New Approaches to Antivirals for HBV and HCV 1/02/12

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Overview of Lecture

- Current Therapies
- <u>Specifically Targeted Antiviral Therapies</u> for - <u>HCV (STAT-C)</u>
 - Small Inhibitory Molecules
 - Gene Therapy
 - Antibody Reagents
- •Host Targets

Current Therapy for Chronic HBV

Treat patients with viraemia (HBe antigen positive and negative) and hepatitis;

HBe antigen positive:

- 3-6 months alpha interferon (5-10miu tiw);
- prolonged lamivudine (100mg/day).

HBe antigen negative:

- prolonged lamivudine (100mg/day).

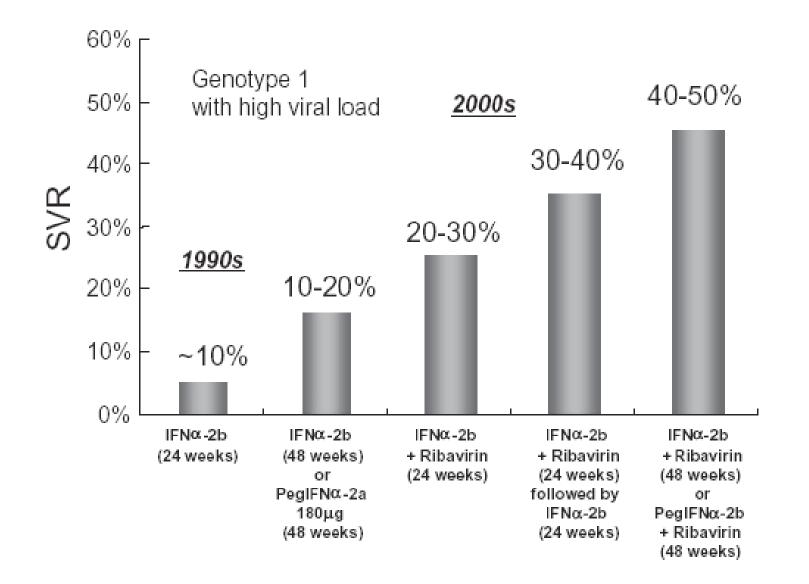
Current Therapy for Chronic HCV

Treat patients with viraemia and moderate/severe hepatitis;

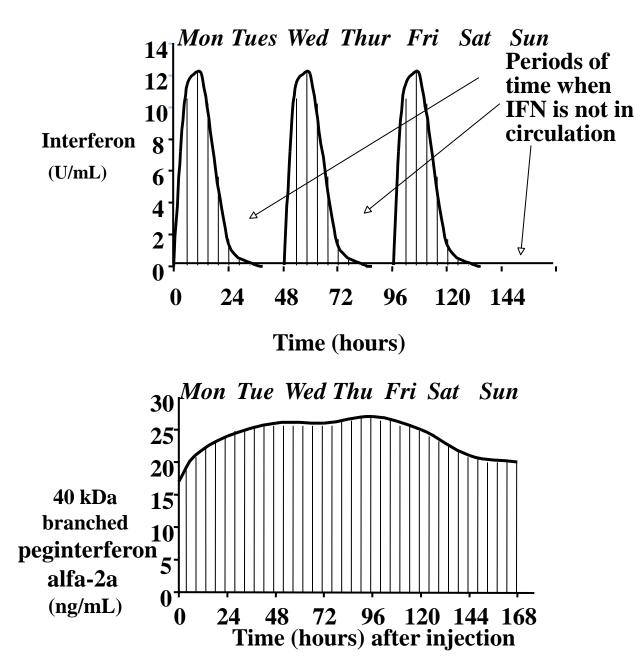
Genotypes 1 and 4: 12 months interferon alpha (3miu tiw) and ribavirin (600-1200mg/day);

Genotypes 2 and 3: 6 months interferon alpha (3miu tiw) and ribavirin (600-1200mg/day).

Evolving Therapy for Chronic HCV



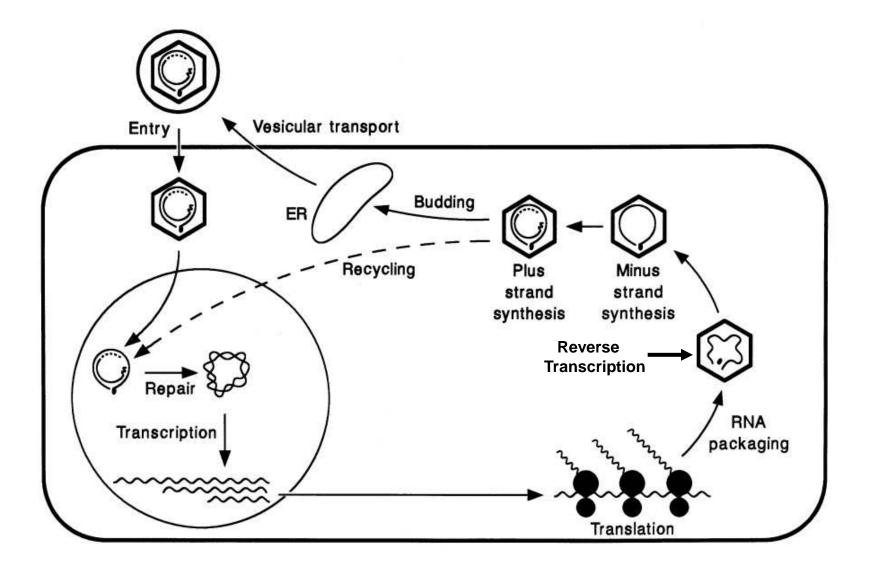
Peg-IFN α-2a Blood Levels do not fluctuate



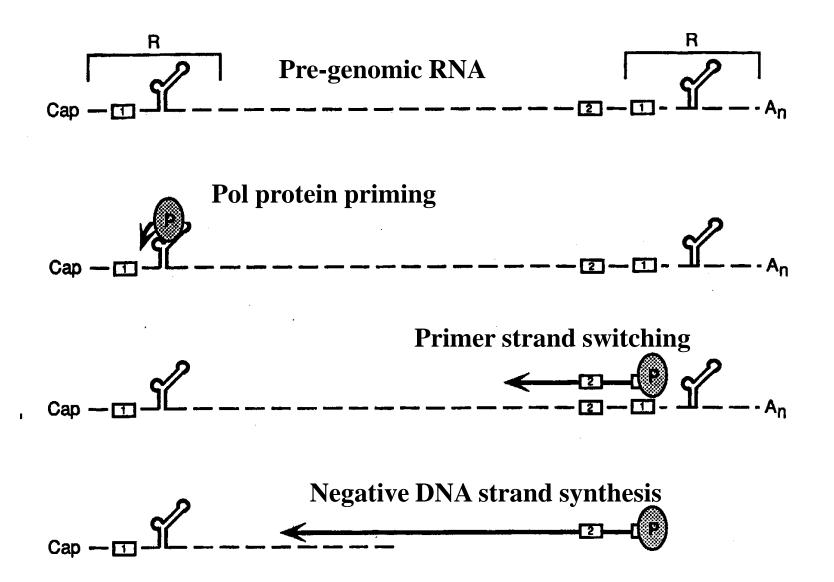
New Antivirals for HCV - in Clinical Trials

Drug	Mechanism	Clinical trial
Albuferon	IFN with prolonged half-life	Phase 2
Omega interferon	IFN for continuous infusion	Phase 2

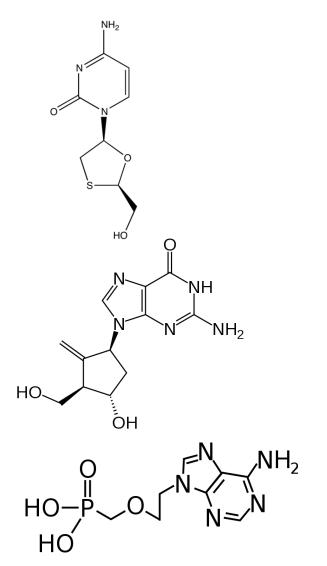
HBV Replication Cycle



HBV Genome Replication



Reverse Transcription Inhibitors (Nucleotide and Nucleoside Analogues) for Chronic HBV



Lamivudine (2',3'-dideoxy-3'-thia<u>cytidine</u>, commonly called **3TC**)

Entacavir 2-Amino-9-[(1*S*,3*R*,4*S*)-4hydroxy-3-(hydroxymethyl)-2methylidenecyclopentyl]-6,9-dihydro-3*H*purin-6-one

Adefovir 2-(6-amino-9*H*-purin-9-yl)ethoxy] methyl}phosphonic acid

Reverse Transcription Inhibitors (Nucleotide and Nucleoside Analogues) for Chronic HBV

Compound	
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Lamivudine

Adefovir

Entecavir

Emtricitabine

Telbivudine

Clevudine

Approved

Status

Approved

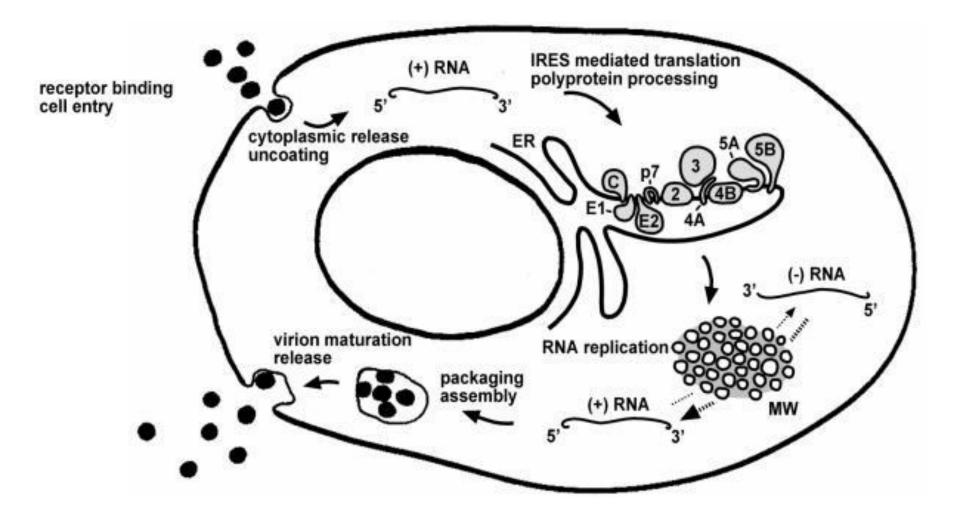
Approved (USA)

Phase III

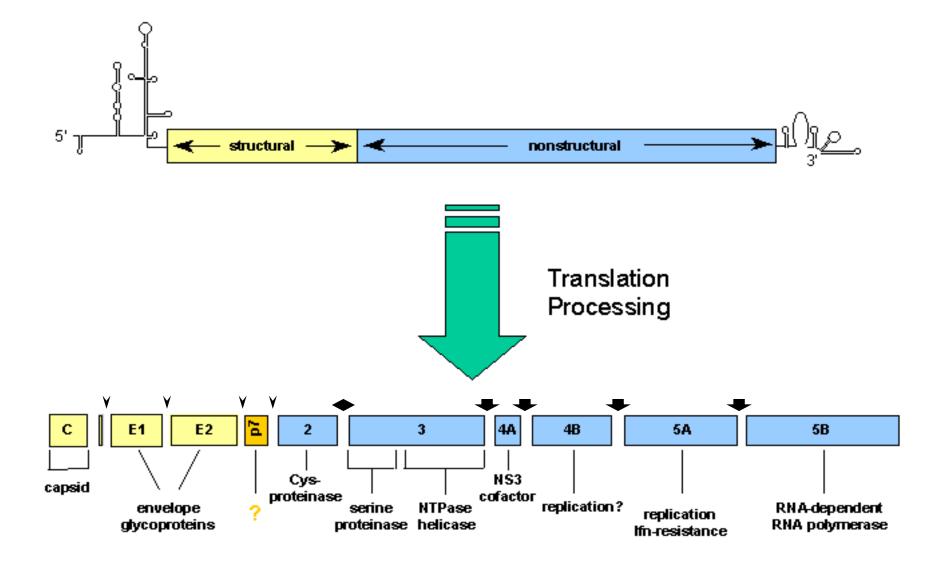
Phase III

Phase II

HCV RNA Replication



HCV RNA As a Target for RNAi

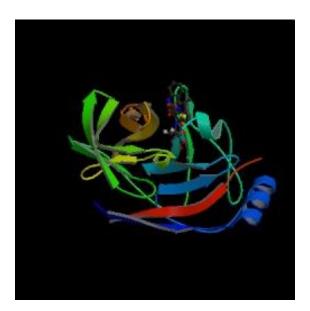




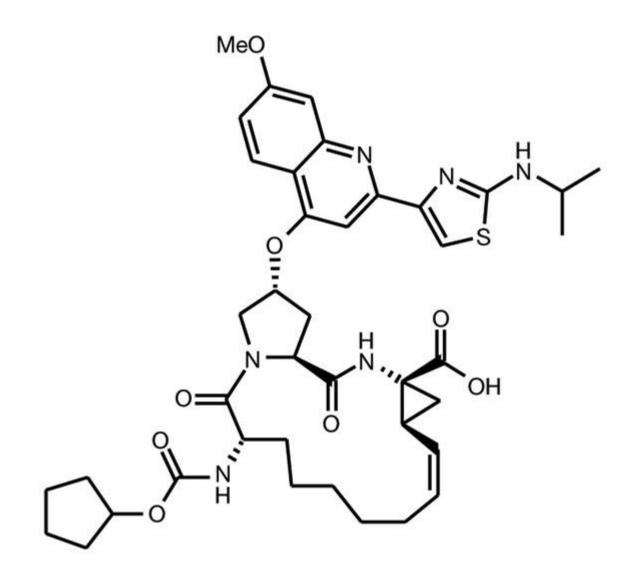
- Protease
- Helicase in replication complex
- ATPase (associated with helicase activity)
- May contribute to viral persistence in HCV

NS3 Protease

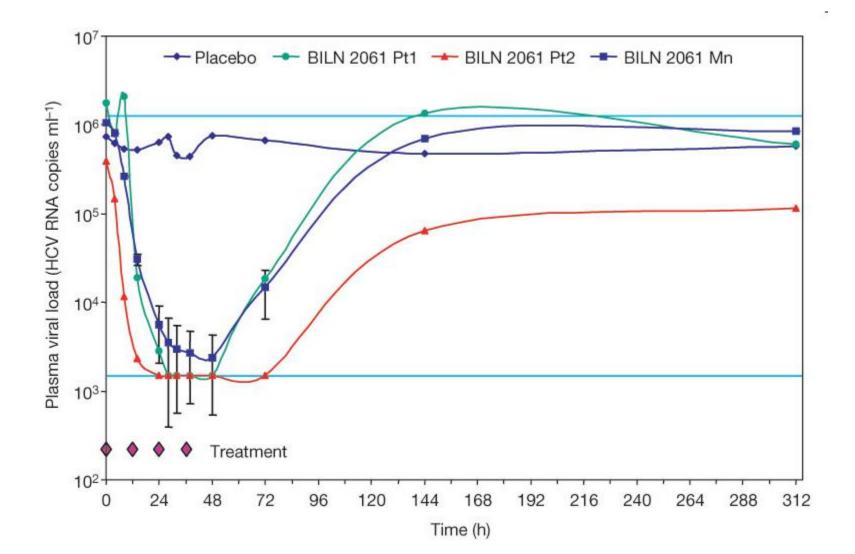
- Amino 1/3 of NS3
- Serine protease with a catalytic triad of amino acids
- Cleaves cis and trans



HCV Protease Inhibitor: BILN 2061



BILN 2061: HCV Infected Human Patients



New Antivirals for HCV - in Clinical Trials

Drug	Mechanism	Clinical trial
Albuferon	IFN with prolonged half-life	Phase 2
Omega interferon	IFN for continuous infusion	Phase 2
NM 283 (valopicitabine)	NS5B polymerase inhibitor	Phase 2b
VX-950	NS3 protease inhibitor	Phase 1b
SCH 503034	NS3 protease inhibitor	Phase 2a
Viramidine	Ribavirin prodrug	Phase 3

Gene Therapy

HCV

•Therapy: 60% of patients show no response to the combination of Interferon and Ribavirin

•Development of antivirals has been hampered by the lack of a cell culture system for propagating the virus

HCV Genome

•Single stranded RNA of positive polarity and Length of 9600 nt

•Genome contains a single ORF encoding a 3010-3033 aa polyprotein

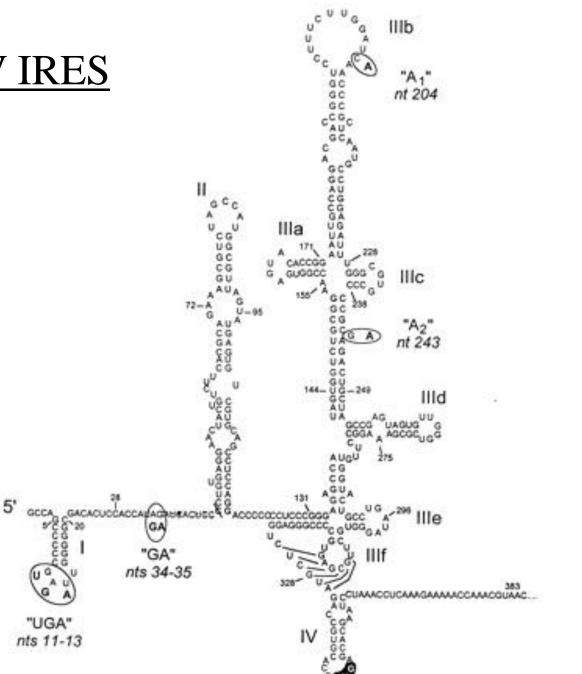
•Translation of the polyprotein is controlled by an IRES

•A good candidate for RNA interference (RNAi)

HCV RNA As a Target for RNAi



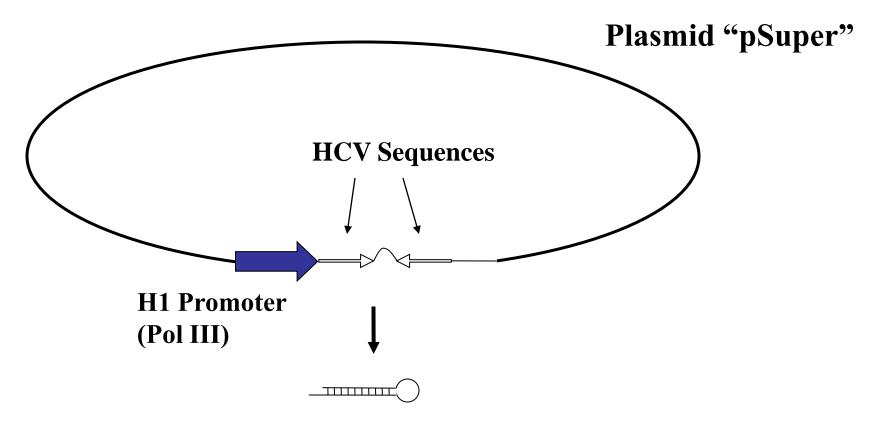




RNA Interference (RNAi)

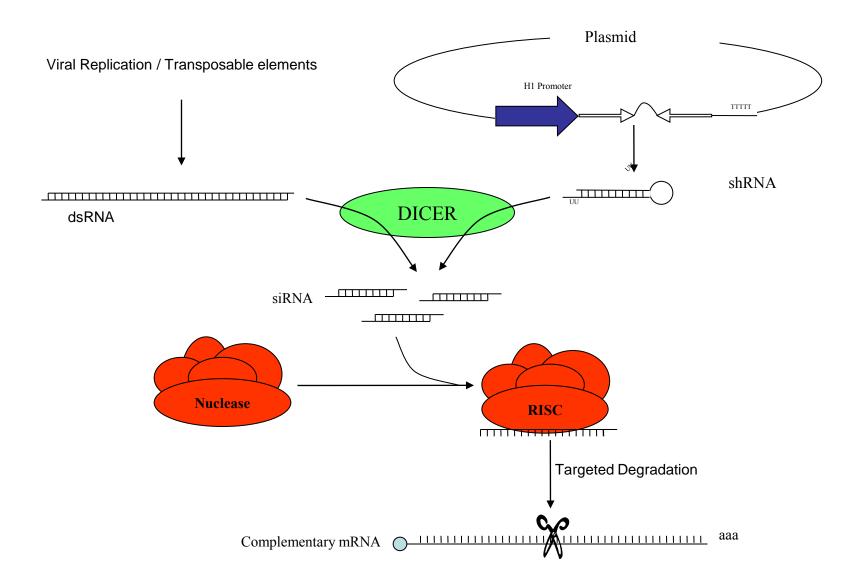
- RNAi: Introduction of dsRNA into a cell inhibits gene expression in a sequence dependent fashion.
- *C. elegans* (Fire *et al*, 1998, Nature, 391: 806-811).
- This phenomenon resulted in sequence-specific gene silencing.

si RNA Expression from DNA Plasmids

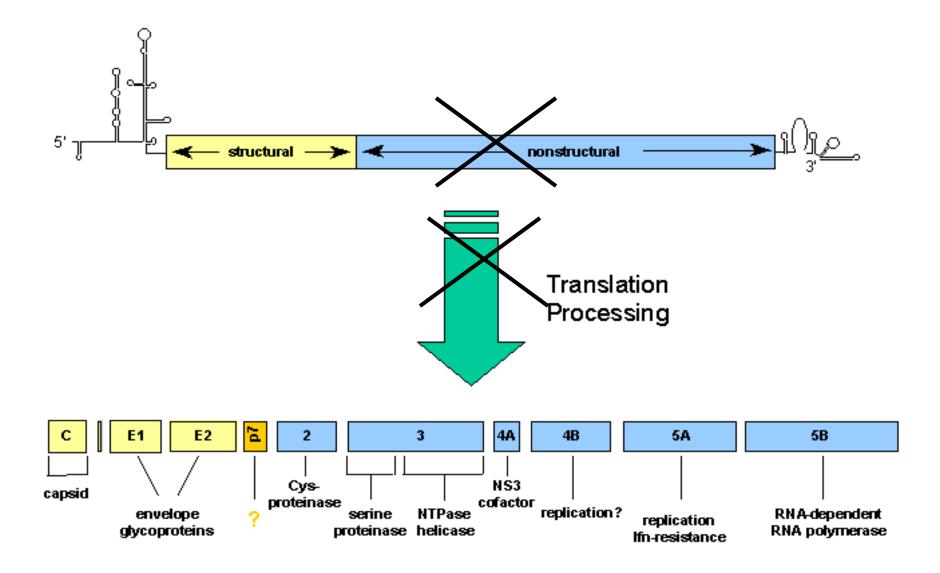


shRNA ~ 65 nucleotides

RNAi: Mechanism



HCV RNA As a Target for RNAi



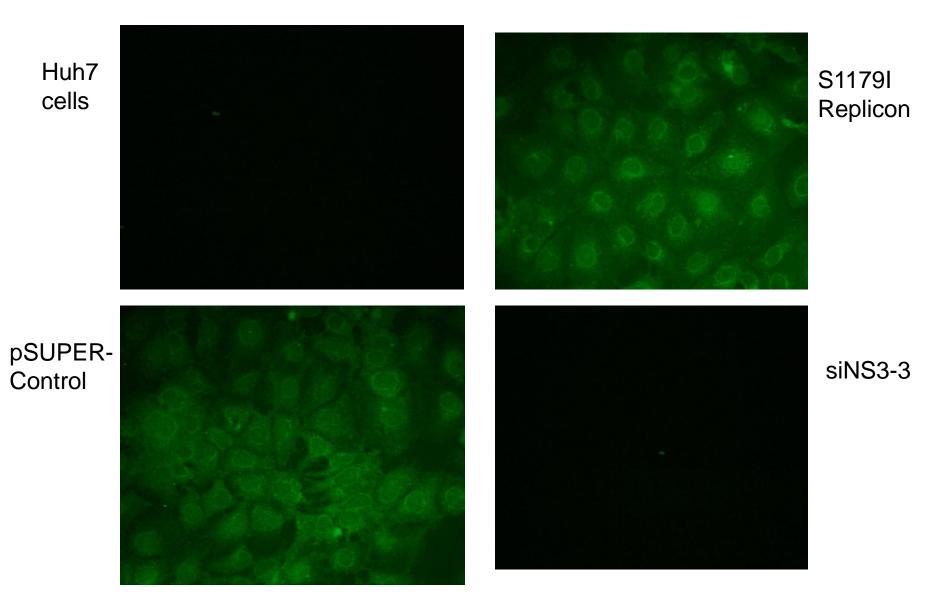
HCV RNAi

- Different regions of the HCV NS3 (1b) coding sequence were chosen as target for potential RNAi oligonucleotides.
- siNS3-3 reduced NS3 expression by more than 90%.

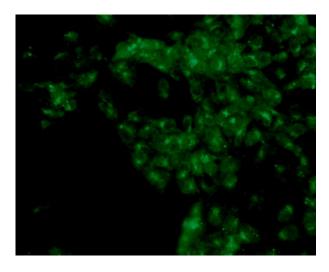
HCV RNAi: Transient Transfection

• pSUPER-HCV3 reduced NS3 expression by more than 90%.

HCV RNAi: RNA Replicon Cell Line



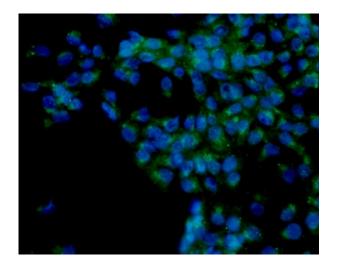
siRNA-Adenovirus: HCV Infected Cells

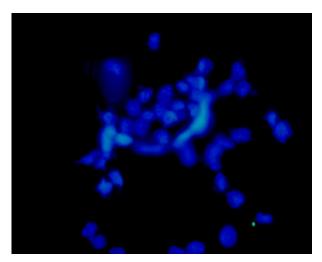






Anti-NS3 Antibodies





DAPI / Anti-NS3 Antibodies

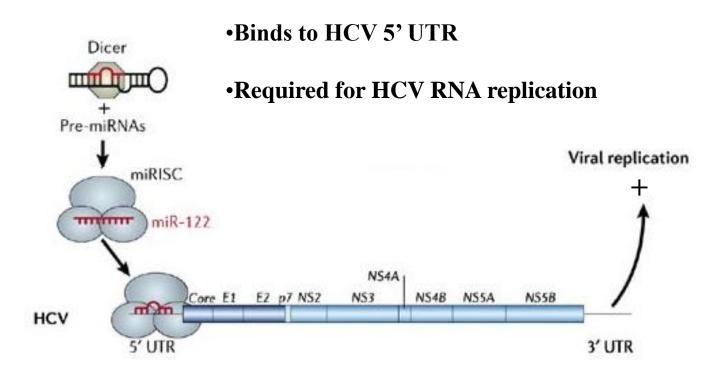
Ad-siNS3-3

HCV RNAi: RNA Replicon Cell Line

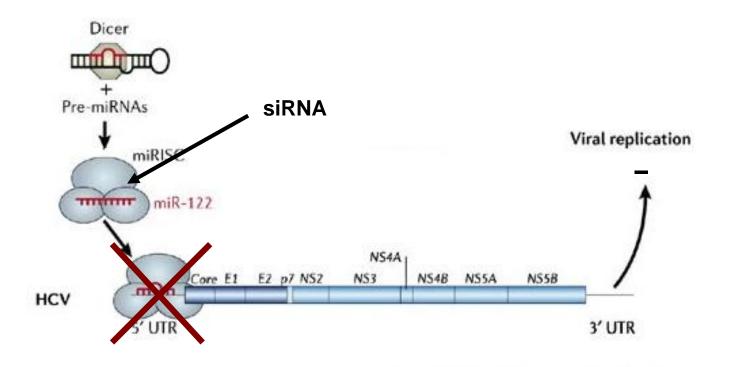
- RNAi inhibited NS3 expression in transient transfection (FACS analysis).
- siRNAs against HCV degrade HCV RNA.
- siRNAs against HCV inhibited NS3 expression in HCV infected cells.
- siRNAs can be delivered to liver cells by viral and non-viral means.

MicroRNA 122 (miR-122) and HCV

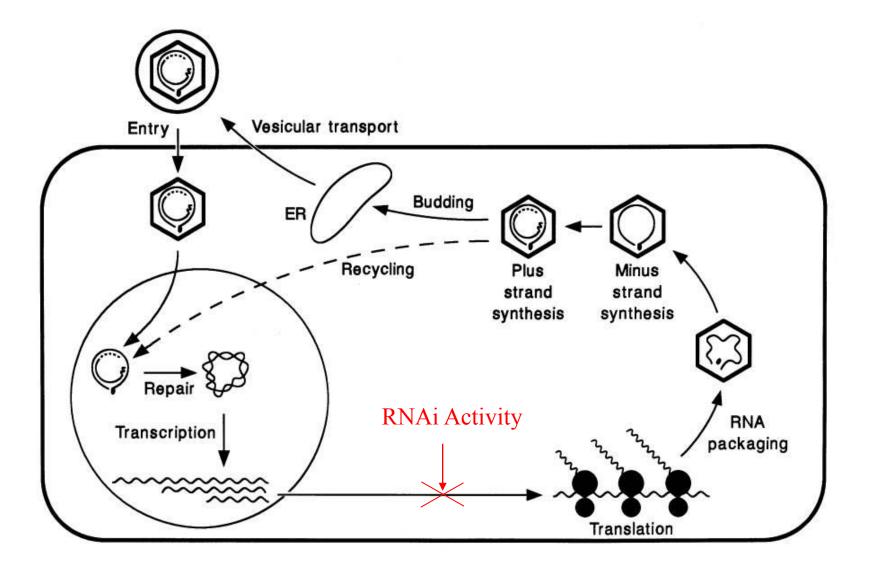
•Liver specific



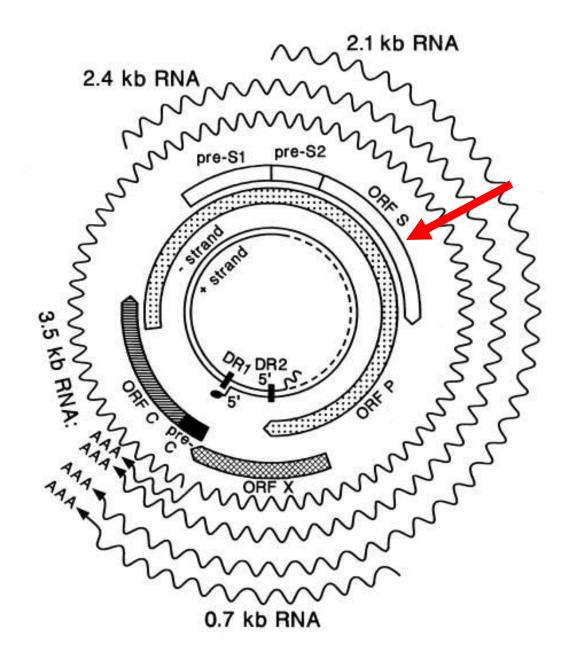
MicroRNA 122 (miR-122) and HCV



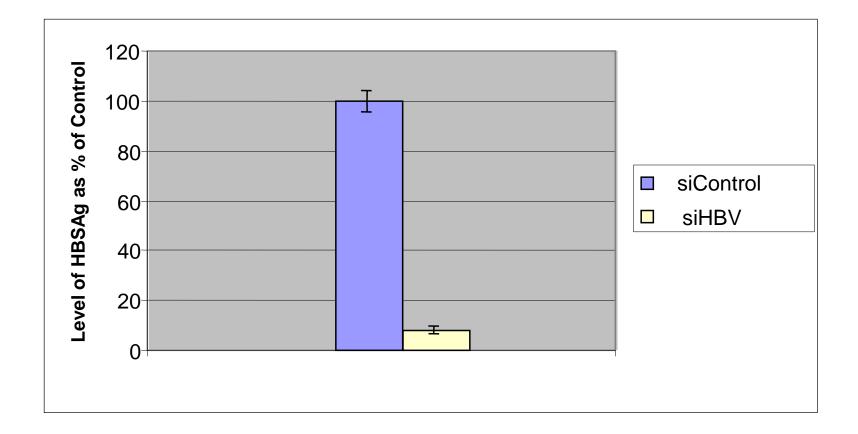
HBV Replication Cycle



HBV Transcripts



Effect of siHBV on HBV Expression in

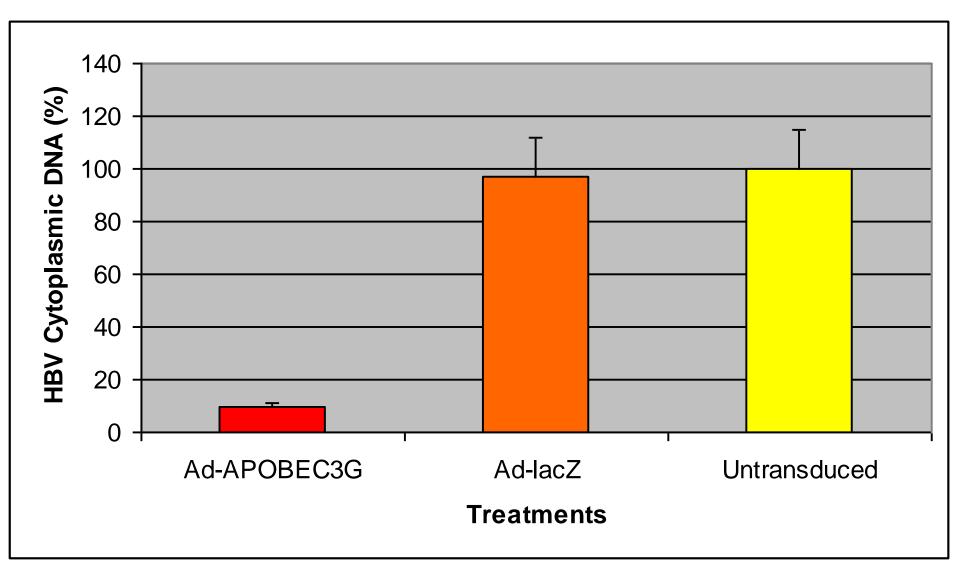


APOBEC3G

APOBEC3G

- A member of a family of seven related genes which may have antiviral activity (particularly A3B, A3C, A3G and A3F)
- APOBEC3G is a DNA deaminase enzyme that deaminates 2'-deoxycytidines (C) to 2'deoxyuridines (U).
- APOBEC3G can produce a high frequency of Gto-A substitutions in the plus strand of HIV-1 & other retroviral DNA.
- APOBEC3G inhibits HBV replication

HBV Cell Culture Model



Cytosine Deamination of HBV Pre-core Region by <u>APOBEC3G</u>

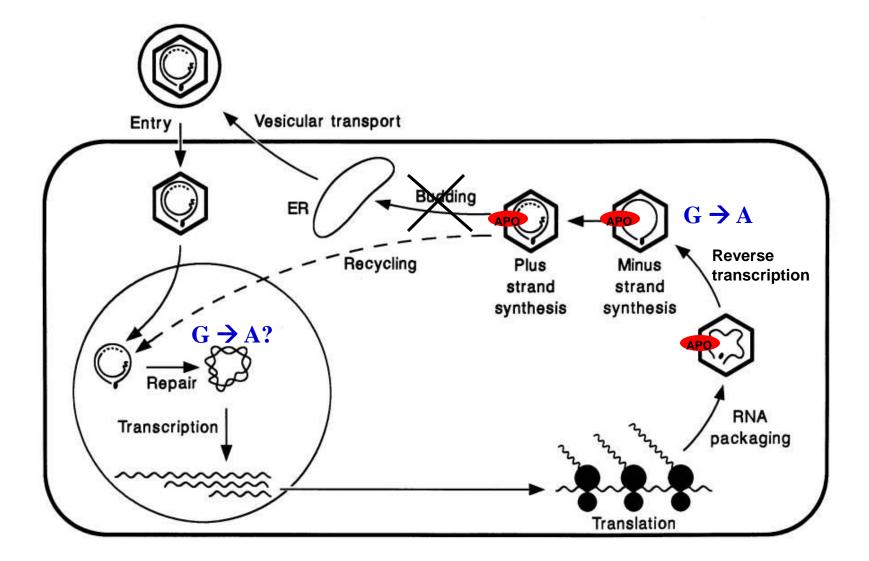
*

Wild-Type Clone 1	at gaaacct tttt cacct ct gcct a gt cat ct tt gtt cat gt cct act gt t caagcct ccaagct gt gcctt g ggt ggc at ggac att g accctt at aaagaatt t ggag gt ggag att ggag at
Clone 2	***************************************
Clone 3	***************************************
Clone 4	**************************************
Clone 5	***************************************
Clone S	***************************************
Clone 7	***************************************
Clone 8	***************************************
Clone 9	***************************************
Clone 10	**************************************
Wild-Type	T TACT CT CT TTTTT GCC TT CT GACT T CTTT CC GT C GGT GC GA GAT CTT CT A GAT ACCG CT GCT GCT GCT ACCG GG AAGCCT T
Clone l	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
Clone 2	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
Clone 3	***************************************
Clone 4	***************************************
Clone 5	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
Clone S	***************************************
Clone 7	***************************************
Clone 8	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
Clone 9	***************************************

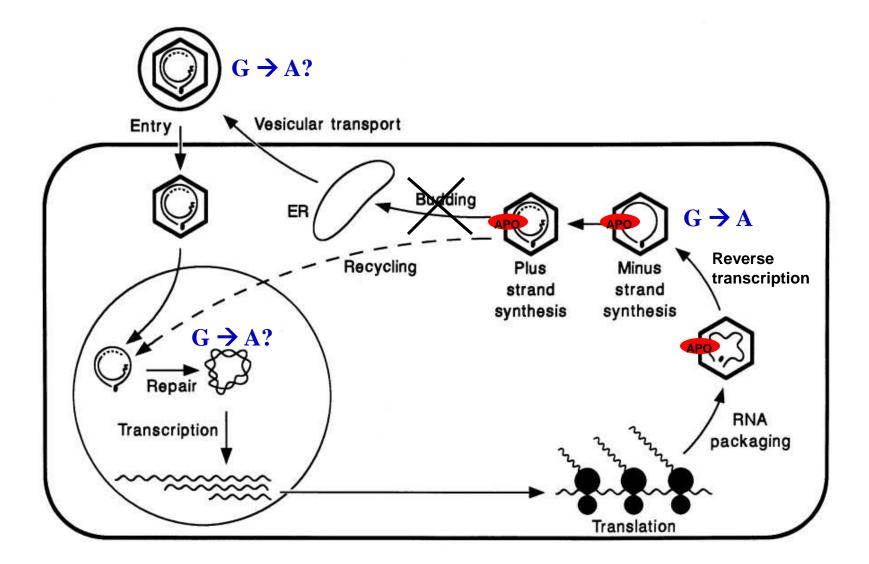
Figure 3

* The arrow in Figure 3 indicates the position of the G-A changes at position 1896

HBV Replication Cycle: APOBEC3G



HBV Replication Cycle: APOBEC3G



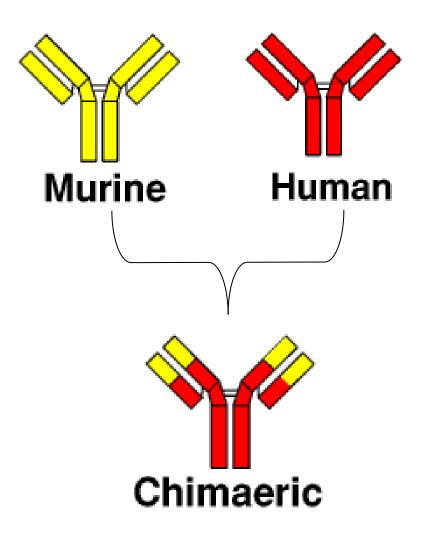
Antibody Reagents

Monoclonal Antibodies

- Unlimited source of antibody from cell lines
- Good for research, however immunogenic
- Immunogenicity can be reduced by replacement of mouse sequences

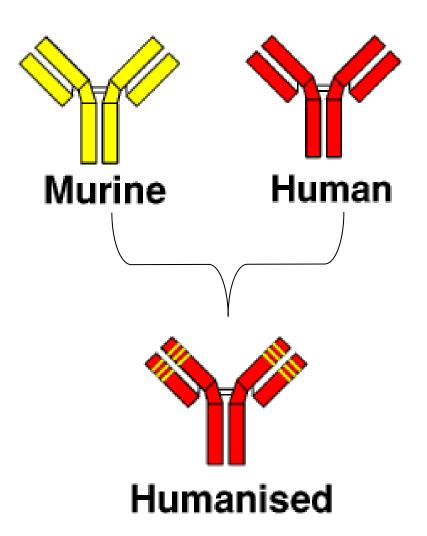
Chimaeric Antibodies

- Consist of human and mouse sequences
- Variable regions from mouse Ab. Constant regions from human Ab.
- Still immunogenic



Humanised Antibodies

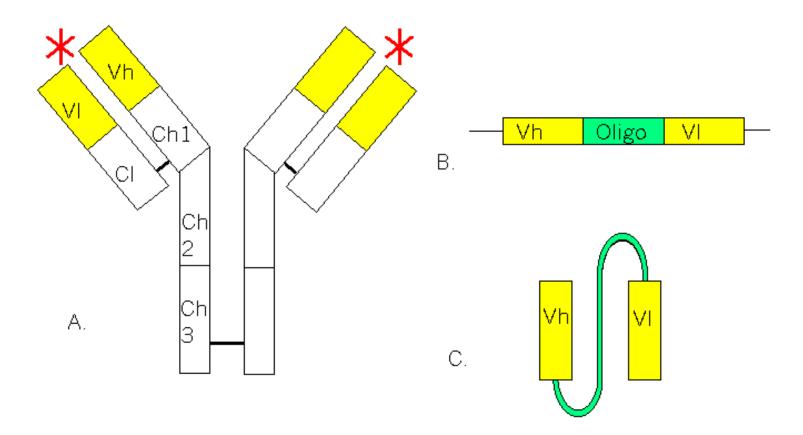
- Consist of human and mouse sequences
- Complementarity determining regions (CDRs) from mouse Ab. Rest from human Ab.



Single-chain antibodies (scFvs)

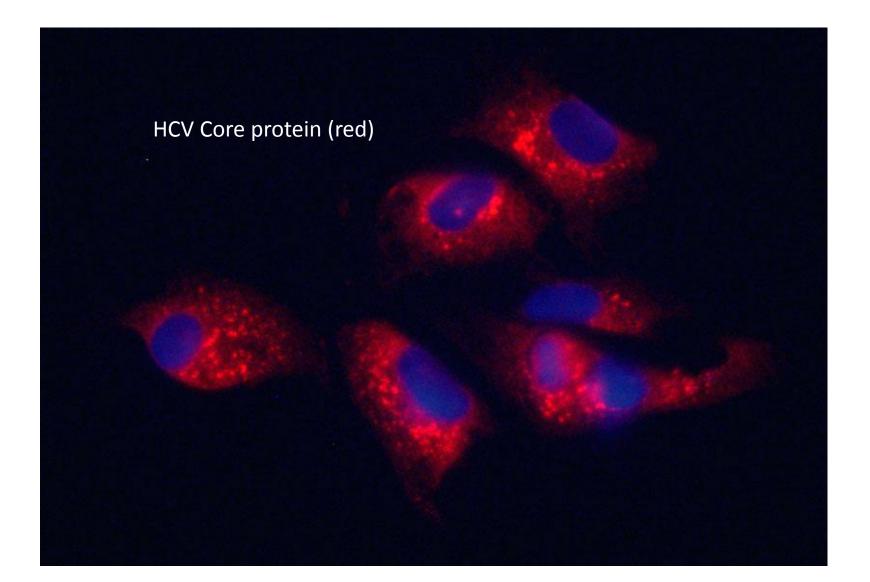
- Consist of the antigen binding portion of antibodies
- Variable domains spliced together
- Have been shown to inhibit virus replication when expressed intracellularly

Single-chain antibodies (scFvs)

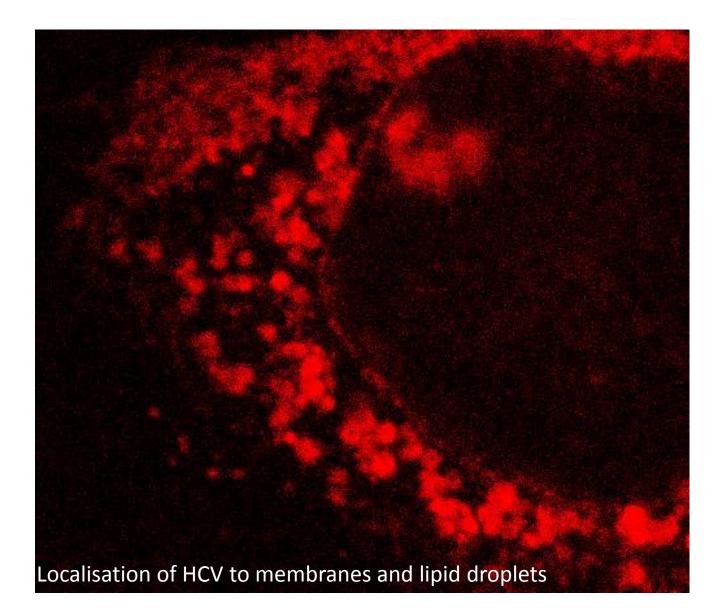


- A. Antibody molecule
- B. Sequences for variable domains spliced together
- C. Single-chain antibody (scFv)

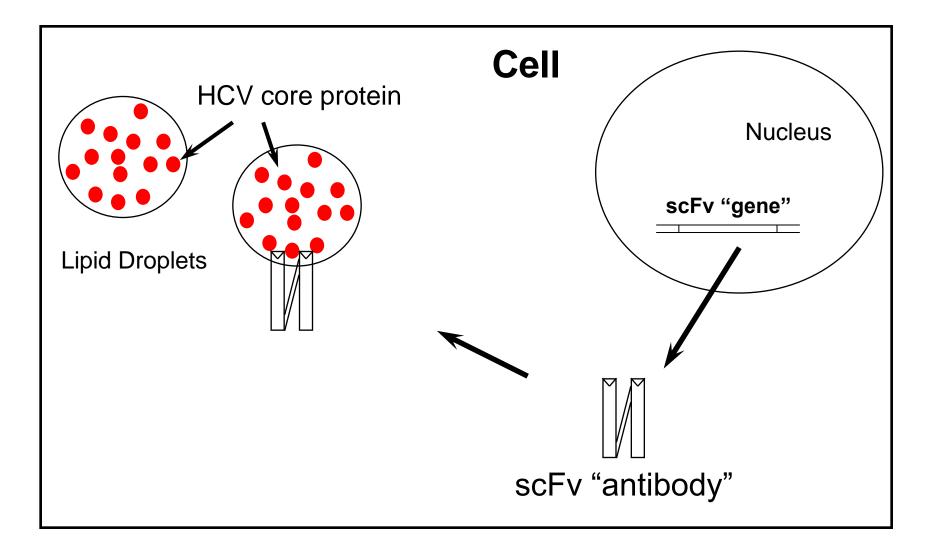
Human Liver Cells Infected with HCV



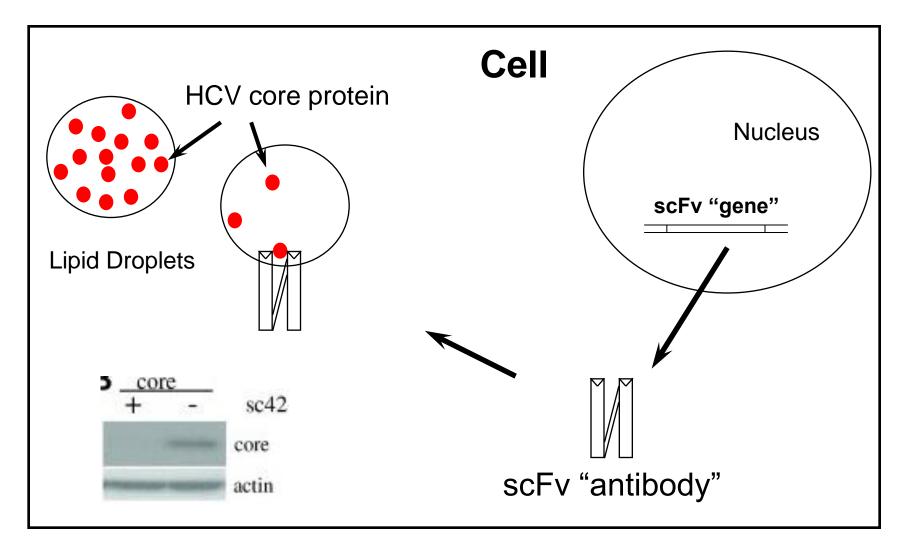
Human Liver Cells Infected with HCV



Targeting of HCV core protein by an intracellular scFv



Targeting of HCV core protein by an intracellular scFv

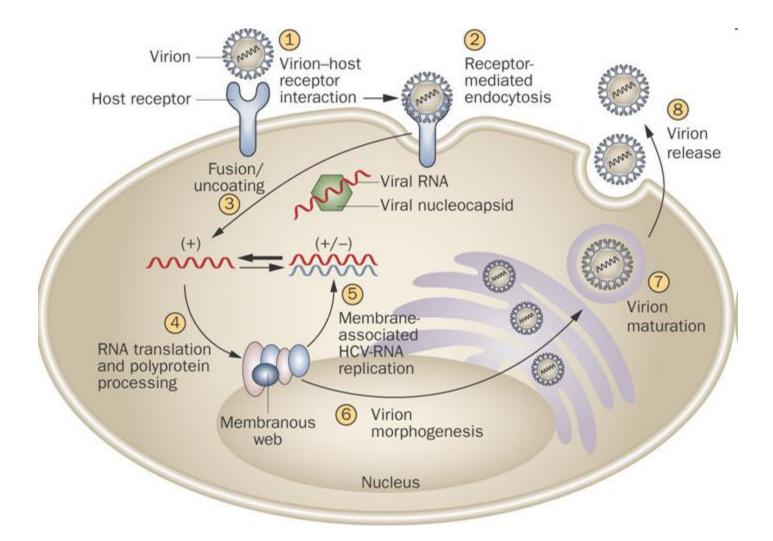


(Karthe et al, Hepatology, 2008, 48(3):**702-712.**)

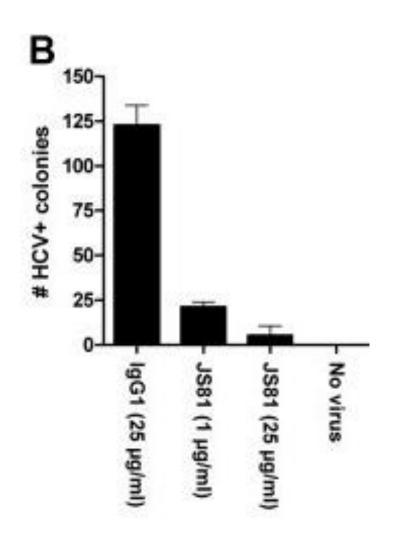
Inhibition of Virus Replication by scFvs

- HIV-1 gp120
 - gp41
 - intergrase
- **TBE Envelope protein**
- **VSV Coat protein**
- **RSV Fusion protein**
- HCV NS3 protease, core protein

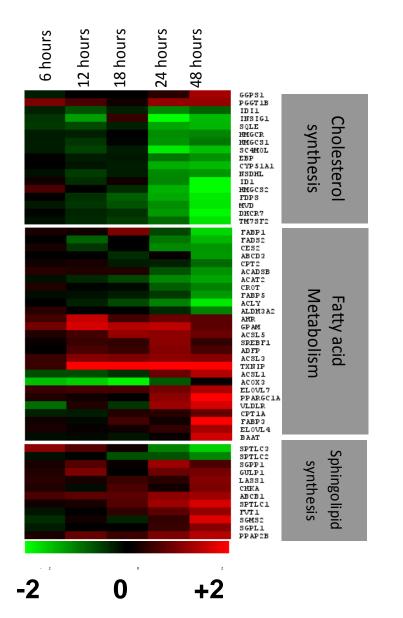
Host Targets of HCV Replication



Inhibition of HCV with anti-CD81 Antibodies



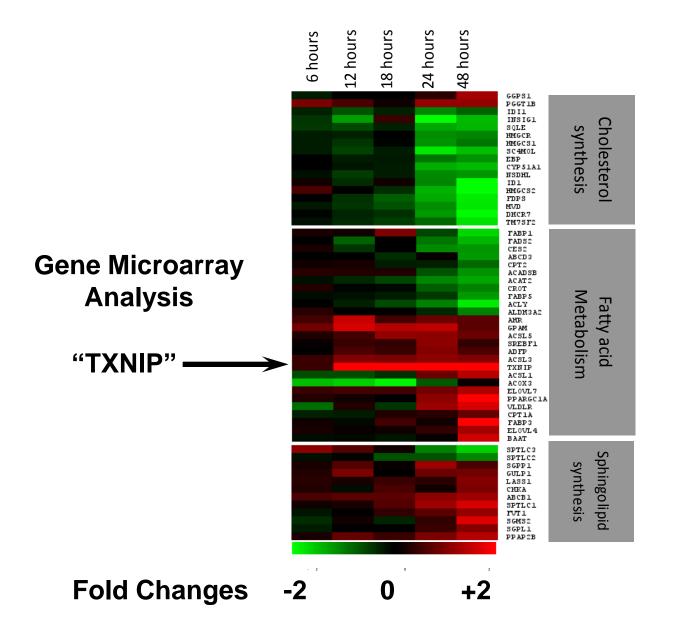
Effects of HCV on Host Gene Expression



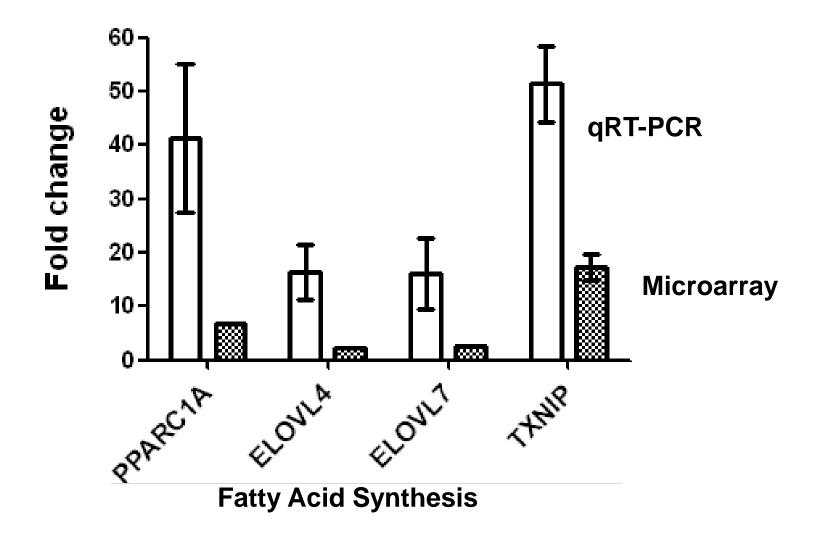
Gene Microarray Analysis

Fold Changes

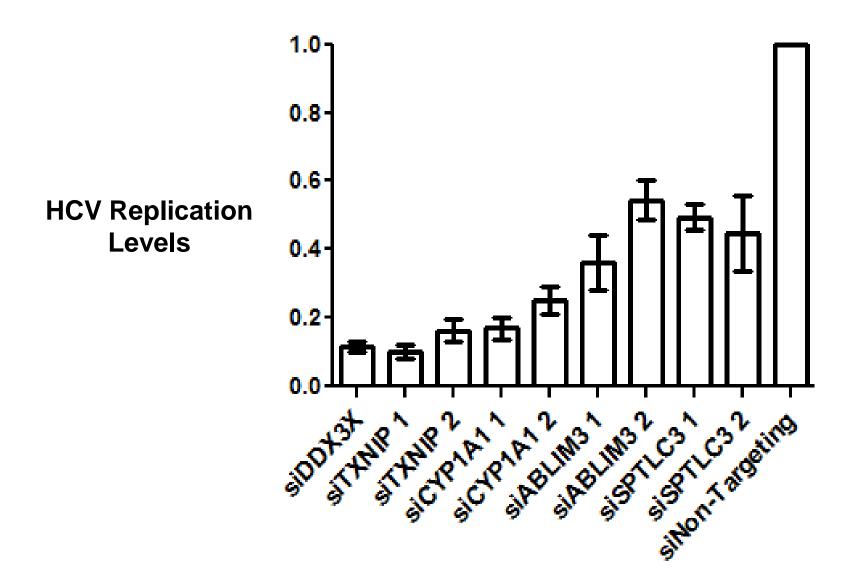
Effects of HCV on Host Gene Expression



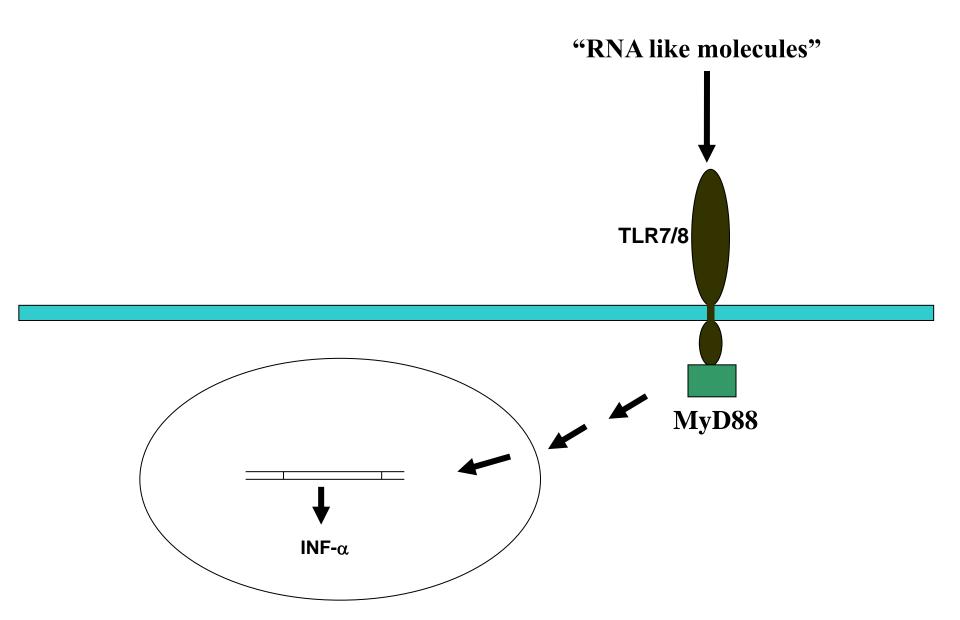
Effects of HCV on Host Gene Expression



Effects of HCV on Targeting Host Genes



Toll-Like Receptors Agonists



Summary New Therapies for HBV

- •Inhibitors of Viral Enzymes Reverse Transcriptase
- •Immunomodulators
- •RNA Interference
- Antibody Reagents
- •APOBEC3G?

Summary: New Approaches to Antiviral for HCV

Inhibitors of Viral Enzymes

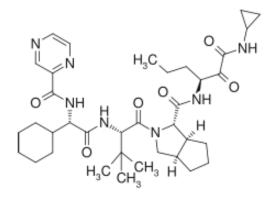
- RNA Polymerase,
- Protease, Helicase
- •Virus Targets (viral proteins and nucleic acid)
- Antiviral Gene Therapy (siRNAs, miRNAs)
- Antibody Reagents (scFvs)

•Host Targets

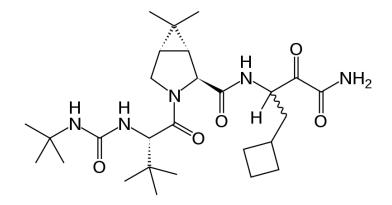
- Immunomodulators
- Metabolic enzymes
- Signal regulatory proteins

New Antivirals for HCV

Inhibitors of Viral NS3 Protease



Telaprevir (VX-950),



Boceprevir

New Antivirals for HCV - in Clinical Trials

Drug	Mechanism	Clinical trial
Albuferon	IFN with prolonged half-life	Phase 2
Omega interferon	IFN for continuous infusion	Phase 2
NM 283 (valopicitabine)	NS5B polymerase inhibitor	Phase 2b
VX-950	NS3 protease inhibitor	Phase 1b
SCH 503034	NS3 protease inhibitor	Phase 2a
Viramidine	Ribavirin prodrug	Phase 3
VX-497 (Merimepodib)	IMPDH inhibitor	Phase 2
Histamine dihydrochloride	Immunomodulatory/antioxidant	Phase 2
Thymalfasin	Prodrug of thymosin-α1 (immunomodulatory)	Phase 2
Isatoribine	TLR7 agonist	Phase 1
Etanercept	TNF blocker	Phase 2

References

Matskevich AA and Strayer DS (2003). Exploiting hepatitis C virus activation of NF κ B to deliver HCV-responsive expression of interferons α and γ . Gene Therapy <u>10</u> 1861-1873.

Grimm D and Kay MA (2006). Therapeutic short hairpin RNA expression in the liver viral targets and vectors. Gene Therapy <u>13</u> 563-575.

Wu G-Y and Chen H-S (2007). Novel Approaches towards conquering hepatitis B infection. World J Gastroenterol <u>14</u> 830-836.

Pereira AA and Jacobson IA (2009) New and experimental therapies for HCV. Nature Rev in Gastro & Hepatol 6 403-411.

References

Matskevich AA and Strayer DS (2003). Exploiting hepatitis C virus activation of NF κ B to deliver HCV-responsive expression of interferons α and γ . Gene Therapy <u>10</u> 1861-1873.

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Buhler S and Bartenschlager R (2012). New targets for antiviral therapy of chronic hepatitis C. Liver Int <u>32</u> (Supp 1) 9-16.

Rice CM (2011). New Insights Into HCV Replication: Potential Antiviral TargetsDrug. Top Antivir Med <u>19</u> 117-120.