

# The HBV capsid inhibitor AB-423 exhibits a dual mode of action and displays additive/synergistic effects in *in vitro* combination studies

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**VP Biology**

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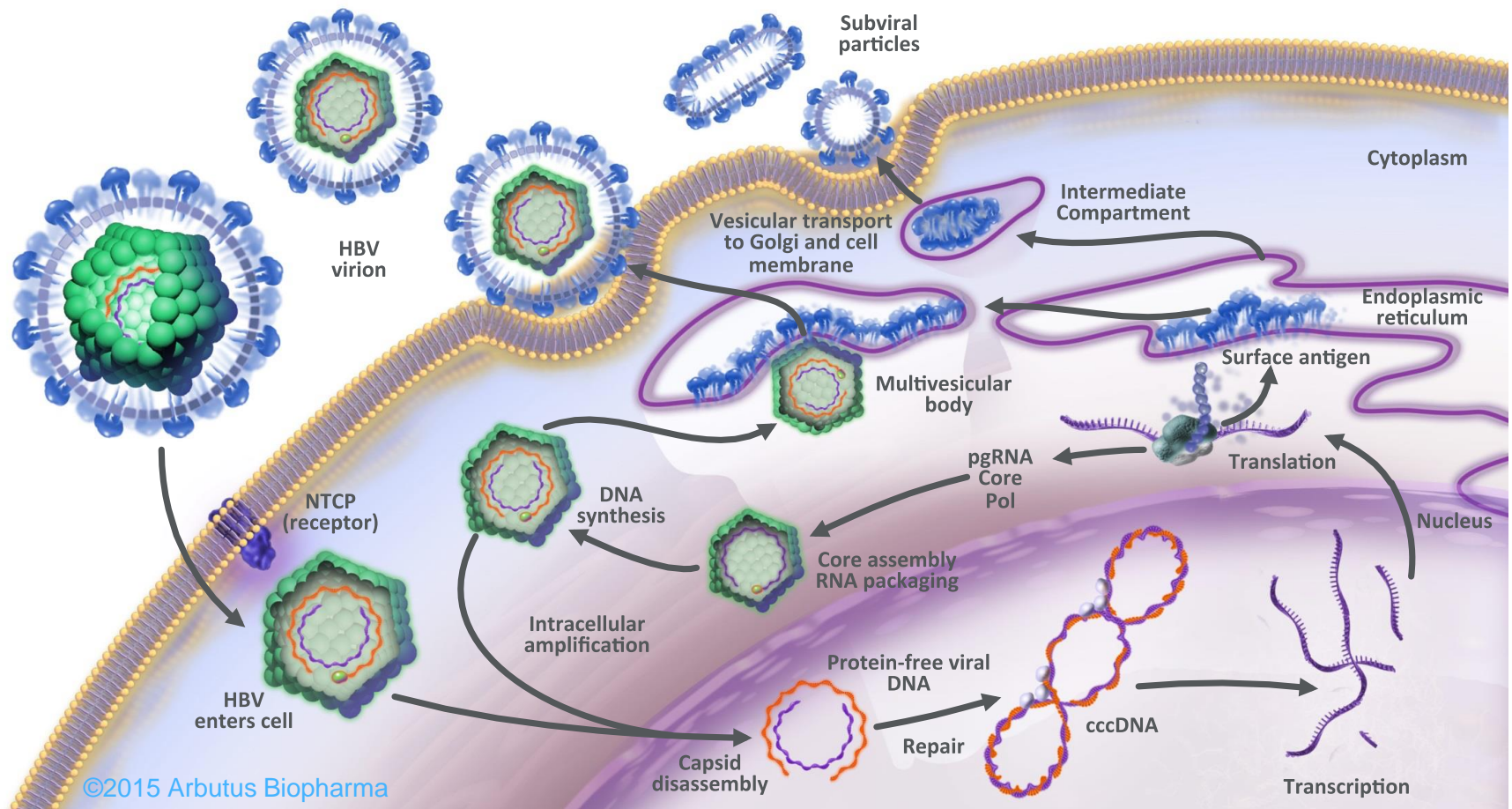
# Disclosure Statement

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**Employees of Arbutus Biopharma:**

**Nagraj Mani, Andrew G. Cole, Andrzej Ardzinski, Andrea Cuconati, Bruce D. Dorsey, Steven Kultgen, Amy C. Lee, Rene Rijnbrand, Nicholas M. Snead, Holly Steuer, Xiaohe Wang, and Michael J. Sofia**

# HBV Life Cycle



# Capsid Assembly is a Validated Target

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- Hepatitis B virus replication is strictly dependent upon capsid assembly around pregenomic RNA (pgRNA) prior to rcDNA synthesis and subsequent cccDNA synthesis.
- Assembly of HBV nucleocapsid is dependent on ordered folding of the viral capsid protein.
- Interfering with HBV capsid assembly with small molecule inhibitors has been shown to translate into antiviral activity *in vitro* and *in vivo* and constitutes a novel mechanism that is distinct from the nucleos(t)ide analogues currently available for clinical use.

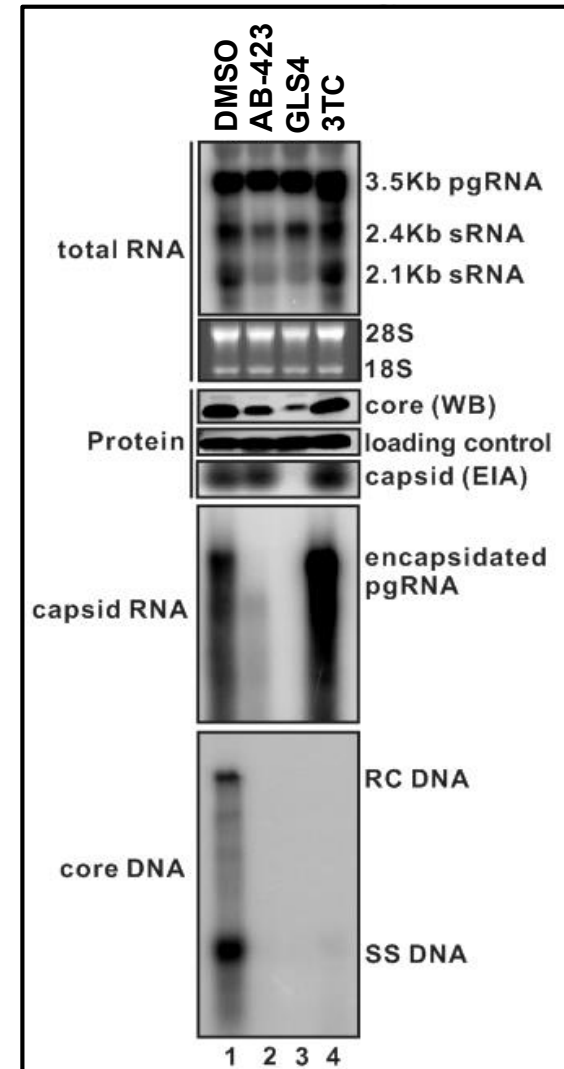
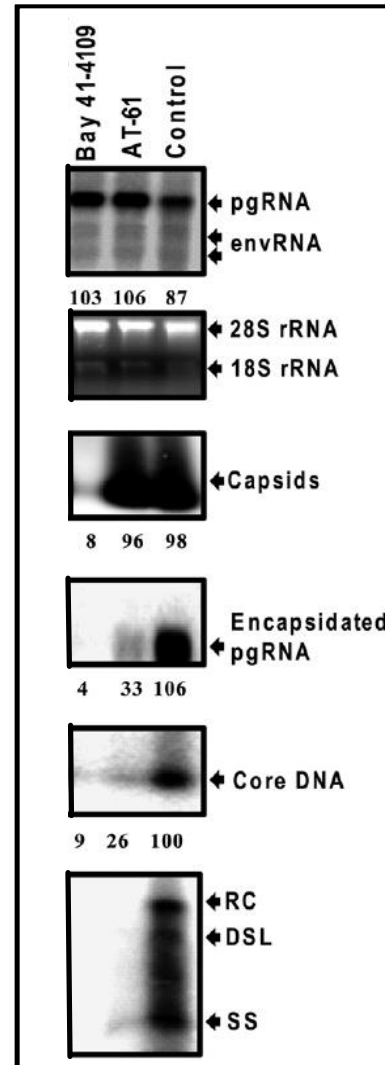
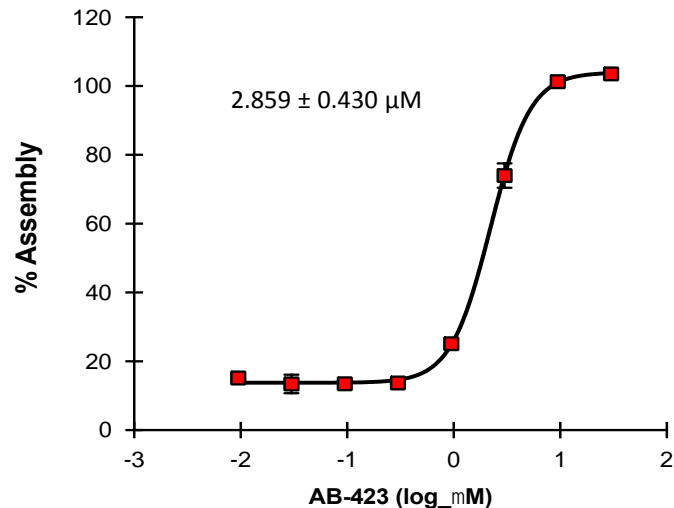




# AB-423 Inhibits HBV pgRNA Encapsidation and Misdirects Capsid Assembly *In Vitro*

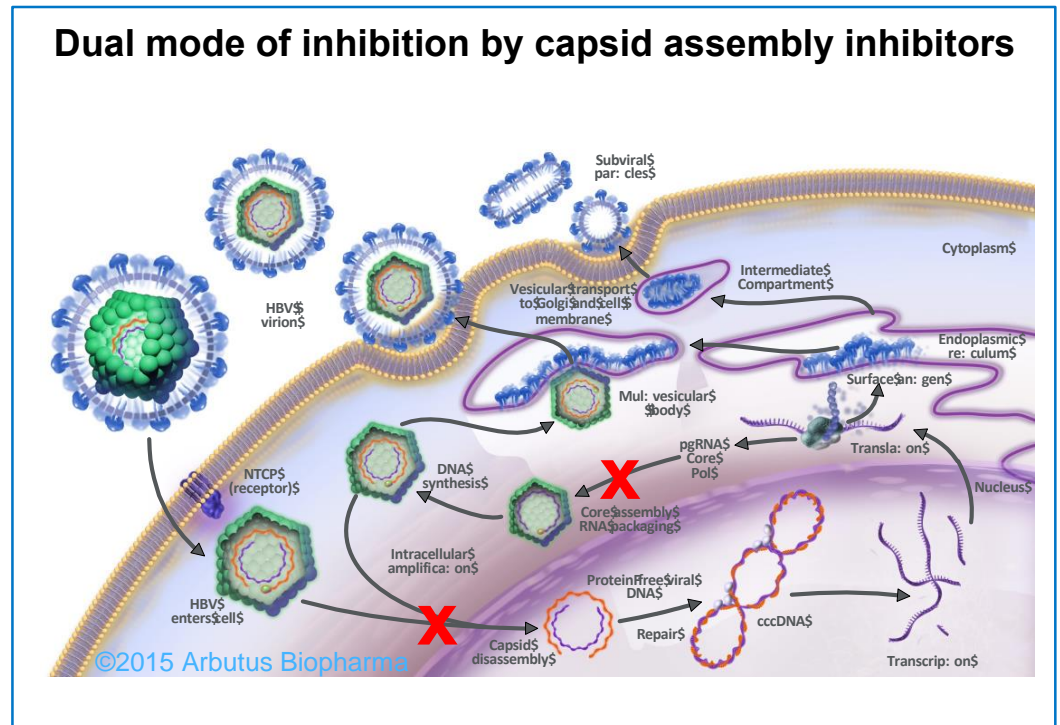
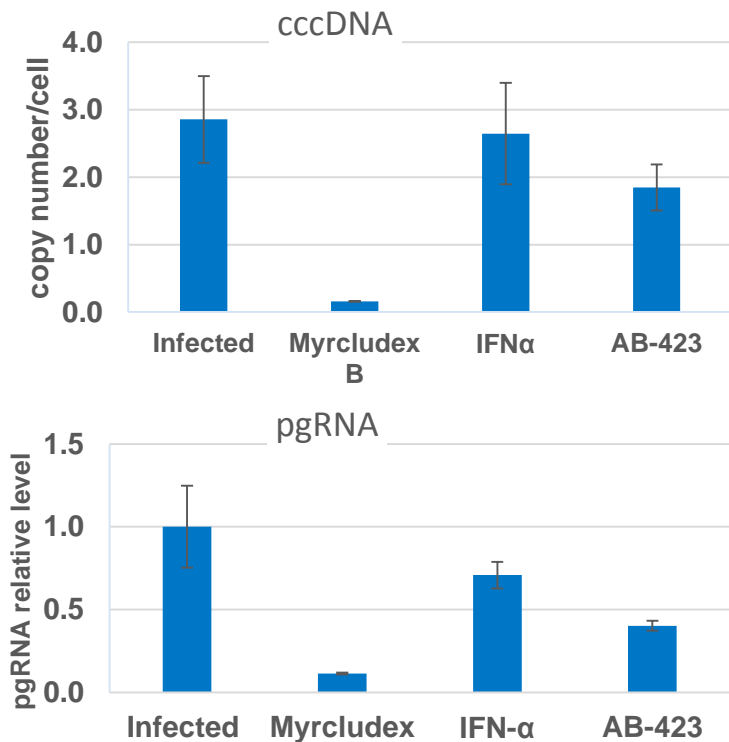
- In a biochemical capsid assembly assay, AB-423 misdirects capsid assembly
- AB-423 inhibits pgRNA encapsidation in an HBV cell culture model system

Capsid Assembly Biochemical Assay



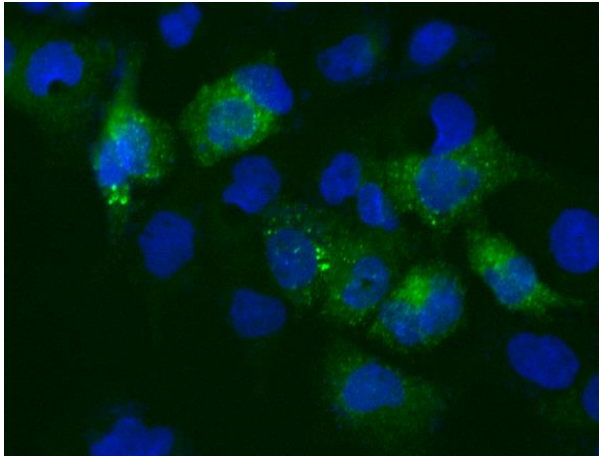
# AB-423 Inhibits Conversion of Encapsidated rcDNA to cccDNA in an Infectious Virus System

- AB-423 inhibited cccDNA synthesis during *de novo* HBV infection of C3A<sup>hNTCP</sup> cells
- Data suggests AB-423 has a dual mode of inhibition:
  - Inhibits encapsidation of pgRNA during ongoing infection
  - Inhibits cccDNA synthesis presumably *via* inhibition of the capsid uncoating step

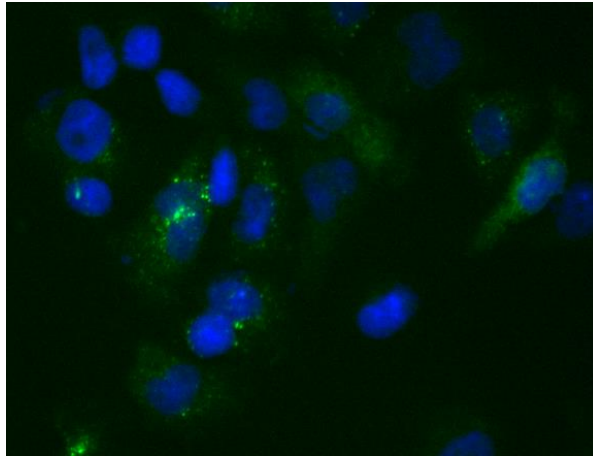


# AB-423 Does Not Induce Core Aggregation in HBV-Replicating HepAD38 Cells

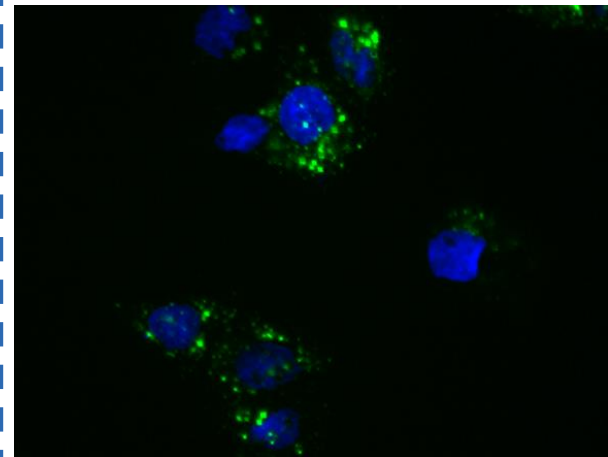
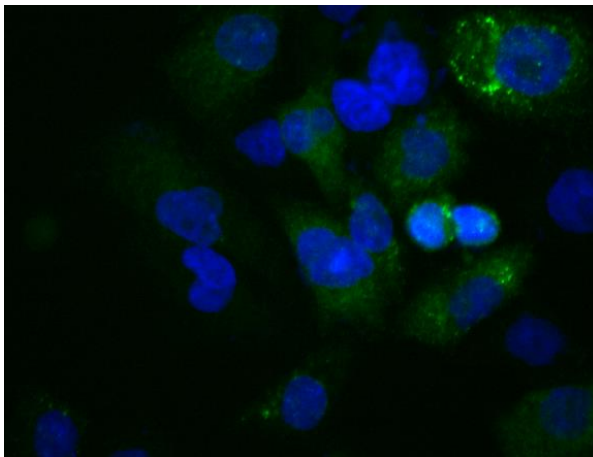
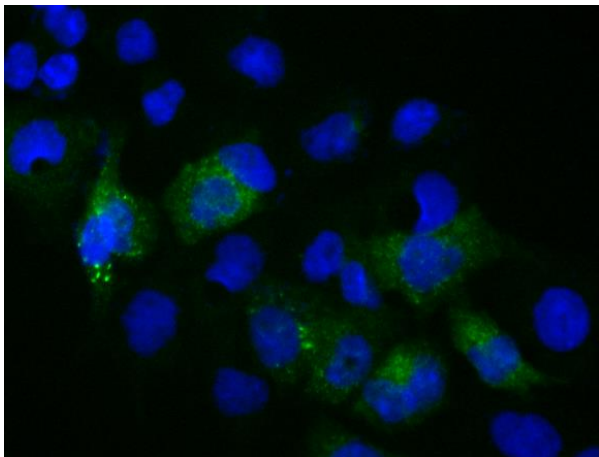
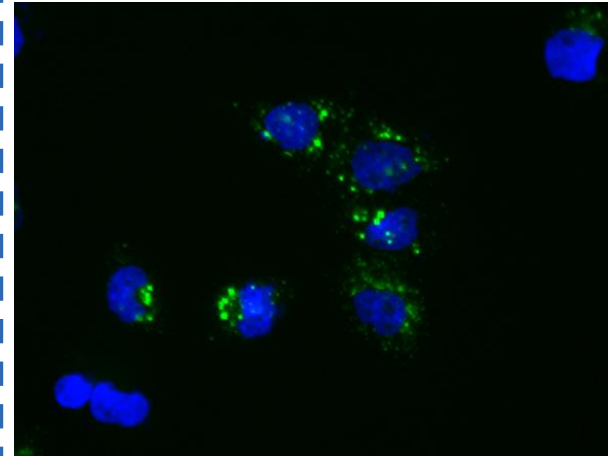
Mock-Treated



AB-423



GLS4



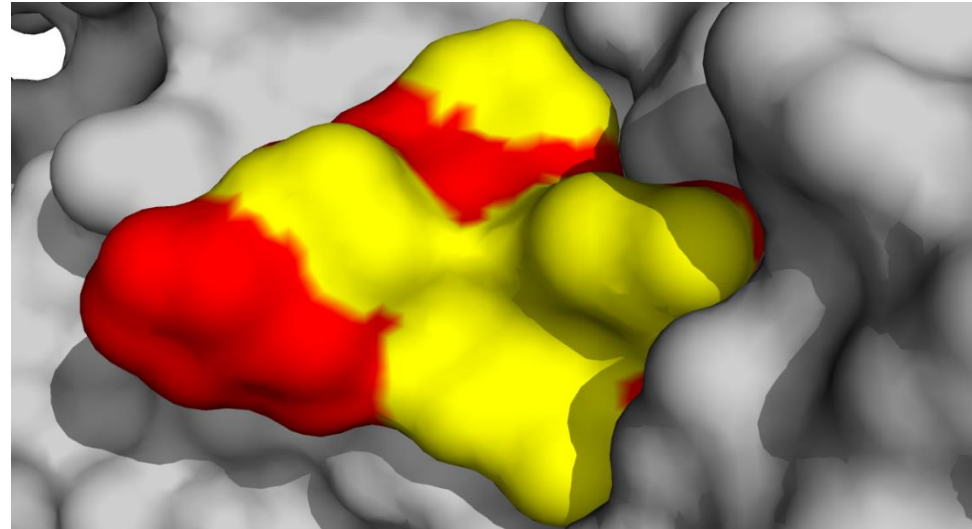
-5 day treatment, both compounds at 3  $\mu$ M. DAPI=Nuclei, FITC=anti-Core Ab



# Structural Insights into Binding of Core Protein Allosteric Modulators (CpAM)

- Two classes of CpAMs have been defined
- Class I CpAMs induce non-capsid polymers
- Class II CpAMs allows capsid formation devoid of pgRNA
- High resolution X-ray structures of HAPs (class I) bound to core protein have been published
- Class I and II core protein assembly modulators bind to the same site, the dimer:dimer interface, yet have different effects on HBV biology

HAP: Heteroaryldihydropyrimidines



Overlay of a NVR-010-001-E2, a class I CpAM, (HAP, Yellow) and a novel Class II CpAM (Red) bound to CpY132A core protein

Bourne *et al* 2006; Katen *et al* 2013; Klumpp *et al* 2015; Qiu *et al* 2016; Cole, 2016; Arbutus Biopharma unpublished data

# AB-423 is an Inhibitor of HBV Replication

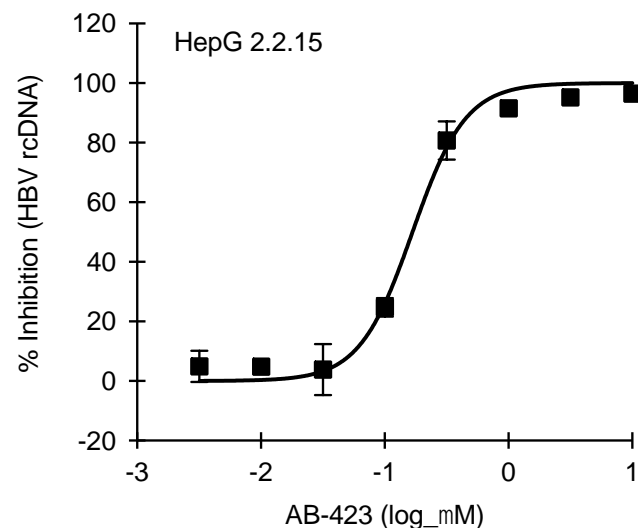
- AB-423 is a potent inhibitor of HBV replicon in HBV cell-culture models

Potency	EC <sub>50</sub> (μM)*	EC <sub>90</sub> (μM)*	CC <sub>50</sub> (μM) <sup>#</sup>	Assay
HepBHAe82	0.267 ± 0.135	1.246 ± 0.466	>10	(eAg/ELISA) human hepatoma cell line
AML12-HBV10	0.263 ± 0.177	1.319 ± 1.076	>10	(rcDNA/bDNA) mouse hepatoma cell line
HepDE19 (μM)	0.262 ± 0.127	0.905 ± 0.332	>10	(rcDNA/bDNA) human hepatoma cell line
HepG 2.2.15 (μM)	0.146 ± 0.024	0.993 ± 0.855	>10	(rcDNA/qPCR) human hepatoma cell line

\* EC<sub>50</sub>/EC<sub>90</sub> ± SD

<sup>#</sup> Highest concentration tested

- Maintains activity across gt A-D (0.2-0.5 fold vs gt D)
- Maintains activity against nuc variants (1.7-2.2 fold shift vs wt gt D)
- No activity against heterologous RNA and DNA viruses



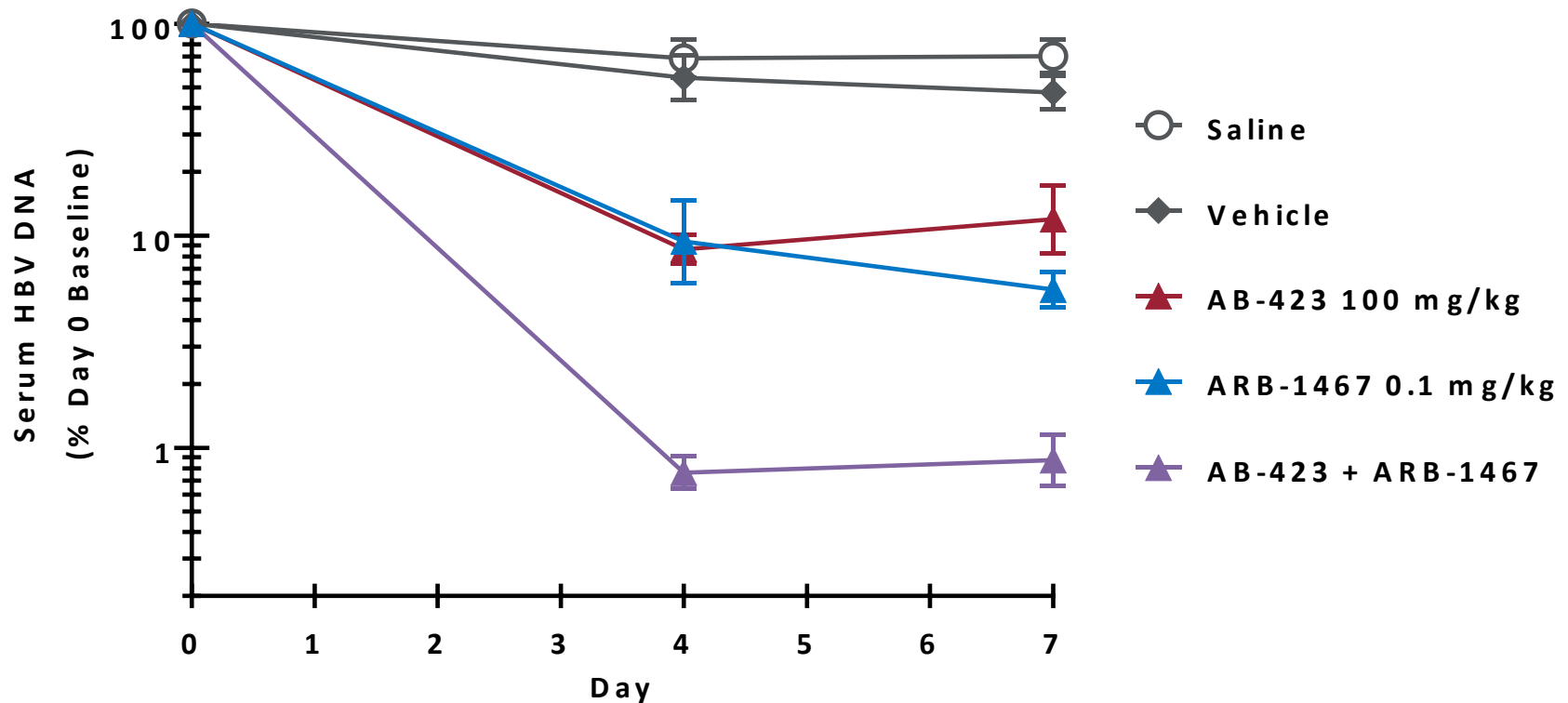
# *In vitro* Data Indicates Potential for Combining AB-423 with Nucs and RNAi agents

Inhibitor A	Inhibitor B	Cell Culture Model	Conclusion*
pgRNA ➡ rcDNA ➡ cccDNA			
AB-423	ARB-1740 (RNAi 2.0)	HepBHAE82 (precore RNA/qRT-PCR)	Synergy
AB-423	ETV	HepBHAE82 (precore RNA/qRT-PCR)	Synergy
pgRNA ➡ rcDNA			
AB-423	ARB-1740 (RNAi 2.0)	AML12-HBV10 (bDNA/rcDNA)	Additive
AB-423	ARB-1467 (RNAi 1.0)	AML12-HBV10 (bDNA/rcDNA)	Additive
AB-423	ETV	AML12-HBV10 (bDNA/rcDNA)	Additive
AB-423	TDF	HepDE19 (bDNA/rcDNA)	Additive
rcDNA and eAg			
AB-423	TAF	HBV infected PHH (HBV DNA/HBeAg)	Additive

\*MacSynergy II Analysis; Bliss Independence Model; Prichard and Shipman 1990. Antiviral Research, 14(4-5):181-205; ETV = entecavir; TDF = tenofovir disoproxil fumarate; TAF = tenofovir alafenamide

- Combination of AB-423 with RNAi agents and Nucs is supported by additive to synergistic antiviral activity in *in vitro* studies

# Enhanced Activity for AB-423 in Combination with siRNA ARB-1467



- *In vivo* combination of AB-423 with RNAi agent 1467 in a HDI mouse is supportive with *in vitro* observed additive effects



# Summary

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- AB-423 is a potent, highly selective inhibitor of HBV replication through a block of pgRNA encapsidation.
- *In vitro* AB-423 showed:
  - *additive/synergistic activity in combination with Nucs and RNAi agents*
  - *potent activity against HBV Nuc<sup>R</sup> variants and pan-genotypic activity*
  - *no significant activity against unrelated viruses*
- AB-423 showed dual mode of inhibition:
  - *inhibited encapsidation of pgRNA during ongoing infection*
  - *inhibited cccDNA synthesis presumably via inhibition of the capsid uncoating step*
- Results indicate that HBV encapsidation inhibitors show significant distinctions in mechanism of antiviral activity from the Nucs

# Acknowledgements

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## Arbutus Biopharma

- Nagraj Mani
- Andrew G. Cole
- Andrzej Ardzinski
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- Bruce D. Dorsey
- Steven Kultgen
- Amy Lee
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- Holly Steuer
- Xiaohe Wang
- Michael J. Sofia

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- Qiong Zhao

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- Haitao Guo