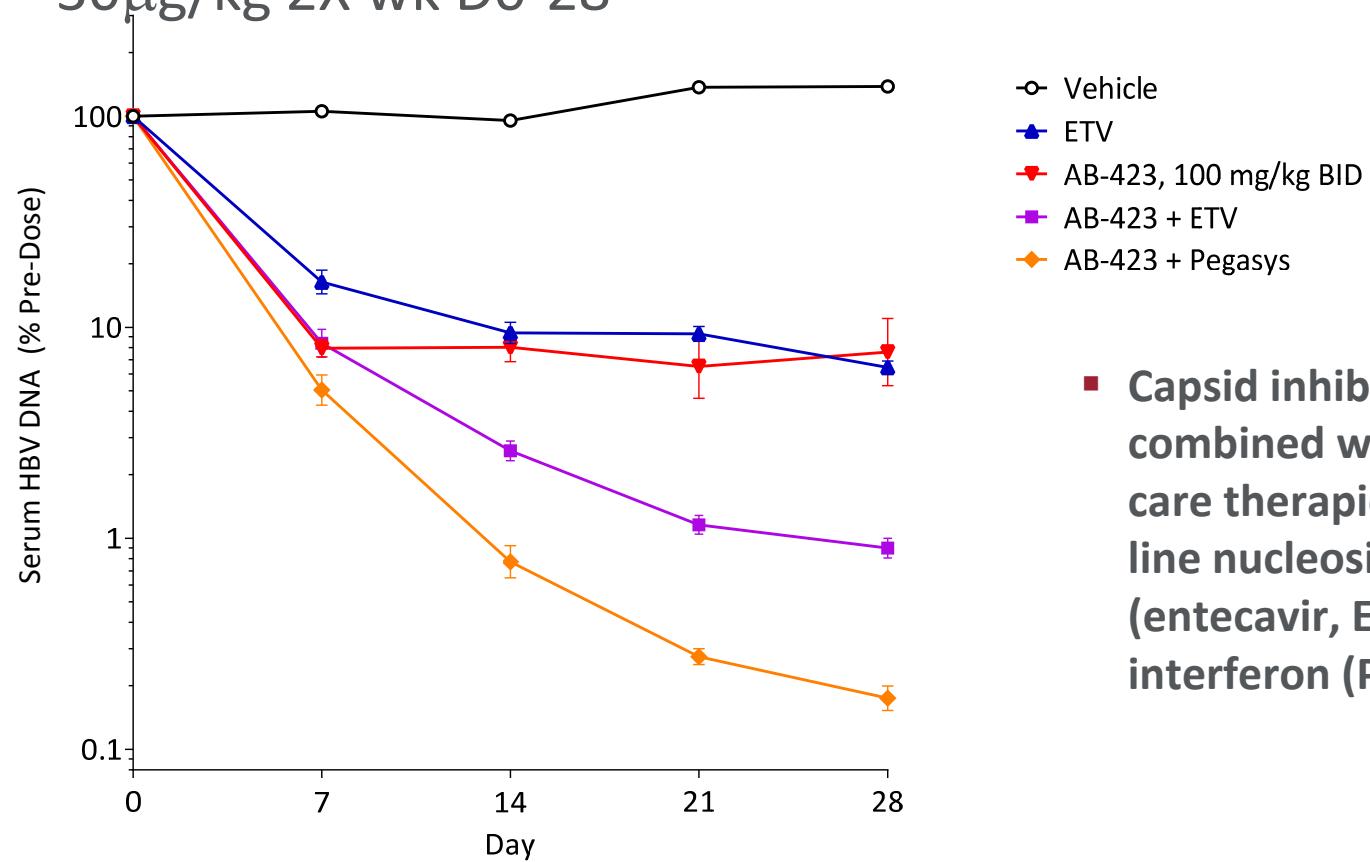
- HDI mouse model
- AB-423 at 100 mg/kg BID on Days 0-7, ETV given QD D0-7



In Vivo Combination Studies

Capsid Assembly Inhibitor AB-423 with ETV or INF

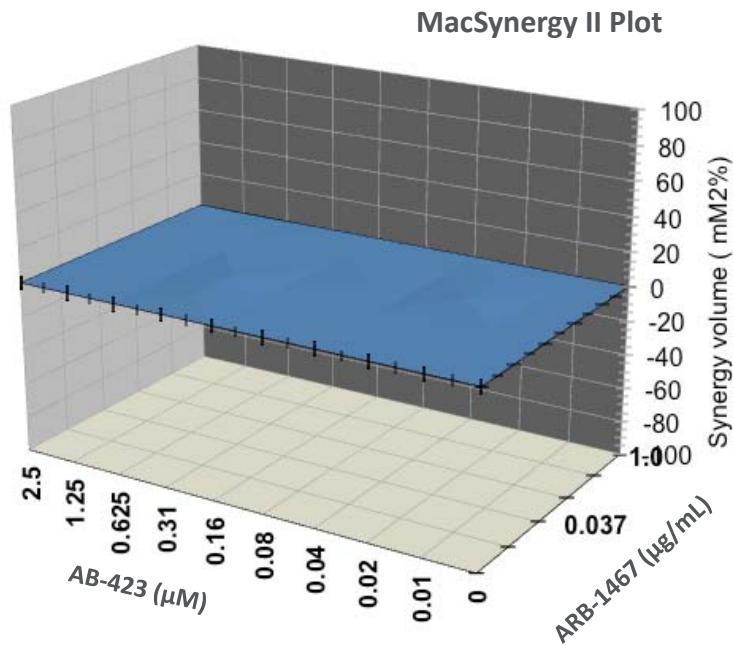
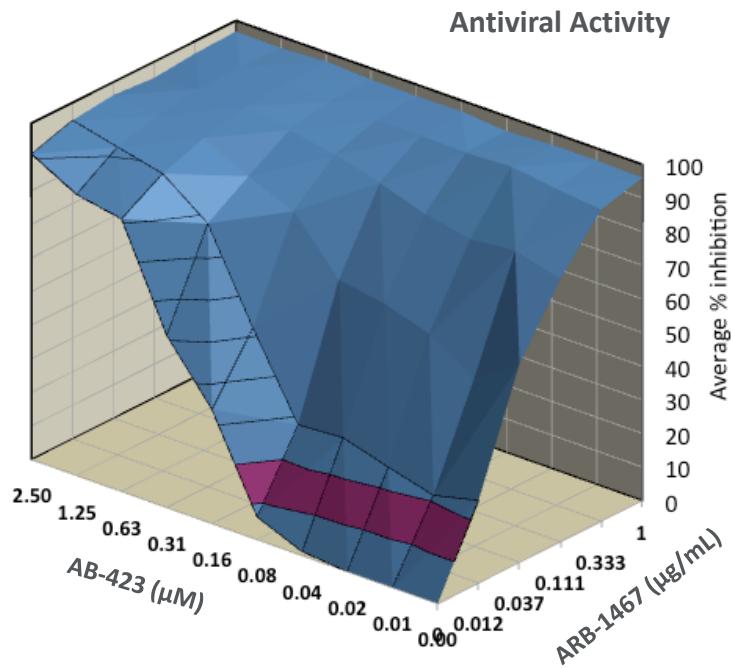
- PXB humanized liver mouse model
- AB-423 at 100 mg/kg BID on Days 0-28, ETV given QD D0-28, IFN 30 μ g/kg 2X wk D0-28



- Capsid inhibitor AB-423 can be combined with standard-of-care therapies such as front-line nucleoside analogs (entecavir, ETV) or pegylated interferon (Pegasus)

In Vitro Combination Studies

Capsid Assembly Inhibitor AB-423 with ARB-1467 (RNAi 1.0)



HBV rcDNA Synthesis by bDNA assay (AML-12-HBV 10 cells)

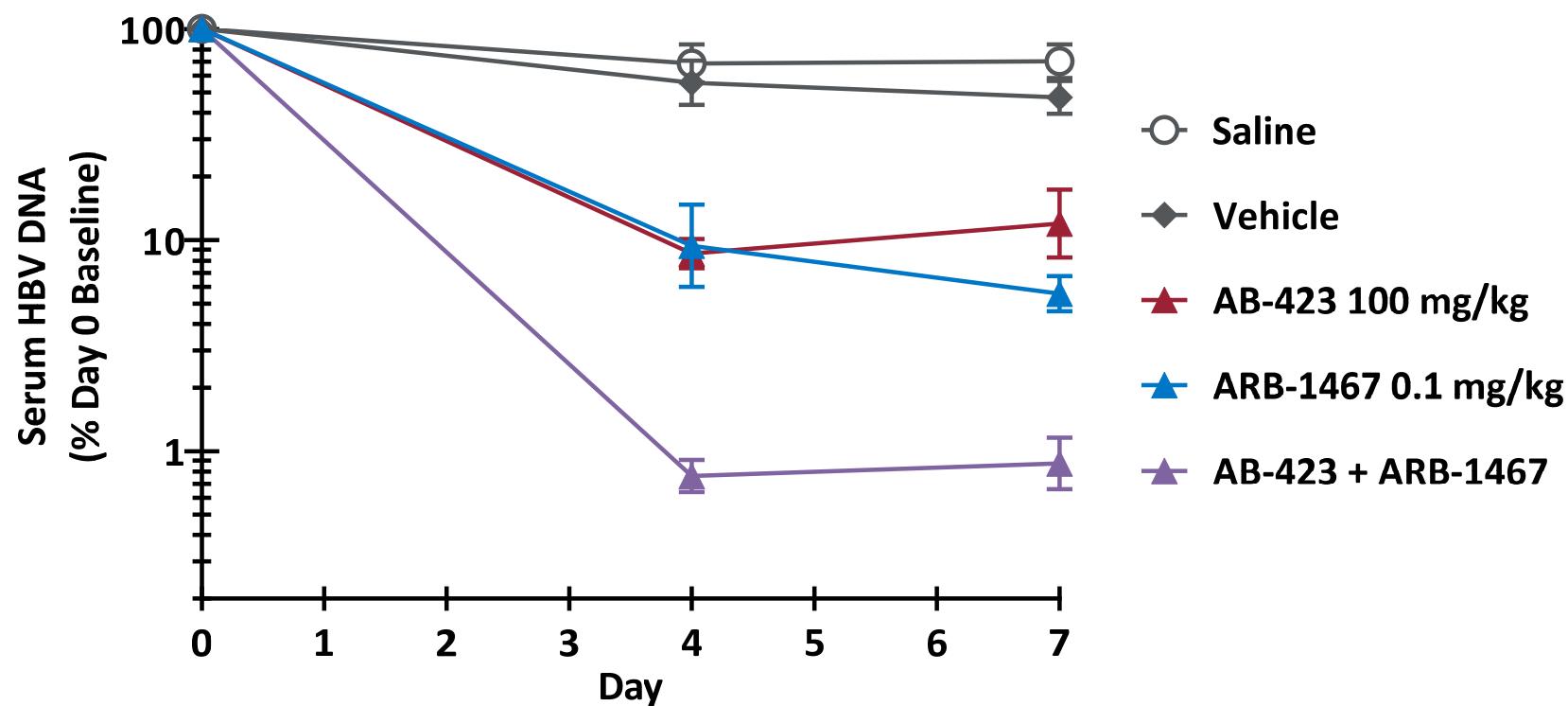
- Additive Interaction
- No Antagonism
- MacSynergyII Analysis
- EC50 values comparable to historical values
- No cytotoxicity detected by Cell TiterGlo assay in combination

SYNERGY PLOT (99.9%)	
Bonferroni Adj.	96%
SYNERGY	6.96
<i>log volume</i>	1
ANTAGONISM	-0.81
<i>log volume</i>	-0.12

In Vivo Combination Studies

Capsid Assembly Inhibitor AB-423 with ARB-1467 (RNAi 1.0)

- HDI mouse model
- AB-423 at 100 mg/kg BID on Days 0-7, RNAi 1.0 given on Day 0

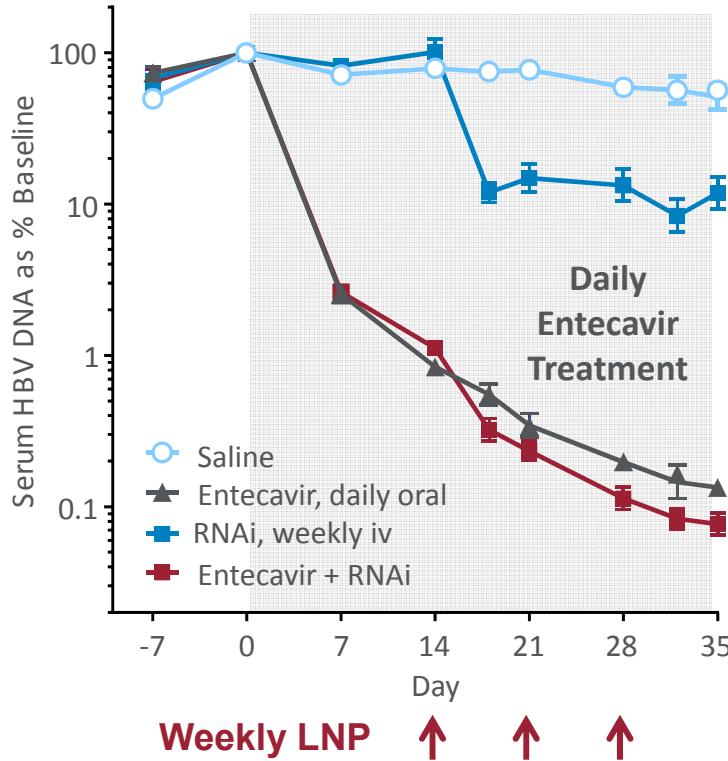


In Vivo Combination Studies

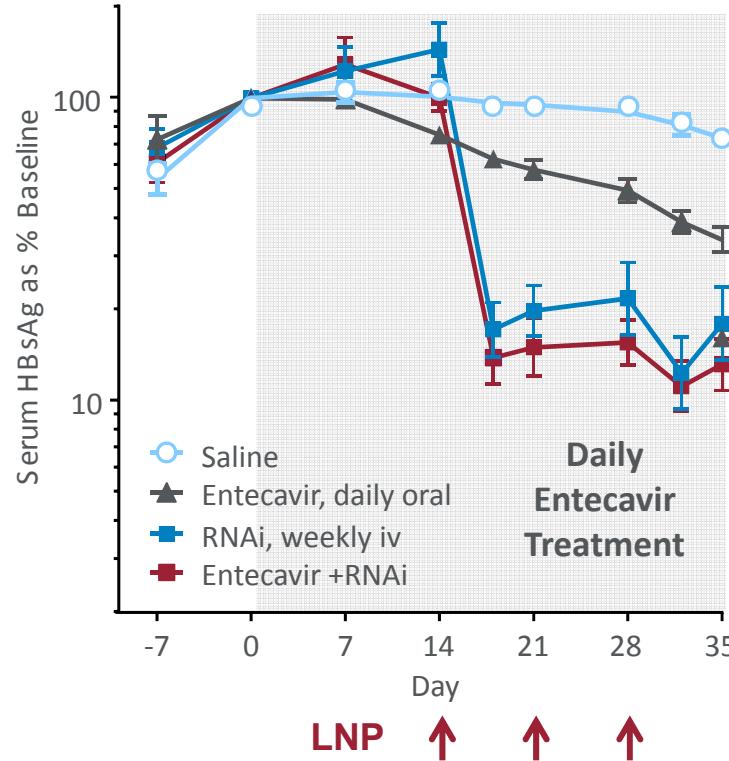
RNAi Complements NUC Standard of Care

PXB humanize mouse model

Serum HBV DNA



Serum HBsAg

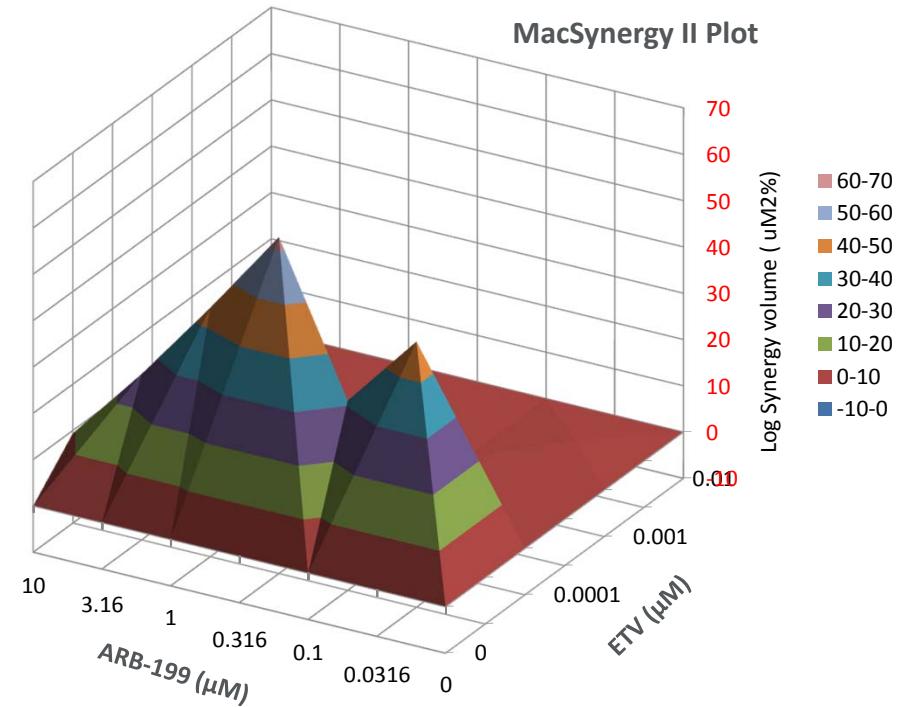
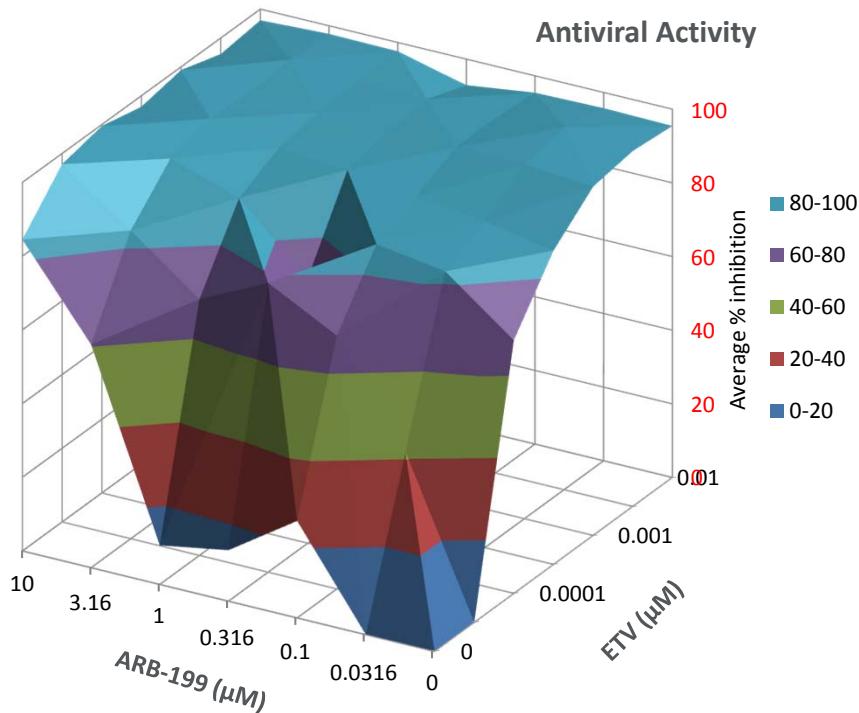


ETV dose: 30 mg/kg/day, PO, Days 0-35

RNAi dose: 1 mg/kg (day 14), 0.5 mg/kg (day 21, 28)

In Vitro Combination Studies

cccDNA Formation Inhibitor ARB-199 with Entecavir (EVT)



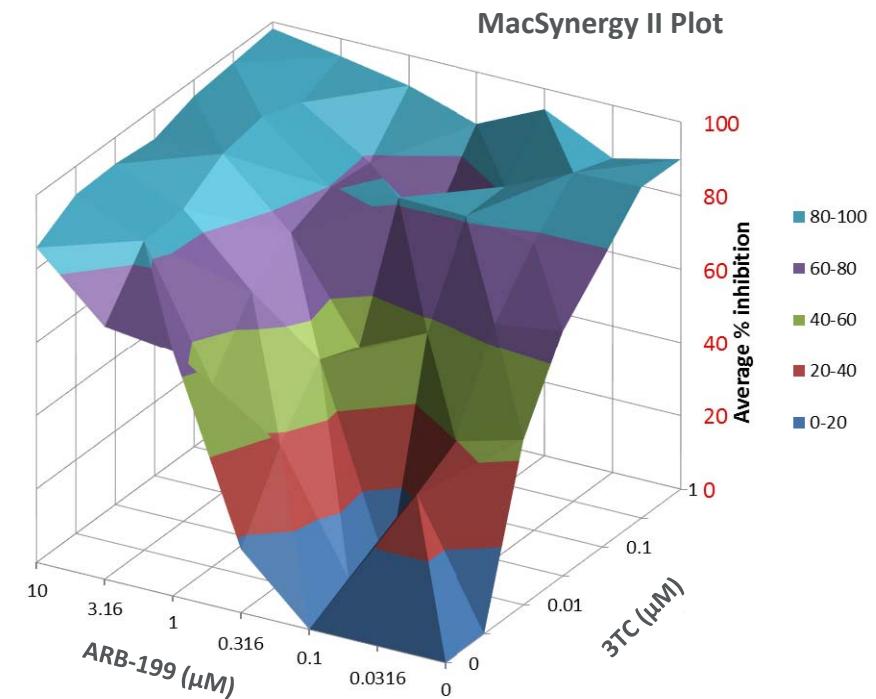
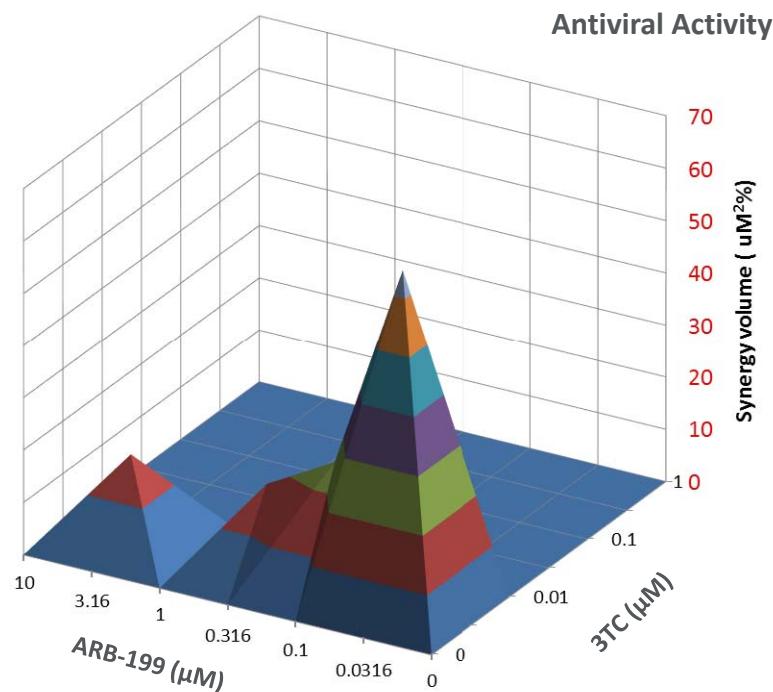
cccDNA Synthesis and Expression by qRT-PCR assay (HepBHAE82 cells)

- Synergistic Interaction
- No Antagonism
- MacSynergyII Analysis
- EC50 values comparable to historical values
- No cytotoxicity detected by Cell TiterGlo assay in combination

SYNERGY PLOT (99% CI)	
SYNERGY	554.53
log volume	138.63
ANTAGONISM	-31.19
log volume	-7.8

In Vitro Combination Studies

cccDNA Formation Inhibitor ARB-199 with Lamivudine (3TC)



cccDNA Synthesis and Expression by qRT-PCR assay (HepBHAE82 cells)

- Synergistic Interaction
- No Antagonism
- MacSynergyII Analysis
- EC50 values comparable to historical values

SYNERGY PLOT (99% CI)	
SYNERGY	125.65
log volume	31.41
ANTAGONISM	0
log volume	0

Summary

- Drug combinations have the potential to deliver a HBV cure with a finite treatment duration
- Drug combinations that address the three key aspects of HBV persistence have the highest probability of delivering on a curative regimen
- In vitro and in vivo preclinical studies have shown that 2 drug combinations of capsid/core assembly inhibitors, cccDNA formation inhibitors, RNAi and nucleosides provide additive to synergistic anti-HBV effects.

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