



Curing Chronic Hepatitis B

Preclinical antiviral drug combination studies utilizing novel orally bioavailable agents for chronic hepatitis B infection: AB-506, a next generation HBV capsid inhibitor, and AB-452, an HBV RNA destabilizer

Rene Rijnbrand

Arbutus Biopharma Inc.

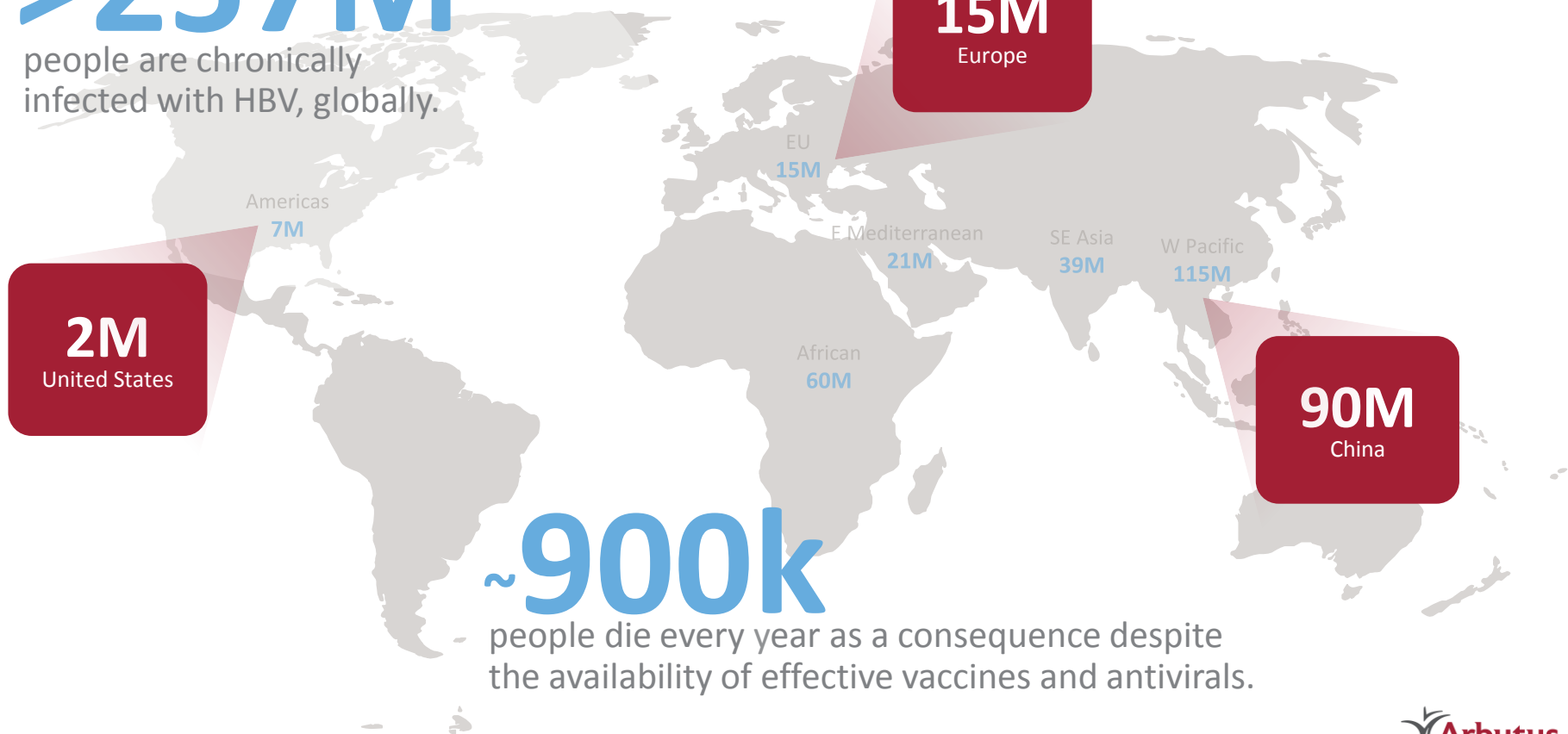
Antivirals: Targeting HBV and Beyond

September 25, 2018, Boston, MA

NASDAQ: ABUS | www.arbutusbio.com

>257M

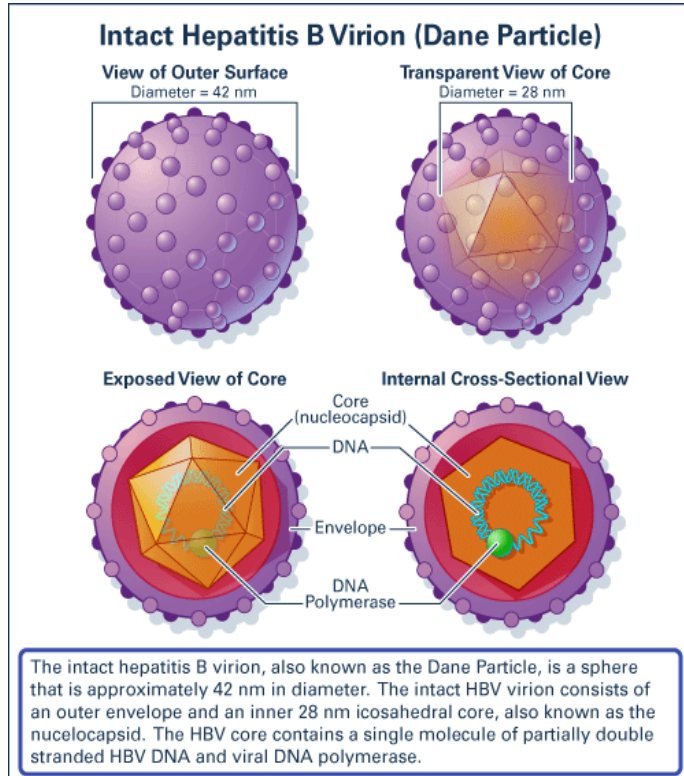
people are chronically infected with HBV, globally.



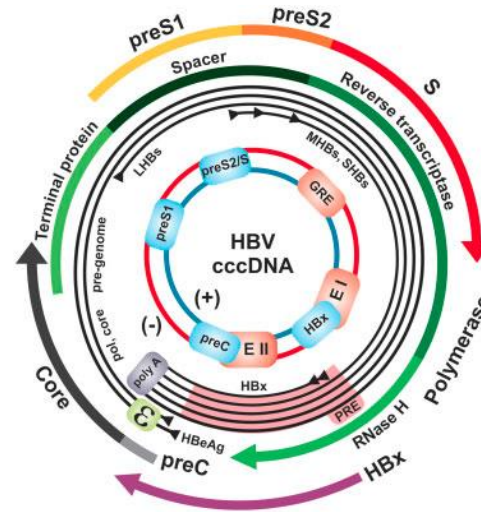
~900k

people die every year as a consequence despite the availability of effective vaccines and antivirals.

The Hepatitis B Virus



Genome Structure of HBV



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

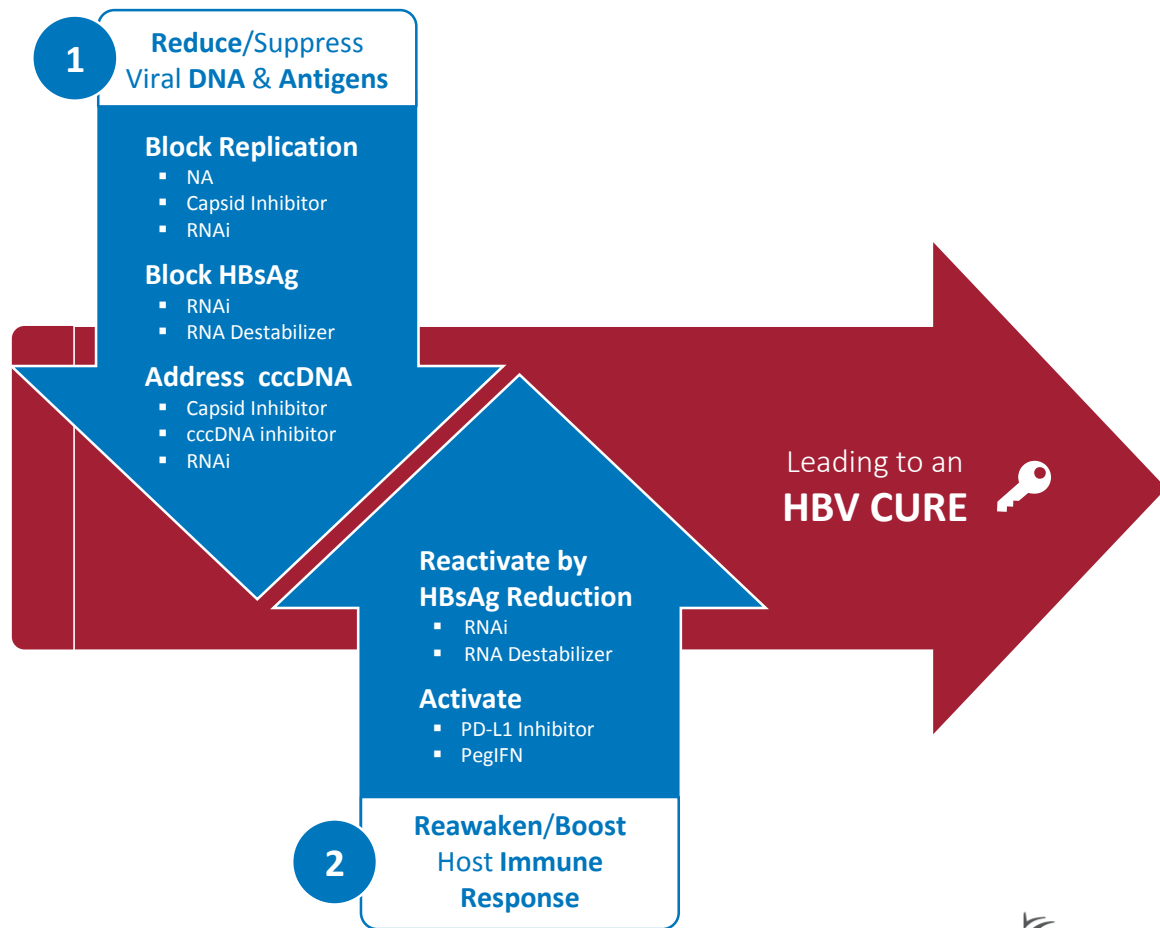
- 4 Promoter elements
- 2 enhancer elements
- 10 transcription start sites

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)

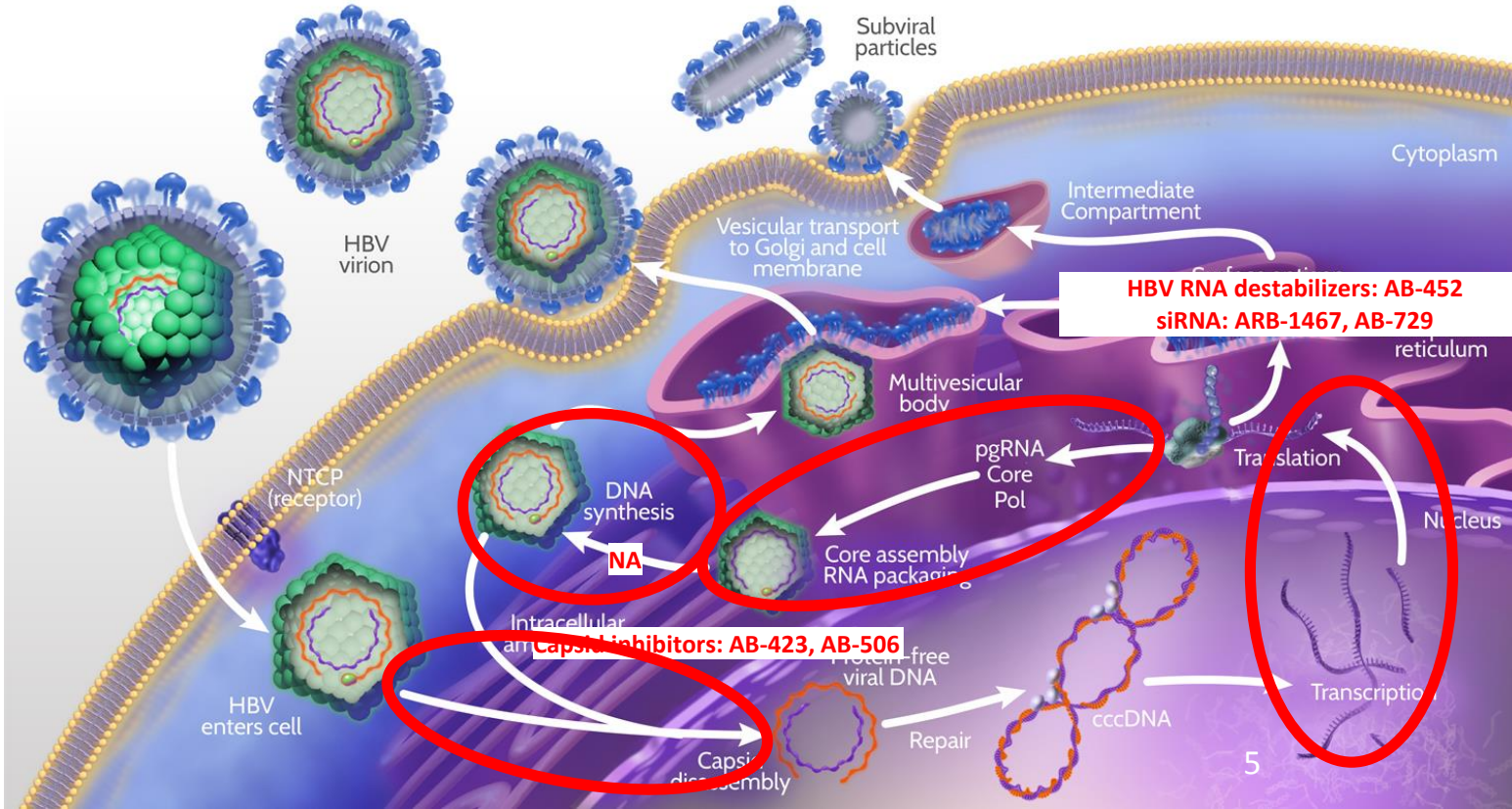
Keys to Therapeutic Success

Therapeutic success
will *combine* drugs
with *complementary*
MOAs.



Key to Therapeutic Success:

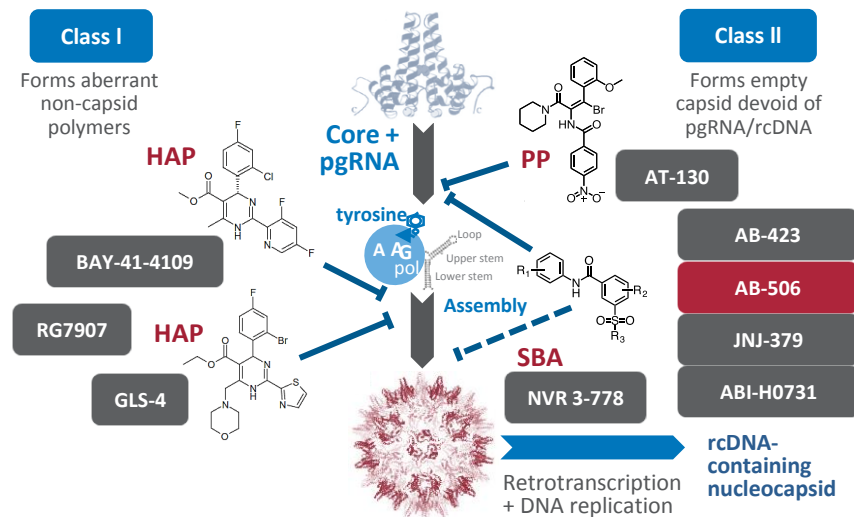
Combining Agents with Different MOA



HBV Capsid Assembly

An attractive target for drug development

HBV capsid assembly pathway and examples of capsid inhibitors



HAP: heteroaryldihydropyrimidines; | SBA: sulfamoylbenzamides; | PP: phenylpropenamides

- Hepatitis B virus replication is strictly dependent upon capsid assembly around pgRNA
- Proper assembly of HBV nucleocapsid is essential for viral genome (rcDNA) synthesis, infectious virion production and maintenance of a nuclear cccDNA pool
- Interfering with HBV capsid assembly with small molecule inhibitors has been shown to translate into antiviral activity *in vitro* and *in vivo*
- The capsid assembly process thus represents a *bona fide* antiviral target
- Constitutes a novel mechanism that is distinct from the nucleos(t)ide analogs currently available for clinical use

cccDNA = covalently closed circular DNA; rcDNA = relaxed circular DNA; pgRNA = pregenomic RNA

AB-506 Is A Next Generation HBV Capsid Inhibitor

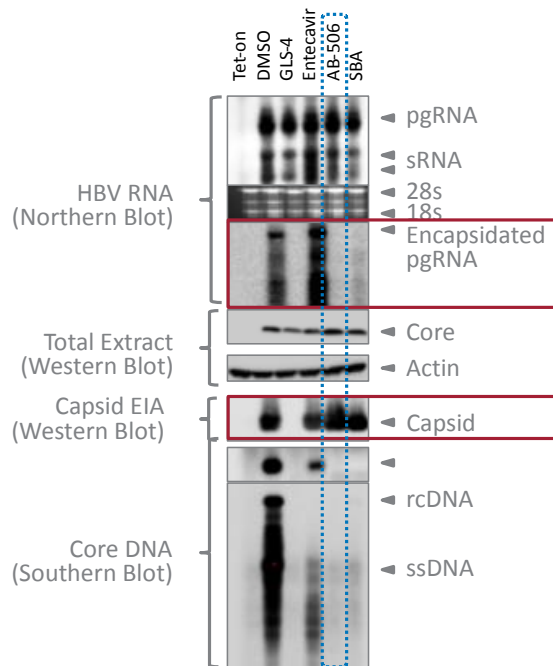
- AB-506 is our 2nd generation HBV capsid inhibitor from a novel chemical series
- Demonstrates potent inhibition of viral replication in different HBV cell culture models

Compound	HepDE19 (rcDNA_bDNA) (μ M)			HepBHAE82 (HBeAg AlphaLISA) (μ M)			HepG 2.2.15 (HBV DNA qPCR) (μ M)	
	EC ₅₀	EC ₉₀	CC ₅₀	EC ₅₀	EC ₉₀	CC ₅₀	EC ₅₀	CC ₅₀
AB-506	0.07 ± 0.02	0.28 ± 0.10	>25	0.04 ± 0.02	0.20 ± 0.06	>25	0.04 \pm 0.01	>10

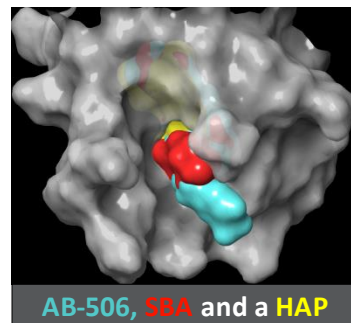
- In an HBV infected primary human hepatocyte assay, AB-506 inhibits HBV replication with an EC₅₀ of 32 nM
- Maintains activity in the presence human serum with a modest ~6 fold increase in EC₅₀ in 40% human serum
- No cross-resistance with Nuc^R variants, consistent with its distinct mechanism of action
- Active against HBV genotypes A-H
- Demonstrates high degree of antiviral selectivity for HBV; no inhibition of HCV, WNV, RSV, IFA, HSV, HCMV, DENV, HRV

AB-506: A Next Gen HBV Capsid Inhibitor

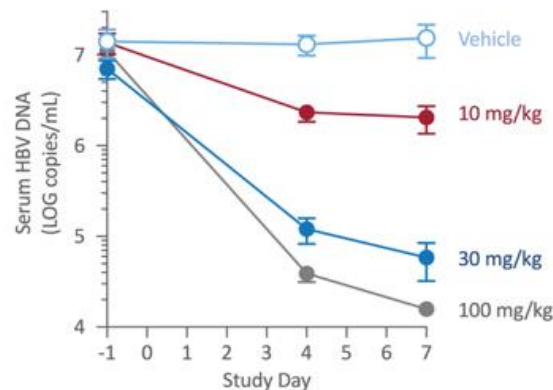
Potent inhibitor of HBV replication *in vitro*



- AB-506 forms capsids devoid of pgRNA
- Inhibits formation of rcDNA



Capsid inhibitors bind at the dimer:dimer interface of the core protein and induce the formation of empty capsid particles



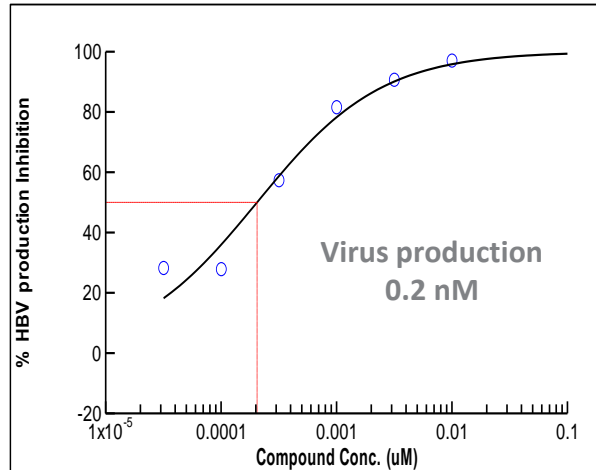
Dose Dependent Reduction in serum HBV DNA in an HDI mouse model of HBV

AB-452: A Potent HBV RNA Destabilizer

Novel small molecule HBV RNA Destabilizer

AB-452 *In vitro* Potency

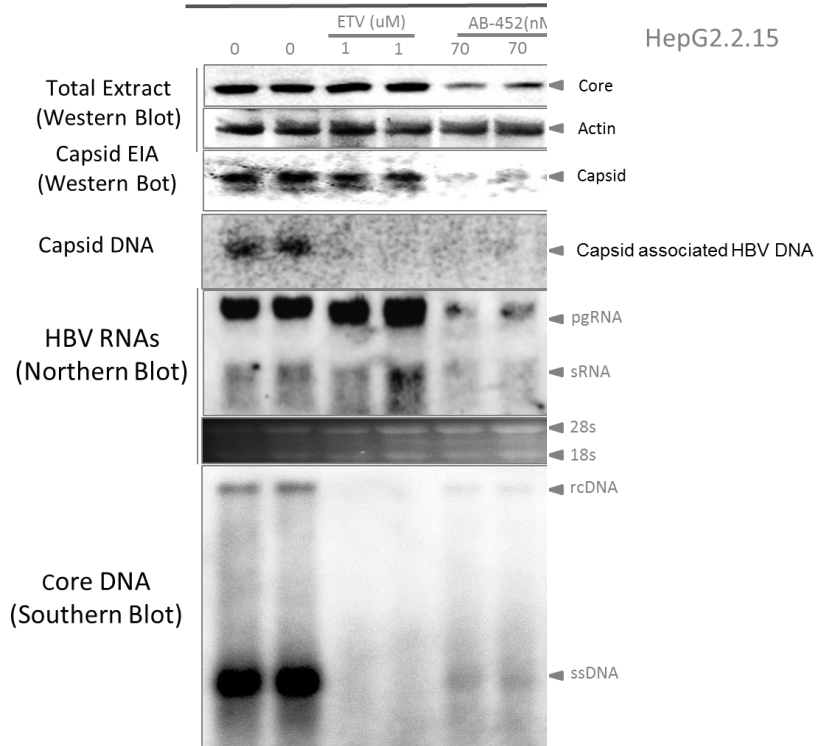
In HepG2.2.15 cells



		EC ₅₀ , nM
PHH	sAg	8.7
	eAg	8.8
HepG2/NTCP	sAg	9.7
	eAg	3.6
Genotype*	A	1.3
	B	1.8
	C	2.0
	D	0.8
Human serum effect		2x

- AB-452 is a potent, highly selective small molecule inhibitor of HBV replication through destabilization of HBV RNA
- *In vitro* AB-452 showed: drops in viral RNA, s/e/c Ag, and virion production
 - Pan-genotypic activity
 - No cross-resistance with Nuc^R variants
 - Highly degree of antiviral selectivity for HBV

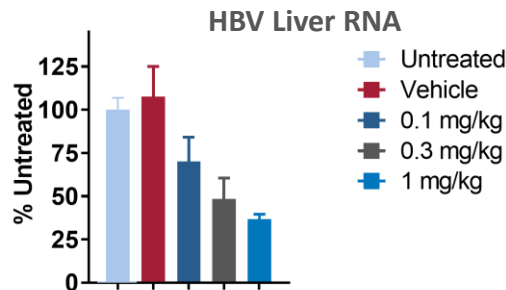
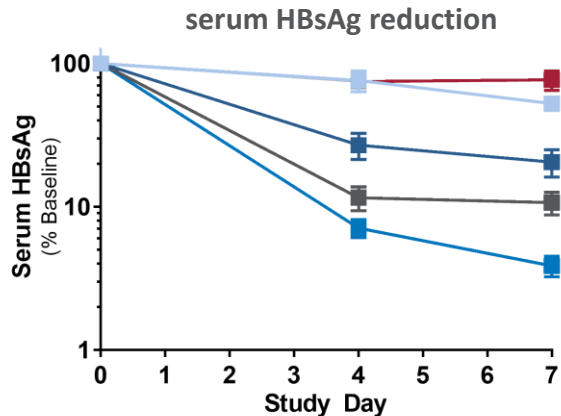
Multiple Stages of HBV Life Cycle Affected by AB-452



- **HBV RNAs destabilized by AB-452:**
 - viral gene expressions
 - DNA replication
 - virion assembly

AB-452: A Potent HBV RNA Destabilizer

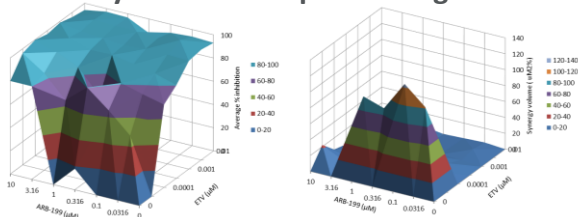
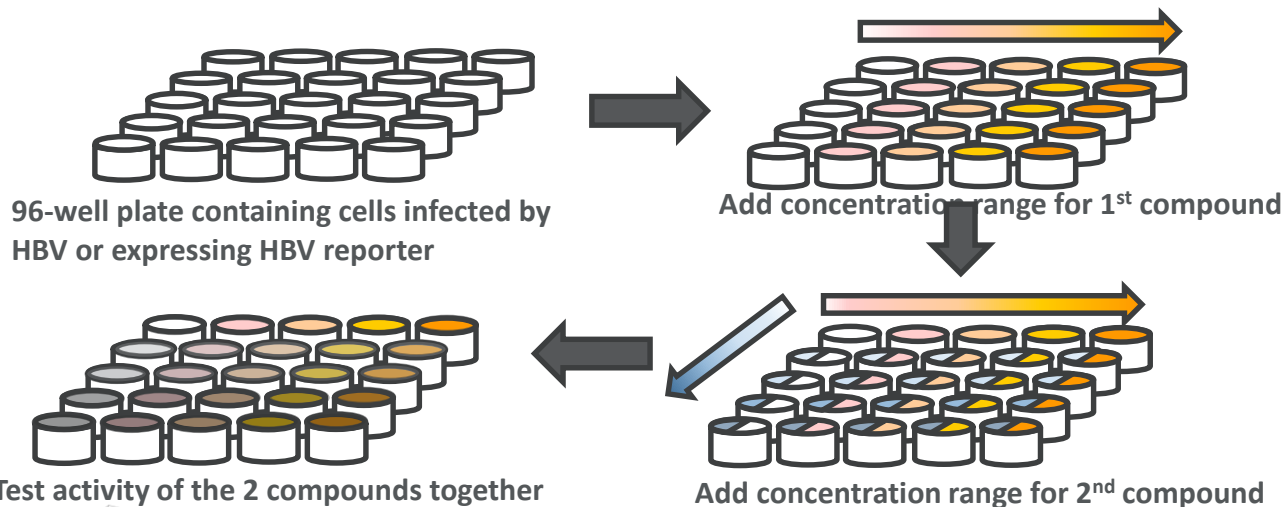
Novel small molecule HBV RNA Destabilizer



- BID PO dosing resulted in up to 1.4 log₁₀ serum HBsAg reduction. Correlated with liver HBV RNA levels.
- AB-452 significantly inhibited HBV replication and reduced viral RNA and antigens in an immunocompetent AAV mouse model

Evaluation of the Effect of Multiple Compounds on HBV:

In Vitro Synergy Studies



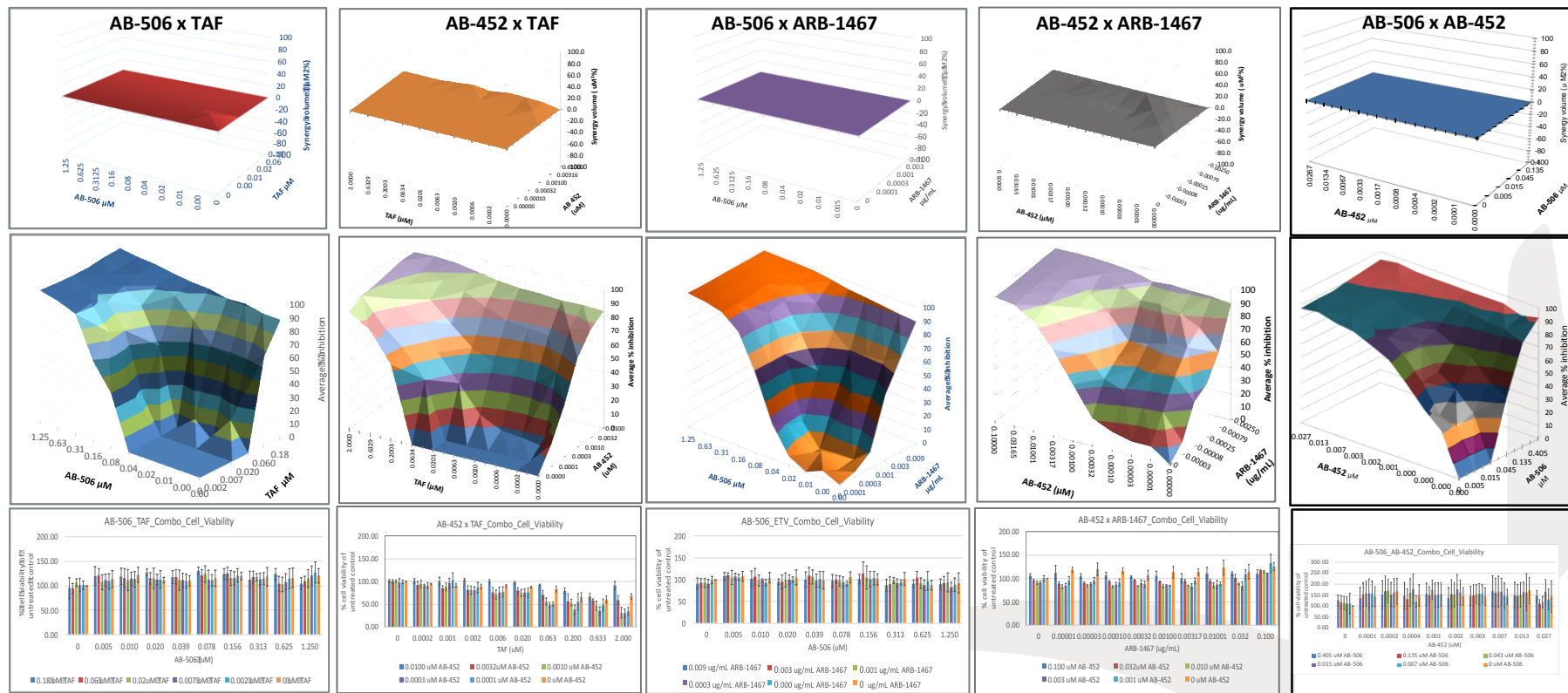
- Greater than additive effects seen at lowest ETV + ARB-199
- Total Synergy volume at 99.99 % CI = 554.53 (log 138.63)
- Total Antagonism volume = -31.19

Outcomes:

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

Combination of AB-506 and AB-452 With NAs and siRNA

Molecules are mechanistically compatible



HepDE19 (rcDNA/bDNA)

HepG 2.2.15 (rcDNA/bDNA)

HepDE19 (rcDNA/bDNA)

HepG 2.2.15 (sAg)

HepG 2.2.15 (rcDNA/bDNA)

In Vitro Combination Studies: Summary

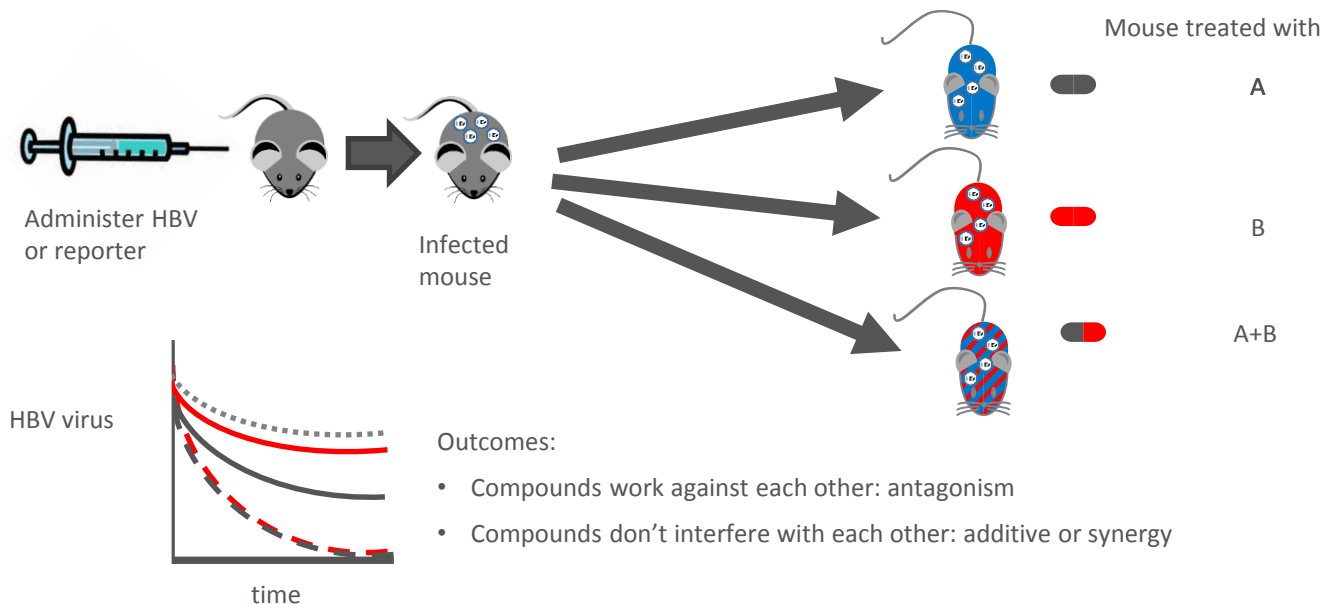
Molecules are mechanistically compatible

HBV Inhibitor		ETV	TDF	TAF	ARB-1467	AB-506
AB-506 Next Gen Capsid Inhibitor*		Additive	Additive	Moderate Synergy	Additive	NA
AB-452 HBV RNA Destabilizer**	sAg	ND	ND	ND	Minor Synergy	ND
	HBV DNA	Moderate Synergy	Additive	Additive	ND	Additive

- *HepDE19 HBV cell culture model with rcDNA quantitation
- **HepG2.2.15 HBV cell culture model with HBV DNA and HBsAg quantitation

Evaluation of the Effect of Multiple Compounds on HBV:

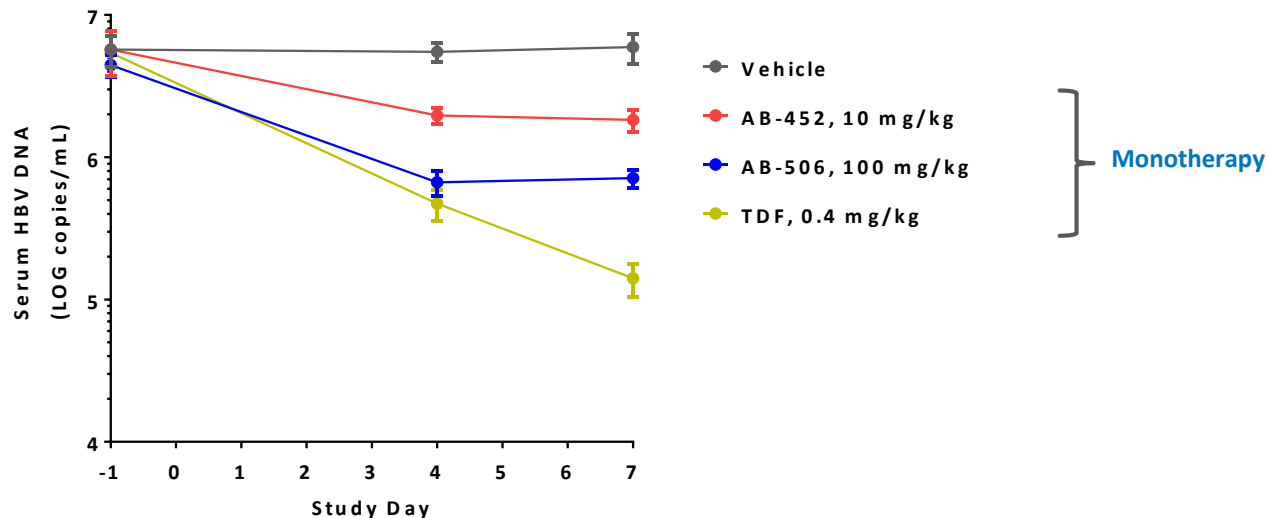
In Vivo Evaluation



- Fewer test conditions can be examined in animals than in cell culture
- Prior dose selection is critical; mono-therapy arms are run at sub-optimal dose levels so that potential additive effect of combination therapy can be detected

In Vivo Dual and Triple Combination of AB-506, AB-452 and TDF

HDI Mouse Model of HBV: Serum HBV DNA and HBsAg Reductions

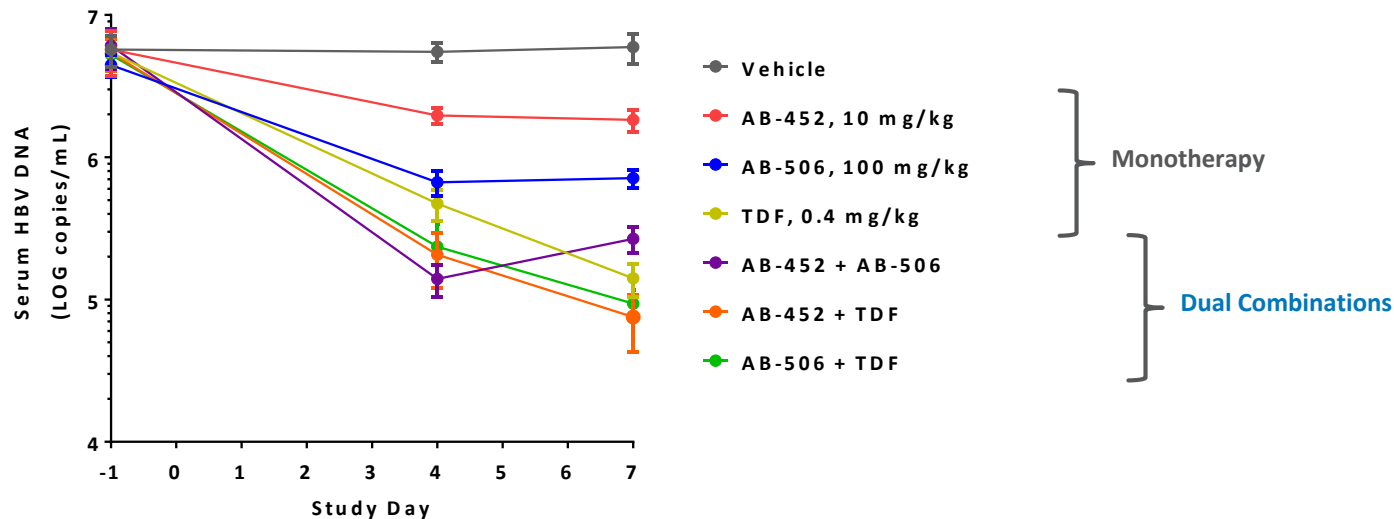


- Dual combinations of AB-506 + AB-452, AB-506 + TDF, and AB-452 + TDF showed strong antiviral activity with mean 1.4, 1.9 and 2.2 \log_{10} reductions in serum HBV DNA vs the vehicle control, respectively
- Triple combination effected larger serum HBV DNA reduction of 2.8 \log_{10} vs the vehicle control
- As expected, serum HBsAg reductions observed only in AB-452 groups

Once-Daily Oral Dose \times 7 Days
Mean (n=7-8) \pm SEM
Open symbol indicates close to LLOQ

In Vivo Dual and Triple Combination of AB-506, AB-452 and TDF

HDI Mouse Model of HBV: Serum HBV DNA and HBsAg Reductions

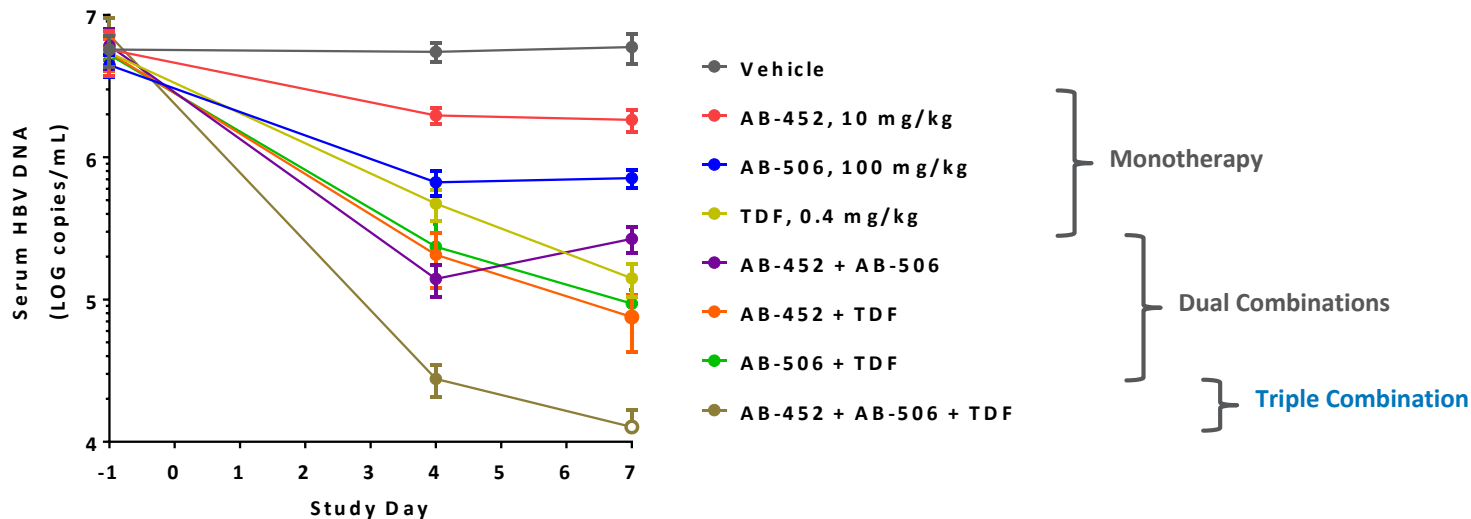


- Dual combinations of AB-506 + AB-452, AB-506 + TDF, and AB-452 + TDF showed strong antiviral activity with mean 1.4, 1.9 and 2.2 log₁₀ reductions in serum HBV DNA vs the vehicle control, respectively
- Triple combination effected larger serum HBV DNA reduction of 2.8 log₁₀ vs the vehicle control
- As expected, serum HBsAg reductions observed only in AB-452 groups

Once-Daily Oral Dose × 7 Days
Mean (n=7-8) ± SEM
Open symbol indicates close to LLOQ

In Vivo Dual and Triple Combination of AB-506, AB-452 and TDF

HDI Mouse Model of HBV: Serum HBV DNA and HBsAg Reductions

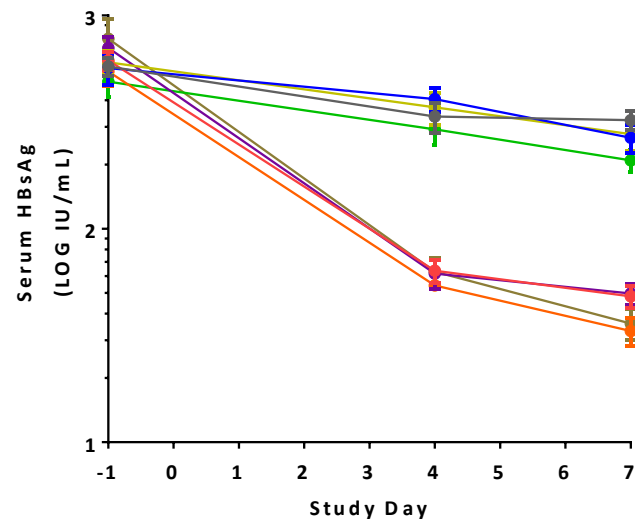
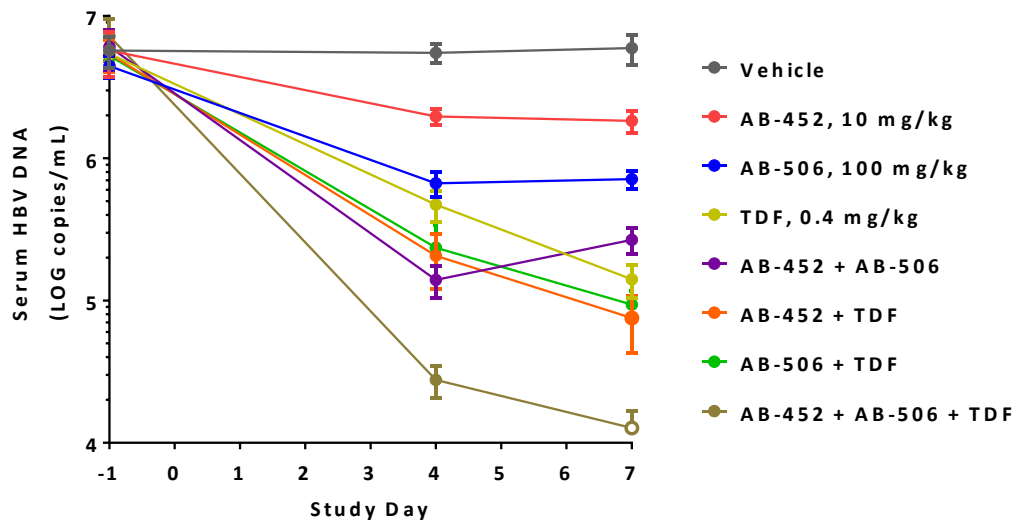


- Dual combinations of AB-506 + AB-452, AB-506 + TDF, and AB-452 + TDF showed strong antiviral activity with mean 1.4, 1.9 and 2.2 log₁₀ reductions in serum HBV DNA vs the vehicle control, respectively
- Triple combination effected larger serum HBV DNA reduction of 2.8 log₁₀ vs the vehicle control
- As expected, serum HBsAg reductions observed only in AB-452 groups

Once-Daily Oral Dose × 7 Days
Mean (n=7-8) ± SEM
Open symbol indicates close to LLOQ

In Vivo Dual and Triple Combination of AB-506, AB-452 and TDF

HDI Mouse Model of HBV: Serum HBV DNA and HBsAg Reductions

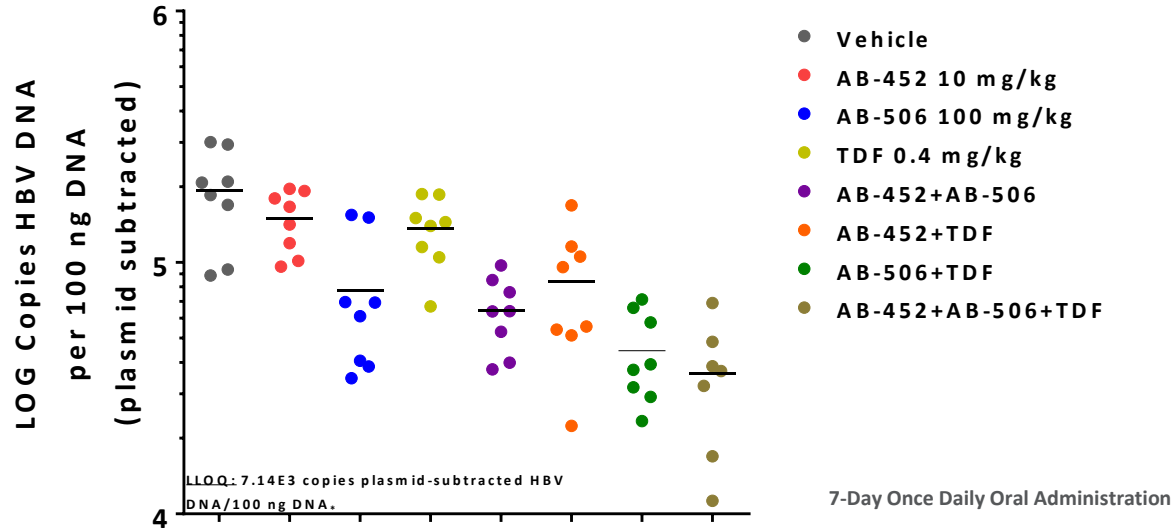


- Dual combinations of AB-506 + AB-452, AB-506 + TDF, and AB-452 + TDF showed strong antiviral activity with mean 1.4, 1.9 and 2.2 log₁₀ reductions in serum HBV DNA vs the vehicle control, respectively
- Triple combination effected larger serum HBV DNA reduction of 2.8 log₁₀ vs the vehicle control
- As expected, serum HBsAg reductions observed only in AB-452 groups

Once-Daily Oral Dose × 7 Days
Mean (n=7-8) ± SEM
Open symbol indicates close to LLOQ

In vivo Dual and Triple Combination of AB-506, AB-452 and TDF

HDI Mouse Model of HBV: Liver HBV DNA and HBsAg Reductions



- Liver HBV DNA reductions reflect serum HBV DNA reductions
- AB-506 showed greater effect on liver HBV DNA reduction than TDF
- Only AB-452 containing groups showed liver HBsAg reductions

Summary

- Key to therapeutic success will involve combination of different MoA agents
 - Reduce/Suppress Viral DNA and Antigens
 - Reawaken/Boost host immune responses
- Agents with novel MoA undergoing clinical evaluation; more in preclinical stages
- eg: Capsid Inhibitors, HBV RNA Destabilizers, RNAi Agents, NA, others
- *In vitro* and *in vivo* antiviral evaluations of Capsid Inhibitor AB-506, RNA Destabilizer AB-452, siRNA, and NA agents show favorable additive to synergistic effects in combination

Acknowledgments

Arbutus Team

Nagraj Mani

Alice H.L. Li

Andrzej Ardzinski

Laurèn Bailey

Janet R. Phelps

Robbin Burns

Tim Chiu

Andrew G. Cole

Andrea Cuconati

Bruce D. Dorsey

Ellen Evangelista

Dimitar Gotchev

Troy O. Harasym

Agnes Jarosz

Salam Kadhim

Andrew Kondratowicz

Steven G. Kultgen

Kaylyn Kwak

Amy C.H. Lee

Sara Majeski

Kevin McClintock

Joanna Pan

Chris Pasetka

Jorge Quintero

Rene Rijnbrand

Alexander Shapiro

Holly M. Micolochick Steuer

Kim Stever

Sunny Tang

Xiaowei Teng

Michael J. Sofia