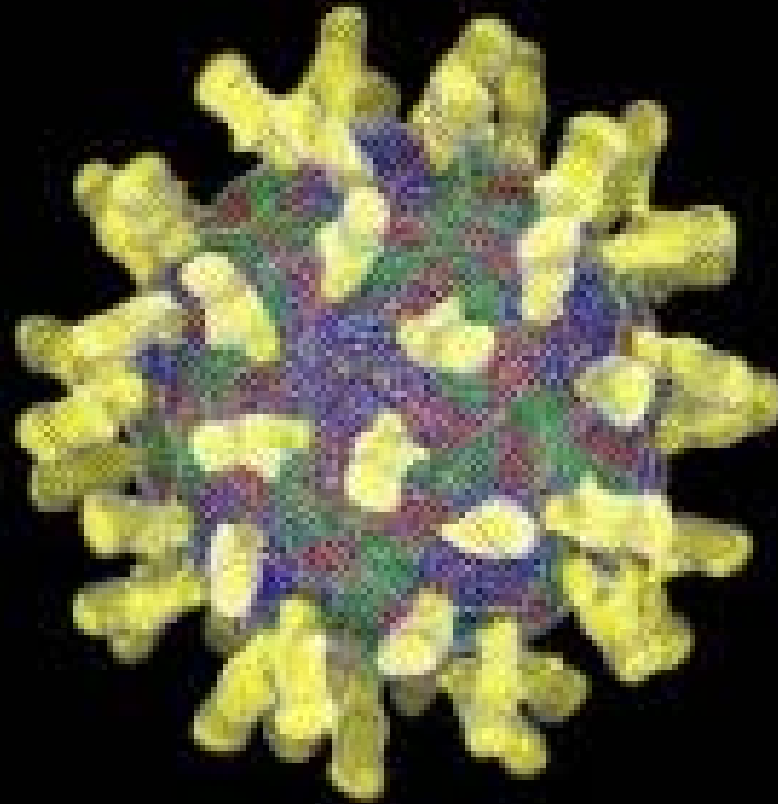


Future HCV Treatment:
**Interferon-sparing
Combination DAA therapy**



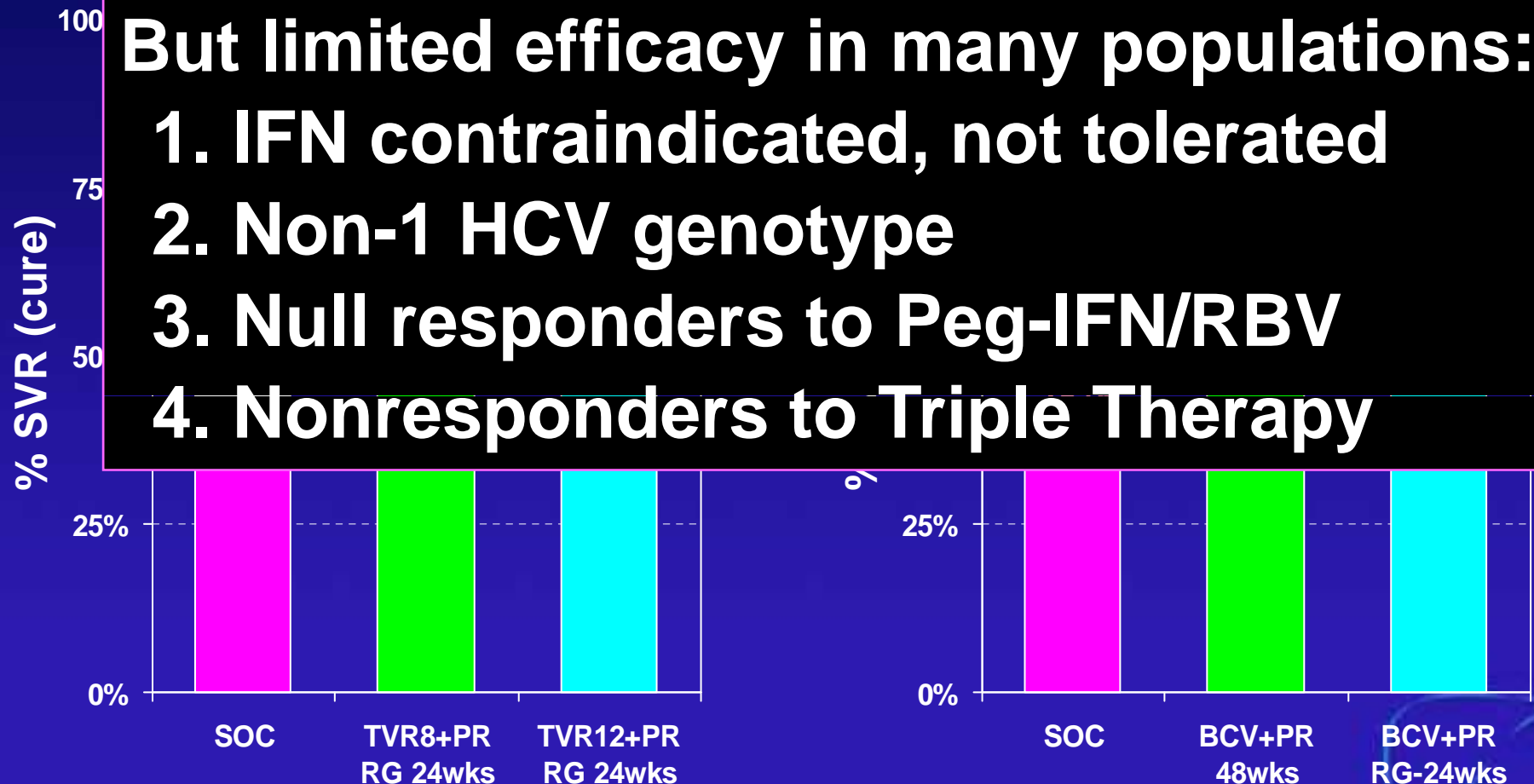
**Ed Gane
NZ Liver Transplant Unit**

Protease Inhibitor plus Peg-IFN/RBV Triple Therapy in Treatment-Naïve Gt1

Triple Therapy → new Standard-of-Care

But limited efficacy in many populations:

1. IFN contraindicated, not tolerated
2. Non-1 HCV genotype
3. Null responders to Peg-IFN/RBV
4. Nonresponders to Triple Therapy



What about Combining two Direct Antivirals?

The INFORM-1 Study Combination therapy with a nucleoside polymerase (RG7128) and protease inhibitor (danoprevir) in HCV

EJ Gane, SK Roberts, CA Stedman, PW Angus, B Ritchie, R Elston, D Ipe, PN Morcos, I Najera, T Chu, MM Berrey, WZ Bradford, NS Shulman, PF Smith

Auckland Clinical Studies, Auckland, New Zealand; The Alfred, Melbourne, Australia; Christchurch Clinical Studies, Christchurch, New Zealand; Austin Hospital, Heidelberg, Australia; Royal Adelaide Hospital, Adelaide, Australia; Roche Palo Alto LLC, Palo Alto, CA; Pharmasset, Inc., Princeton, NJ; Intermune, Inc., Brisbane, CA, USA

INTERMUNE®



Will adding Polymerase Inhibitor to the Protease Inhibitor prevent resistance?

- Different mechanisms of action:
 - » RG7128 is a Nucleoside Polymerase inhibitor
 - » Danoprevir is an NS3/4A protease inhibitor
 - ➔ No cross-resistance

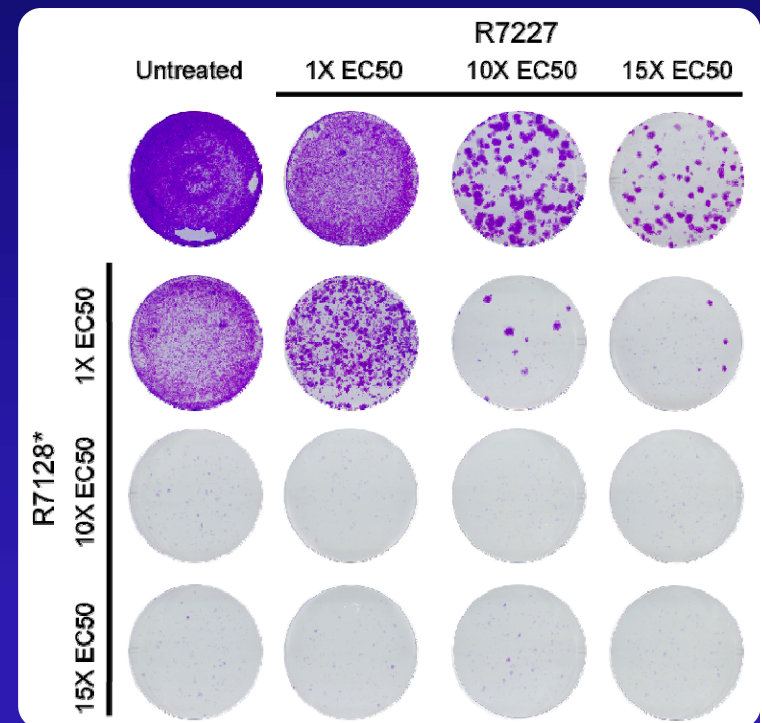
- *in vitro* Replicon Model

- » No resistance

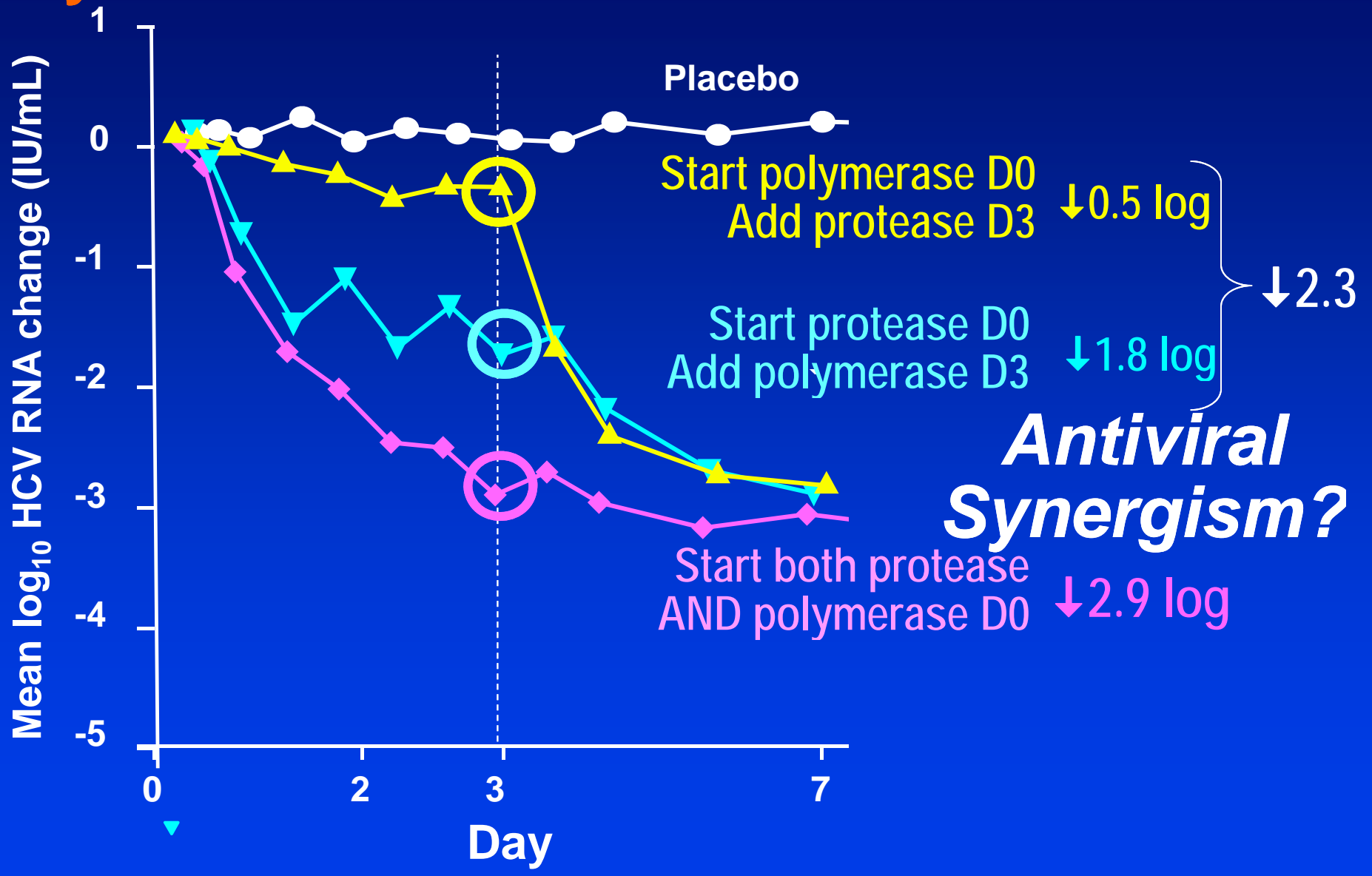
Tan. AASLD 2008; A 1885

- In the INFORM-1 Study

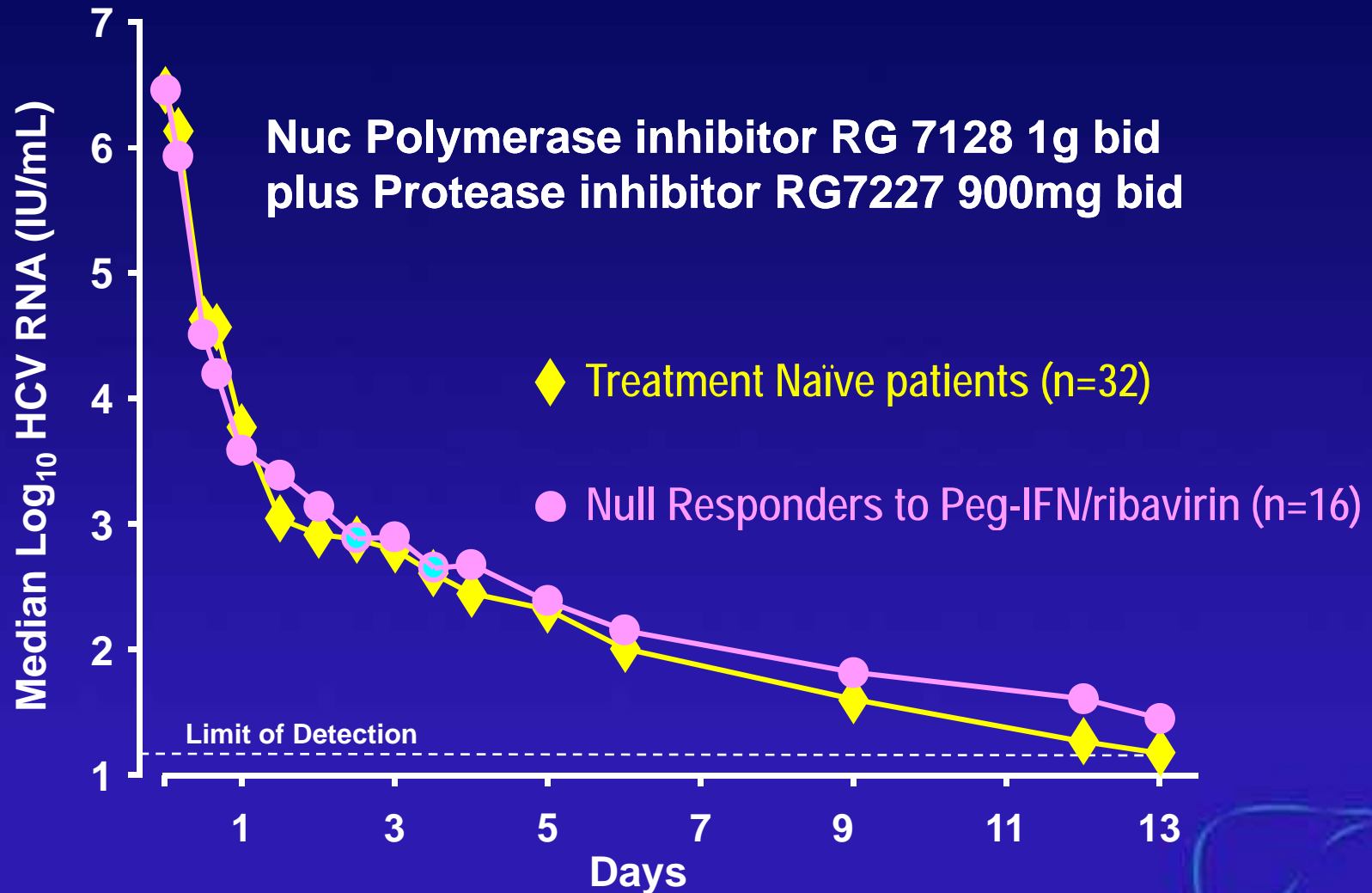
- 74 pts treated for 14 days
- No viral breakthrough
- No resistance mutations in NS3 or NS5B regions



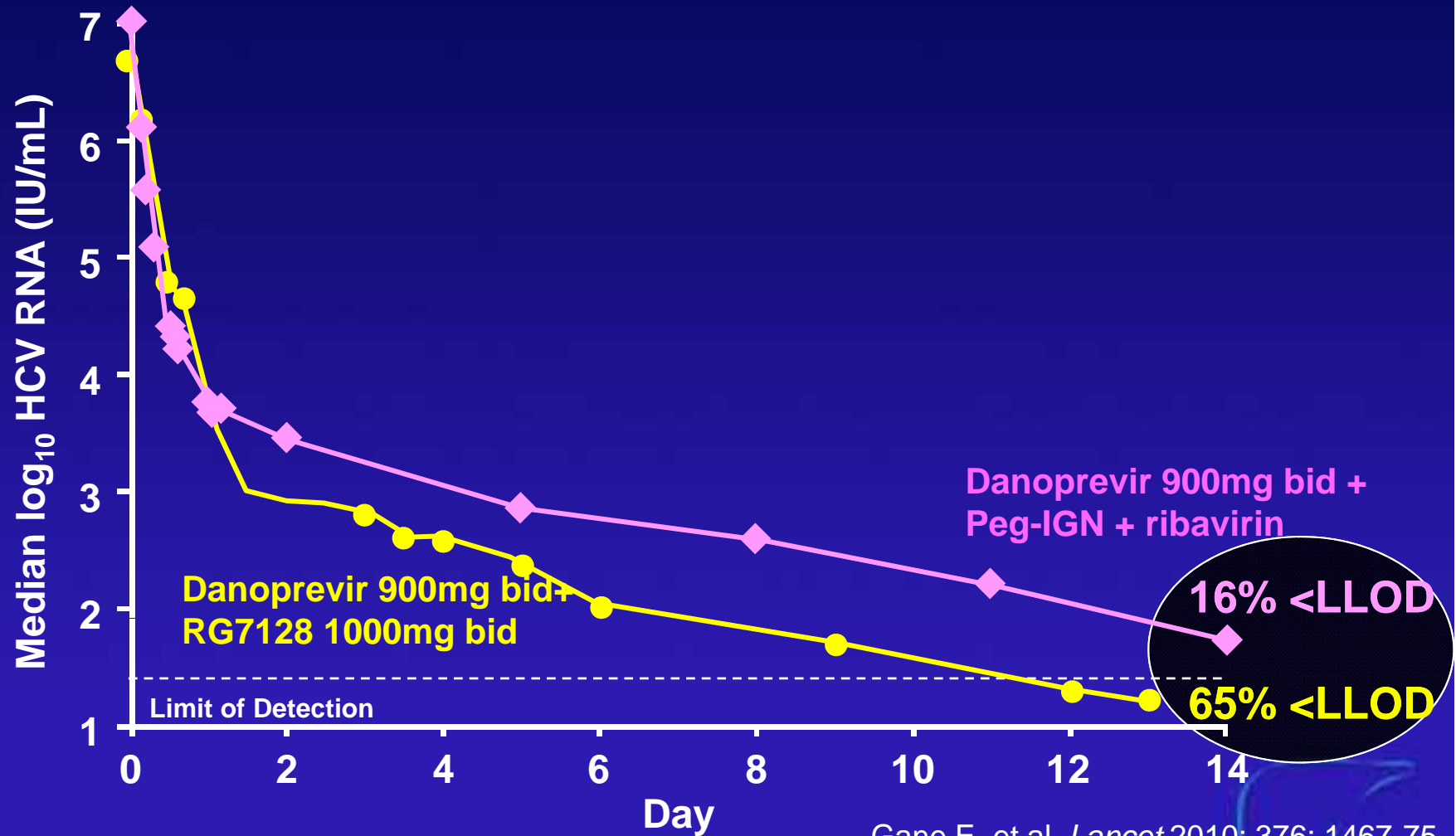
Will combining protease inhibitor with polymerase inhibitor better than either alone?



Will adding a combination DAA be as effective in previous nonresponders?



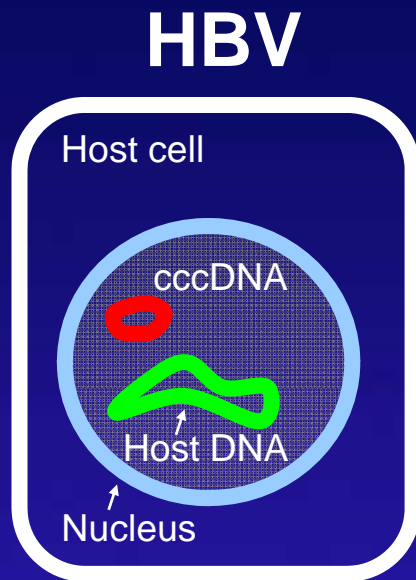
Will Protease plus Polymerase inhibitor be better than Protease plus Peg-IFN/RBV?



Gane E, et al. *Lancet* 2010; 376: 1467-75

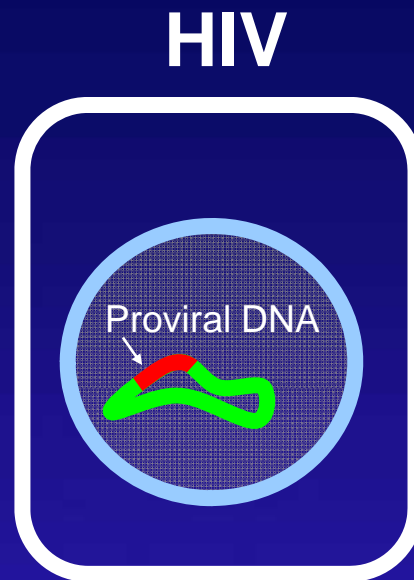
Forestier et al. *J Hepatol* 2009;50: A1847

Will Combination Direct Acting Antiviral agents cure HCV without IFN?



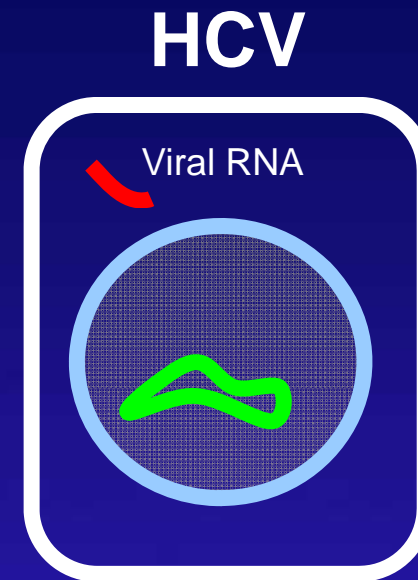
TREATMENT

Lifelong suppression of HBV replication¹



TREATMENT

Lifelong suppression of HIV replication²



TREATMENT

No reservoir of infection



HCV clearance



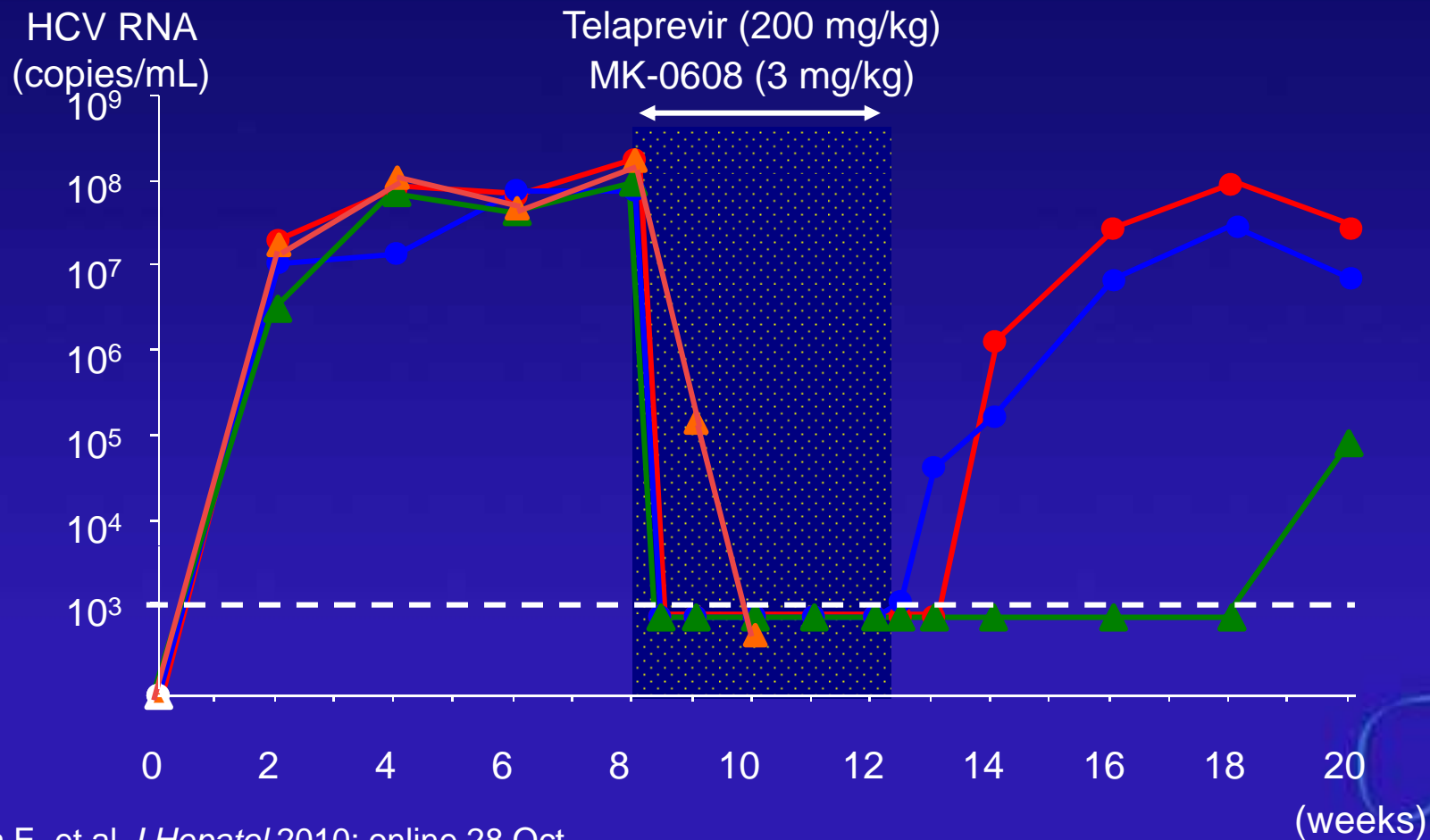
CURE

1. Pawlotsky JM. *J Hepatol* 2006;44:S10-S13;

2. Siliciano JD, Siliciano RF. *J Antimicrob Chemother* 2004;54:6-9;

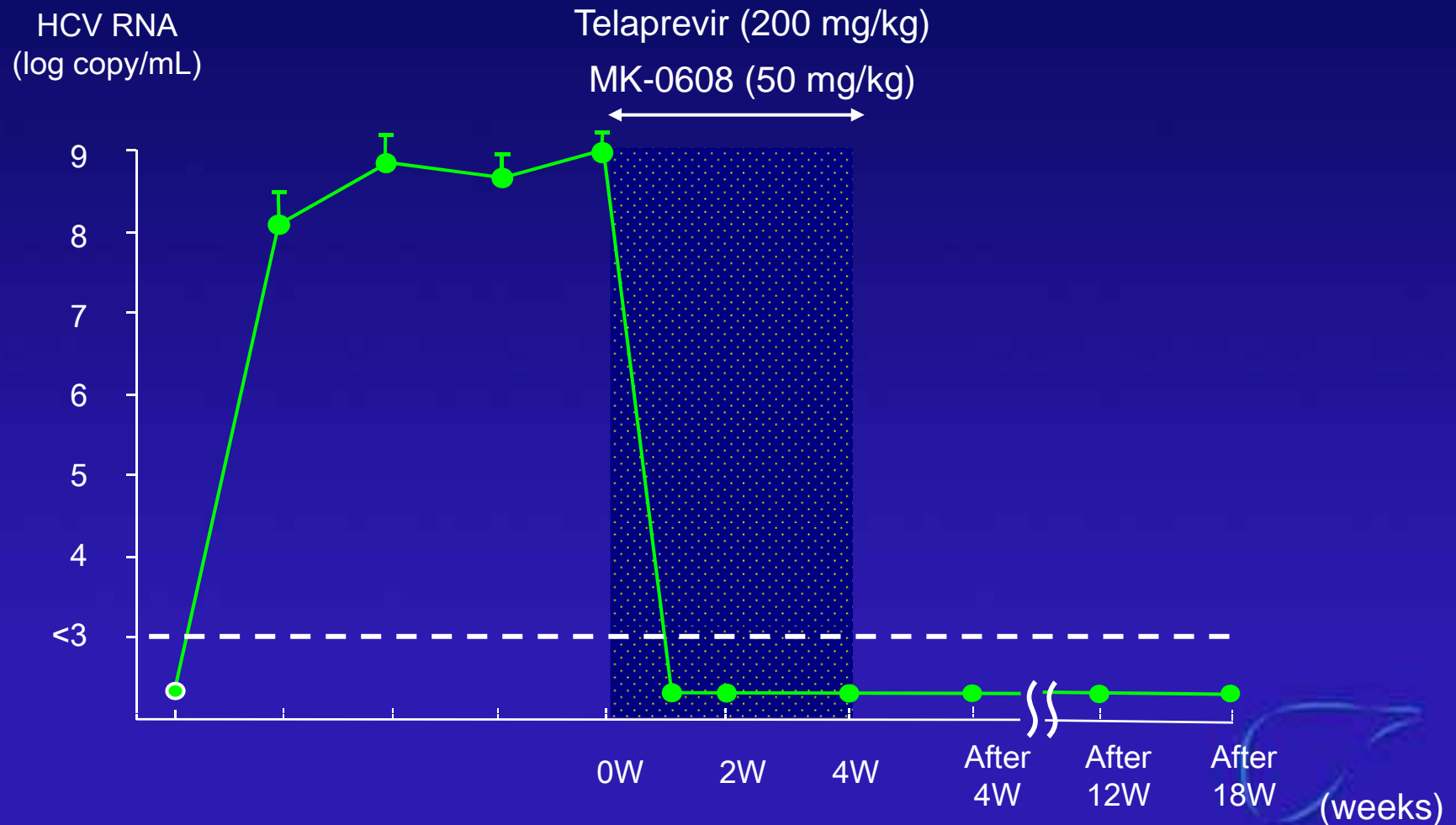
Will Combo DAAs cure HCV without IFN?

- Human hepatocyte chimeric mice infected with Gt1b
- Telaprevir plus low-dose Nuc polymerase inhibitor MK-0608 prevents rebound in 4/4 mice



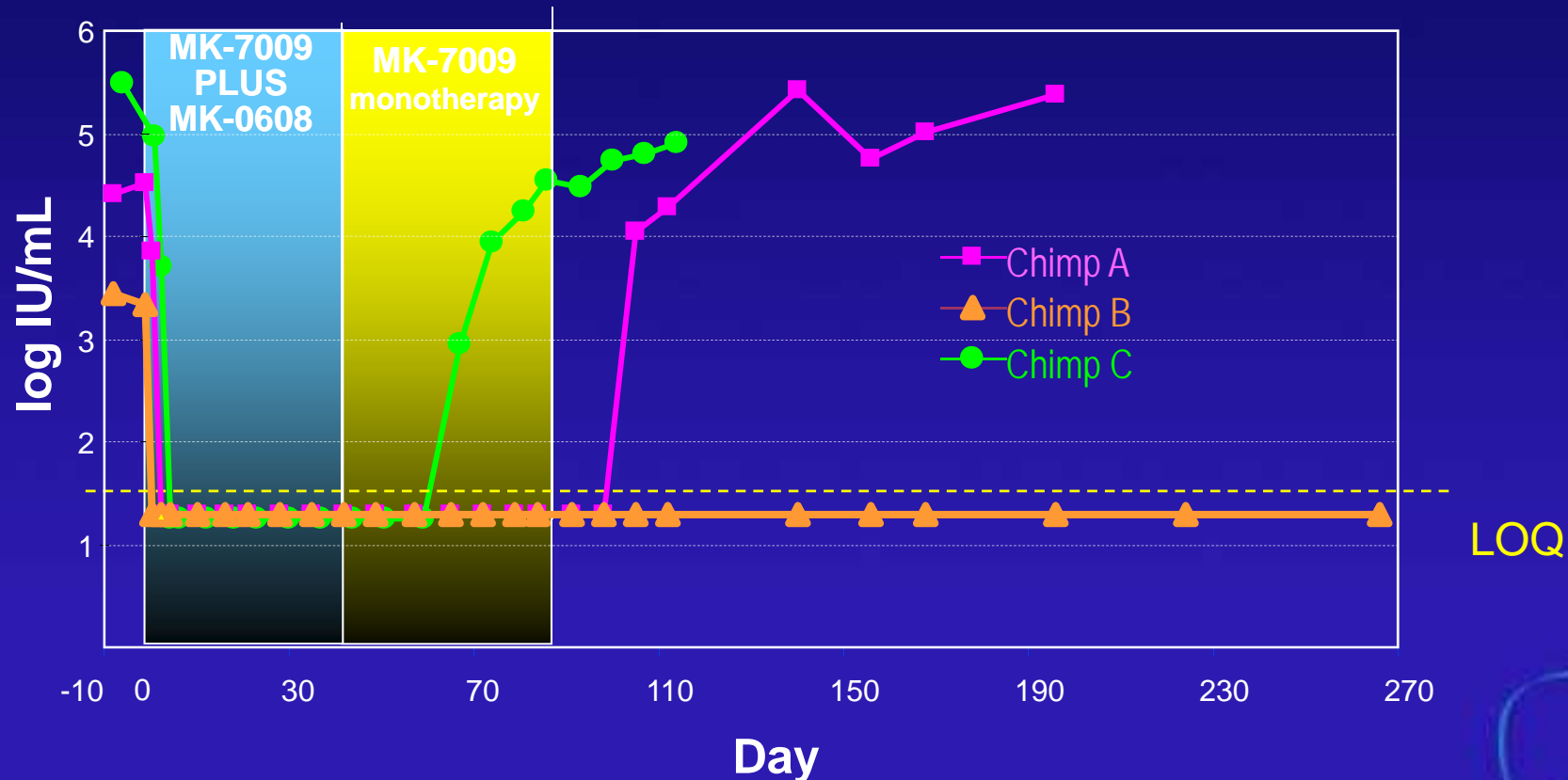
Will Combo DAAs cure HCV without IFN?

- 28 days Telaprevir plus high-dose MK-0608 eradicates HCV infection in 5/5 mice



Will Combo DAAs cure HCV without IFN?

- 35 days MK-7009 (protease inhibitor) plus MK-0608 (Nuc polymerase) eradicates HCV in 1/3 chimps



What duration of combination DAA will be needed to eradicate HCV in patients?

- Typical HCV patient:
 - » Baseline VL = 10^6 virions/ml
 - » Total Body Water = 15 litres
 - » Total viral burden = 10^{11} virions

➡ Eradication (<1 virus) = 11 log reduction

- Combination R7128/R7227:
 - » 1st Phase: ~3.5 Logs in 1.5 days
 - » 2nd Phase: ~1 log per week

➡ Duration of Therapy 8-10 wks



Will Combo DAAs cure HCV without IFN?

- HCV impairs immune response
 - » NS3/4A inhibits TLR-3 signaling and IRF-3 translocation

⇨ restored by protease inhibitors

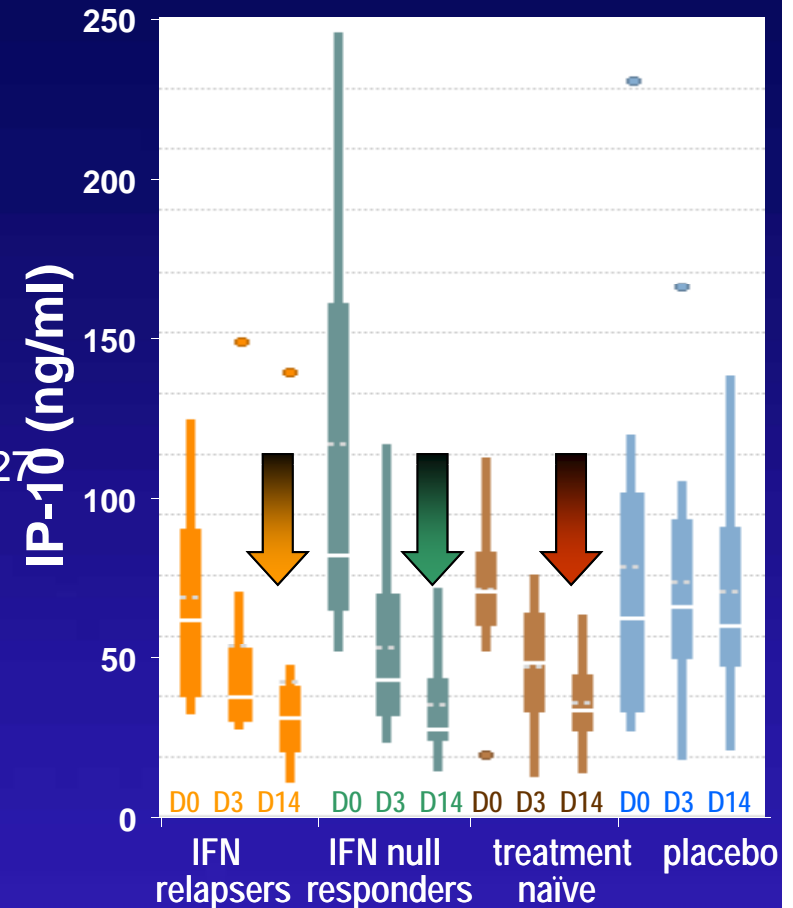
- » NS5A inhibits PKR activation and induces IL8 production

Sklan Gastro & Hepatol 2009;6:217-227

- HCV increases IP-10 levels
 - ⇨ exhausts endogenous IFN
 - » rapidly normalise with DAA

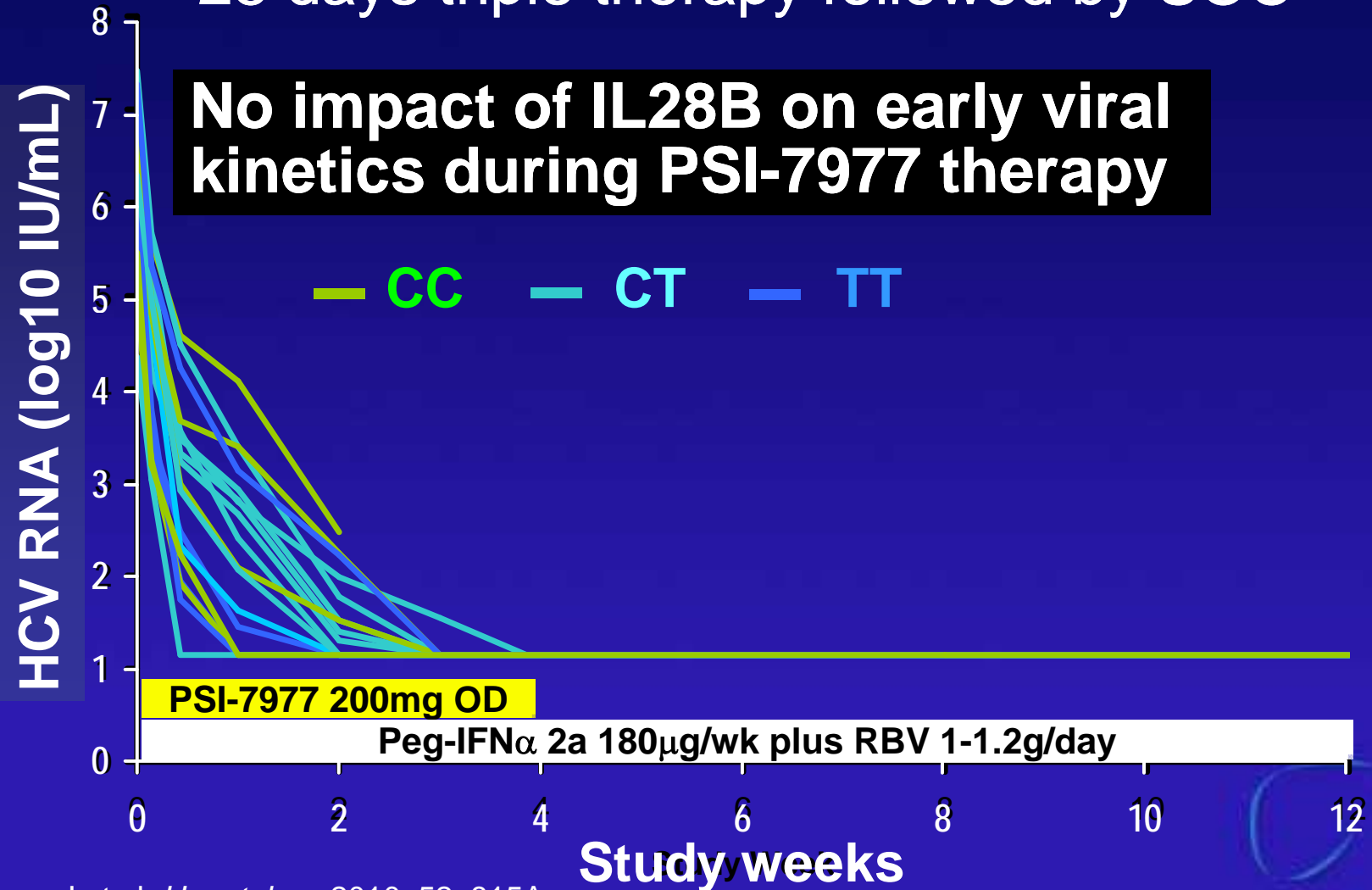
Gane Lancet 2010; 376: 1467-75

- Will profound viral suppression reconstitute host immunity?



Will IL28B influence response to DAA?

- Phase 2a study of PSI7977 200mg OD
 - » 28 days triple therapy followed by SOC



Planned Combination DAA trials in HCV GT1 Infection

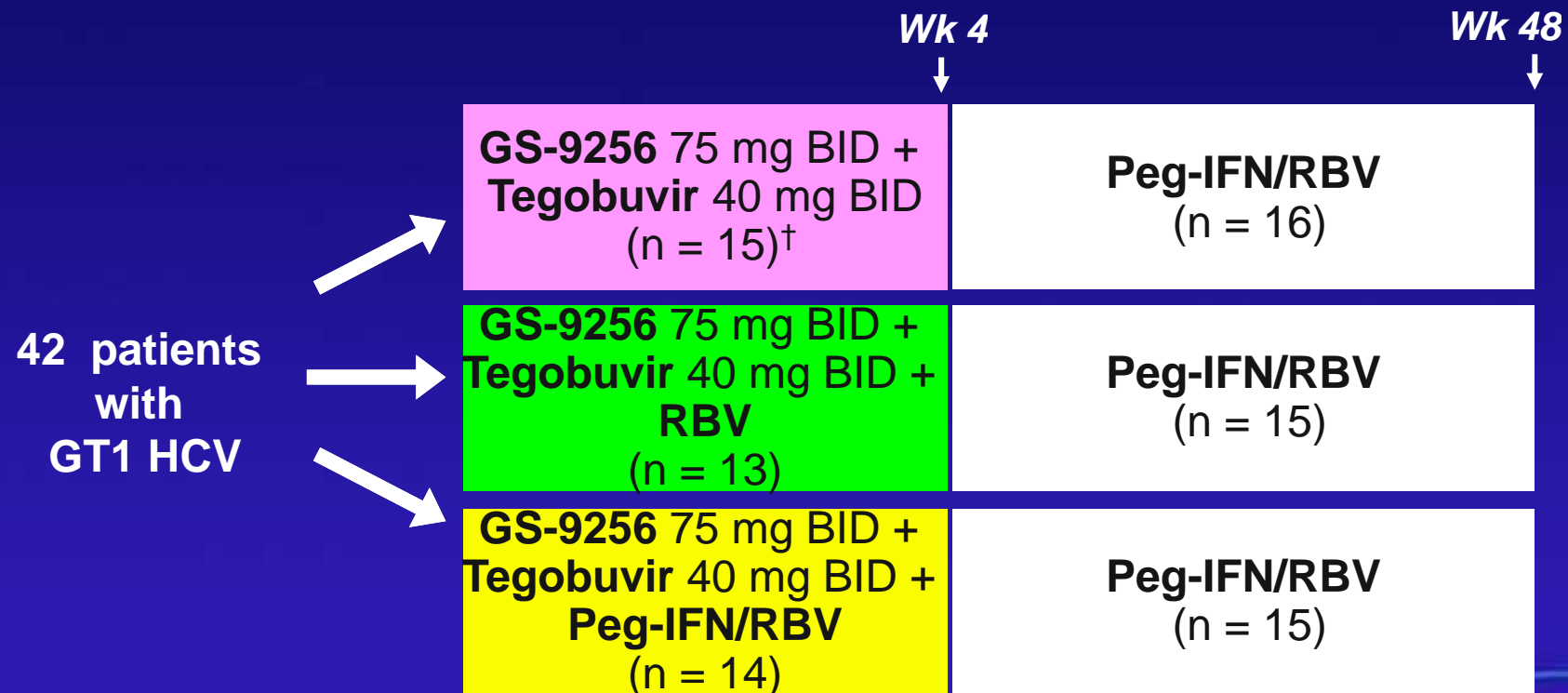
DAA (1) NS3/4a Protease	DAA (2) NS5B Polymerase
NS3 protease inhibitor (Telaprevir)	Nonnucleoside NS5B inhibitor (VX-222)
NS3 protease inhibitor (GS9256)	Nonnucleoside NS5B inhibitor (GS9190)
NS3 protease inhibitor (BI201335)	Nonnucleoside NS5B inhibitor (BI297127)
NS3 protease inhibitor (ABT-450)	Nonnucleoside NS5B inhibitor (ABT-072)
NS3 protease inhibitor (ABT-450)	Nonnucleoside NS5a inhibitor
NS3 protease inhibitor (MK-7009)	Nonnuc polymerase inhibitor (MK-3281)
NS3 protease inhibitor (BMS650032)	NS5a inhibitor (BMS-790052)

1. Most include arms \pm Ribavirin
2. All shorten duration from 48 wks \Rightarrow 12 wks

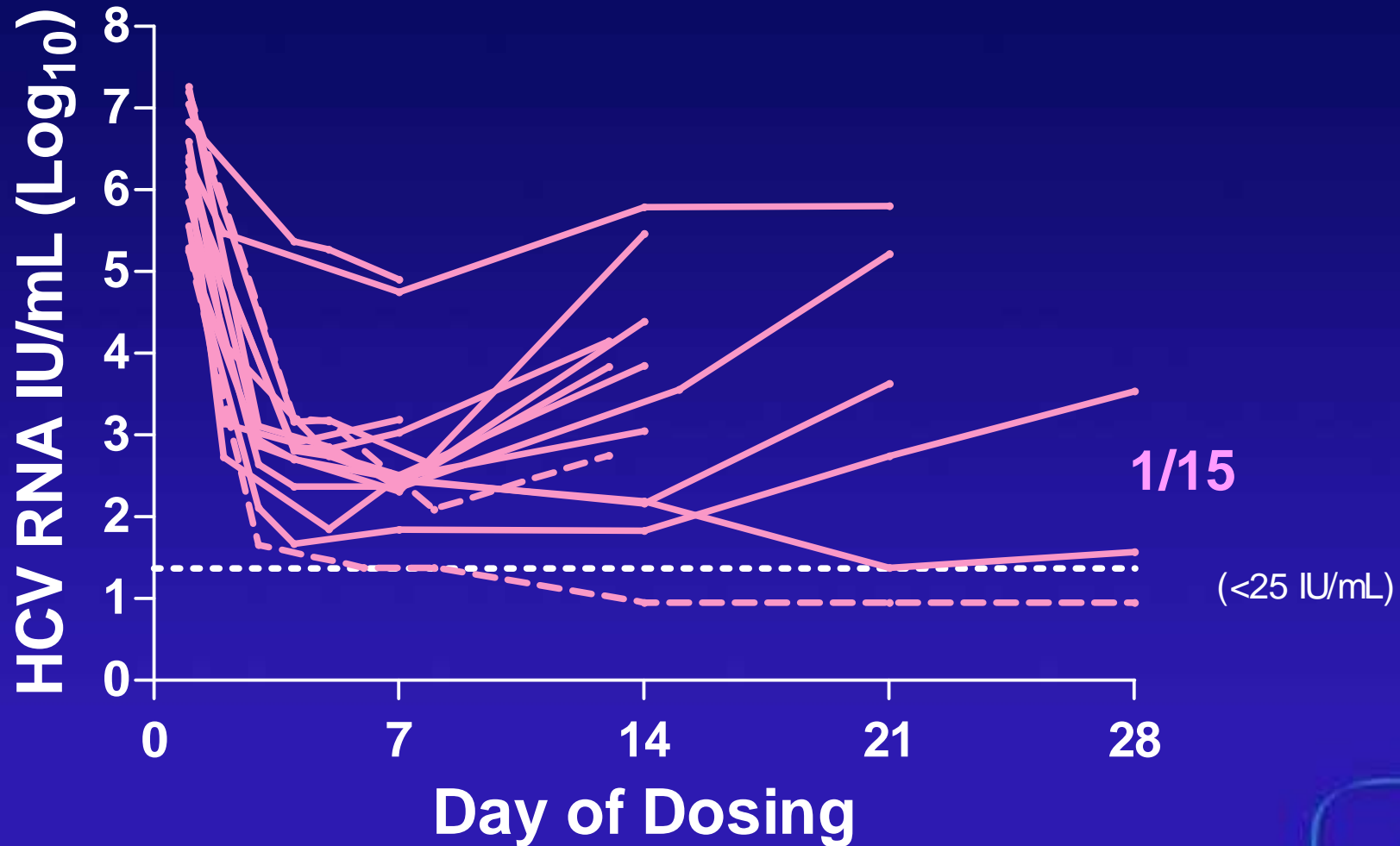


NS3 protease inhibitor GS-9256 plus Non-Nuc NS5B inhibitor Tegobuvir

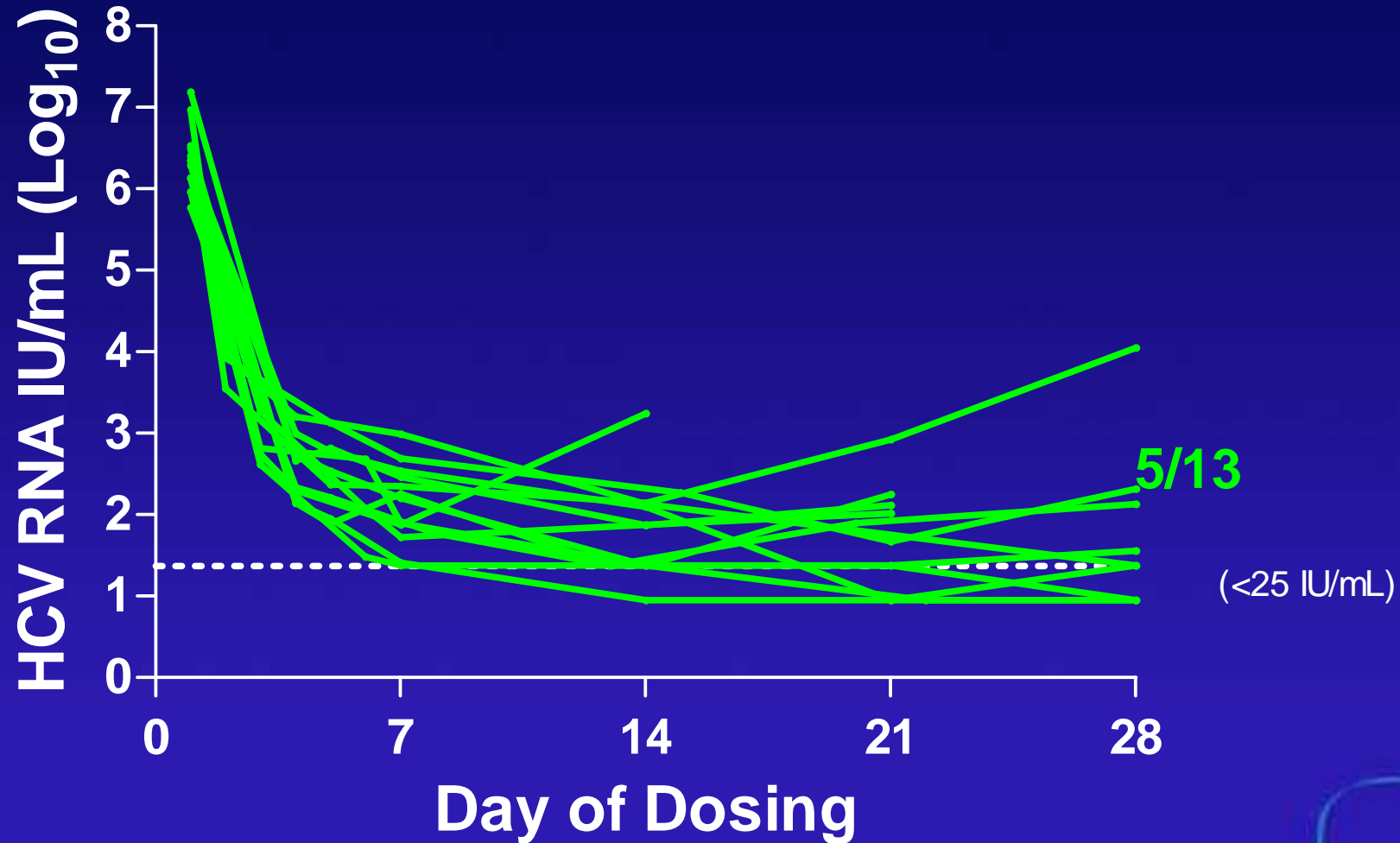
- Open-label, randomized, placebo-controlled phase IIa trial in treatment-naive HCV GT 1



Antiviral Response GS-9256 + tegobuvir (Arm 1)

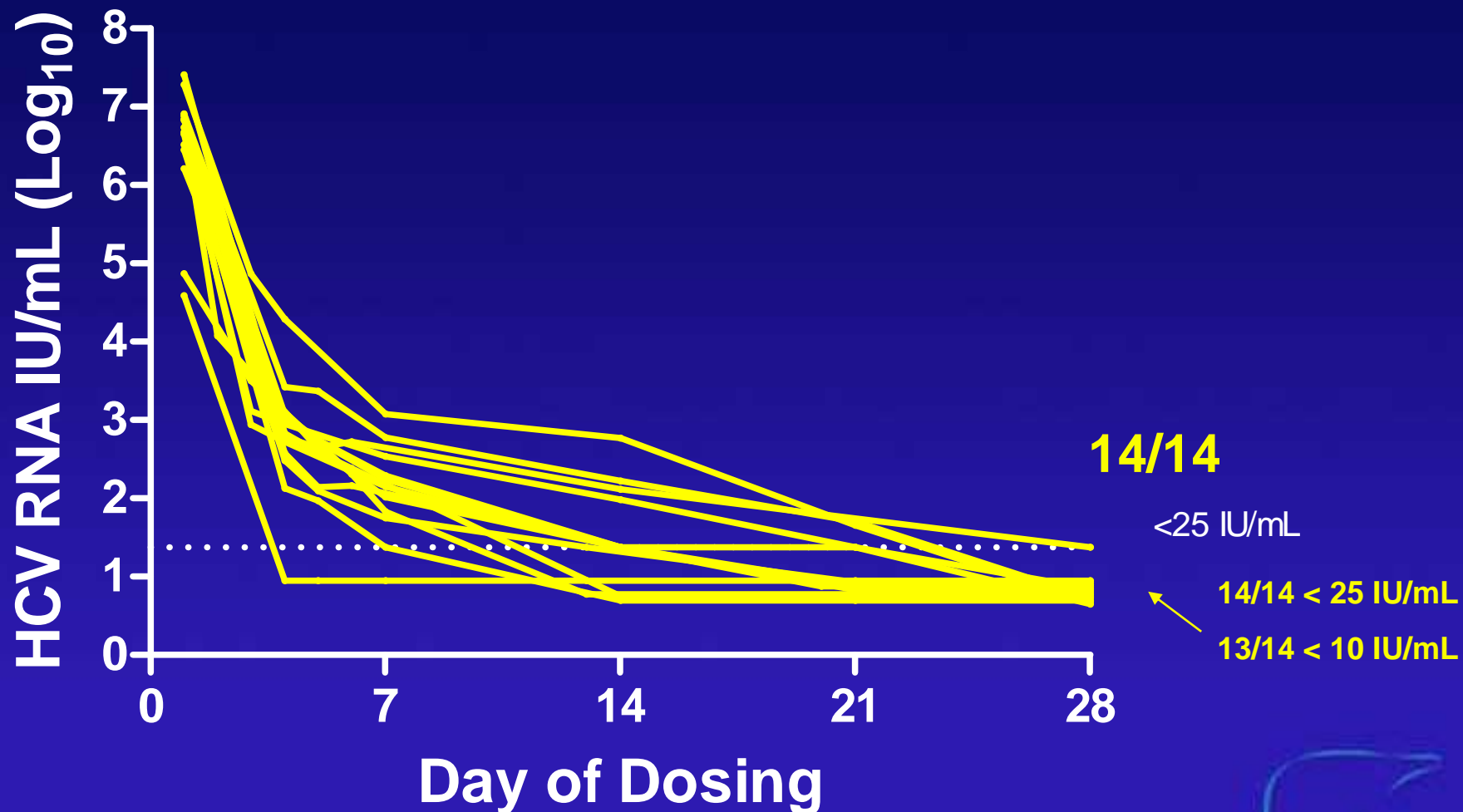


Antiviral Response GS-9256 + tegobuvir + RBV (Arm 2)



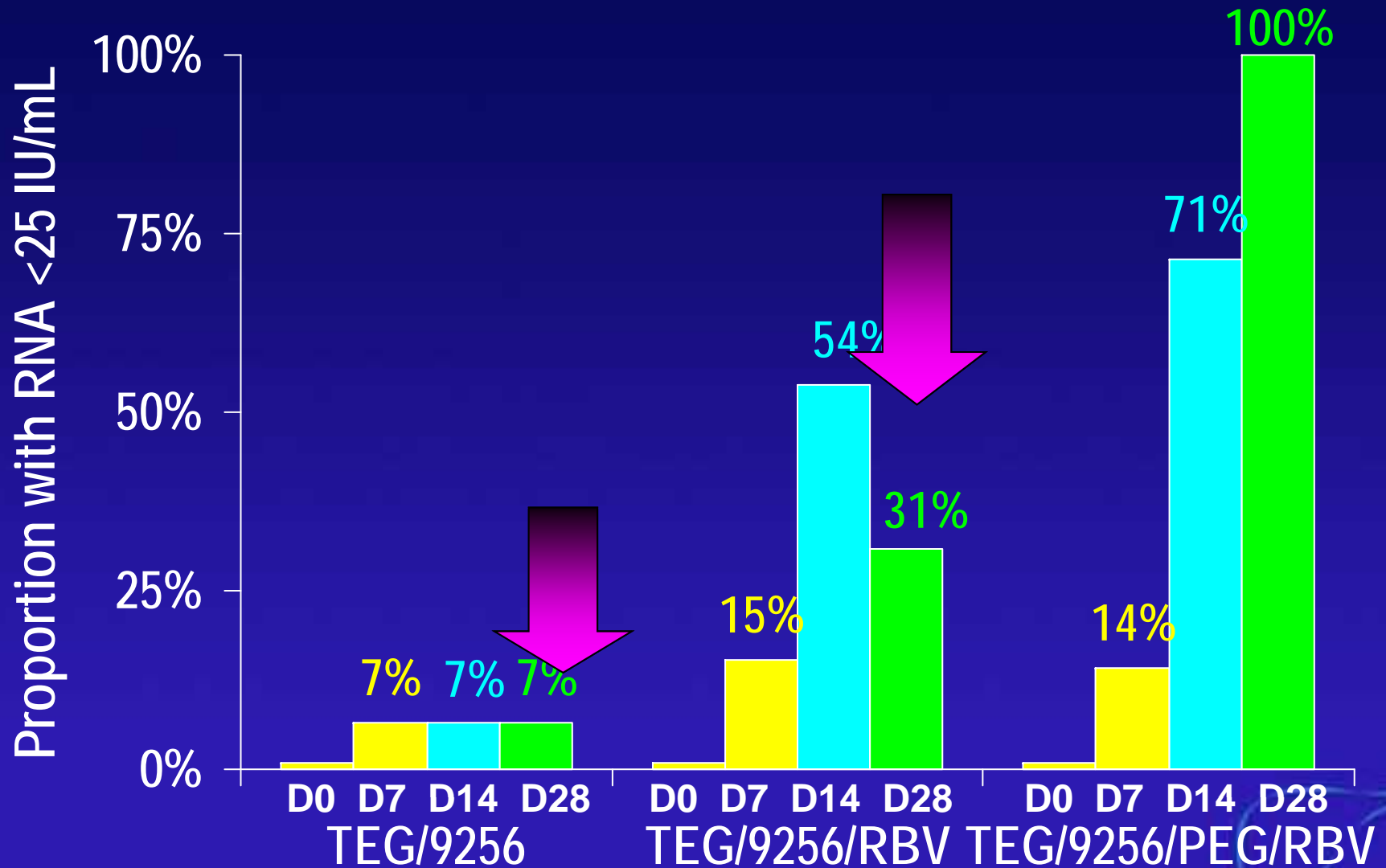
Antiviral Response

GS-9256 + tegobuvir + PegIFN/RBV (Arm 3)



Tegobuvir + GS-9256

Week 4 Interim Analysis



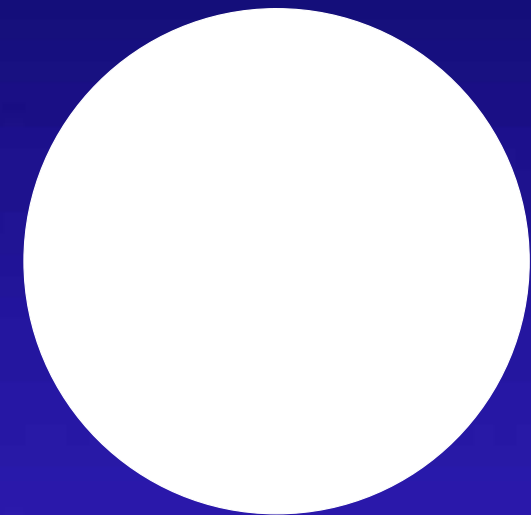
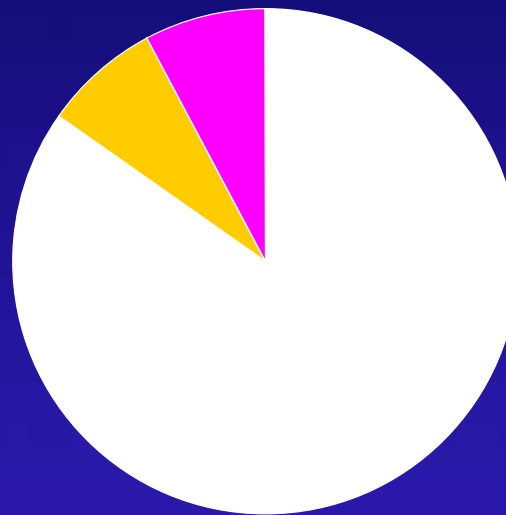
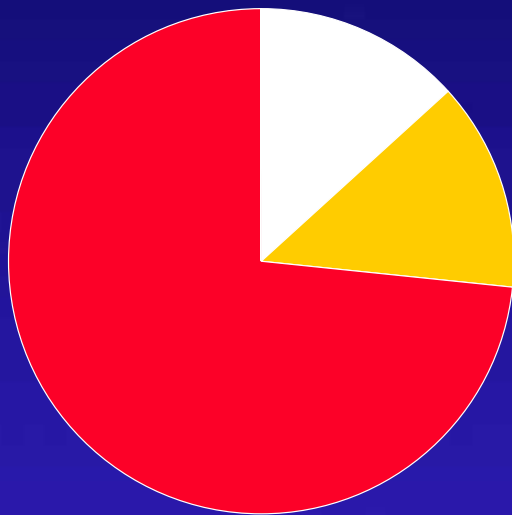
Tegobuvir + GS-9256 in HCV GT1 Resistant mutations

- Population sequencing for NS3 and NS5b

Tegobuvir+GS9256

Tegobuvir+GS9256
+Ribavirin

Tegobuvir+GS9256
+Ribavirin+Peg-IFN



■ No mutation

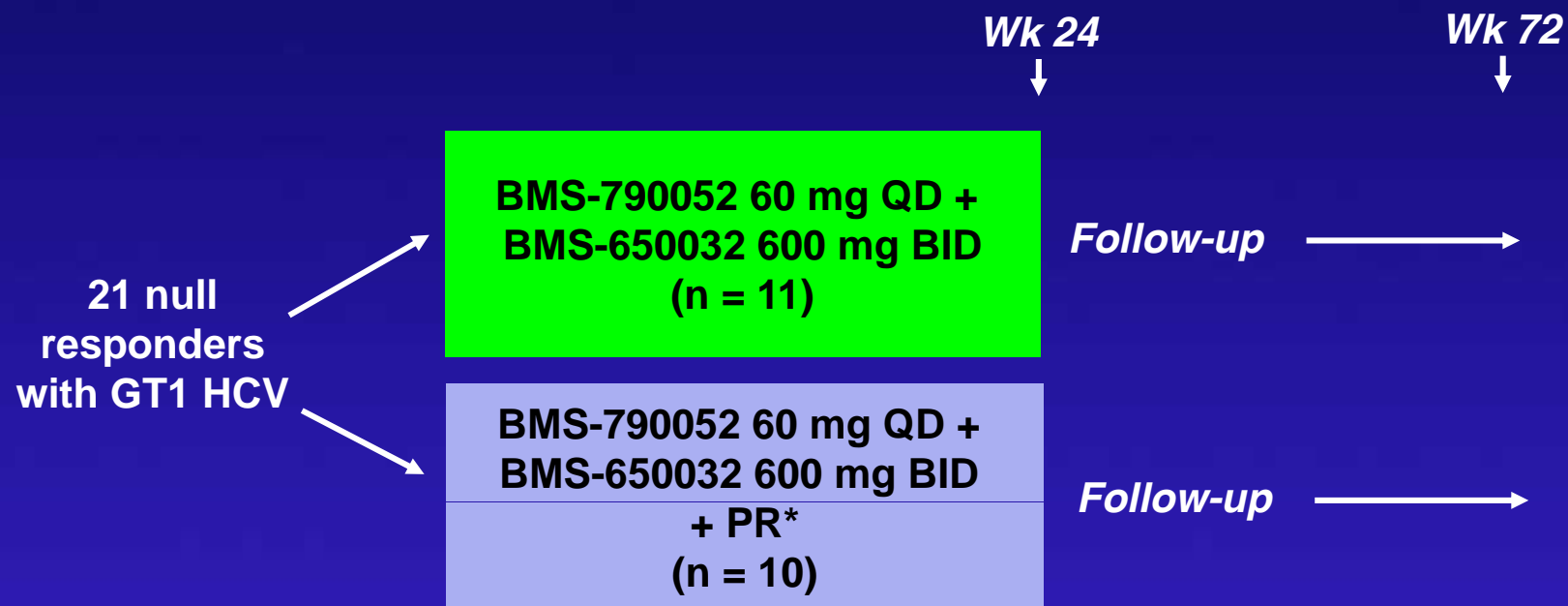
■ Single mutant
NS3

■ Dual mutants
NS3 and NS5

■ Multiple

NS3 protease inhibitor BMS-650032 plus NS5A inhibitor BMS-790052

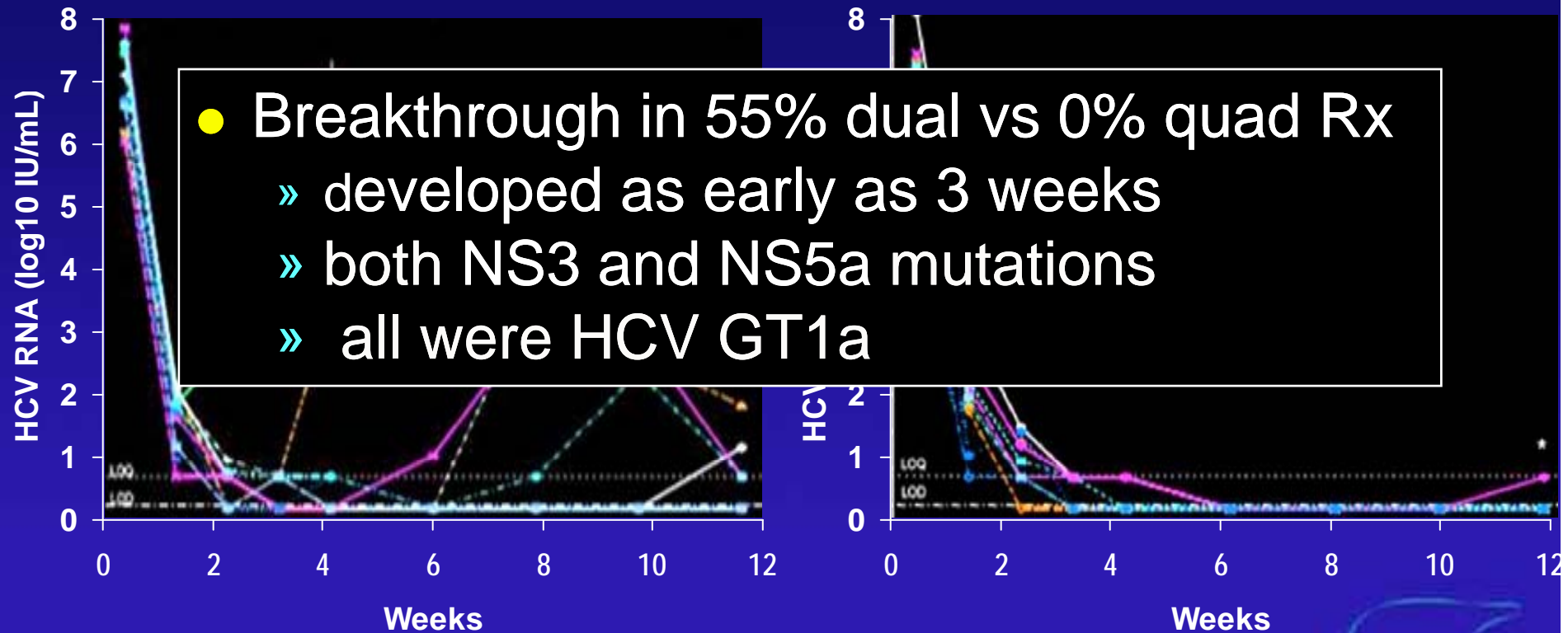
- Open-label, randomized, placebo-controlled phase IIa trial in HCV GT 1 prior null-responders



NS3 protease inhibitor BMS-650032 plus NS5A inhibitor BMS-790052

Group A
BMS-790052/BMS-650032

Group B: Peg-IFN+RBV+
BMS-790052/BMS-650032



Potential Pitfalls for DAA Combinations

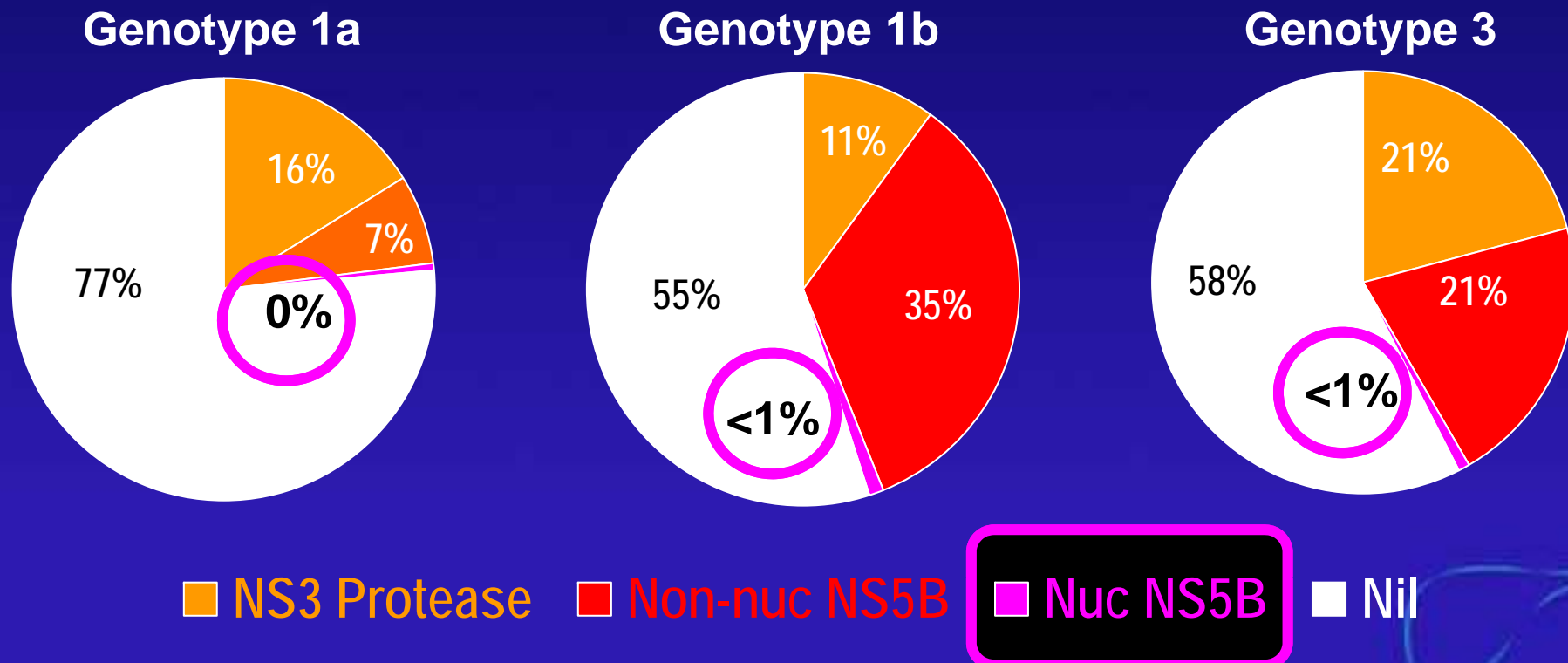
- Overlapping toxicities
- Drug-drug interactions (esp PIs, ritonavir)
- High pill burden ⇒ non-adherence
- Reduced activity across target population
 - » Genotype 1a vs. 1b
 - » Genotypes 2 vs. 3
- Low barrier to resistance
 - » Low antiviral potency
 - » Low binding affinity for target
 - » Pre-existing single and double mutants



in vivo Resistance to DAAs

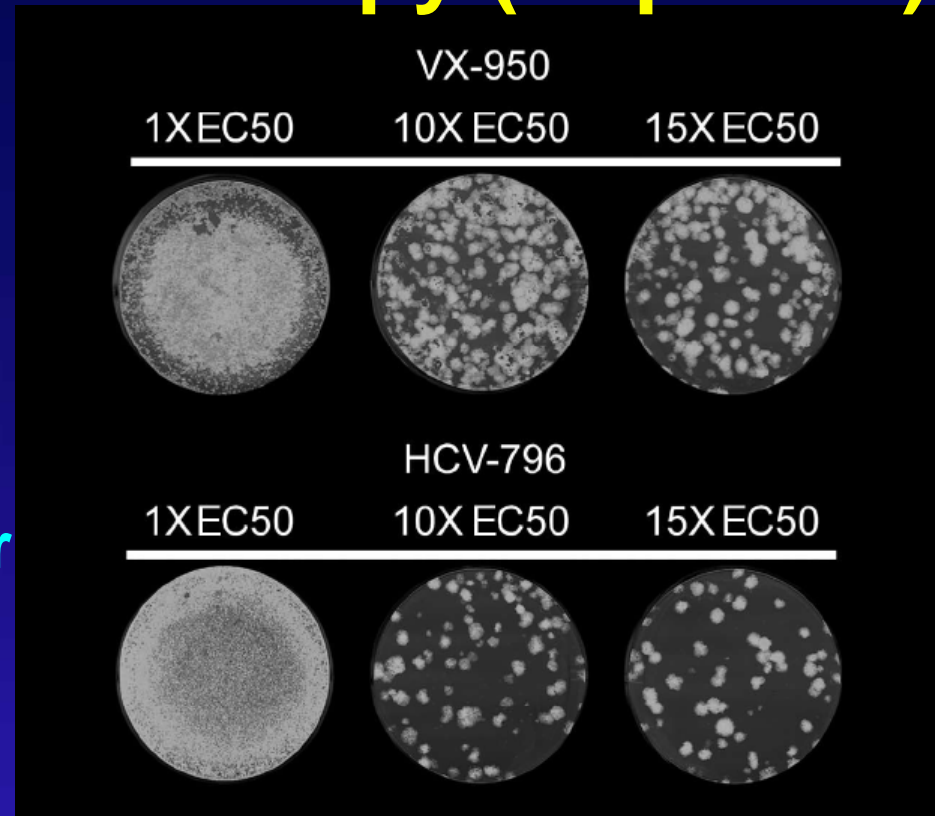
Prevalence in untreated population

- NS3 and NS5b sequences from 405 treatment-naïve pts, sequenced for known drug resistance mutations
- frequency of mutations ranged from 0.5-5%



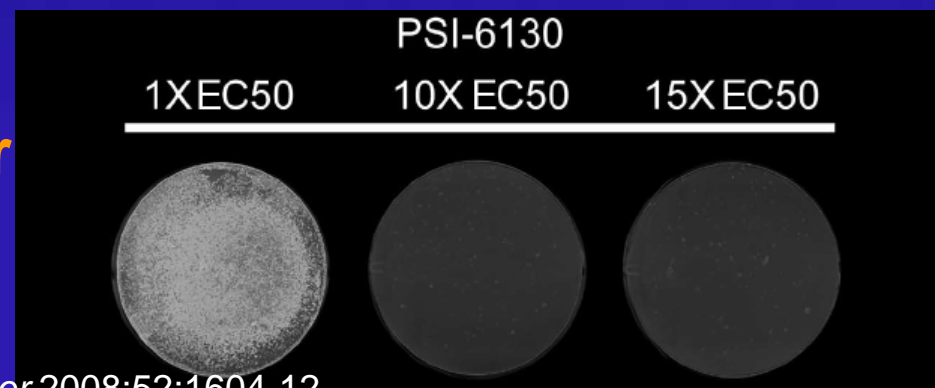
in vitro Resistance to DAAs 14 Days Monotherapy (Replicon)

Protease Inhibitor



Nonnucleoside
Polymerase inhibitor

Nucleoside
Polymerase inhibitor



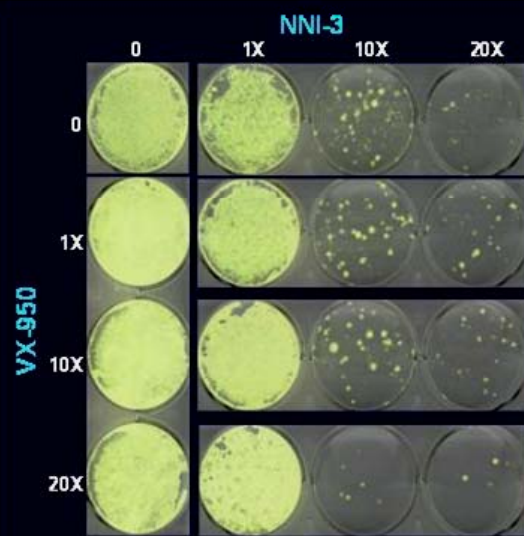
Purine Nucleoside analog (PSI-7977) plus NS5a inhibitor (BMS-790052)

- Collaboration between Pharmasset and BMS
- Includes HCV Genotypes 1, 2, and 3
- 24 weeks duration ⇒ SVR Endpoint
- Commence Q2 2011

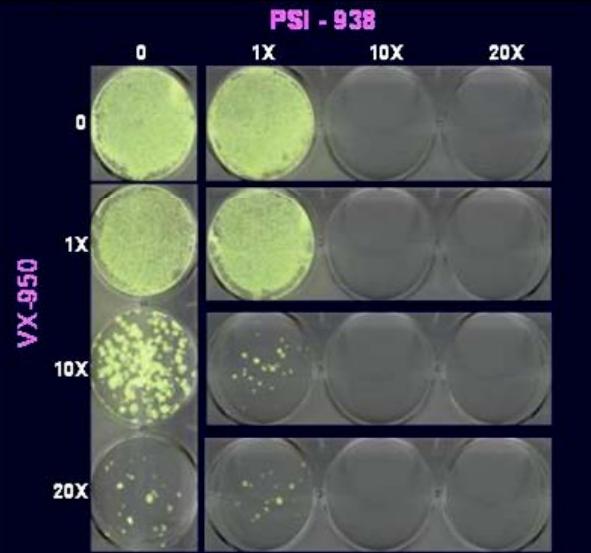


Combining 2 Nucleoside NS5B inhibitors *in vitro* Resistance to DAAs

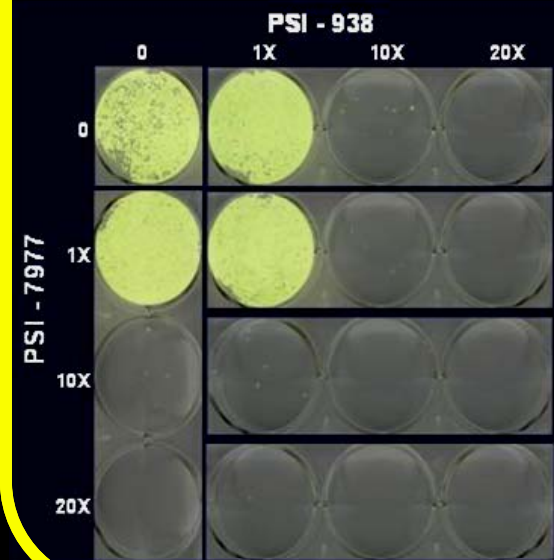
Protease inhibitor
+ Non-nuc NS5B



Protease inhibitor
+ Purine nuc NS5B



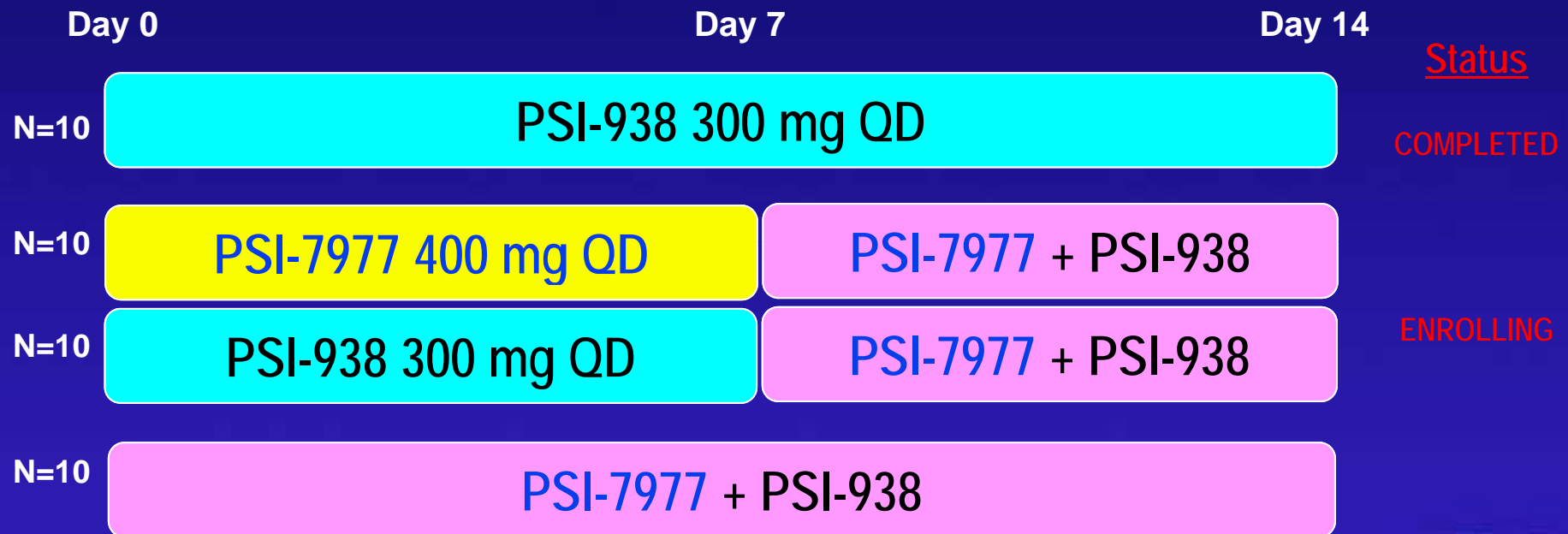
Pyrimidine nuc NS5B
+ Purine nuc NS5B



Zennou V, et al. *J Hepato* 2010; 52: S401: Abstract 1034.

PSI-7977 plus PSI-938 in HCV GT1

- First combination of pyrimidine + purine Nucs
 - » 14 days in 40 HCV GT1
 - » Safety, PK, & viral kinetics Nuc combo



Current/Future Combination DAA trials in HCV GT1 Infection

DAA (1)	DAA (2)
NS3 protease inhibitor (Telaprevir)	Nonnucleoside NS5B inhibitor (VX-222)
NS3 protease inhibitor (GS9256)	Nonnucleoside NS5B inhibitor (GS9190)
NS3 protease inhibitor (BI201335)	Nonnucleoside NS5B inhibitor(BI297127)
NS3 protease inhibitor (ABT-450)	Nonnucleoside NS5B inhibitor (ABT-072)
NS3 protease inhibitor (ABT-450)	Nonnucleoside NS5a inhibitor
NS3 protease inhibitor (MK-7009)	Nonnuc polymerase inhibitor (MK-3281)
NS3 protease inhibitor (BMS650032)	NS5a inhibitor (BMS-790052)
Pyrimidine Nuc NS5B inhibitor (RG7128)	NS3 protease inhibitor (Danoprevir)
Pyrimidine Nuc NS5B inhibitor (IDX184)	NS3 protease inhibitor (IDX320)
Pyrimidine Nuc NS5B inhibitor (PSI-7977)	NS5a inhibitor (BMS-790052)
Pyrimidine Nuc NS5B inhibitor (PSI-7977)	Purine Nuc NS5B inhibitor (PSI-938)

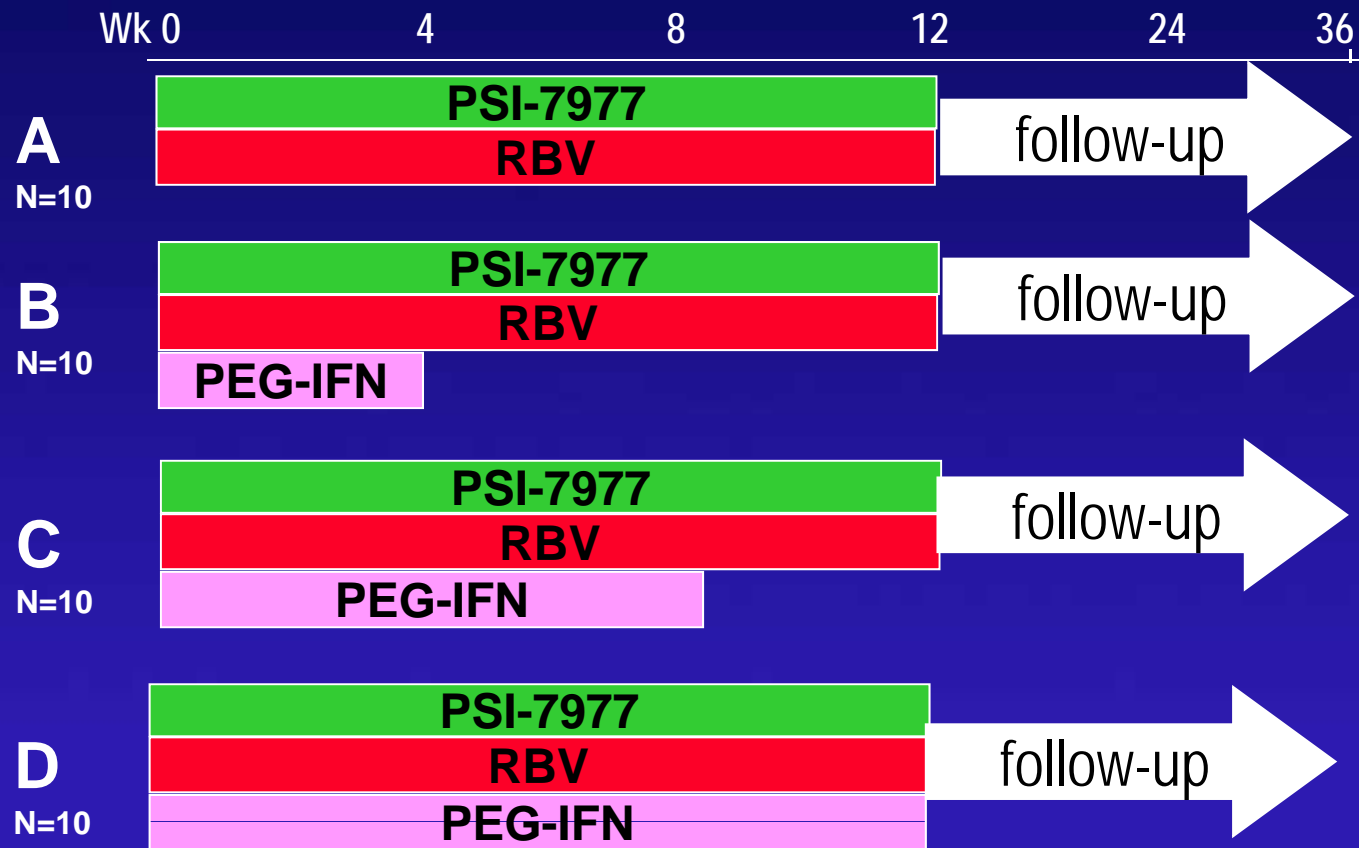
Potential Combination DAA trials in HCV GT2/3 infection

DAA (1) Nuc Polymerase NS5B	DAA (2) Other
Pyrimidine nucleoside NS5B	Ribavirin
Pyrimidine nucleoside NS5B	NS5A inhibitor
Pyrimidine nucleoside NS5B	Cyclophilin Inhibitor
Pyrimidine nucleoside NS5B	Purine nucleotide NS5B



P7977-0523: IFN-sparing study in GT2/3

- 40 IFN-naïve GT2/3 pts (stratified HCV and IL28B)
 - » 12 weeks PSI-7977 + RBV ± PEG
 - » SVR Primary Endpoint



- Viral breakthrough ⇒ SOC rescue



Combination Direct Acting Antivirals in HCV

Summary

- Combinations of potent DAAs with low barriers to resistance will fail without IFN/RBV because of rapid emergence of dual resistance
- IFN-free combination DAA regimen will require at least one with high barrier to resistance such as Nuc NS5B and Cyclophyllin B inhibitors
- Roles of both Ribavirin and IL-28B genotype in determining early response and relapse after IFN-free DAA therapy are still to be determined
- Further studies should include effects of rapid viral decline on innate and adaptive immunity

Combination Direct Acting Antivirals in HCV

Conclusion

- Combination DAAs should provide a short duration, IFN-free, oral regimen for all HCV+ patients including those unsuitable for, or nonresponders to current and future SOC



Better tolerated, more effective Rx



↑ treatment uptake



↓ global health burden



Thanks to

- **INFORM study team: Catherine Stedman, Stuart Roberts, Peter Angus, and Nancy Shulman and Patrick Smith (Roche PA)**
- **Michelle Berrey, Bill Symonds, Pharmasset**
- **John McHutchison, Gilead Pharmaceuticals**
- **Greg Dore, NCHECR, Sydney**
- **Kazuaki Chayama, Hiroshima**

