

PROMOTING GLOBAL COLLABORATION IN HBV CURE RESEARCH

HBV Cure Science 101

Anna Kramvis, BScHons, PhD ICE-HBV Governing Board Member



Research Professor/Director Hepatitis Virus Diversity Research Unit University of the Witwatersrand South Africa



Disclosure

Relations that could be relevant for the meeting	Company names	
Sponsorship or refund funds	ICE-HBV (non-profit)Wits (non-profit)	
Payment or other financial remuneration	• None	
Shareholder rights	• None	
Other relations	• None	

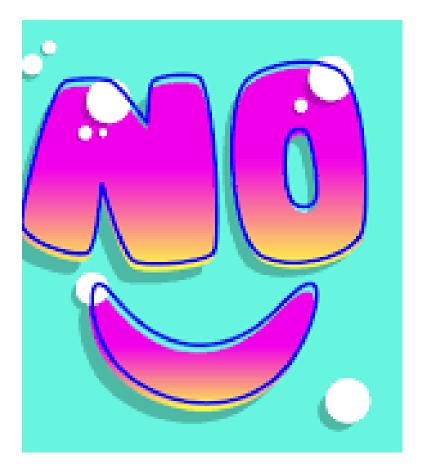


Overview

- Why do we need a HBV cure now?
- What does HBV cure entail and what are the challenges?
 - How do we achieve it?
- ICE-HBV and the way forward......



Is HBV Cure a pipedream?



- HCV can be cured in 12 weeks using direct antiviral agents.
- Basic HBV science has advanced to make drug discovery for cure more feasible:
 - Discovery of the NTCP receptor
 - New in vitro systems
 - New animal models



2030 WHO Global Hepatitis Strategy

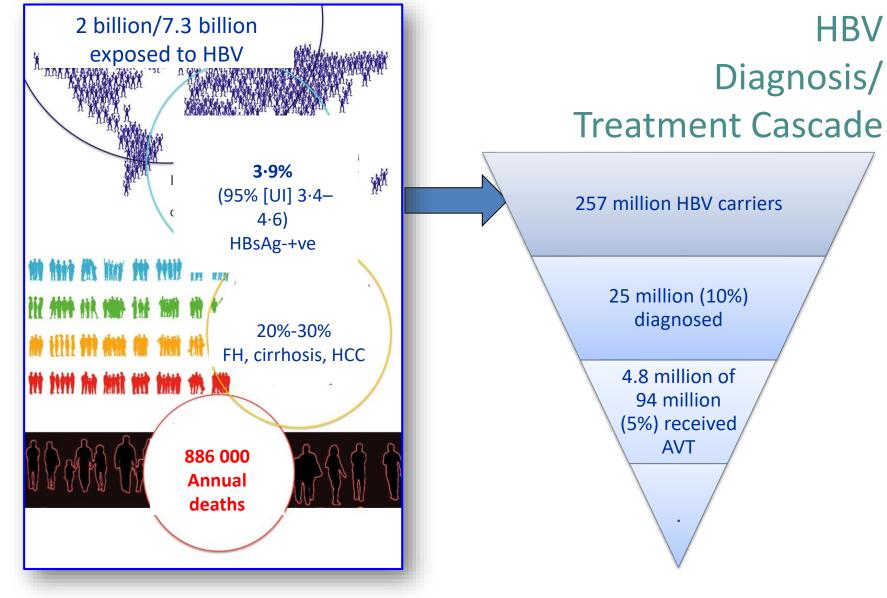


In May 2016, the World Health Organization (WHO) adopted a global hepatitis strategy with the goal of <u>eliminating</u> viral hepatitis as a public health threat by 2030.

The targets to be achieved by 2030 are:

- 90% reduction in new cases of chronic hepatitis B and C;
- 65% reduction in mortality due to hepatitis B and C;
- 80% of treatment-eligible persons with chronic hepatitis B and C infections being treated.

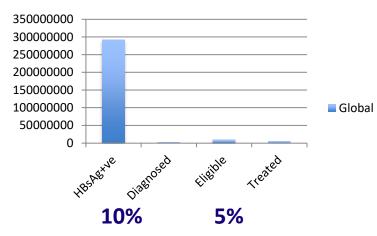


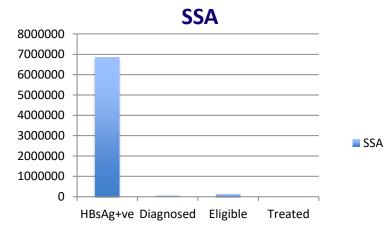




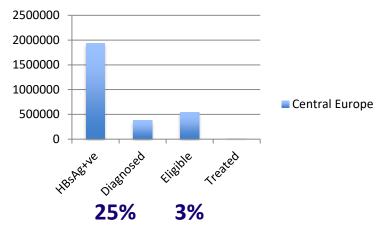
HBV Diagnosis/Treatment Cascade

Global

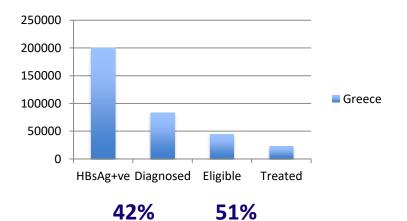








Greece



Central Europe

Why we need a HBV cure? Cure will help improve the diagnosis/treatment cascade and allow us to reach the WHO targets by:

- 1. Overcoming the limitations of the current treatments
- 2. Accelerating the reduction of HBV incidence
- 3. Decreasing the risk of hepatocellular carcinoma
- 4. Decreasing the morbidity and mortality of end stage liver disease and hepatocellular carcinoma
- 5. Reducing the costs of reaching WHO targets more rapidly



Current Anti-HBV Therapy



Nucleos(t)ide Analogues [NUCs]

Lamivudine, telbidvudine, adefovir, entecavir and tenofovir decrease viral loads and have all been shown to decrease mortality as a result of cirrhosis and HCC. Tenofovir, which has a high barrier against resistance,

is the WHO preferred antiviral



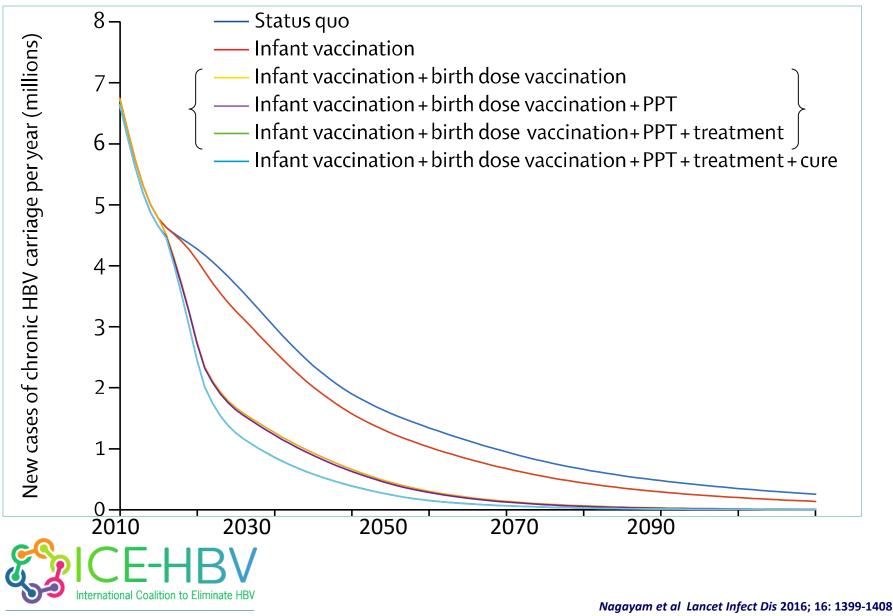
Interferon-α Derivatives Finite treatment that boost the immune response to suppress viral loads.

Limitations

- HBsAg seroconversion is rare
- Need to be taken for life a hindrance for adherence
- Injectable drugs weekly for 48 weeks are not popular
- Side effects/poor tolerability
- Do not eliminate cccDNA



Accelerate Reduction of HBV Incidence



Decrease Risk of Hepatocellular Carcinoma

Serological Markers		I	Unadjusted OR (95%CI)	Adjusted* (95%Cl)
HBV DNA	Anti- HBc	HBsAg		
-	-	-	1.00	1.00
+	-	-	2.56 (0.93-7.00)	1.59 (0.90-2.81)
-	+	-	1.88 (1.12-3.17)	2.60 (0.90-7.53)
+	+	-	3.83 (1.22-12.06)	3.76 (1.79-7.92)
+	+/-	-	4.06(2.02-8.16)	5.10 (2.06-12.62)
+	-	+	7.67(2.50-23.54)	10.19 (2.99-34.75)
+	+/-	+	22.63(11.97-42.8)	34.48(16.26-73.13)
+	+	+	30.12(14.80-61.30)	46.71 (21.00-103.90)

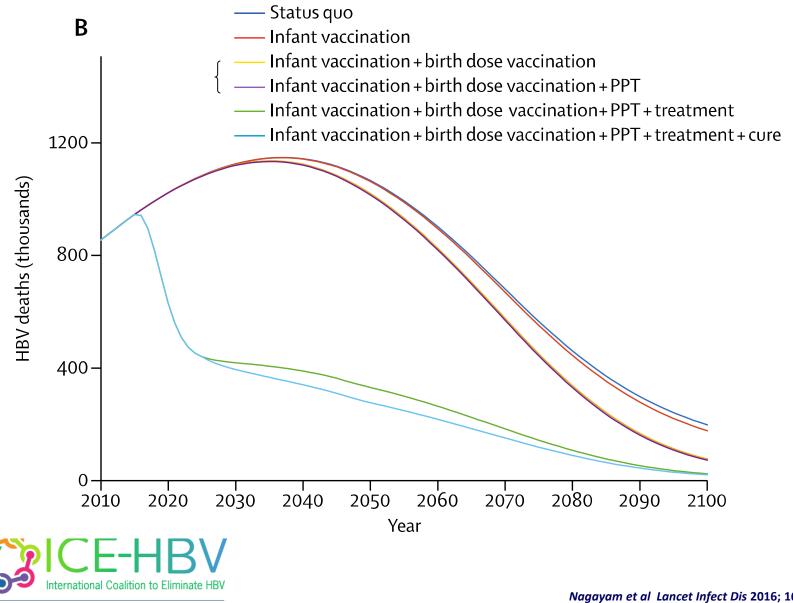
* adjusted for age group, sex, anti-HCV, country and province of birth and HIV



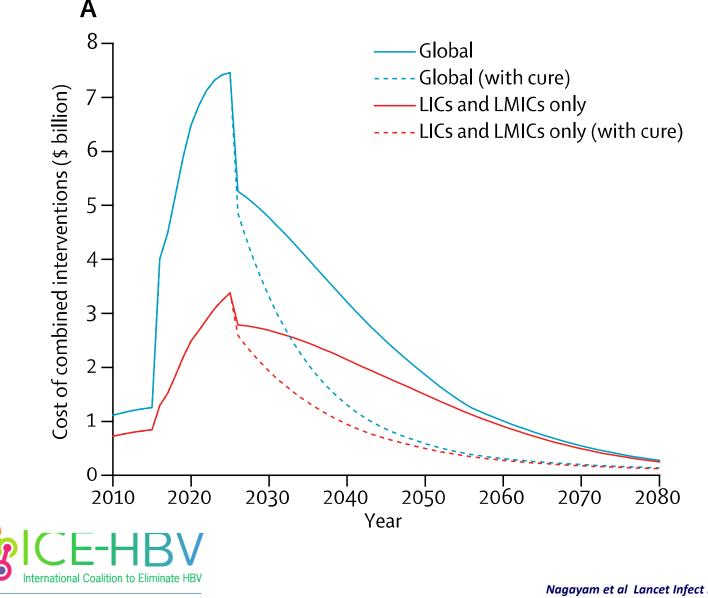
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MakKramvis PLoS One 2018; 13(5): e0196057

Decrease the morbidity of ESLD and HCC



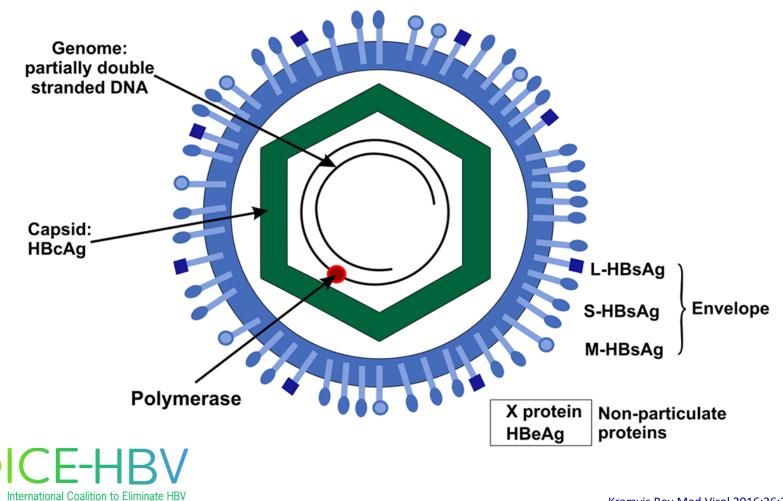
Decrease the cost of reaching WHO targets



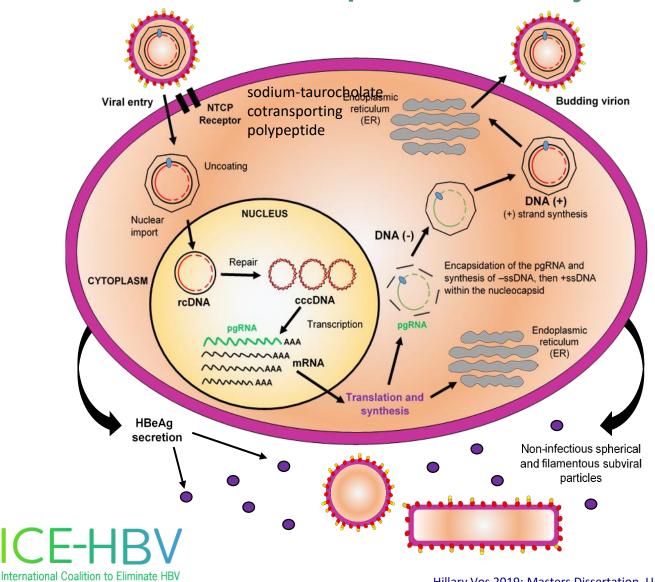
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Nagayam et al Lancet Infect Dis 2016; 16: 1399-1408

Molecular Virology of HBV



The HBV Replication Cycle



HBV Infection Treatment Outcomes: Definitions of Cure

- Sterilizing cure: the eradication of HBsAg and all HBV DNA including cccDNA and integrated HBV DNA
- Functional cure: the sustained loss of HBsAg, with or without anti-HBs seroconversion, with persistence of intrahepatic cccDNA.
- <u>Remission of liver disease</u>: resolution of residual liver disease including reversal of fibrosis, prevention of fibrosis progression and reducing the risk of liver cancer



Challenge #1 to curing HBV infections

- The central molecule in HBV replication is the viral "cccDNA"
 - The cccDNA is the template for all of the viral RNAs
 - It is the master copy of the viral genome in cells
- cccDNA is long-lived in liver cells
- cccDNA is not replicated in cells

- Cellular DNA maintenance molecules largely ignore

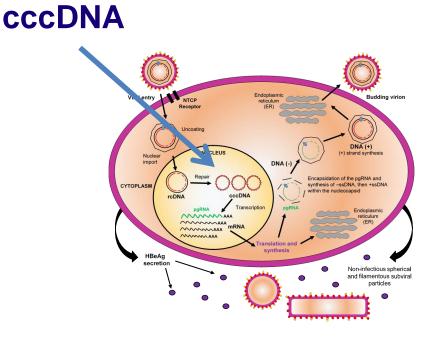


Challenge #2 to curing HBV infections

- HBV replicates in the liver
 - The liver is "immunosuppressive", handicapping the ability of the body's immune system to kill HBV
 - HBV "exhausts" immune responses, promoting chronic infection
- Training the immune system to clear HBV with vaccines or cytokine drugs will be very hard



cccDNA: Public Enemy #1



- cccDNA is a minichromosome with a t_{1/2} of 10 to 20 weeks
- Not affected by NUCs and only partially impacted by IFN.
- Maintained by intracellular cycle
- Even a single copy of functional cccDNA in one cell could restart HBV replication if immunity is suppressed





So how do we get rid of the cccDNA?

- **Nobody knows!** None of the current treatments achieve cccDNA loss.
- But....
 - Natural clearance of an acute infection gets rid of the vast majority of the cccDNA safely, so the immune system can do it!
 - The cccDNA is not always completely eliminated during resolution of an acute infection
 - The immune system can keep any residual cccDNA under control in almost all patients



So what must we be aiming for?

Paradigm shifts that lead to:

- Long-term off-treatment suppression in most treated individuals
- Sterilizing cure elimination of cccDNA



So what must we be aiming for?

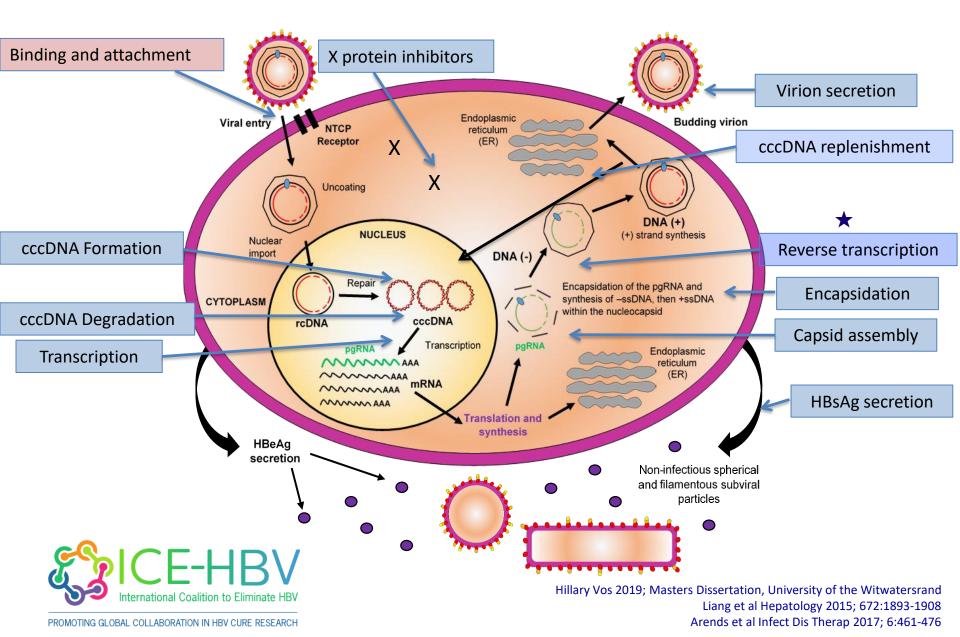
Paradigm shifts that lead to:

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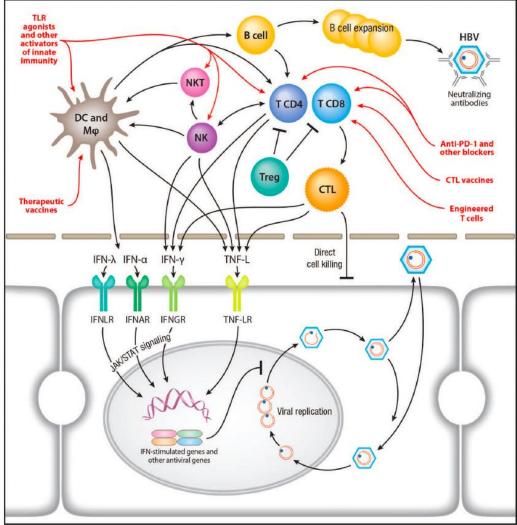
Functional cure seen following natural resolution of acute infection, with minimal cccDNA kept under long-term immune control without the need for ongoing antiviral drugs



Novel Host-targetting and Direct-acting Antivirals

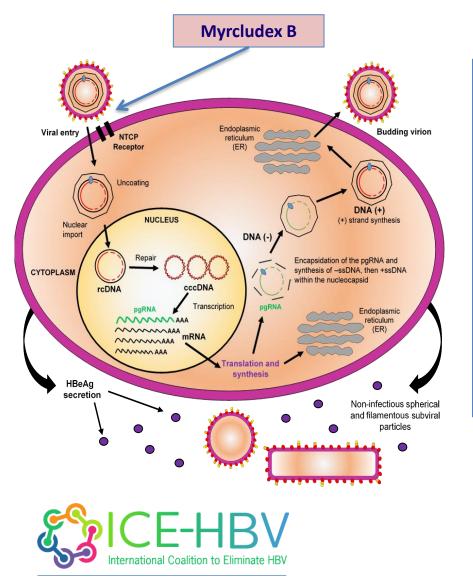


Novel Immune Modulatory Agents



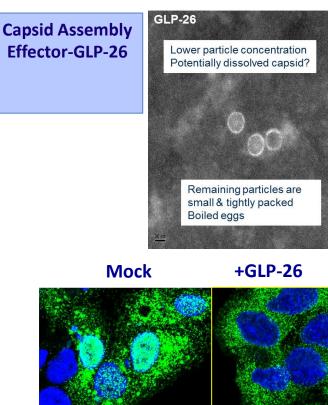


Example of Host-targetting Agent



- Entry inhibitors stop HBV from getting into liver cells
- The drug furthest along is Myrcludex B
- Myrcludex B is likely to be approved in Europe for HBV and HDV in 2019

Example of Direct-acting Antiviral



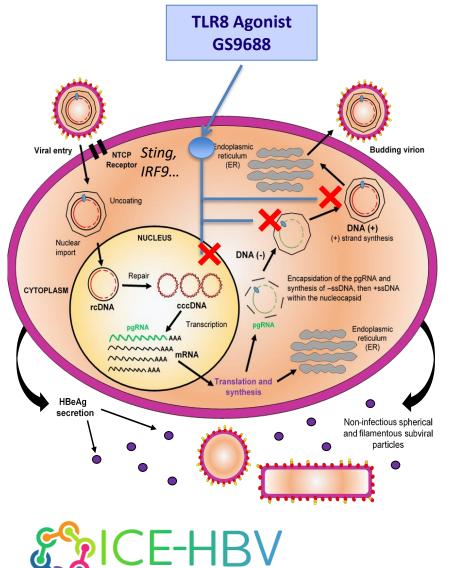
HBV capsid protein reduced in nuclei of GLP-26 treated hepatocytes



HBV capsid is essential for viral replication

- HBV capsid assembly effectors (CAEs) inhibit replication
- All genotypes as well as drug resistant strains
- Diminish or suppress
 cccDNA levels

Example of Immune-stimulating Agent



- TLR8 detects viruses inside people's cells and turns on the cells' defenses such as NFkB and IRF5/7 that block HBV
- The leading compound working through TLR8, GS9688, is entering phase II trials

nternational Coalition to Eliminate HBV

Future Cure Therapies?

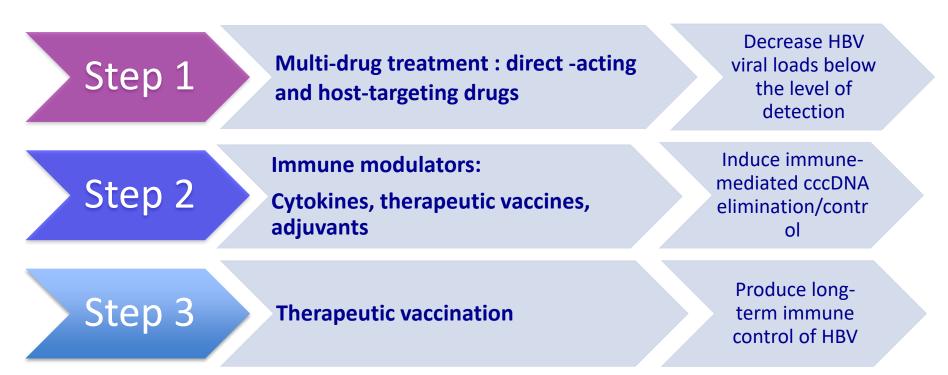
Future Drug Discovery





- Combination because:
 - HBV's many genotypes and variable disease course mean no one drug will cure everyone
 - cccDNA's durability means we will have to hit it from multiple angles at the same time
- Cure therapy is likely to be long (a year?) and need exceptionally safe drugs

ICE-HBV's View of Cure Therapy





The way forward.....

- Coordinate efforts in order to have a global approach to curing chronic hepatitis B
- Determine the optimal combination therapies
- Establish the end-points of therapy
 - Biomarkers
 - New animal models
 - In vitro study systems



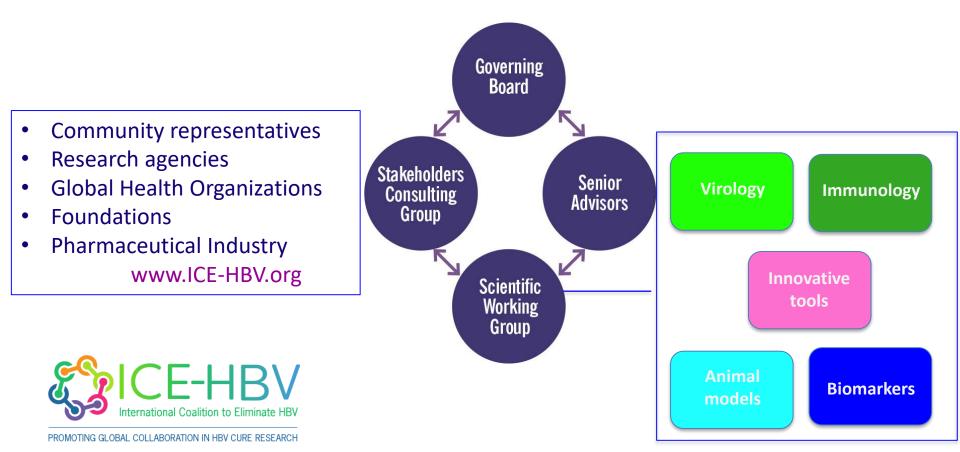


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ICE-HBV was formed in 2016 and aims to fast-track the discovery of a safe, effective, affordable and scalable cure to benefit all people living with CHB, including children and people living with HCV, HDV and HIV co-infection. ICE-HBV intends to contribute to the elimination of CHB as a global public health challenge.

ICE-HBV Structure

- Governance structure established
- Developed resources to fund the initiative



ICE-HBV Strategy

Immediate and future actions required to achieve HBV Cure

INCREASE funding for individual and collaborative cure-related research projects by governmental and private funding agencies and philanthropic benefactors

<u>CONCENTRATE</u> on the discovery of interventional strategies including direct acting/host-directed and immuno-modulatory

ESTABLISH repositories of standardized HBV reagents and protocols and facilitate access to all researchers globally and support the development of animal models



ICE-HBV Publications

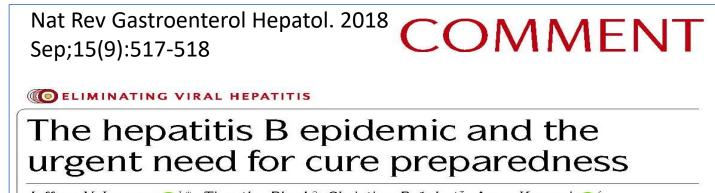
Lancet Gastroenterol Hepatol. 2019 Jul;4(7):545-558

A global scientific strategy to cure hepatitis B



Health Policy

Peter A Revill, Francis V Chisari, Joan M Block, Maura Dandri, Adam J Gehring, Haitao Guo, Jianming Hu, Anna Kramvis, Pietro Lampertico, Harry L A Janssen, Massimo Levrero, Wenhui Li, T Jake Liang, Seng-Gee Lim, Fengmin Lu, M Capucine Penicaud, John E Tavis, Robert Thimme, Members of the ICE-HBV Working Groups*, ICE-HBV Stakeholders Group Chairs*, ICE-HBV Senior Advisors*, Fabien Zoulim



Jeffrey V. Lazarus¹*, Timothy Block², Christian Bréchot³, Anna Kramvis⁴, Veronica Miller^s, Michael Ninburg⁶, Capucine Pénicaud⁷, Ulrike Protzer⁸, Homie Razavi⁹, Laura A. Thomas¹⁰, Jack Wallace¹¹ and Benjamin C. Cowie^{10,12}



ICE-HBV 2019 Activities

- NIAID HBV resources repository
- ICE-HBV Open Access Protocols Database on <u>www.ICE-HBV.org</u>
- cccDNA standardization, serum biomarkers, POC diagnostics
- ♦ HBV elimination messaging & media engagement & scientific workshops
- ◆ EASL-ICE Think Tank on HBV Cure- Vienna, April 2019 ✓
- ◆ Strategy Paper Launch EASL, Vienna, April 2019√
- ◆ HBV cure workshop ANRS, Paris, May 13, 2019√
- ◆ HBV & HIV Cure Forum at IAS, Mexico, July 20-21, 2019√
- ◆ ICE-HBV Webinar June 2019√
- HBV Cure Science 101 COLDA 2019, Cairo, 7 September 2019
- In vivo models working group and workshop, Melbourne, 1 October 2019
- HBV Public Forum, Melbourne, 4 October 2019
- HBV Cure Symposium, Melbourne, 5 October 2019
- Global Fund Replenishment Conference Lyon, 8 October 2019
- HepFree Asia Conference, Hong Kong, November 2019





It's time to end HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis and other Infectious Diseases.

It's time to UNITE.

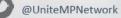


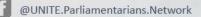


unitenetwork@unitenetwork.org



www.unitenetwork.org





@unite-parliamentarians-network

@unite_mp_network



Acknowledgements









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France

REcherche Nord & sud Sida-hiv Hépatites

Australian Academy of Science





