

## Progress Toward an HBV Cure Combination Therapy

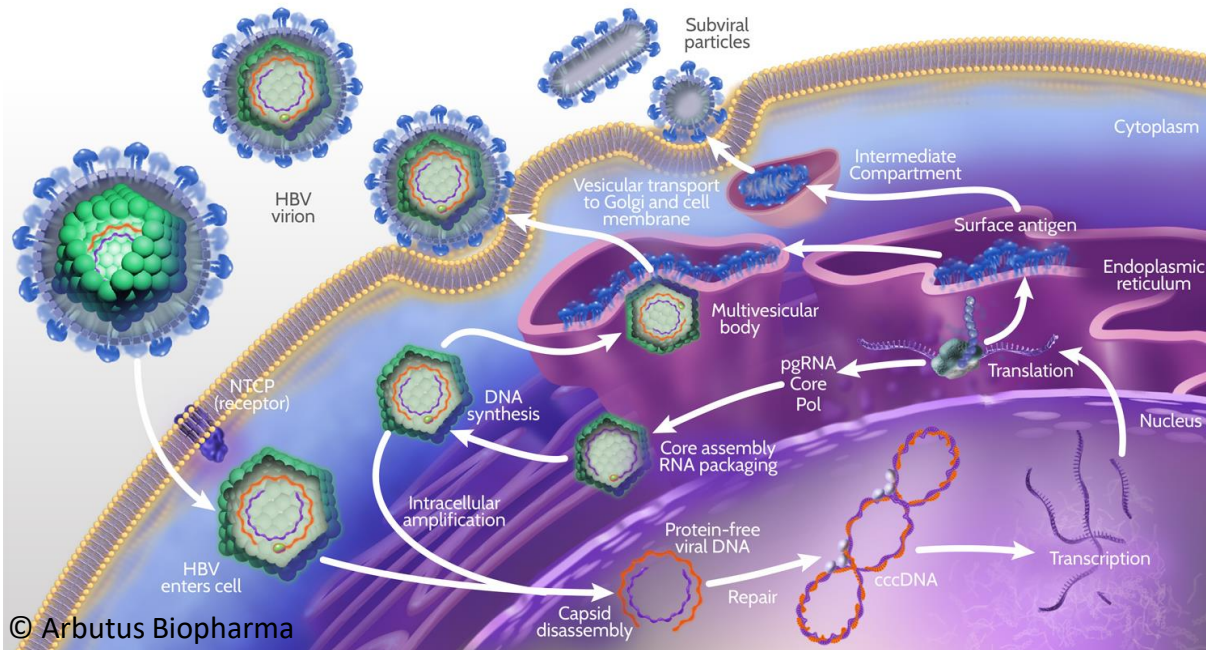
Michael J. Sofia

December 2021, HepDart

NASDAQ: ABUS | [www.arbutusbio.com](http://www.arbutusbio.com)

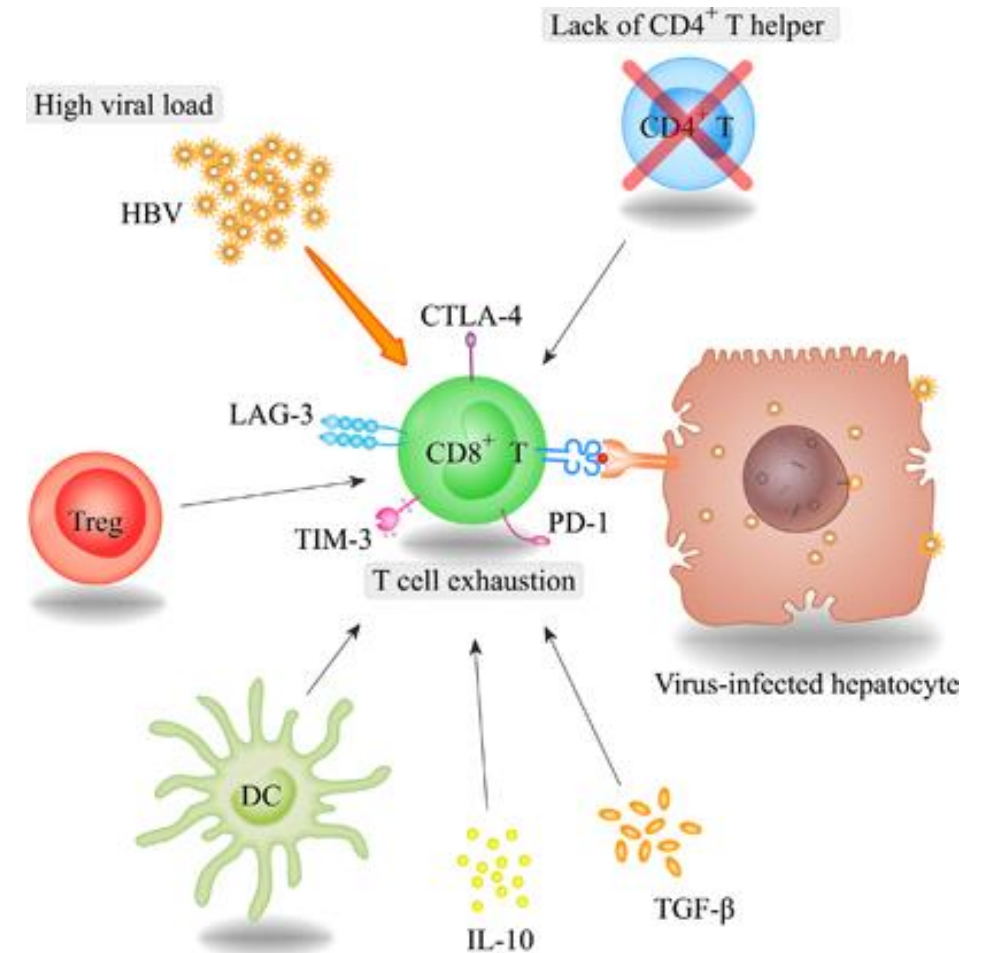
# Key Characteristics Associated with Chronic HBV Infection

## Virus Life Cycle



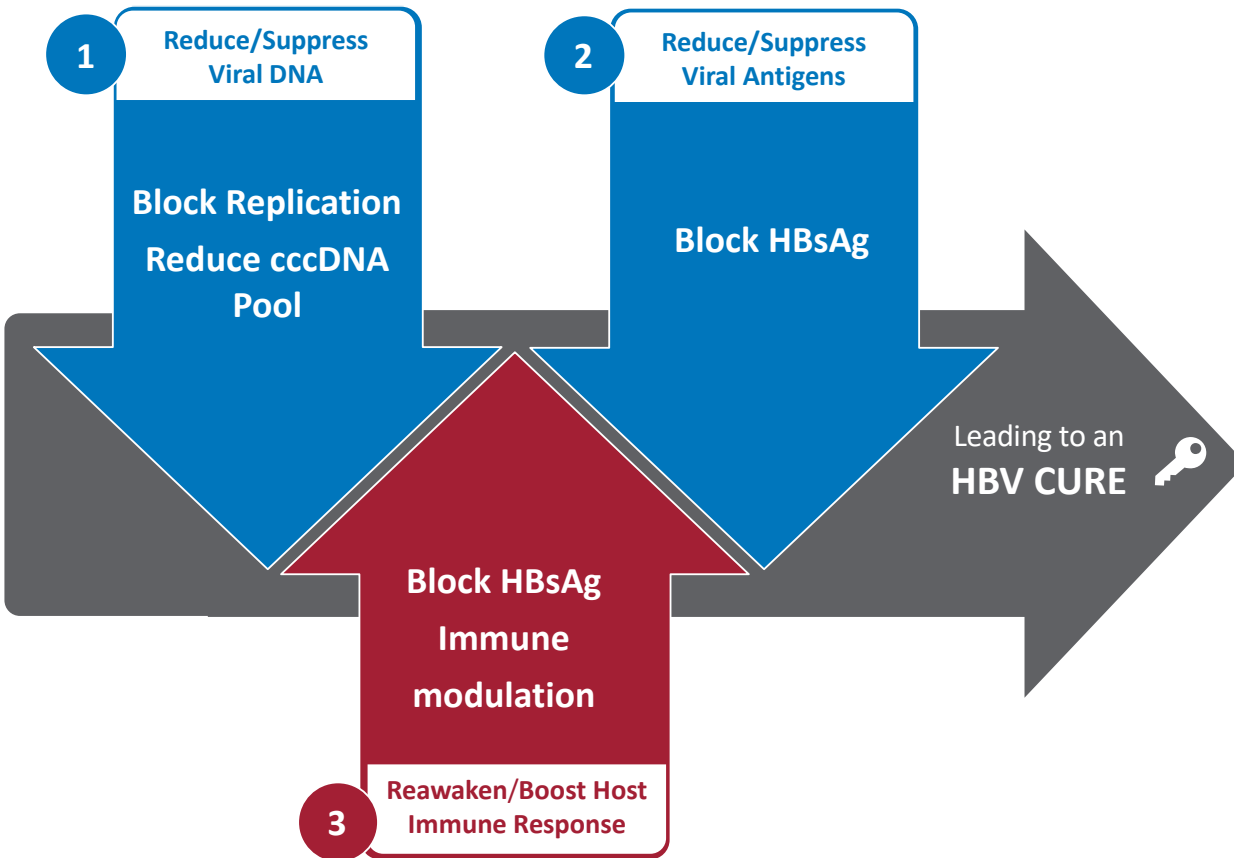
- High rate of viral replication
- Maintenance of a pool of transcriptionally active cccDNA
- Large production of immune tolerizing HBsAg
- HBV specific T-cell and B-cell immune silencing

## Immune Exhaustion

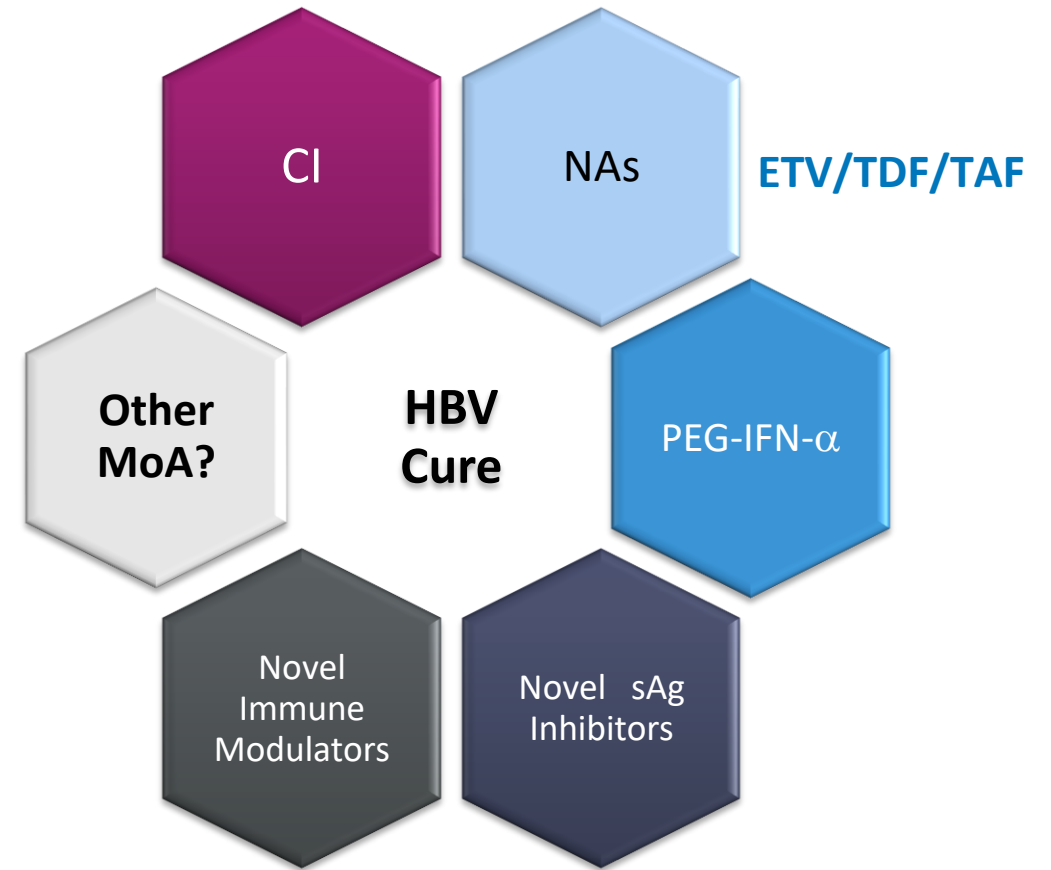


# Therapeutic Success in CHB: Combination is Key

Reduce viral DNA and antigens + activate/reactivate immune response



- Goal: Identify combinations that lead to improved functional cure in CHB patients

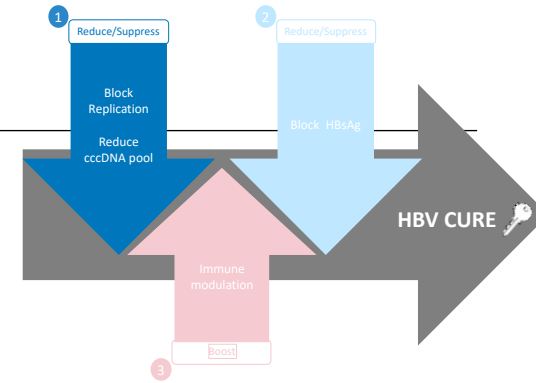
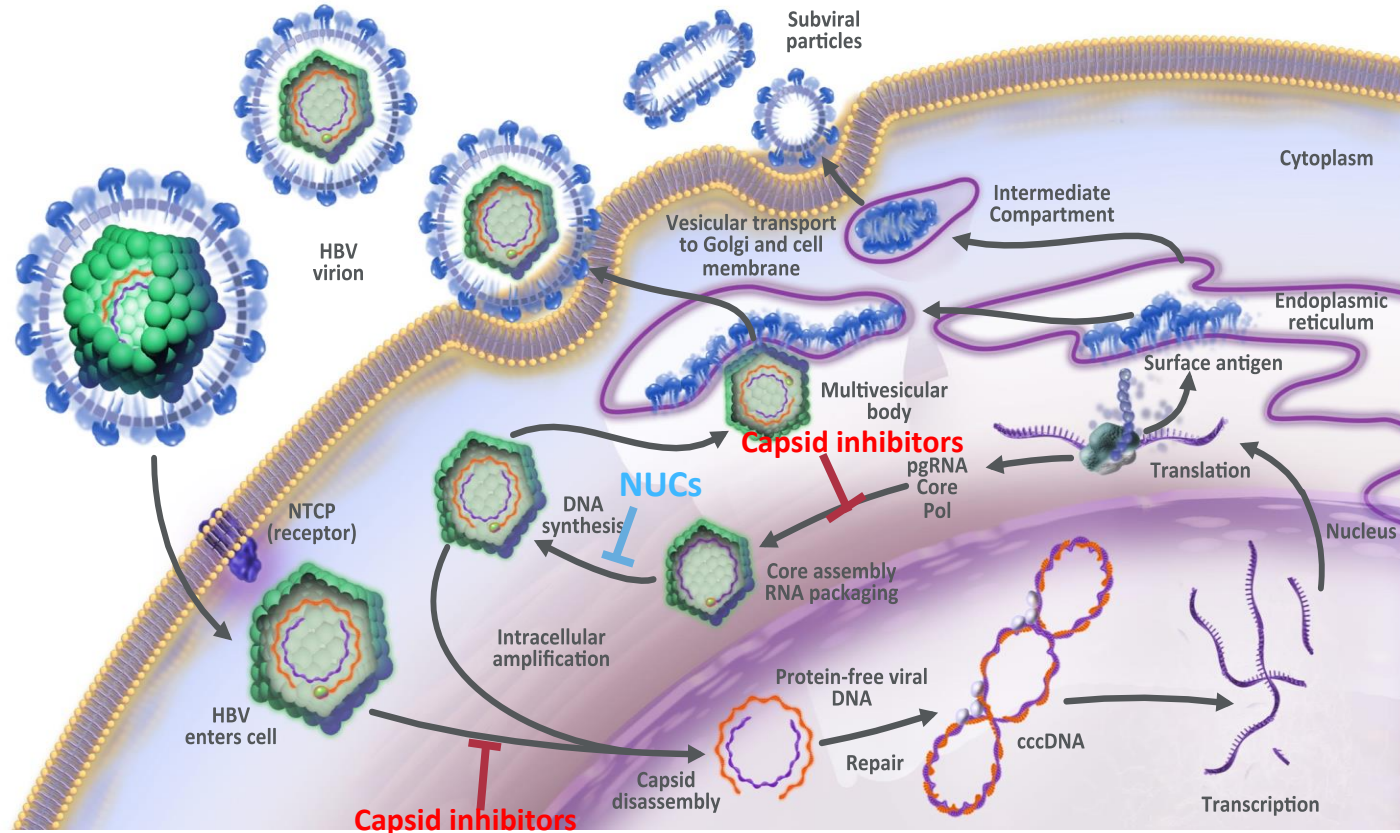


CI = capsid inhibitors; NAs = nucleos(t)ide analogs; IFN- $\alpha$  = interferon- $\alpha$ ; HBsAg = HBV surface antigen



# Hepatitis B Virus

## Targeting Viral Replication and cccDNA Replenishment



- High rate of viral replication
- Maintenance of a pool of transcriptionally active cccDNA
- Large production of immune tolerizing HBsAg
- HBV specific T-cell and B-cell immune silencing

- Capsid inhibitors can shut down the "leakiness" of NUCs in a combination regimen
- Capsid inhibitors have the potential to reduce the pool of cccDNA

# AB-836: A Differentiated Chemotype

Designed and optimized using structure-based drug design, medicinal chemistry, and SAR

Capsid Inhibitors  
Evolving Clinical Landscape  
Attributes

2015

Proof of Concept

- Suboptimal Efficacy
- BID; High Pill Burden

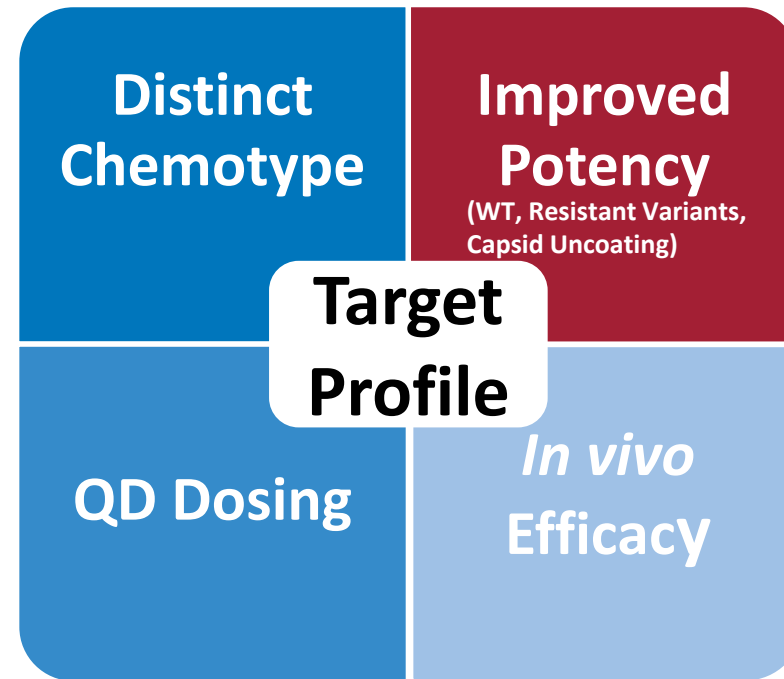
- Improved Efficacy
- QD/ Lower Pill Burden
- Combinations
- Suboptimal Resistance
- Lower potency vs 2<sup>nd</sup> MoA

2021

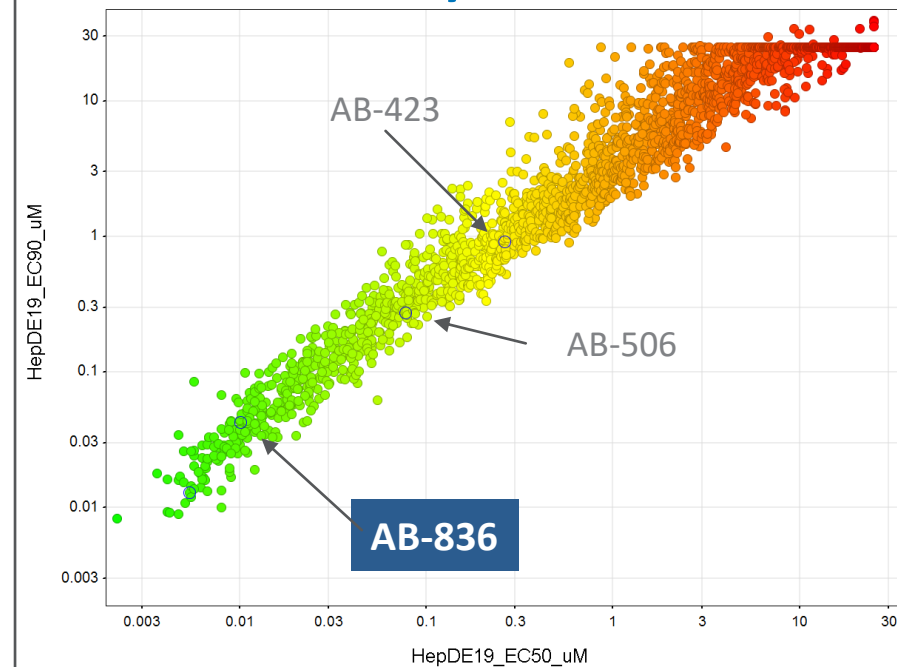
Improved Potency

QD; Lower Pill Burden

- Improved resistance coverage
- Improved potency vs 2<sup>nd</sup> MoA
- New Combinations

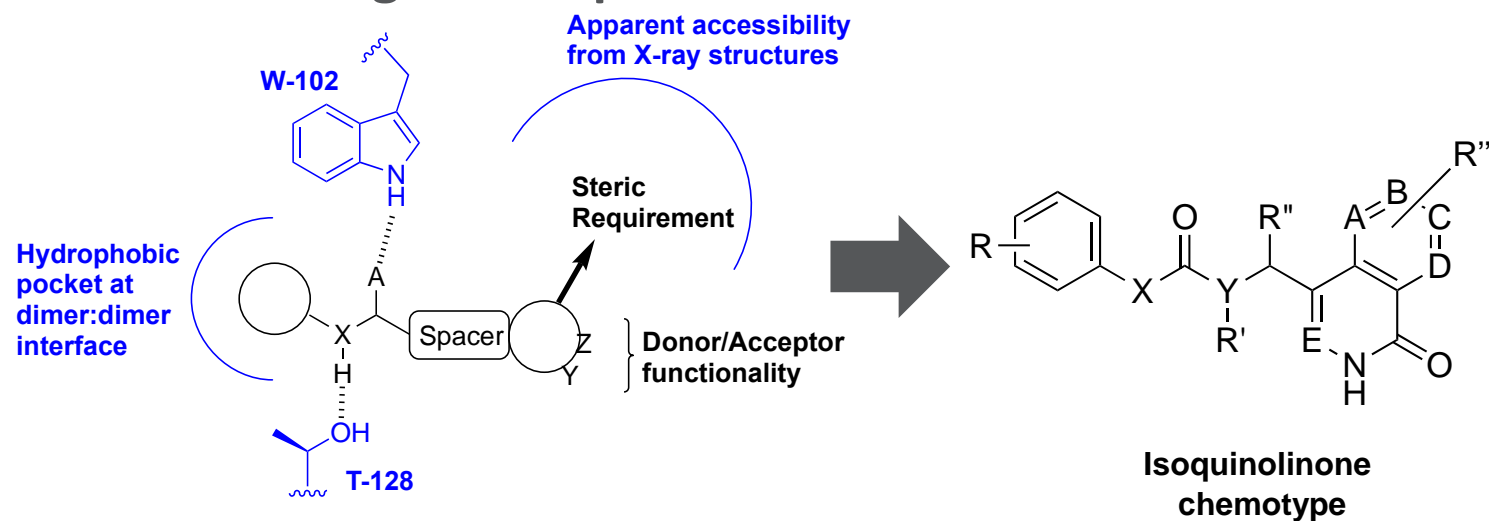


## Discovery of AB-836



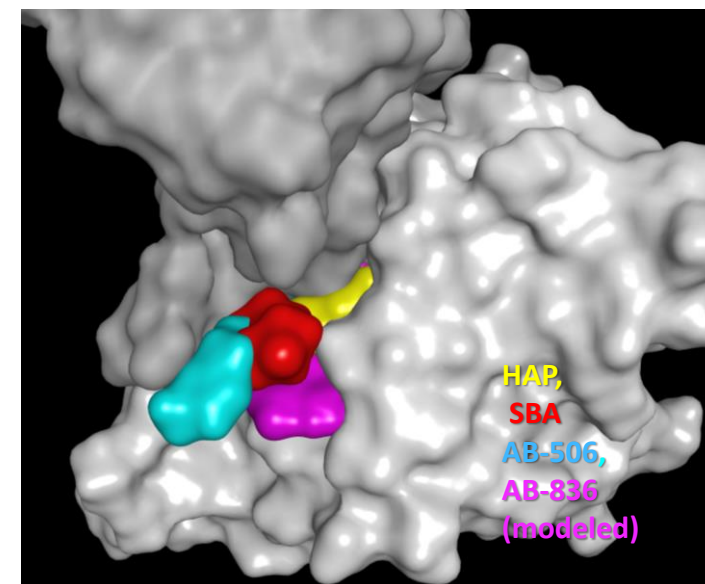
# AB-836: A Differentiated Chemotype

## Design Concepts



Utilizing the Y132A crystal structure and following criteria

- Binding to hydrophobic pocket at dimer:dimer junction
- H-bond acceptor to interact with W-102
- H-bond donor to interact with T-128
- Spacer connected to a ring system incorporating H-bonding capability
- Steric bulk projecting in NE direction



- X-ray crystallography data from closely-related compounds confirms that AB-836 binds to the same site as HAPs and SBAs; at the dimer:dimer interface

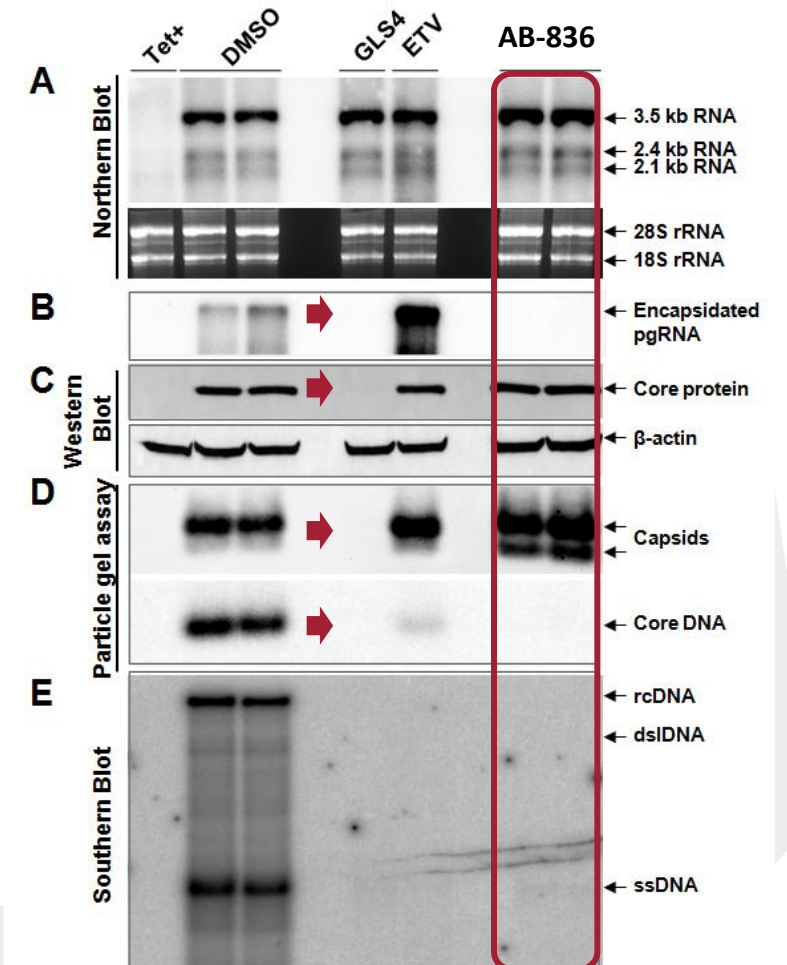
# AB-836: A Potent Class II HBV Capsid Inhibitor

Inhibits rcDNA synthesis and cccDNA establishment in infection systems

Cell Culture System	HBV Marker	EC <sub>50</sub> ± SD / CC <sub>50</sub> (µM)
HepDE19	rcDNA	0.010 ± 0.003 / >25*
HBV infected PHH	rcDNA	0.002 ± 0.0004 / >10**
	HBsAg	0.050 ± 0.013
HBV infected HepG2-NTCP-C4	rcDNA	0.012 ± 0.005 / >10**
	HBsAg	0.197 ± 0.015
	cccDNA	0.175 ± 0.040

\* Cell Titer Glo assay for cell viability \*\*GAPDH RNA inhibition

- Class II HBV Capsid Inhibitor: forms empty capsids devoid of pgRNA and rcDNA
- Pan genotypic activity (Genotypes A – H EC<sub>50</sub> = 4-66 nM)
- Demonstrates potent antiviral activity against primary and secondary mechanism
- Modest 2.3x decrease in potency in presence of 40% human serum *in vitro*
- Selective inhibitor of HBV. EC<sub>50</sub>/CC<sub>50</sub> of >30 µM against panel of RNA and DNA viruses



# AB-836 Shows Potent Inhibition of HBV Core Variants *In Vitro*

All core variants tested showed sub-micromolar EC<sub>50</sub> values for replication inhibition

HBV Core Variant	AB-836 Avg. EC <sub>50</sub> ± SD (μM)
WT (GT-D)*	0.012 ± 0.003
L30F	0.056 ± 0.006
T33N	0.777 ± 0.091
T33Q	0.509 ± 0.094
L37Q	0.250 ± 0.119
Y38F	0.013 ± 0.004
I105T	0.099 ± 0.044
I105V	0.015 ± 0.006
T109M	0.024 ± 0.012

\*HBV genotype D background for all variants;  
HBV DNA measured with bDNA assay

HBV Core Variant	AB-836 Avg. EC <sub>50</sub> ± SD (μM)
WT (GT-D)*	0.019 ± 0.002
D29G	0.047 ± 0.009
T33S	0.028 ± 0.007
Y38H	0.009 ± 0.002
T109I	0.007 ± 0.003
T109S	0.027 ± 0.006
T114I	0.023 ± 0.002
Y118F	0.009 ± 0.001
Y132F	0.004 ± 0.002
Y38F + T109S	0.020 ± 0.006

n ≥ 3 independent determinations

- AB-836 shows comparable activity against a panel of NA-resistant variants



# AB-836 Shows a Favorable Preclinical PK and Robust Multi-log HBV Inhibition In Vivo

QD dosing potential in humans: high multiples over the EC<sub>90</sub> in the liver (24 h post dose)

## In Vivo PK

### Mouse

Test Cmpd	PO AUC <sub>inf</sub> (ng/mL*h)	IV CL (mL/min/kg)	IV T <sub>1/2</sub> (h)	[24 h liver] (ng/mL)	[24 h] liver fold over EC <sub>90</sub>
AB-836	13,040	<b>13</b>	3.1	395	<b>25x</b>

### Rat

Test Cmpd	PO AUC <sub>inf</sub> (ng/mL*h)	IV CL (mL/min/kg)	IV T <sub>1/2</sub> (h)	[24 h liver] (ng/mL)	[24h] liver fold over EC <sub>90</sub>
AB-836	5,740	<b>11</b>	4.4	334	<b>20x</b>

### Monkey

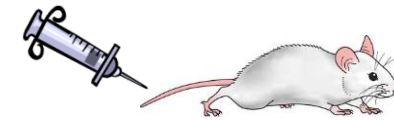
Test Cmpd	PO AUC <sub>inf</sub> (ng/mL*h)	IV CL (mL/min/kg)	IV T <sub>1/2</sub> (h)	[24 h liver] (ng/mL)	[24 h] liver fold over EC <sub>90</sub>
AB-836	6,740	<b>9</b>	5.2	ND	ND

ND – Not determined

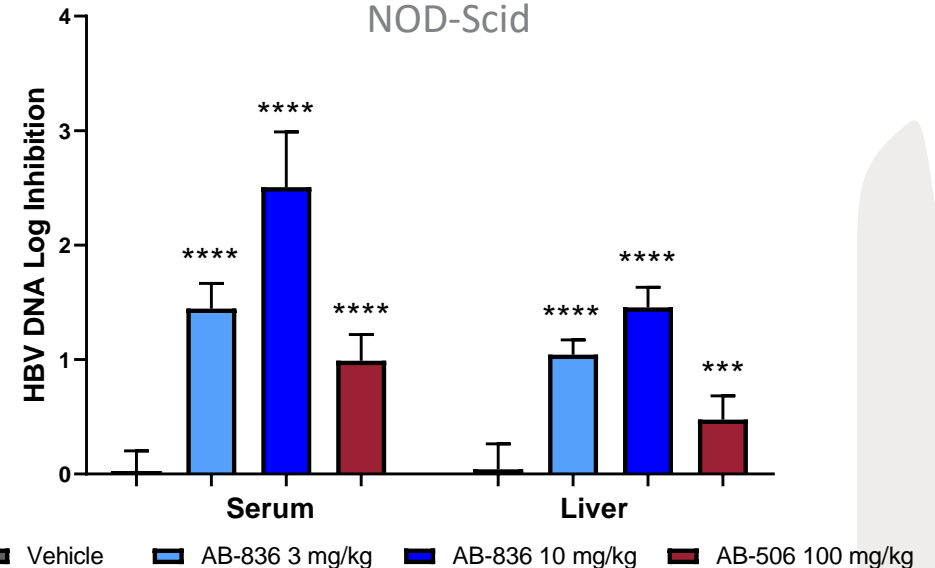
IV PK was done at 2 mg/kg and PO PK data was done at 10 mg/kg`

- Oral bioavailability ranged from 30 – 100% with high liver:plasma ratio in rodents

## HBV HDI Mouse Efficacy



NOD-Scid



- Up to 2.5 log<sub>10</sub> reduction in serum HBV DNA observed when dosed orally at 10 mg/kg once daily for 7 days

-AB-836 greater than 33x more active vs. our prior generation capsid inhibitor

# AB-836 Phase 1a/1b Clinical Trial Preliminary Data

## Parts 1 & 2: Single and multi-doses of AB-836 in healthy subjects

- **Safety:**
  - No deaths or SAEs
  - 1 subject (50mg once daily) discontinued on day 13 due to AE of agitation
  - All but 3 AEs were mild (Grade 2 headache, agitation and bronchitis), one assessed as drug related (Grade 1 rash)
  - No clinically significant abnormalities in clinical laboratory tests, ECGs, vital signs or physical exams noted.

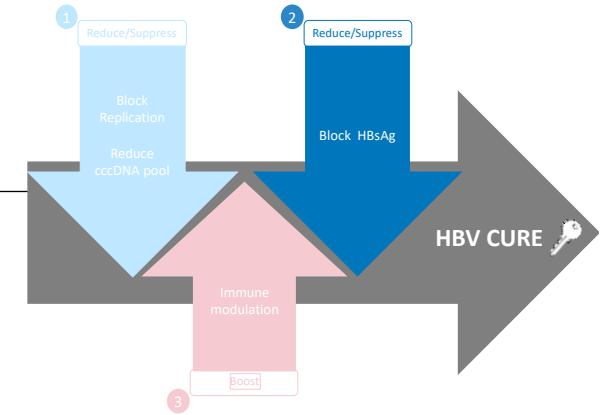
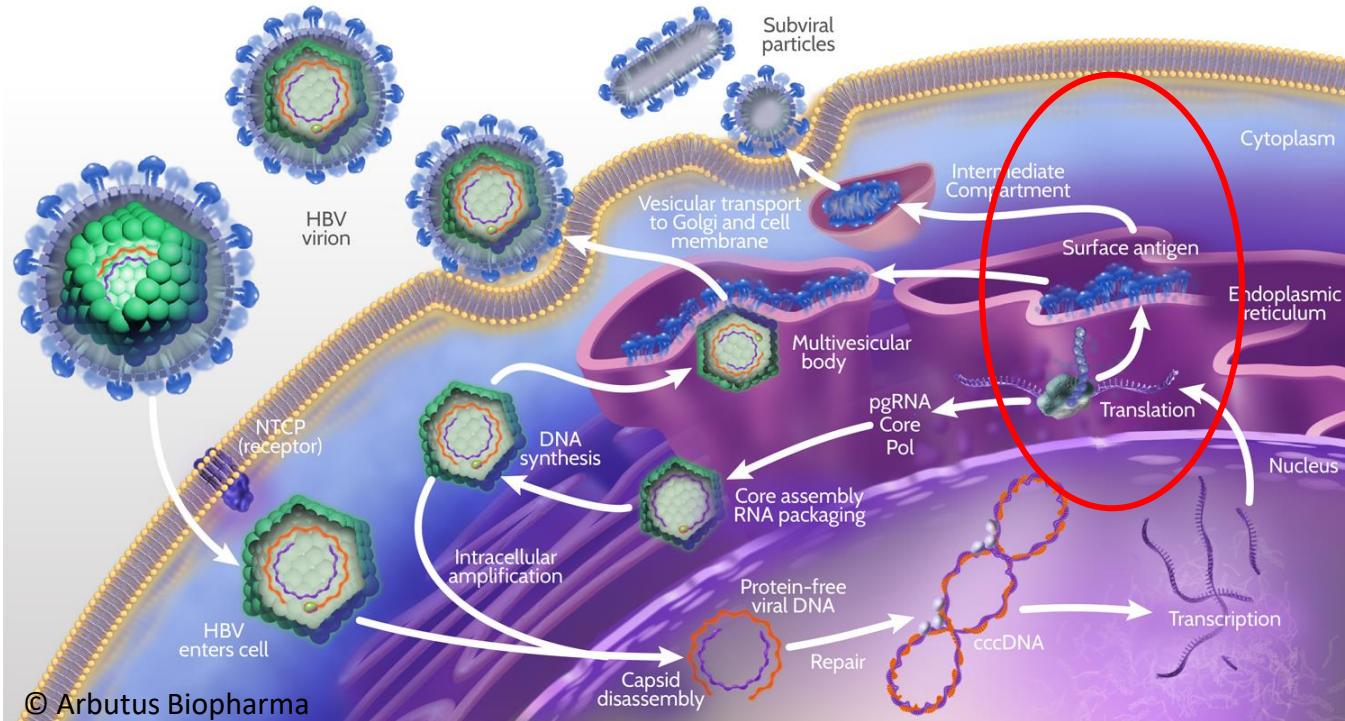
## Part 3: 50mg and 100mg of AB-836 once daily for 28 days in patients with HBV

- **Safety:**
  - No deaths or AEs
  - 1 patient had transient increase in ALT from baseline Grade 1 to Grade 3 that resolved with continued dosing
  - No clinical abnormalities in ECGs, vital signs or physical exams
- **Efficacy (Cohort G - 100 mg QD):**
  - Provides robust antiviral activity - mean (SE) log<sub>10</sub> change from baseline of **-3.1** (0.5) at Day 28 (n=4)

Part 3 of the trial continues to enroll patients

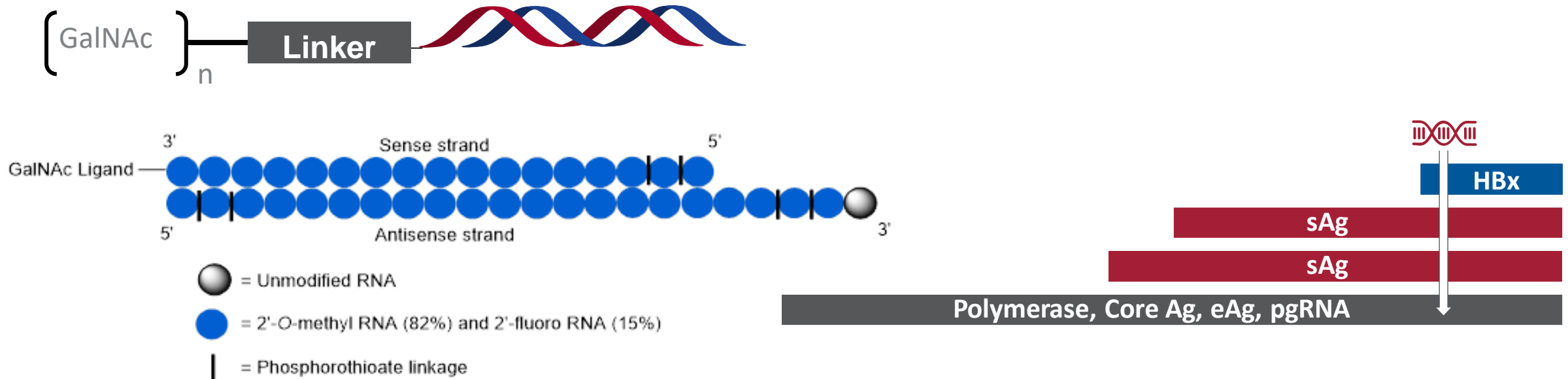
# Hepatitis B Virus

## Targeting Surface Antigen (HBsAg)



- High rate of viral replication
- Maintenance of a pool of transcriptionally active cccDNA
- Large production of immune tolerizing HBsAg
- HBV specific T-cell and B-cell immune silencing

# AB-729: A Liver Targeted GalNAc Conjugated RNAi Agent

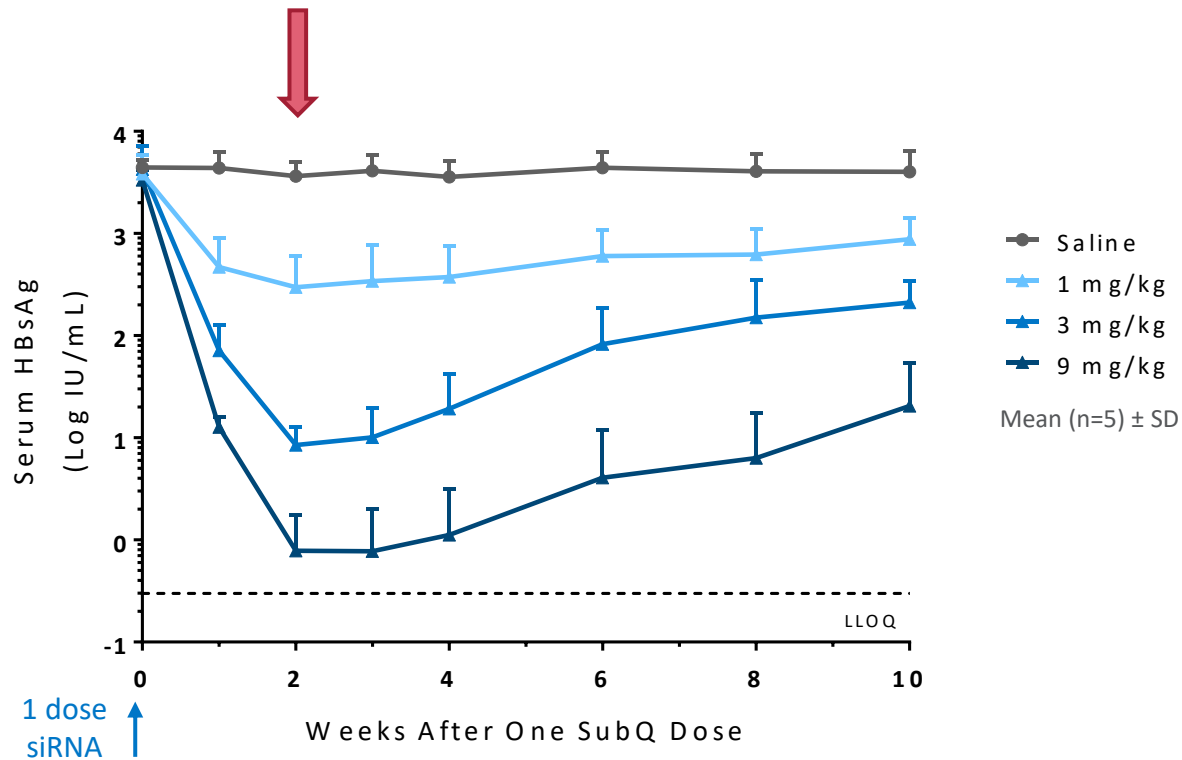


Molecular Weight 15,313 g/mol

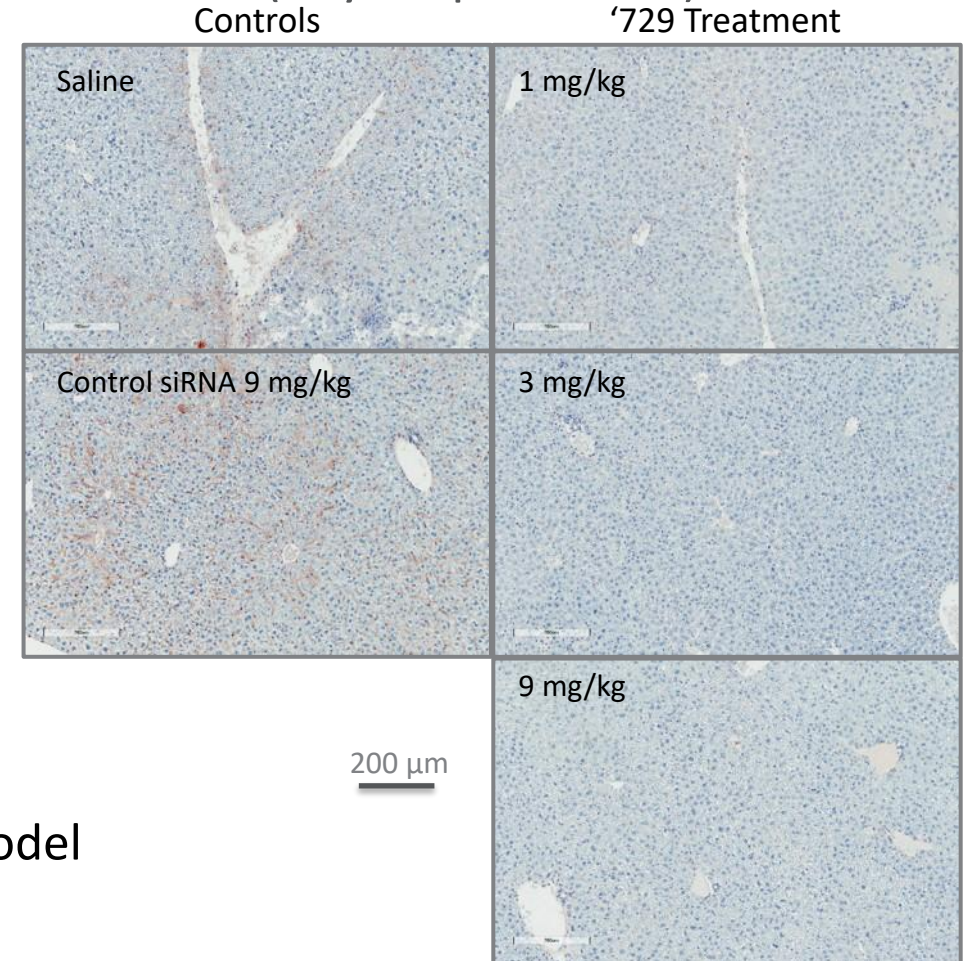
- Single trigger RNA interference agent
- Inhibits HBV replication, reduces all HBV transcripts, and lowers all HBV antigens
- Proprietary liver targeting technology based on GalNAc ligand interaction with ASPGr
- Long duration of activity from single SC dose

# AB-729 *In Vivo* Single Dose Response & Duration

In AAV Mouse Model of HBV Infection



Liver sections stained for HBsAg  
(day 14 post dose)

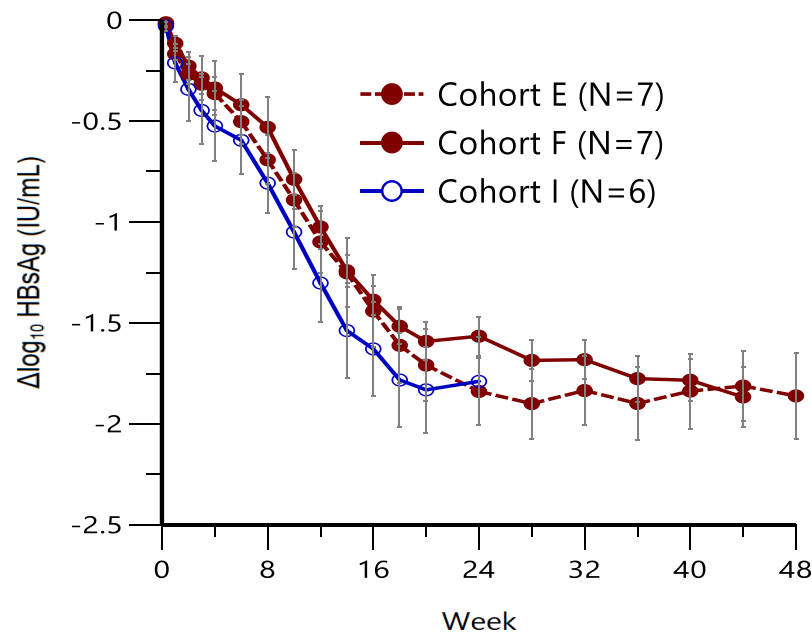


- Clear dose response, achieved max effect detectable in this model
- Supports clinical dosing frequency of 1 month (or more)



# AB-729: Phase 1b Clinical Proof of Concept

Reduction of HBsAg in virally suppressed and treatment naïve chronic hepatitis B subjects



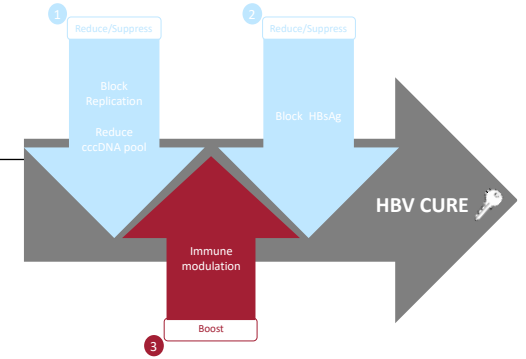
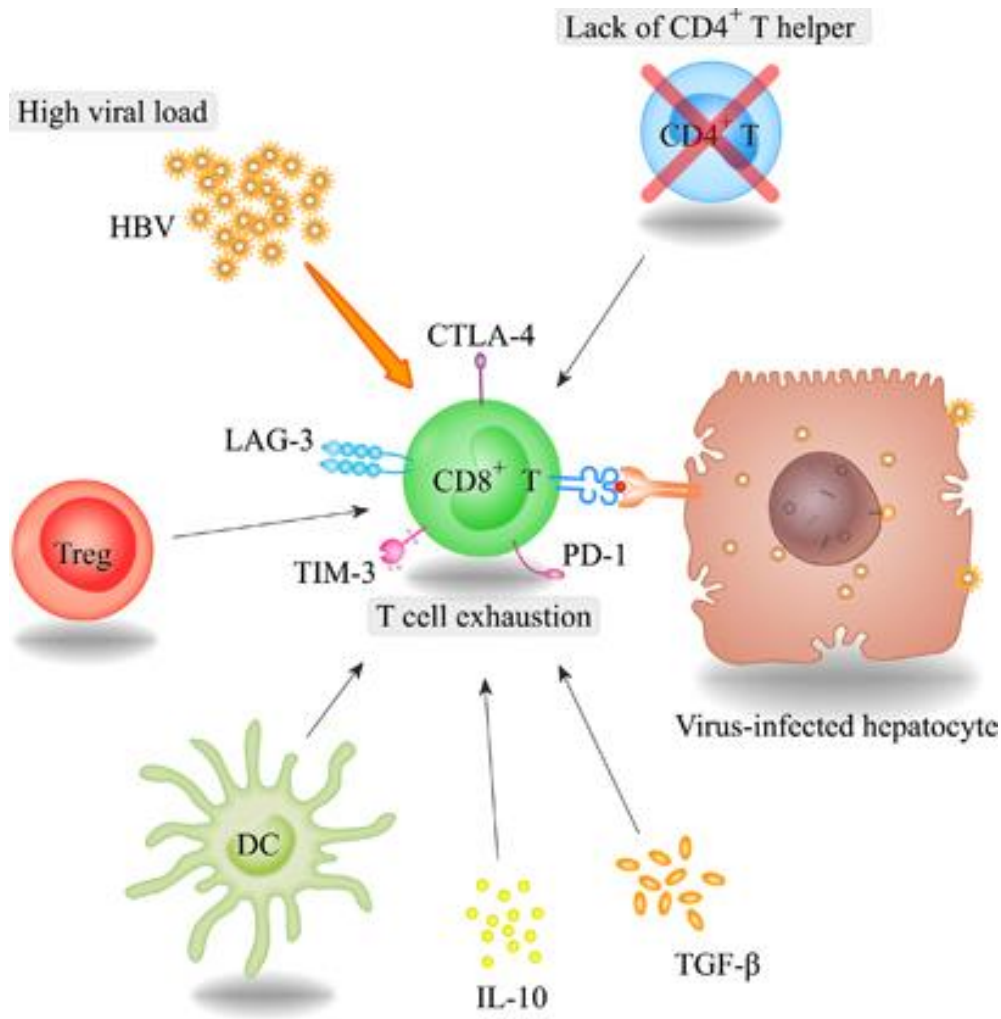
- Long-term dosing with AB-729 resulted in 74% of patients reaching <100 IU/mL of HBsAg
  - HBsAg suppression at levels of <100 IU/mL maintained up to 28 weeks off AB-729 treatment
- Preliminary data suggest that long-term suppression of HBsAg with AB-729 results in increased HBV-specific immune response
- AB-729 monotherapy (90 mg single-dose) resulted in robust HBsAg and HBV DNA declines in HBV DNA + patients
- AB-729 was safe and well-tolerated through 40-48 weeks of dosing

Mean (SE)  $\Delta$ HBsAg with repeat dosing of AB-729

Visit	HBV DNA-				HBV DNA+
	Cohort E 60mg Q4W (n=7)	Cohort F 60mg Q8W (n=7)	Cohort I 90mg Q8W (n=6)	Cohort J 90mg Q12W (n=7)	Cohort G 90mg Q8W (n=7)
Baseline	3.51 (0.20)	3.53 (0.17)	3.36 (0.23)	3.37 (0.28)	3.14 (0.14)
Week 12	-1.10 (0.15)	-1.02 (0.11)	-1.30 (0.19)	-1.06 (0.31)	-1.56 (0.32)
Week 24	-1.84 (0.16)	-1.57 (0.09)	-1.79 (0.22)	-1.56 (0.25)	-1.82 (0.29)
Week 40	-1.84 (0.19)	-1.78 (0.10)	-1.93 (0.25)	-1.89 (0.35)	-2.03 <sup>+</sup> (0.33)
Week 44	-1.81 (0.17)	-1.88 (0.13)	-2.16 (0.31)	-1.86 (0.38)	---
Week 48	-1.89 (0.18)	-1.90 (0.14)	---	---	---
<b>Off Treatment (# weeks post last dose)</b>					
Week 16	-1.74 (0.20)	-1.76 (0.19)	---	---	---
Week 20	-1.61 (0.20)	-1.55 (0.28)	---	---	---
Week 24	-1.54 (0.19)	---	---	---	---

# Hepatitis B Virus

## Targeting Immune Reawakening

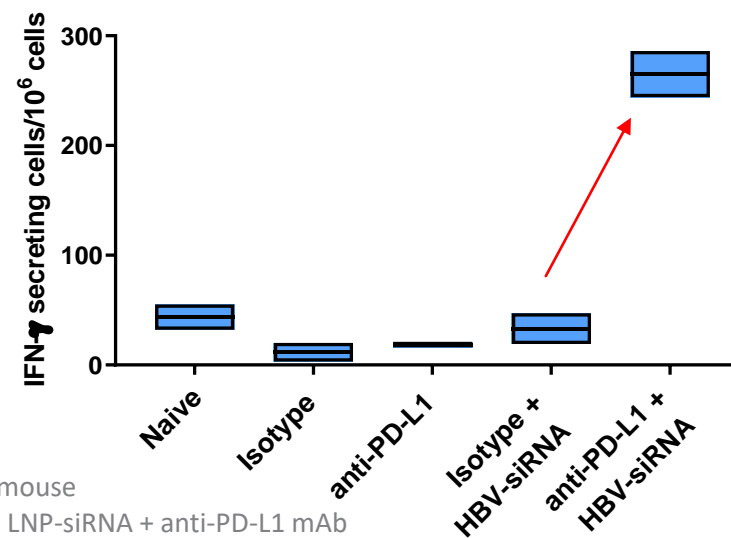
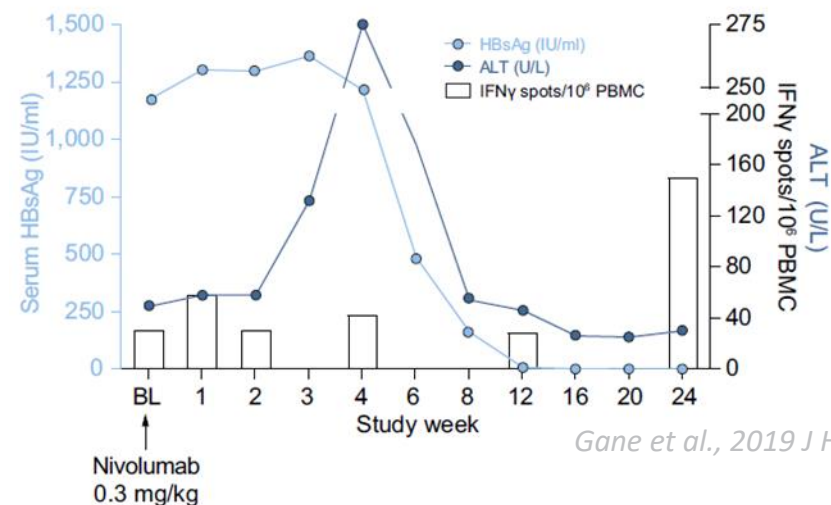


- High rate of viral replication
- Maintenance of a pool of transcriptionally active cccDNA
- Large production of immune tolerizing HBsAg
- HBV specific T-cell and B-cell immune silencing

# PD-L1: Target for HBV Immune Reawakening

- HBV immune tolerance is a critical driver of CHB infection
- PD-1:PD-L1 checkpoint axis plays a key role in immune tolerization in CHB
  - PD-L1 expression upregulated during HBV infection
  - PD-1 upregulated on HBV-specific T- and B-cells
  - Inhibition associated with HBsAg loss in some CHB patients

Preclinical combination of PD-L1 inhibitor with HBsAg reduction results in HBV immune response activation



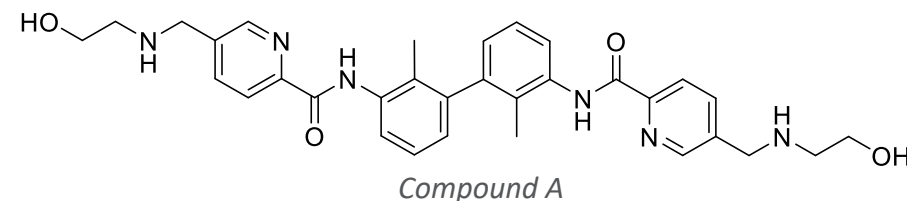
PD-L1 mAb + RNAi  
Liver HBV T Cell Response

*Liu, et al., 2014 Plos Pathogens;*  
*Fiscaro, et al., 2012 Gastroenterology;*  
*Fiscaro, et al., 2010 Gastroenterology*  
*Wang, et al., 2021 AASLD presentation Nov 15*

AAV-HBV mouse  
6 week tx: LNP-siRNA + anti-PD-L1 mAb

# PD-L1 Inhibitors: Arbutus' Small Molecule Approach

- Advantages of a small molecule approach:
  - Enables oral dosing
  - Minimizes systemic safety issues seen with antibodies
  - Tuneable control of checkpoint inhibition
  - Better tissue penetrance, potential for increased efficacy

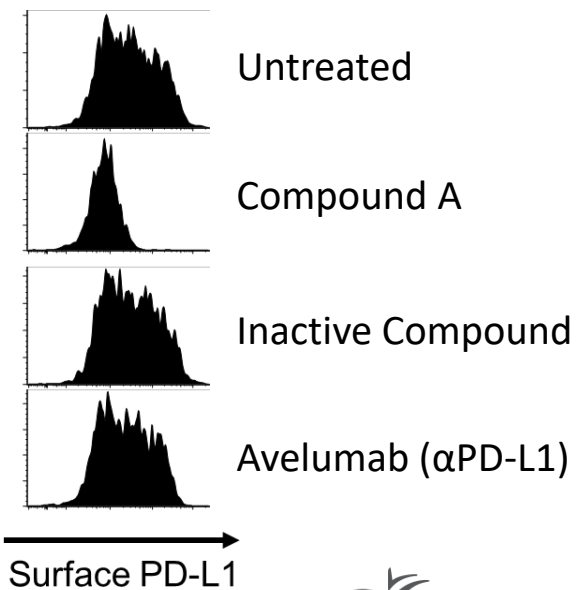
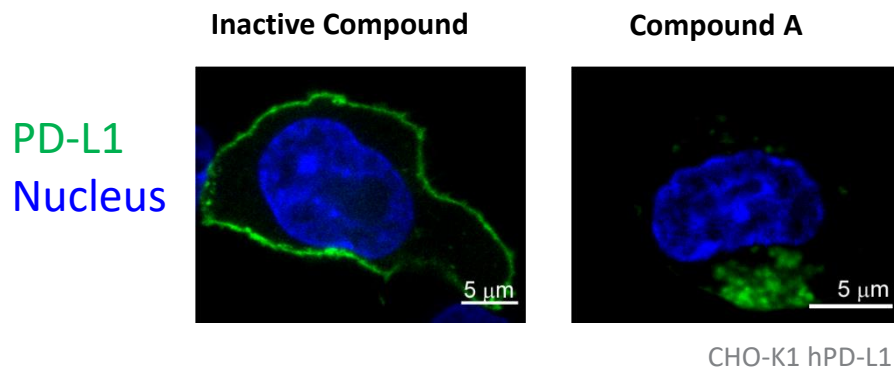


**HTRF IC<sub>50</sub> = 0.8 nM**

**Bioassay EC<sub>50</sub> = 15.8 nM**

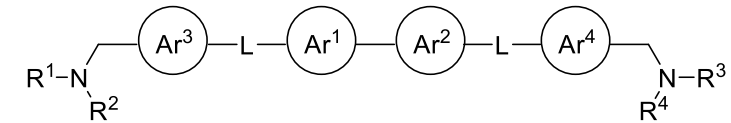
- Novel mechanism of action differentiated from Abs

## Internalization mechanism of action



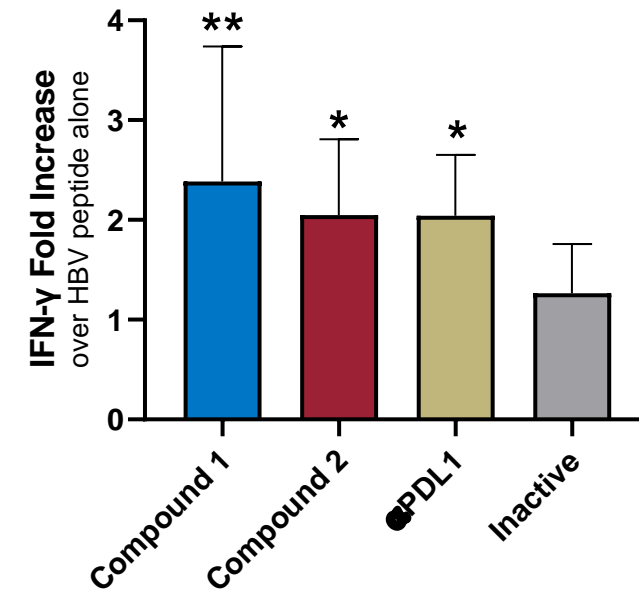
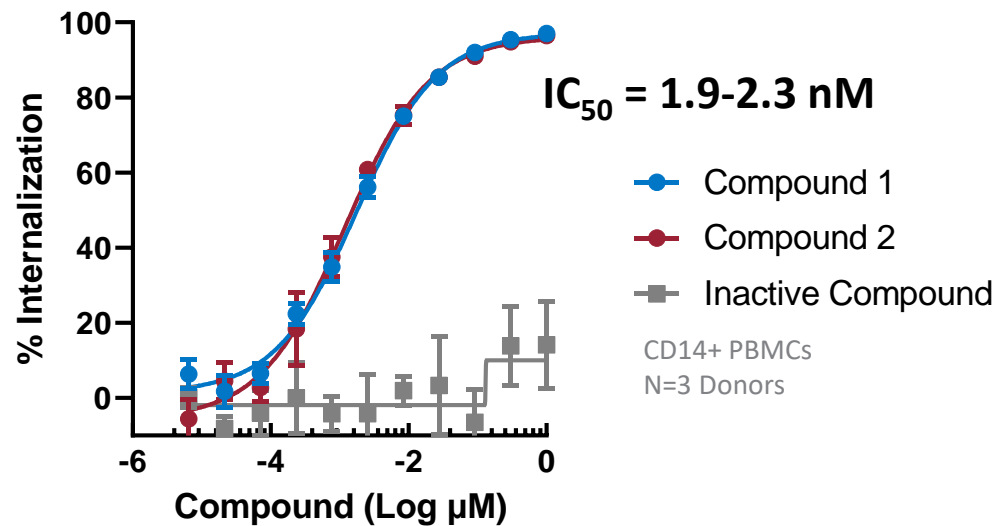
# PD-L1 Inhibitors: Arbutus' Small Molecule Approach

- Compounds are highly potent with demonstrated activity against cells from CHB patients



Able to reinvigorate HBV-specific T cells from CHB patients

Human Primary Myeloid Cells

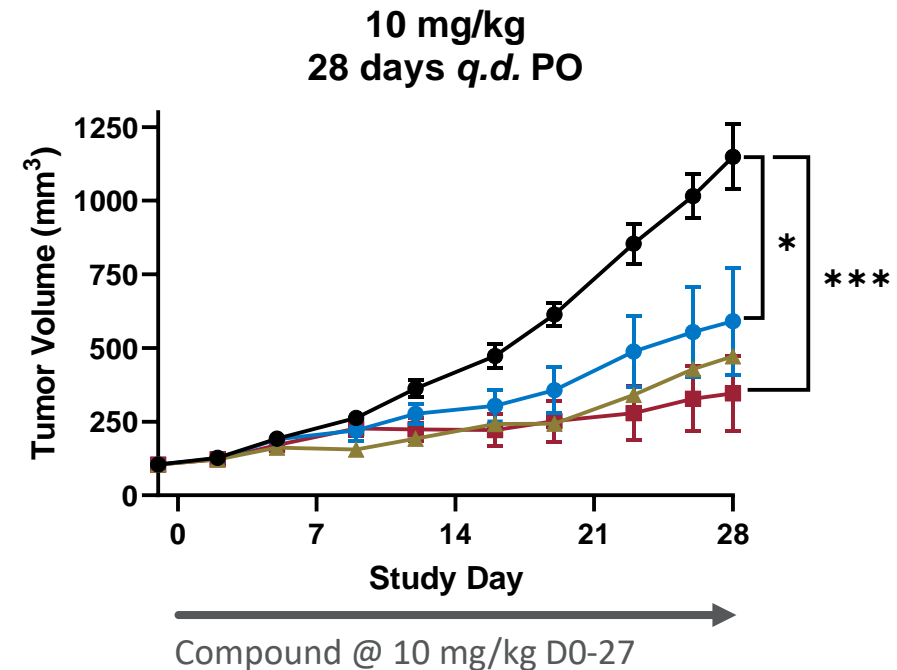
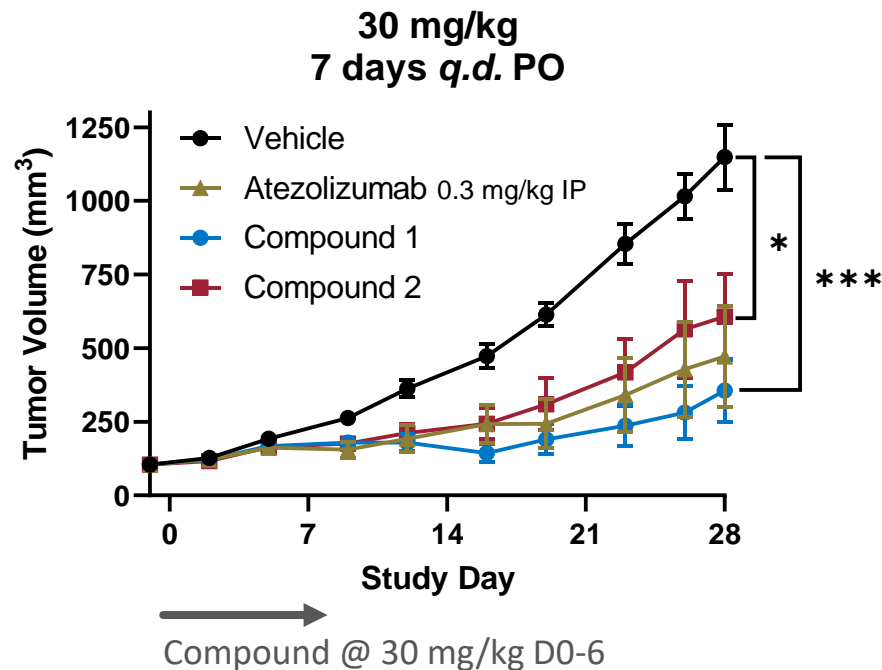


PBMCs  
N=9 CHB patient  
\*p<0.05 or \*\*p<0.01 by One-way ANOVA



# PD-L1 Inhibitors Mediate Anti-Tumor Responses *In Vivo*

- Preclinical *in vivo* demonstration of checkpoint inhibitor activity typically done in immunology models
- Robust tumor inhibition observed with oral daily dosing for 7 days or 28 days



MC38 hPD-1/hPD-L1 mouse  
\* $p < 0.05$  or \*\*\* $p < 0.001$  by Welch's t test

# Summary

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- Shutting down viral replication, reducing the S-antigen load and reactivating the host immune response to HBV are key to achieving a broad-based functional cure
- AB-836, AB-729 and small-molecule PD-L1 inhibitors address the key characteristics that define CHB infection.
- In combination with SOC, AB-836, AB-729 and small molecule PD-L1 inhibitors have the potential to deliver a therapeutic advance for chronic hepatitis B patients
- Each of these agents are currently in development with the expectation of exploring a combination regimen

# Acknowledgement

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