

HBcrAg, HBV-RNA Declines in A Phase 2a Study Evaluating the Multi-Dose Activity of ARB-1467 in HBeAg-Positive and Negative Virally Suppressed Patients With Hepatitis B

Kosh Agarwal¹, Ed Gane², Wendy Cheng³, William Sievert⁴, Stuart Roberts⁵, Sang Hoon Ahn⁶, Yoon Jun Kim⁷, Adrian Streinu-Cercel⁸, Jill Denning⁹, William Symonds⁹, Patricia Mendez⁹

¹Institute of Liver Studies, King's College Hospital, United Kingdom; ²Auckland Clinical Studies Limited, Auckland, New Zealand; ³Royal Perth Hospital and Linear Research, Perth, Australia; ⁴Monash Health and Monash University, Melbourne, Australia; ⁵The Alfred, Melbourne, Australia; ⁶Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, South Korea; ⁷Seoul National University College of Medicine, Seoul, South Korea; ⁸Carol Davila University of Medicine and Pharmacy, National Institute for Infectious Diseases "Prof. Dr. Matei Balș", Bucharest, Romania; ⁹Arbutus Biopharma Corporation, Burnaby, Canada.

Disclosure

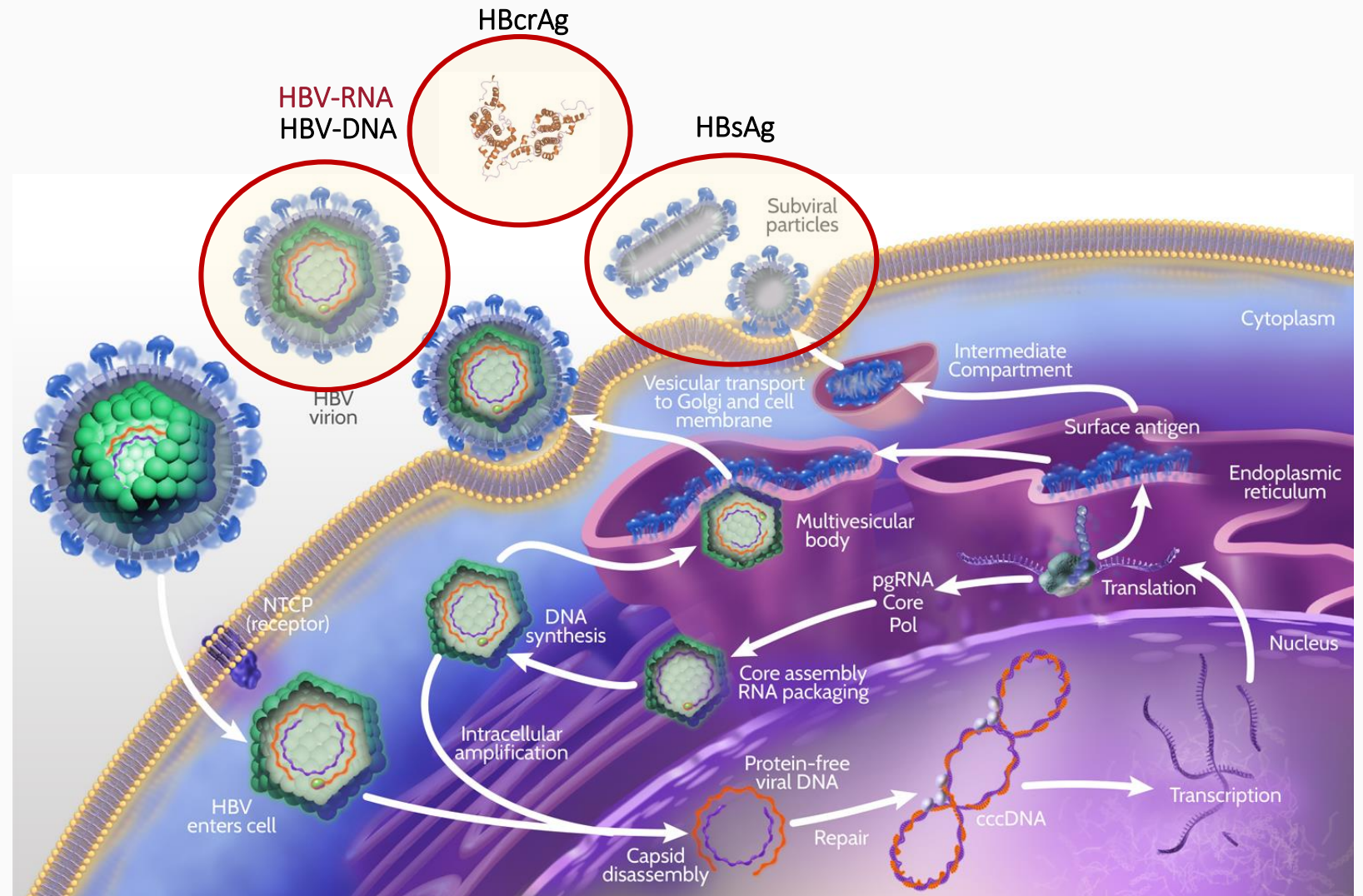
- TBC

- Novel RNA interference product
- Unique 3-trigger design inhibits HBV replication, reduces all HBV transcripts, and lowers all HBV antigens
- Delivered via proprietary lipid nanoparticle (LNP) technology
- Generally safe and well tolerated to date



HBV Activity Markers

- HBsAg and HBV-DNA are the standard biomarkers of cccDNA activity
- Significant HBsAg reduction, irrespective of HBeAg status, was seen when ARB-1467 was given to nucleos(t)ide-treated patients in the 002 phase 2 study (NCT02631096)¹
- Hepatitis B core-related antigen (HBcrAg) and HBV-RNA have also been proposed as biomarkers for cccDNA^{2,3}
- **We evaluated the correlation between HBsAg, HBcrAg and HBV-RNA levels in the 002 study**



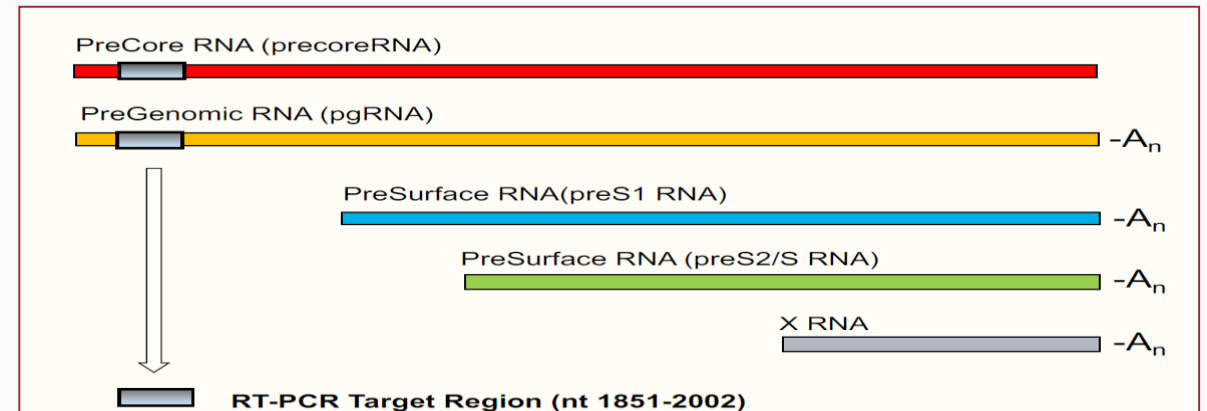
Biomarkers Assessed

Pharmacodynamic Markers

- **HBV-DNA:** COBAS® AmpliPrep / COBAS® TaqMan v2.0 (qPCR)
 - LOD 20 IU/mL
- **HBsAg (quantitative):** Architect
 - LLOQ 0.05 IU/mL

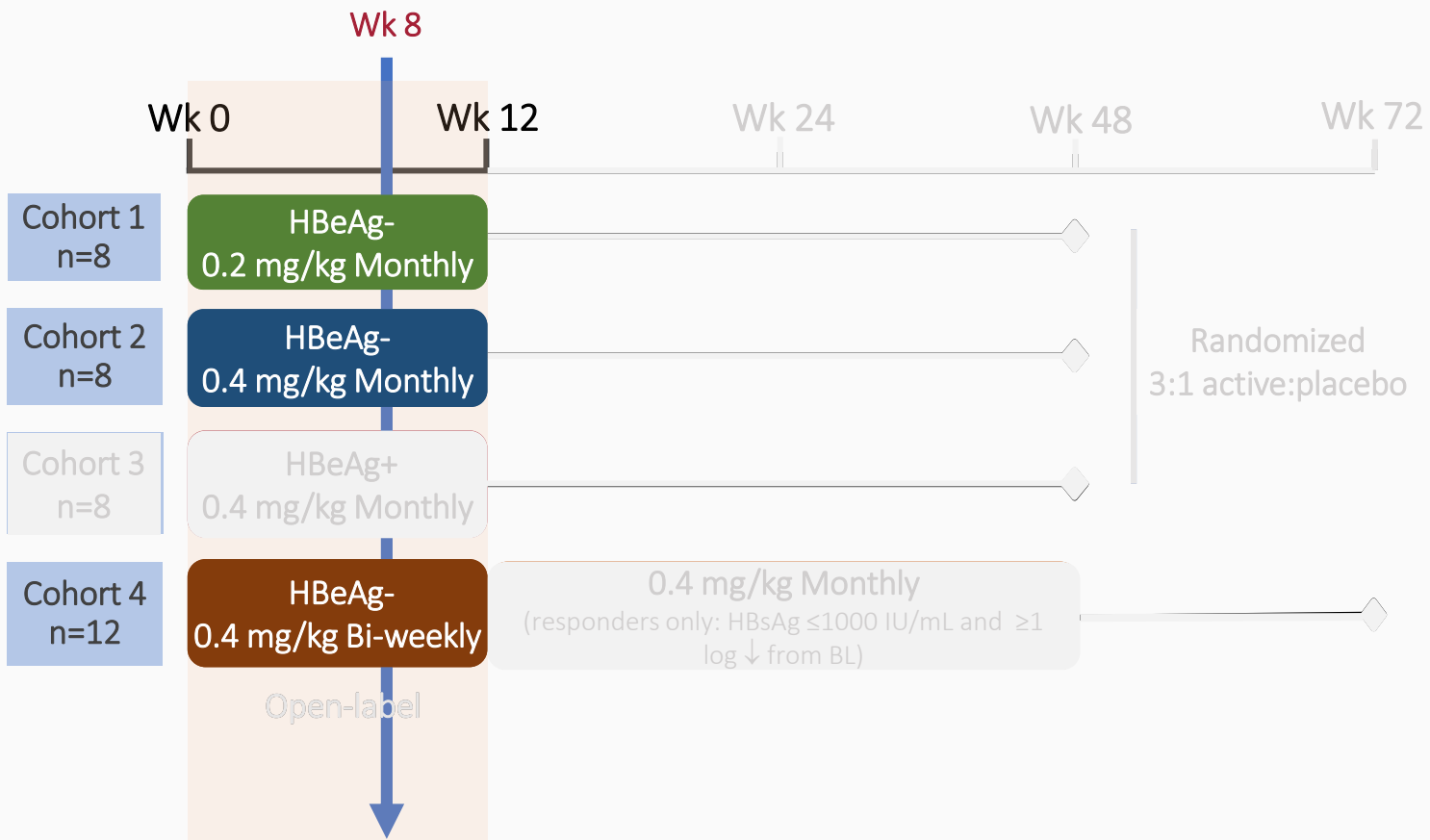
Exploratory Markers

- **HBcrAg:** Lumipulse (Japan)
 - Dynamic range 3–7 \log_{10} IU/mL
 - HBeAg, HBcAg and HBV pre-core protein (p22cr) detected
- **HBV-RNA (pre-genomic RNA: pg RNA):** Proprietary qRT-PCR methodology (Cenetron Diagnostics)
 - LLOQ 10 copies/mL



Study 002 Design

Patients with chronic HBV infection on Stable Nucleos(t)ide Therapy



Data collected pre-dose and throughout Weeks 0–10
Last dose at Week 8 (monthly and bi-weekly)

Dosing Schedule:

- Weeks 0, 4 and 8 (monthly)
- Weeks 0, 2, 4, 6, 8 (bi-weekly)

- ARB-1467 or placebo given as a 2-hour IV infusion
- Broad inclusion criteria
 - Non-cirrhotic, chronic HBV infection receiving NA therapy with ETV or TDF for ≥ 12 months
 - HBsAg ≥ 1000 IU/mL, HBV-DNA negative
 - ALT or AST ≤ 2x ULN
 - Fibroscan ≤ 9 kPa
- Pre-medications given the evening prior and 30 minutes prior to each infusion

Patient Baseline Characteristics

Baseline characteristics were similar across cohorts

	Cohort 1	Cohort 2	Cohort 3 ^a	Cohort 4	
	HBeAg- 0.2 mg/kg Monthly n=6	HBeAg- 0.4 mg/kg Monthly n=6	HBeAg+ 0.4 mg/kg Monthly n=6	HBeAg- 0.4 mg/kg Bi-weekly n=12	Placebo n=6
Male, <i>n</i> (%)	4 (67)	4 (67)	6 (100)	9 (75)	5 (83)
Age, median (range) <i>y</i>	44 (28-52)	47 (31-64)	47 (32-52)	49 (29-64)	49 (40-54)
White, <i>n</i> (%)	4 (67)	4 (67)	3 (50)	4 (33)	3 (50)
Asian, <i>n</i> (%)	2 (33)	2 (33)	2 (33)	6 (50)	2 (33)
BMI, median (range) <i>kg/m</i> ²	24.6 (21-27)	26.8 (18-30)	28.7 (24-32)	24.2 (18-32)	25.2 (22-27)
ALT, median (range) <i>IU/mL</i>	28.5 (19-44)	31.5 (26-78)	38.5 (27-64)	29.5 (13-63)	29.5 (20-45)
HBsAg, mean (SD) <i>log</i> ₁₀ <i>IU/mL</i>	3.5 (0.55)	3.4 (0.72)	3.0 (0.3)	3.6 (0.45)	3.3 (0.44)
HBV-RNA, mean (SD) <i>log</i> ₁₀ <i>copies/mL</i>	1.6 (0.66)	1.2 (0.29)	1.8 (0.95)	1.2 (0.29)	1.7 (0.85)
> LOD (10 <i>copies/mL</i>), <i>n</i> (%)	3 (50)	3 (50)	3 (50)	5 (42)	3 (50)
HBcrAg, mean (SD) <i>log</i> ₁₀ <i>IU/mL</i>	3.6 (0.74)	3.2 (0.52)	5.6 (0.44)	3.4 (0.73)	4.0 (1.15)
> LOD (3 <i>log</i> ₁₀ <i>IU/mL</i>)	4 (67)	3 (50)	6 (100)	8 (67)	5 (83)

Cohort 4 Responder:
HBsAg ≤1000 IU/mL
with ≥1 *log*₁₀ decline
during the first 10 weeks
of treatment

^aCohort 3 (HBeAg+) is not included in these analyses.

Patient Baseline Characteristics: Genotypes

	Cohort 1	Cohort 2	Cohort 3 ^a	Cohort 4	
<i>n</i> (%)	HBeAg- 0.2 mg/kg Monthly n=6	HBeAg- 0.4 mg/kg Monthly n=6	HBeAg+ 0.4 mg/kg Monthly n=6	HBeAg- 0.4 mg/kg Bi-weekly n=12	Placebo n=6
HBV genotype^b					
B	0	1 (17)	0	1 (8)	0
C	4 (67)	1 (17)	4 (67)	8 (67)	4 (67)
D	2 (33)	3 (50)	0	0	1 (17)
C/D	0	1 (17)	1 (17)	0	1 (17)
Undetermined ^c	0	0	1 (17)	3 (25)	0
IL28B genotype (rs12979860)^d					
CC	0	0	0	8 (67)	0
CT	0	0	0	1 (8)	0
TT	0	0	0	2 (17)	0
Missing	6 (100)	6 (100)	6 (100)	1 (8)	6 (100)

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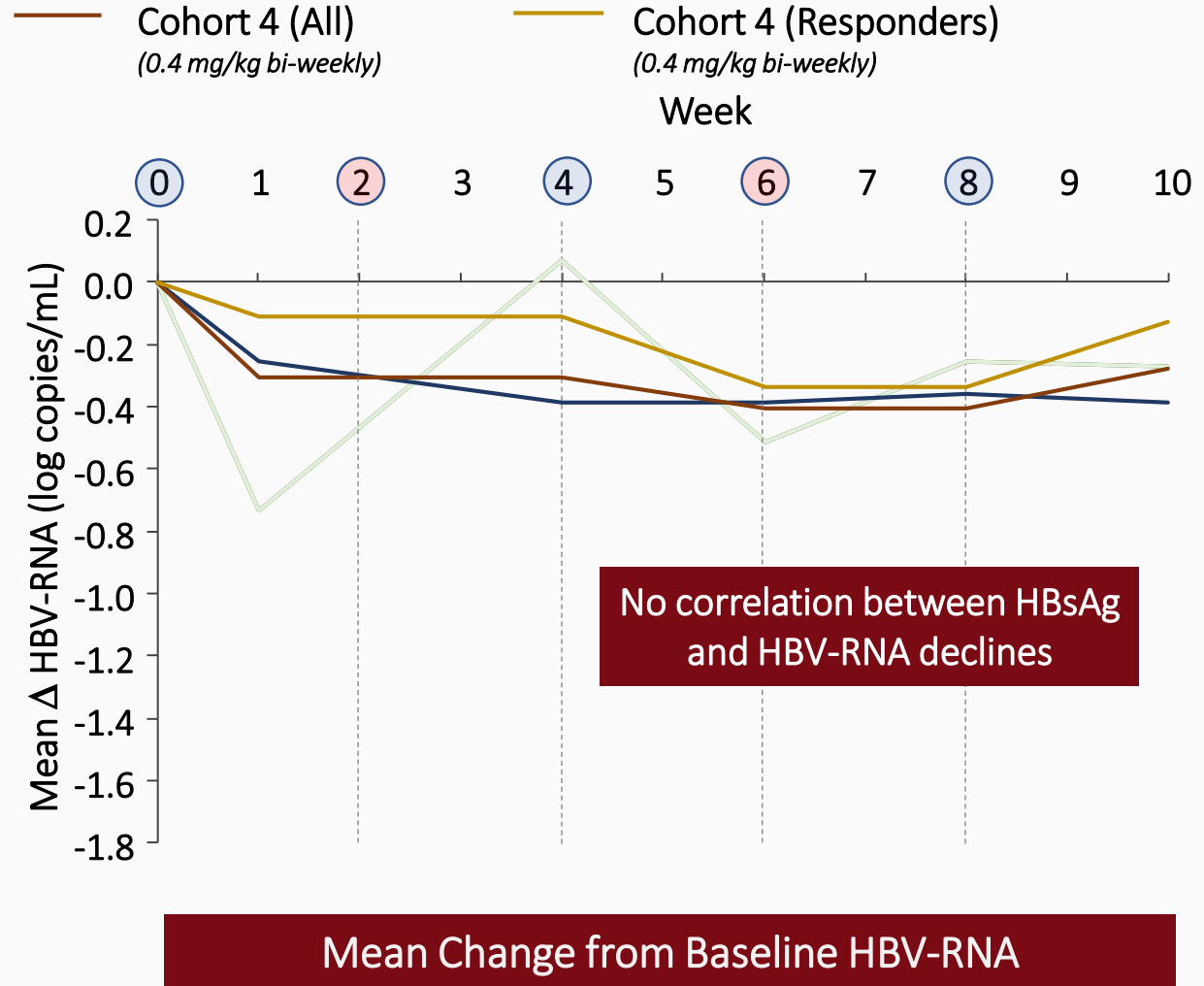
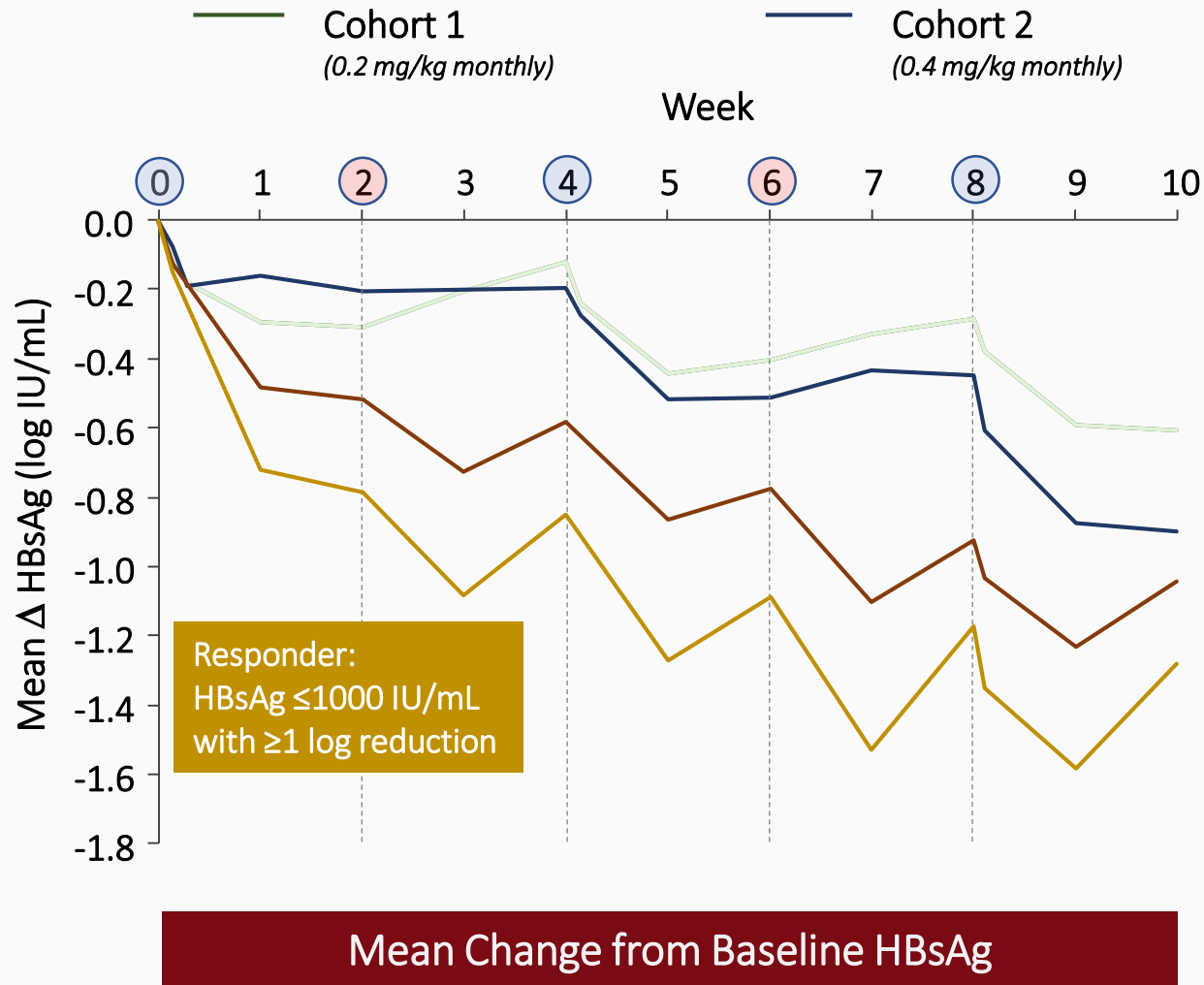
^aCohort 3 (HBeAg+) is not included in these analyses.

^bHBV genotype line probe assay (INNO-LiPA).

^cIndeterminate result or unamplifiable sample.

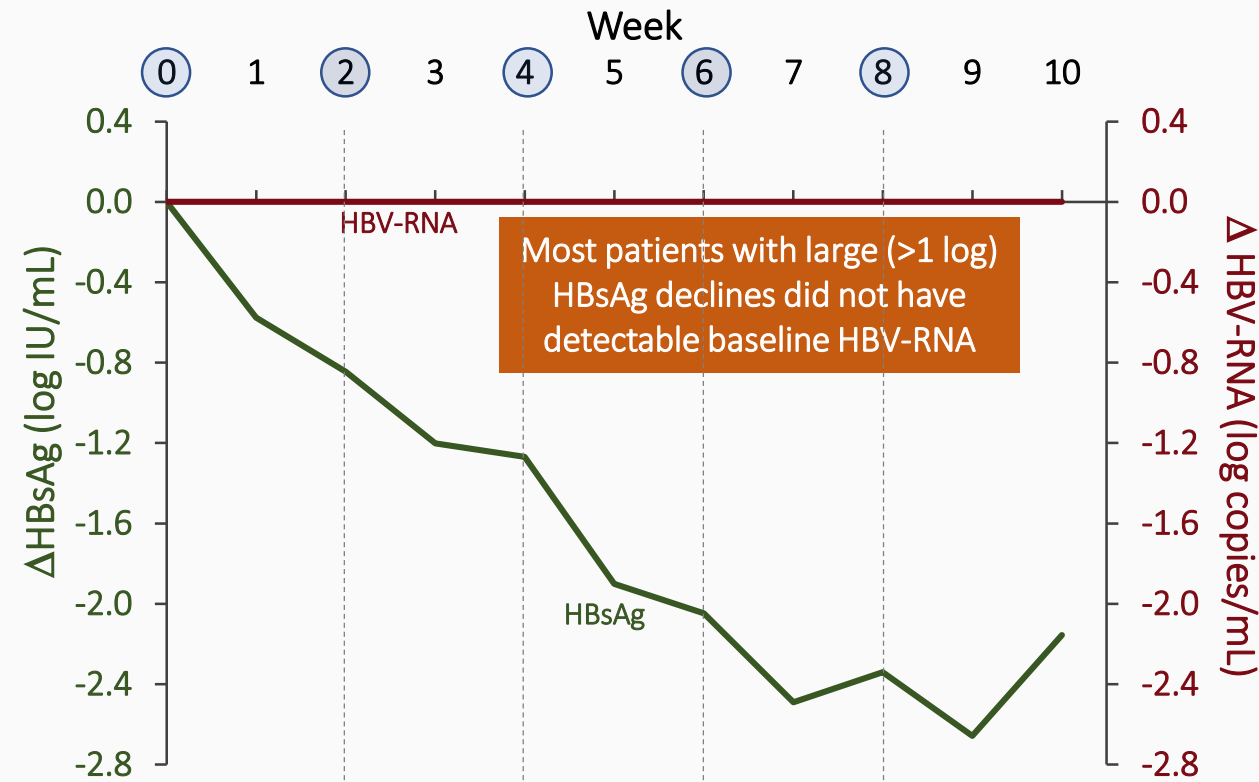
^dSee Presentation LB-17 at this congress

Overall HBsAg and HBV-RNA Declines by Cohort (HBeAg-)

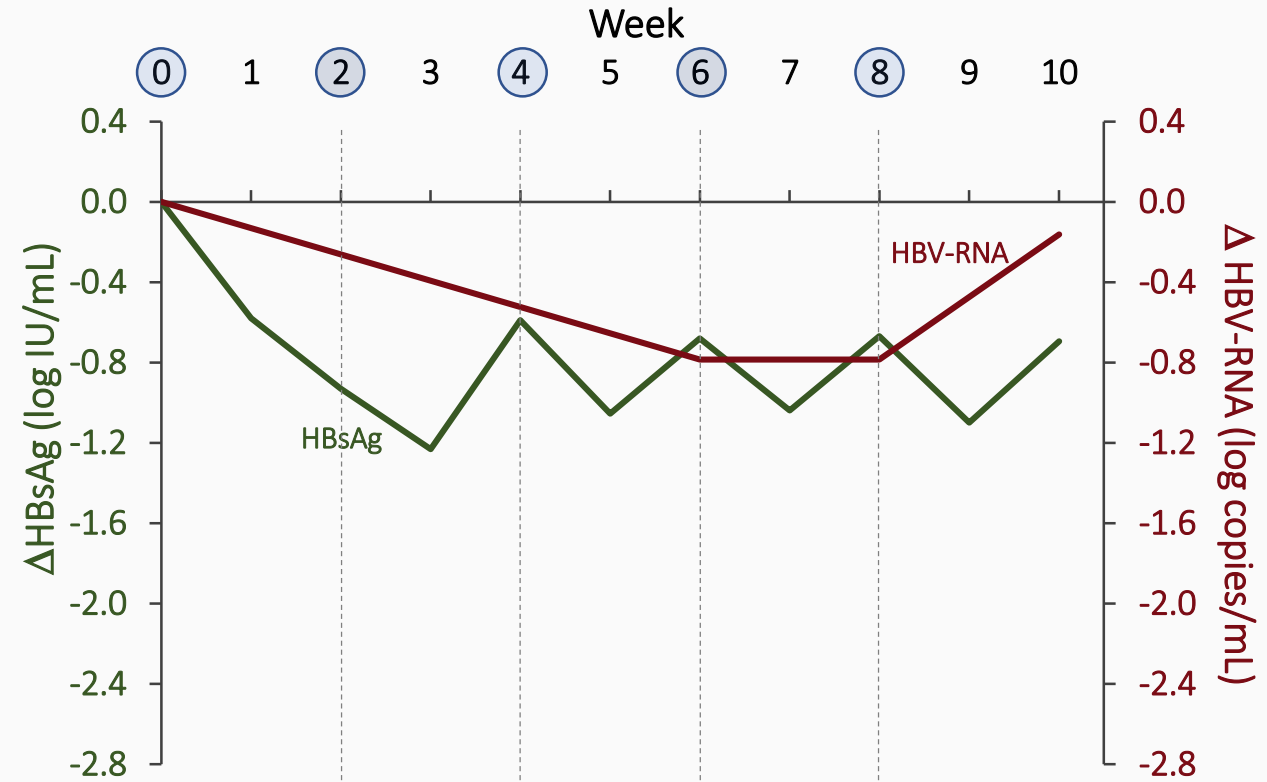


Dosing Day: ○ All Groups ○ Bi-weekly only (Cohort 4)

HBsAg and HBV-RNA in HBeAg- Patients With the Largest Individual Declines (Cohort 4)



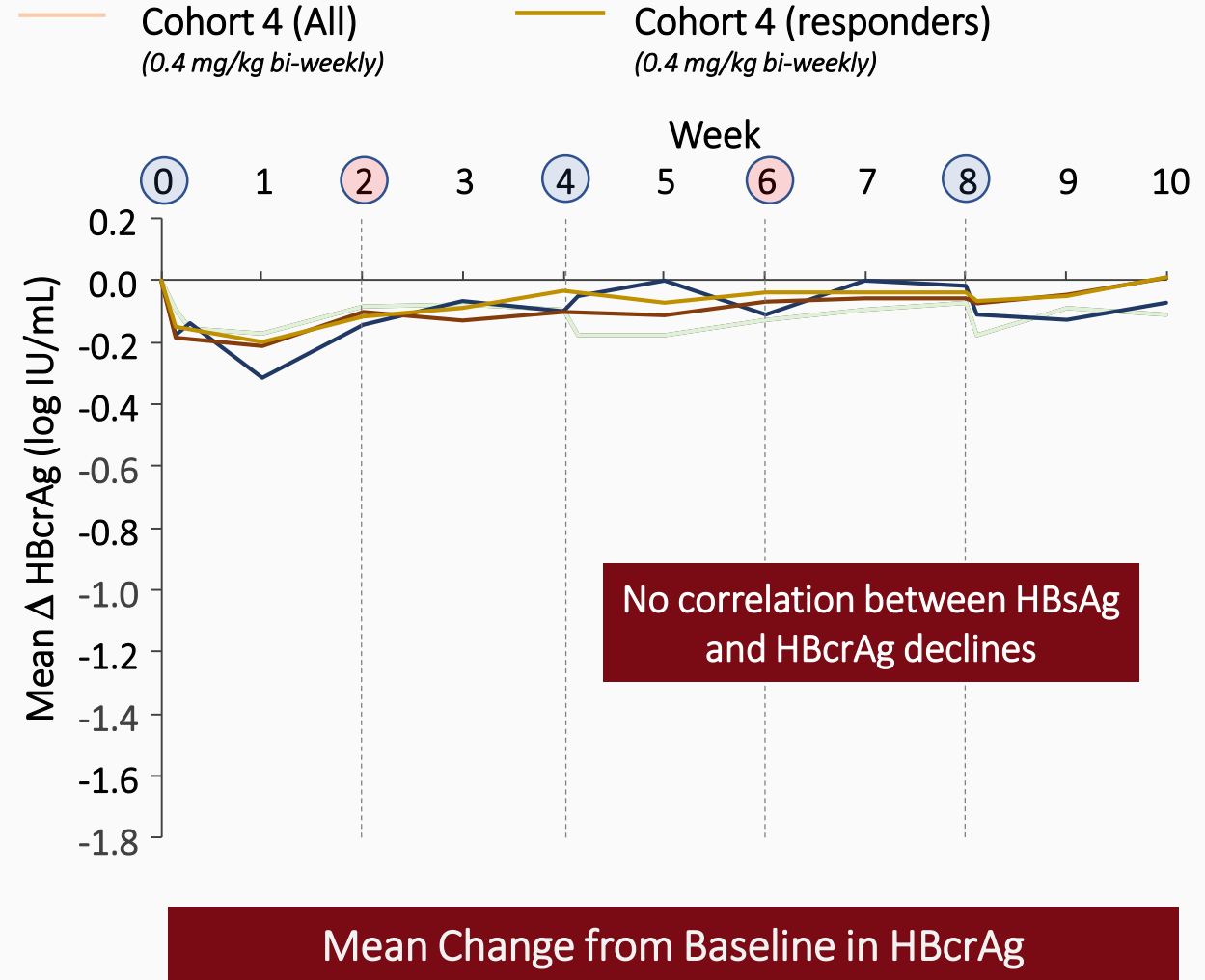
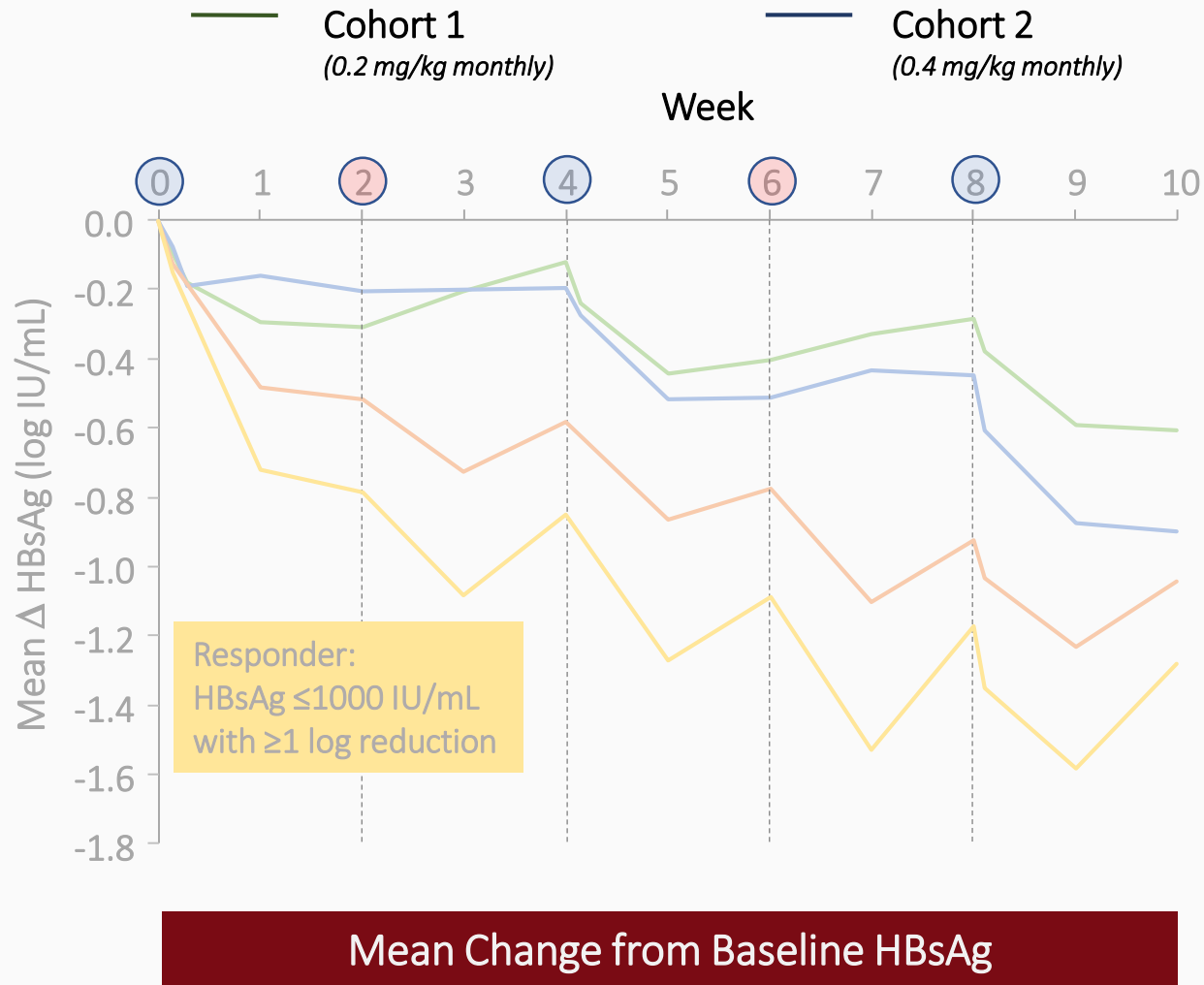
Patient With Largest Individual HBsAg Decline



Patient with Largest Individual HBV-RNA Decline

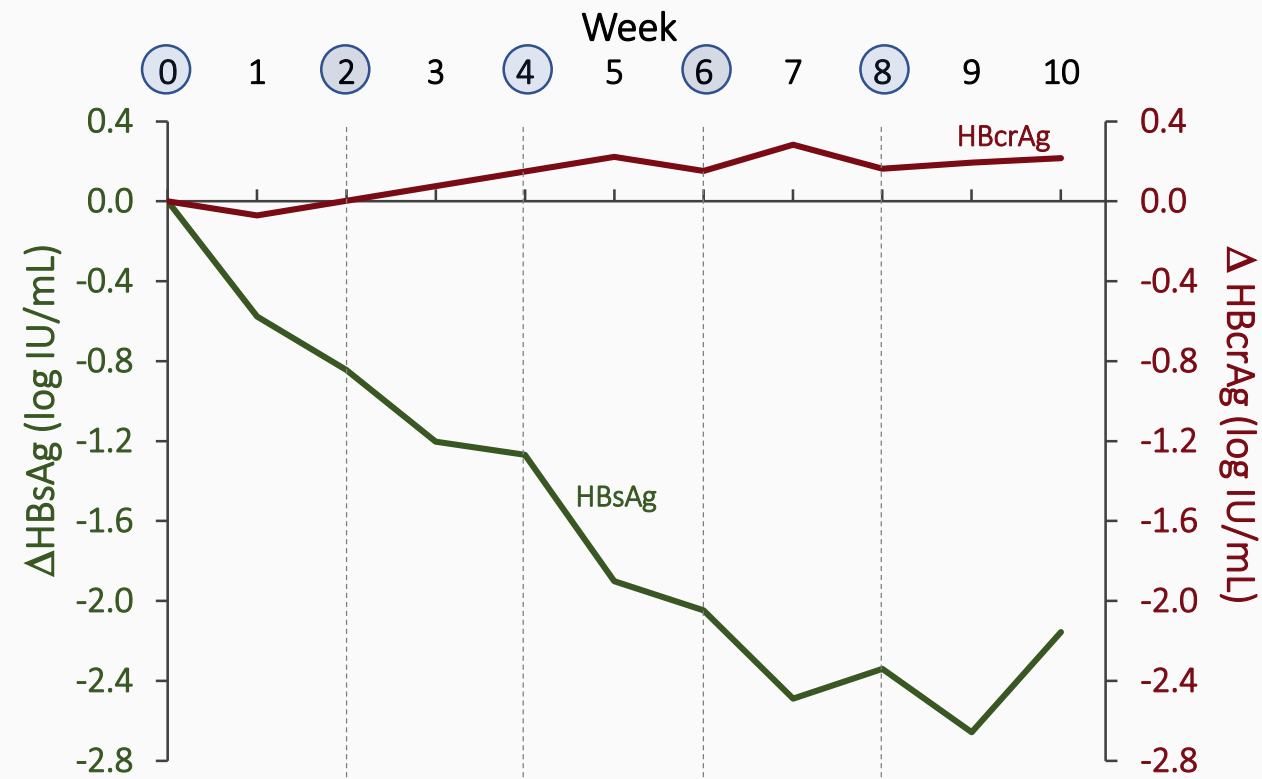
Dosing Day ○

Overall HBsAg and HBcrAg Declines by Cohort (HBeAg-)

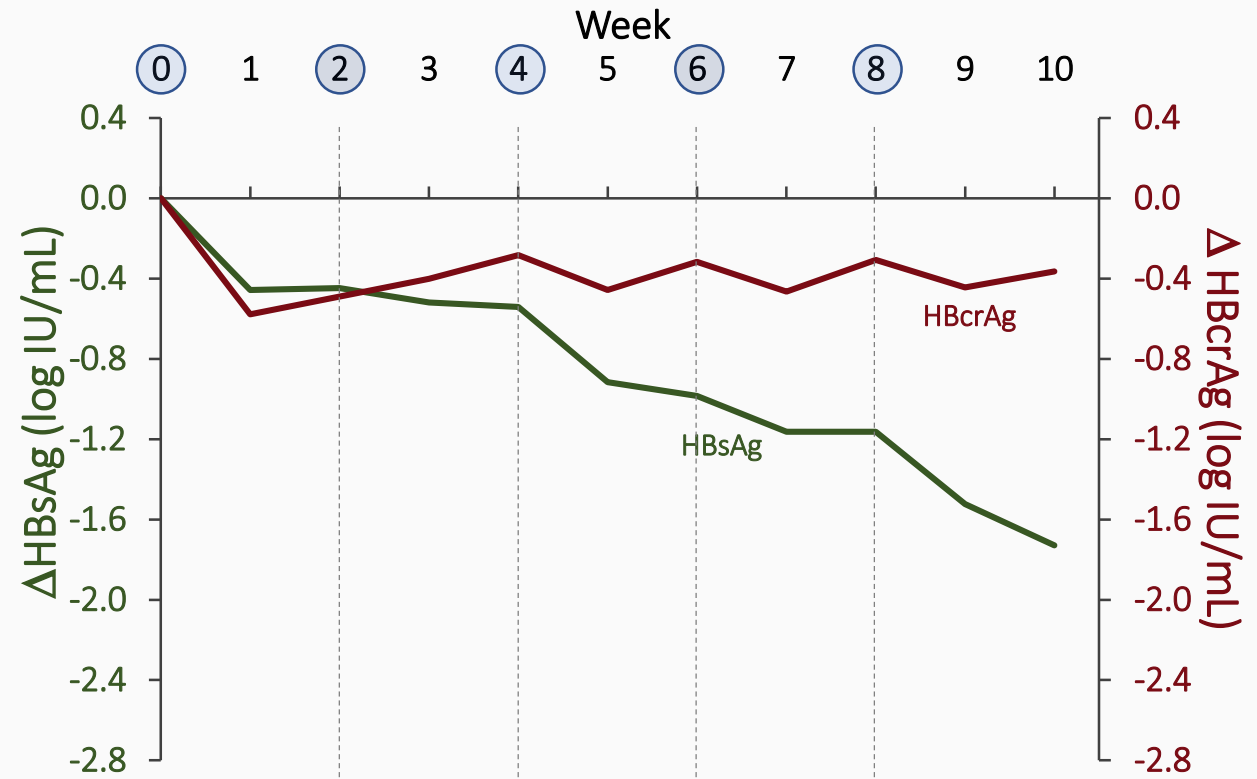


Dosing Day: ○ All Groups ○ Bi-weekly only (Cohort 4)

HBsAg and HBcrAg in HBeAg- Patients With the Largest Individual Declines (Cohort 4)



Patient With Largest Individual HBsAg Decline



Patient with Largest Individual HBcrAg Decline

Dosing Day ○

Overall Safety: Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events

	Cohort 1	Cohort 2	Cohort 3	Cohort 4	
<i>n</i> (%)	HBeAg- 0.2 mg/kg Monthly n=6	HBeAg- 0.4 mg/kg Monthly n=6	HBeAg+ 0.4 mg/kg Monthly n=6	HBeAg- 0.4 mg/kg Bi-weekly n=12	Placebo n=6
Any AE	5 (83)	5 (83)	2 (33)	8 (67)	5 (83)
<i>Drug-related</i>	3 (50)	4 (67)	2 (33)	4 (42)	2 (33)
Grade 3–4 AEs	1 (17)	0	0	0	0
Serious AEs	1 (17) ^a	0	0	0	0
Discontinuation due to an AE	0	1 (17) ^b	0	1 ^c	0
Grade 3–4 lab ^d abnormalities	4 (67)	5 (83)	4 (67)	9 (75)	4 (67)

- Most AEs to date have been mild and transient
- 17/18 (94%) subjects in Cohorts 1–3 received all three monthly doses
- 11/12 (92%) in Cohort 4 received all five bi-weekly doses

^aLeft cochleovestibular deficit, not related to study treatment.

^bDiscontinued after the 2nd dose due to acute HEV super-infection and “HBV blip”(HBV-DNA 88 IU/mL)¹.

^cDiscontinued after the 3rd dose due to mild infusion reaction, arthralgia and hair loss.

^dIsolated ↑ glucose, ↓ lymphocytes and ↓ phosphate in all groups including placebo.

Conclusions

- Treatment with ARB-1467 was generally well tolerated
- All subjects receiving ARB-1467 experienced a reduction in HBsAg from baseline
- Greater HBsAg reductions were observed with more frequent dosing (bi-weekly) and at the higher dose (0.4 mg/kg)

Conclusions

- Treatment with ARB-1467 was generally well tolerated
- All subjects receiving ARB-1467 experienced a reduction in HBsAg from baseline
- Greater HBsAg reductions were observed with more frequent dosing (bi-weekly) and at the higher dose (0.4 mg/kg)
- On treatment reductions in HBcrAg and HBV-RNA were observed in some individual patients
- Overall no apparent correlation was observed between declines in HBV-RNA or HBcrAg and declines in HBsAg
 - Data limited due to small sample size and short treatment duration
- Evaluation of the utility of these markers across different populations and treatment durations is required

