



INSTITUTE OF HUMAN VIROLOGY



# Strategies to Eradicate HBV

**Shyam Kottilil MD, Ph.D.**  
**Institute of Human Virology**  
**University of Maryland**  
**Baltimore MD**

Research Matters  
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# Efficacy of HBV Agents After One Year of Therapy: HBsAg Loss

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# Pitfalls of Current Therapy

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- **Nucleoside analog therapy has little effect on HBsAg levels, HBsAg loss and depletion of cccDNA**
- **Emergence of resistance is a potential problem with long term nucleoside analog therapy**
- **Long term adverse events may occur with continued use of nucleoside analogs**

# Goals for Eradication

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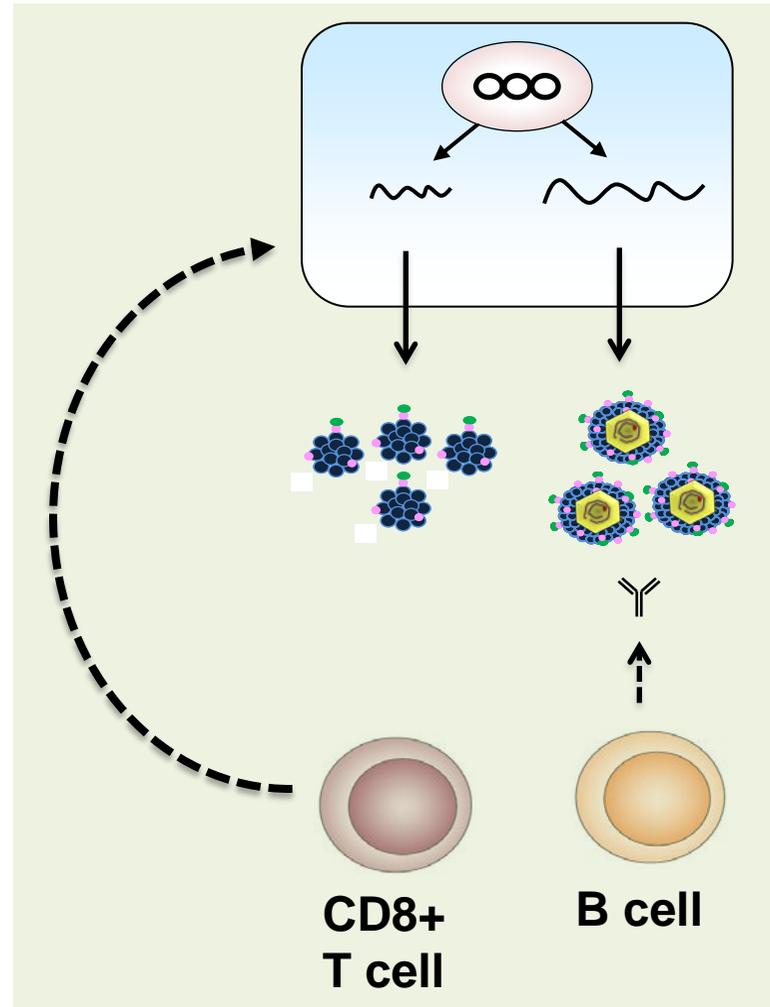
- **Absence of plasma HBV DNA after stopping antiviral therapy**
- **Loss of HBsAg with or without HBsAg seroconversion**

# Barriers to Resolution of Chronic HBV Infection

cccDNA  
reservoir

Dysfunctional  
T-cell response

Insufficient  
B-cell response

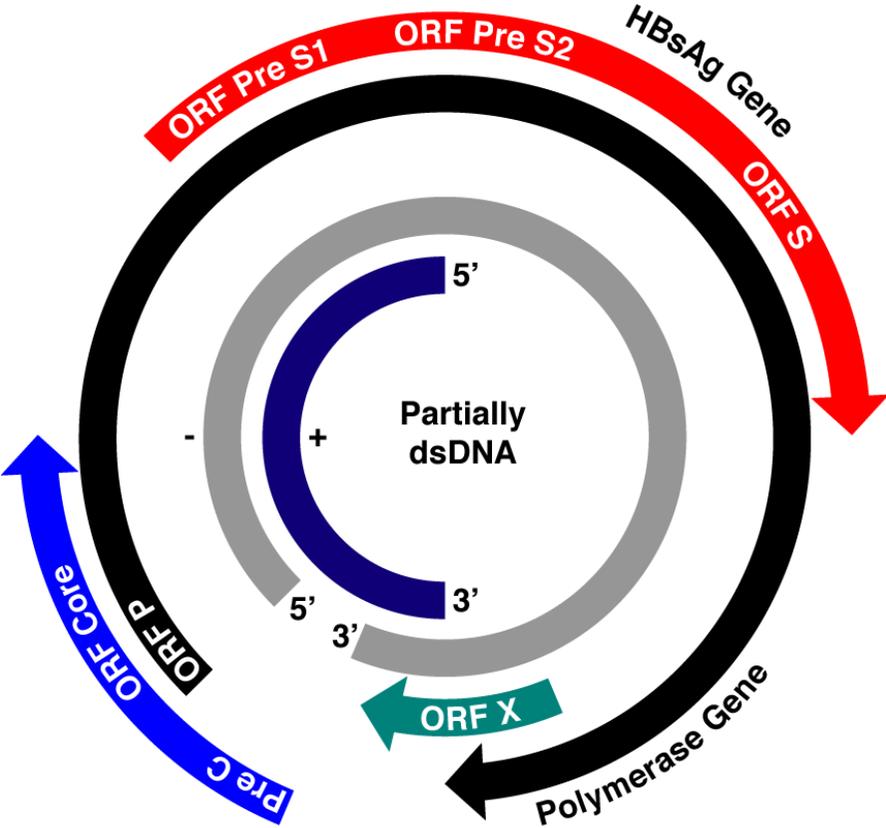


# Novel Strategies to Eradicate HBV

**Target the Virus**

and/or

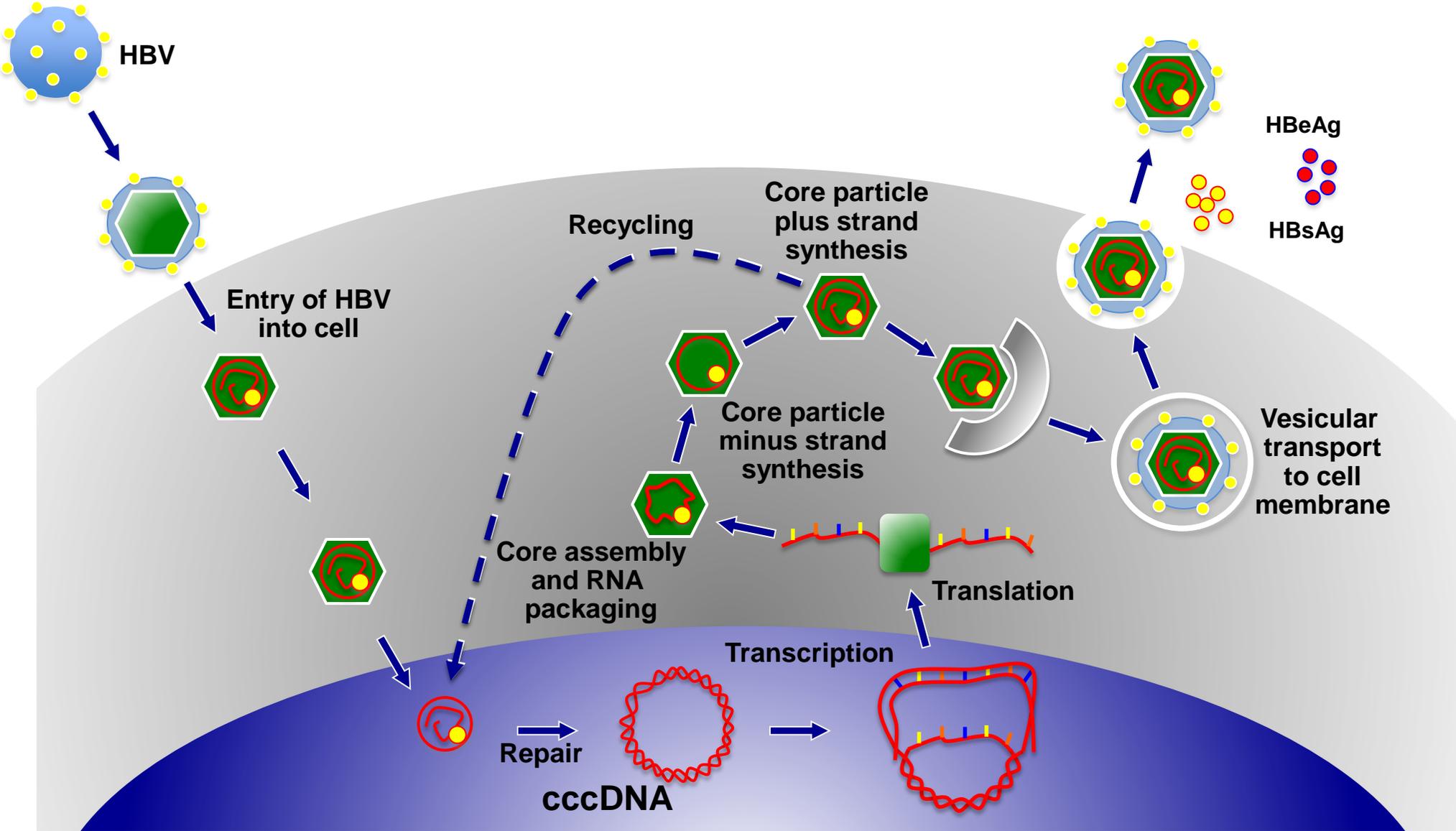
**Target the Host**



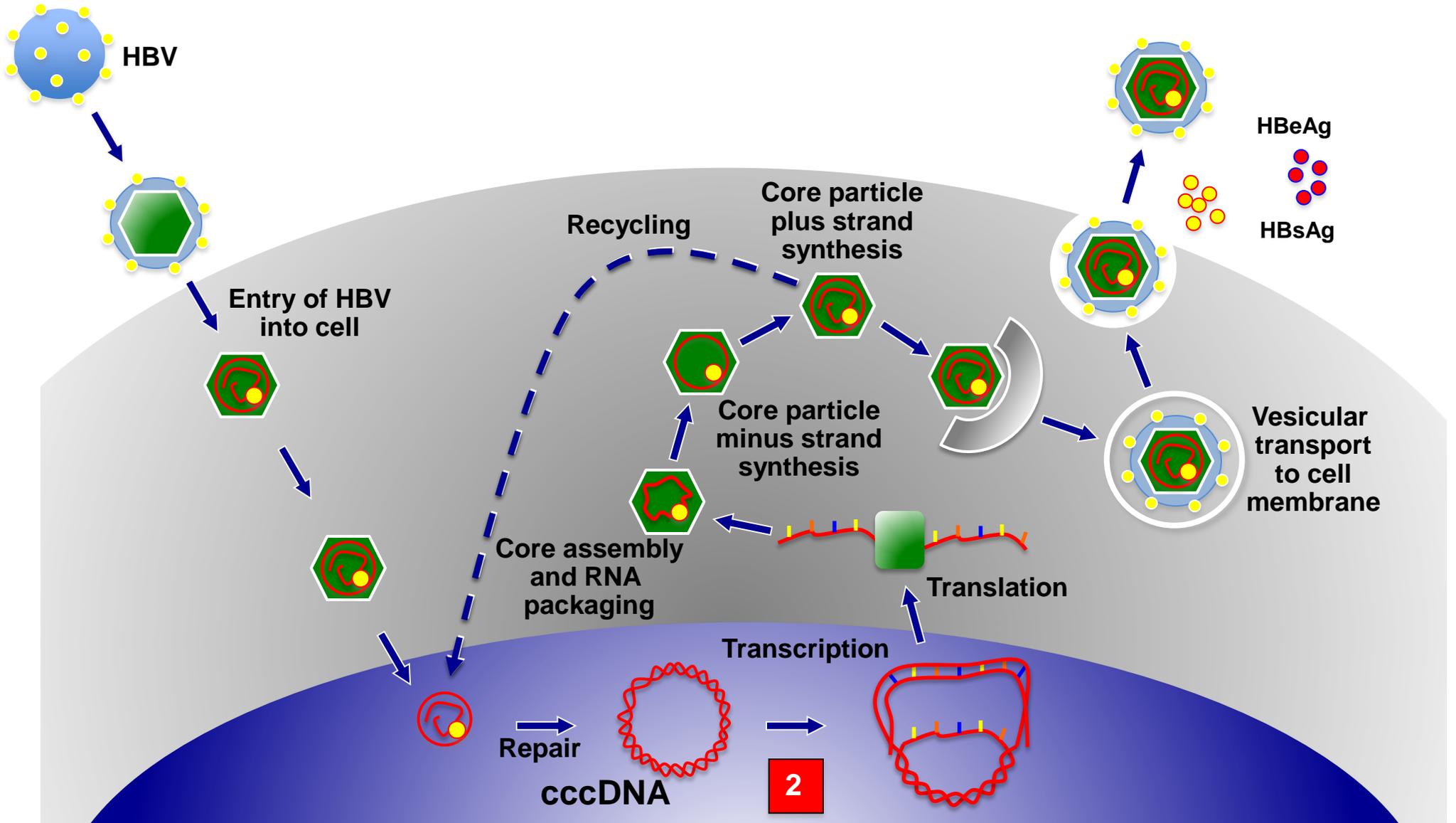
- **Viral proteins or nucleic acids**

- **Host proteins necessary for viral replication**
- **Innate or adaptive immune system**

# HBV Life Cycle, Potential Targets



# Targeting cccDNA

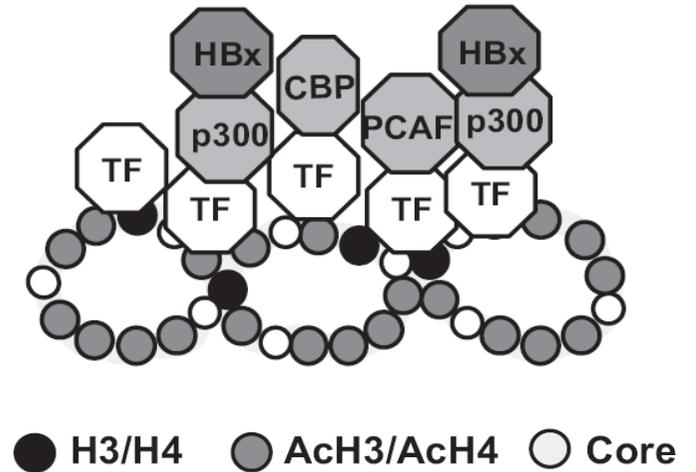


# Depleting or Inactivating cccDNA

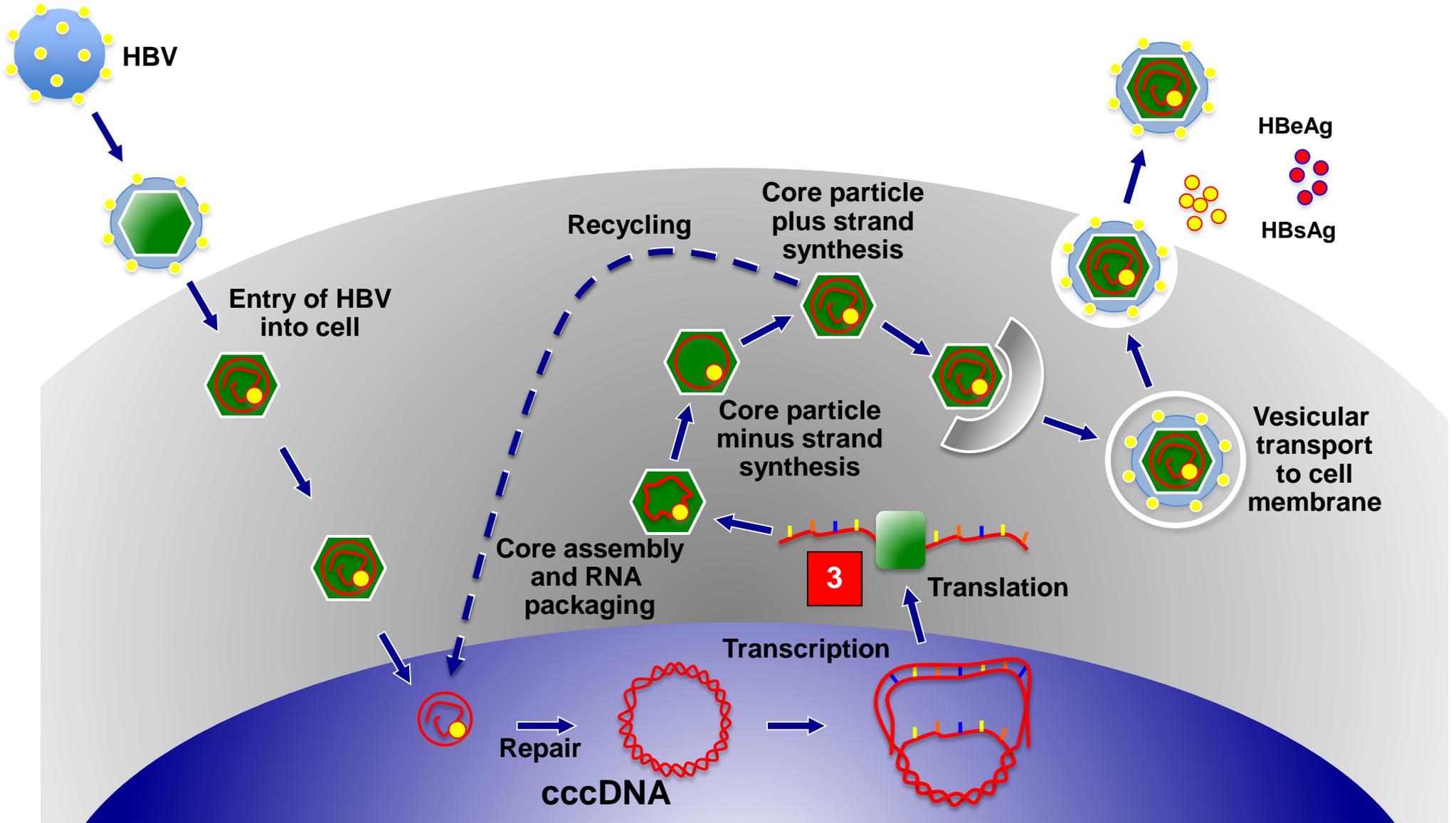
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## ■ Key issues:

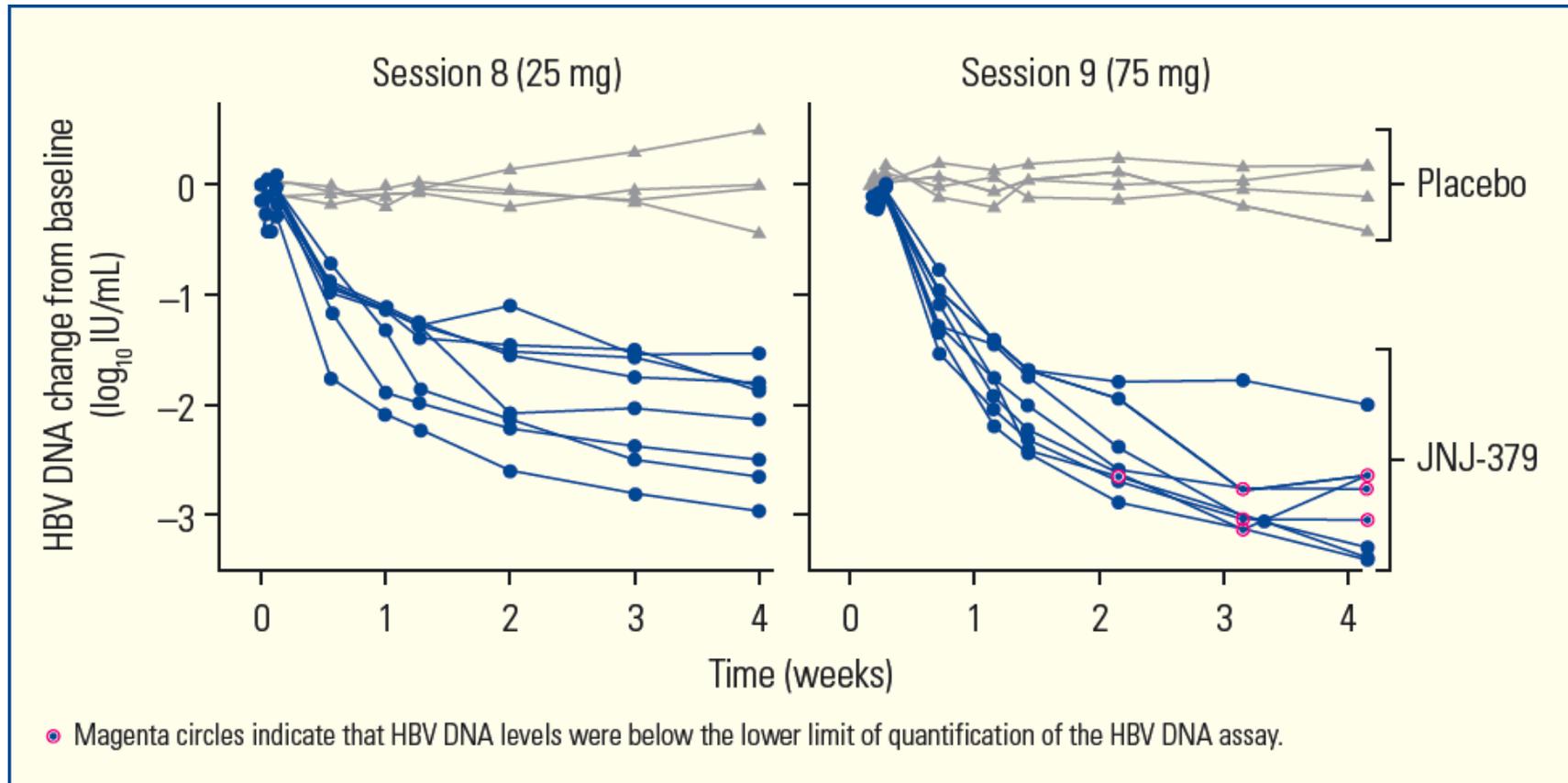
- cccDNA = reservoir of infection
- Formation of *new* cccDNA can be blocked by inhibiting replication
- Existing cccDNA is not affected directly by current therapies and has a long half-life
- Is it possible to silence cccDNA epigenetically?
- Is it possible to destabilize cccDNA?



# Targeting Encapsidation



# Antiviral Activity of JNJ-56136379, a novel HBV Nucleocapsid Inhibitor



# Antiviral Activity of JNJ-56136379, a novel HBV Nucleocapsid Inhibitor

**Table 3. Summary Statistics of HBV RNA and DNA at Baseline and Day 29 by Treatment Arm**

Treatment Arm	HBV DNA				HBV RNA			
	Baseline		Day 29		Baseline*		Day 29	
	N	Mean (SD) Log <sub>10</sub> IU/mL	Mean (SD) Change from Baseline Log <sub>10</sub> IU/mL	<LLOQ	N	Mean (SD) Log <sub>10</sub> cp/mL	Mean (SD) Change from Baseline Log <sub>10</sub> cp/mL	Not detected
25 mg QD	8	6.90 (1.91)	-2.16 (0.49)	0	8	5.60 (2.37)	-2.30 (0.59)	3
75 mg QD	8	5.26 (1.50)	-2.89 (0.48)	3	8	3.39 (2.21)	-1.85 (1.42)	6
Pooled placebo	8	5.49 (1.77)	-0.01 (0.31)	0	8	4.03 (2.64)	-0.18 (0.72)	2

\*Two patients in the 75 mg JNJ-379 group, and one patient in the placebo group had undetectable HBV RNA at baseline.  
LLOQ: Lower limit of quantification

# Targeting Host immunity

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- **Innate immune responses**
- **Immunoregulation/ adaptive immune responses**
- **Therapeutic immunization**

# Targeting Host immunity

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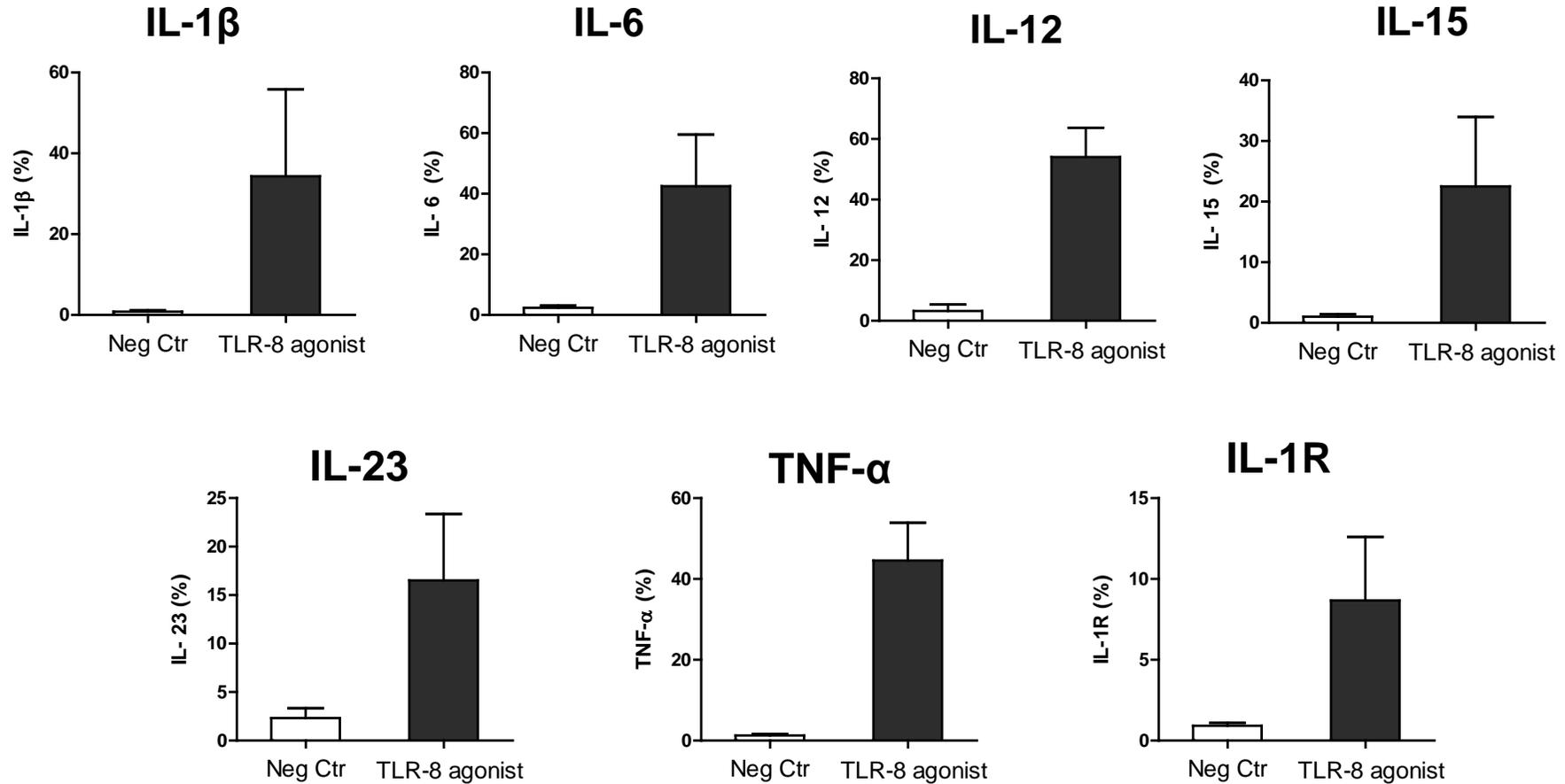
■ **Innate immune responses**

■ Immunoregulation/ adaptive immune responses

■ Therapeutic immunization

# Increase in Dendritic Cell-related Cytokine Production Post TLR-8 Agonist (Truculture)

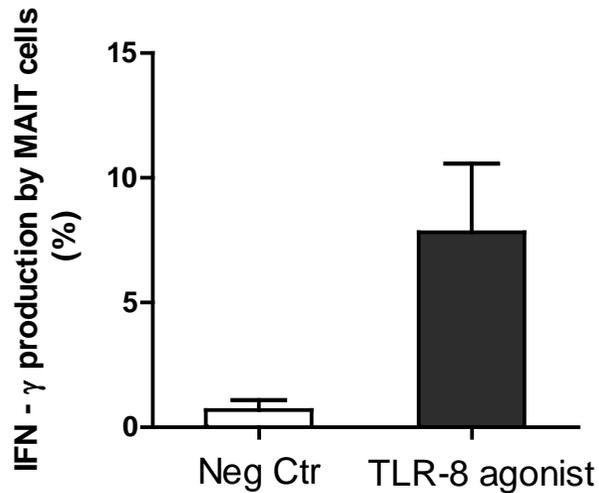
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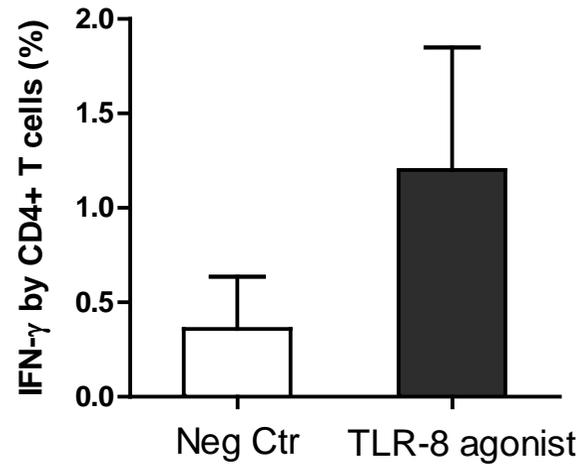
# Increase IFN- $\gamma$ Production Post TLR-8 Agonist Treatment (Truculture)

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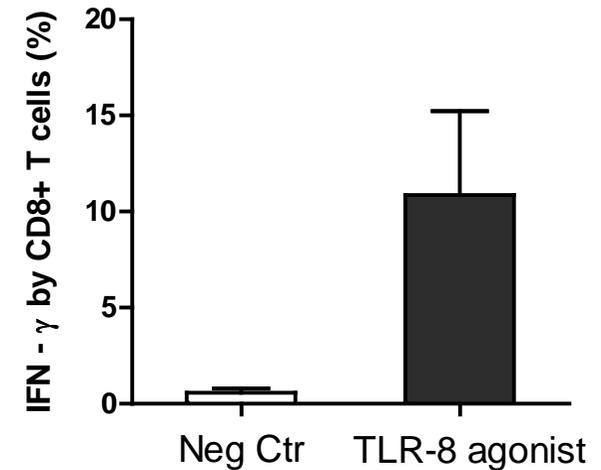
**A. MAIT cells**



**B. CD4+ T cells**

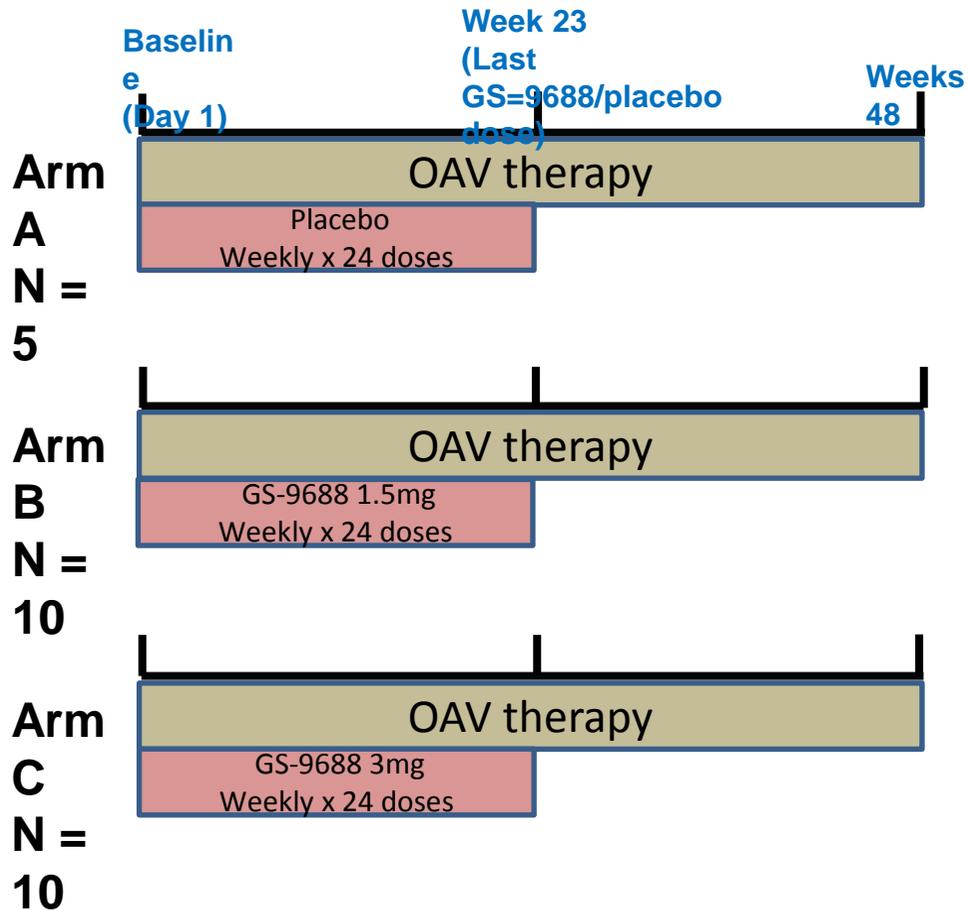


**C. CD8+ T cells**

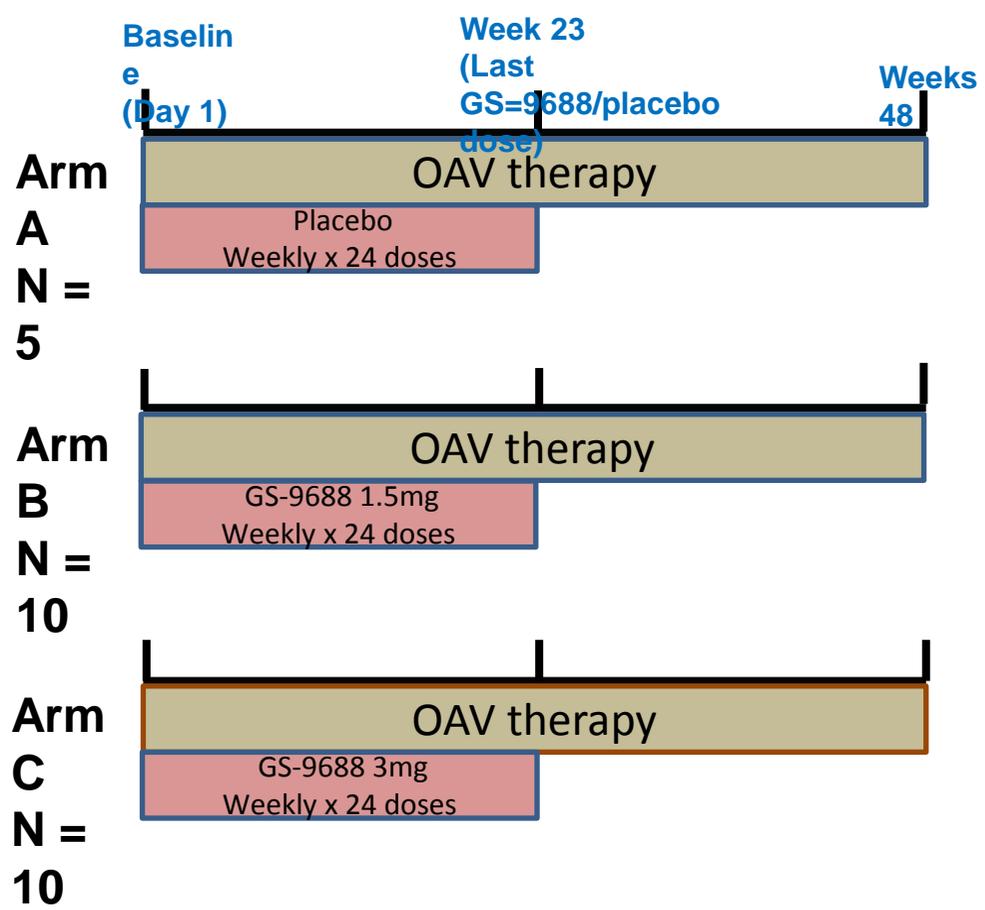


# TLR8 Single Site Study Design

**Cohort 1**  
HBeAg positive CHB patients  
N = 25



**Cohort 2**  
HBeAg negative CHB patients  
N = 25



# Targeting Host immunity

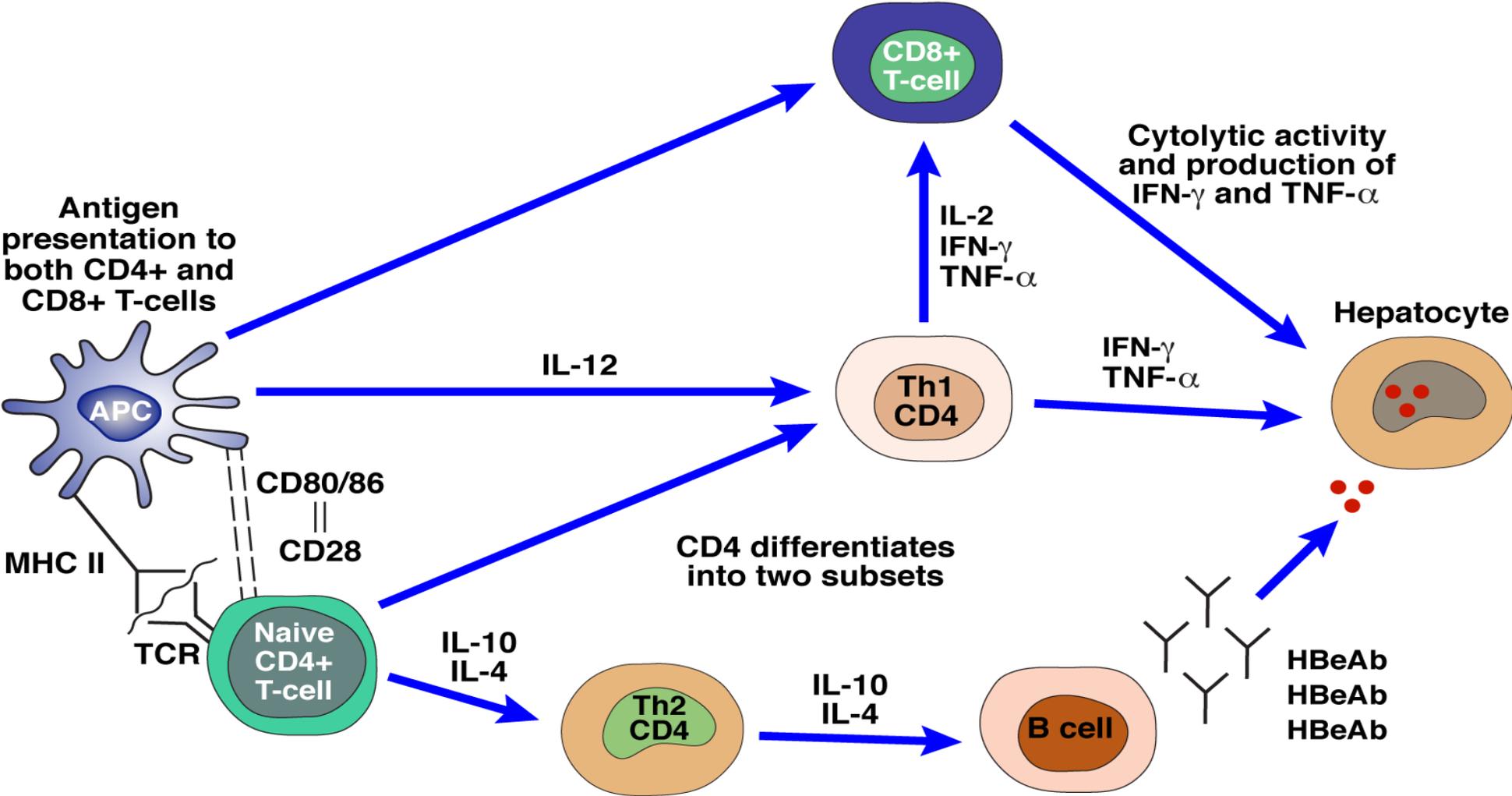
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■ Innate immune responses

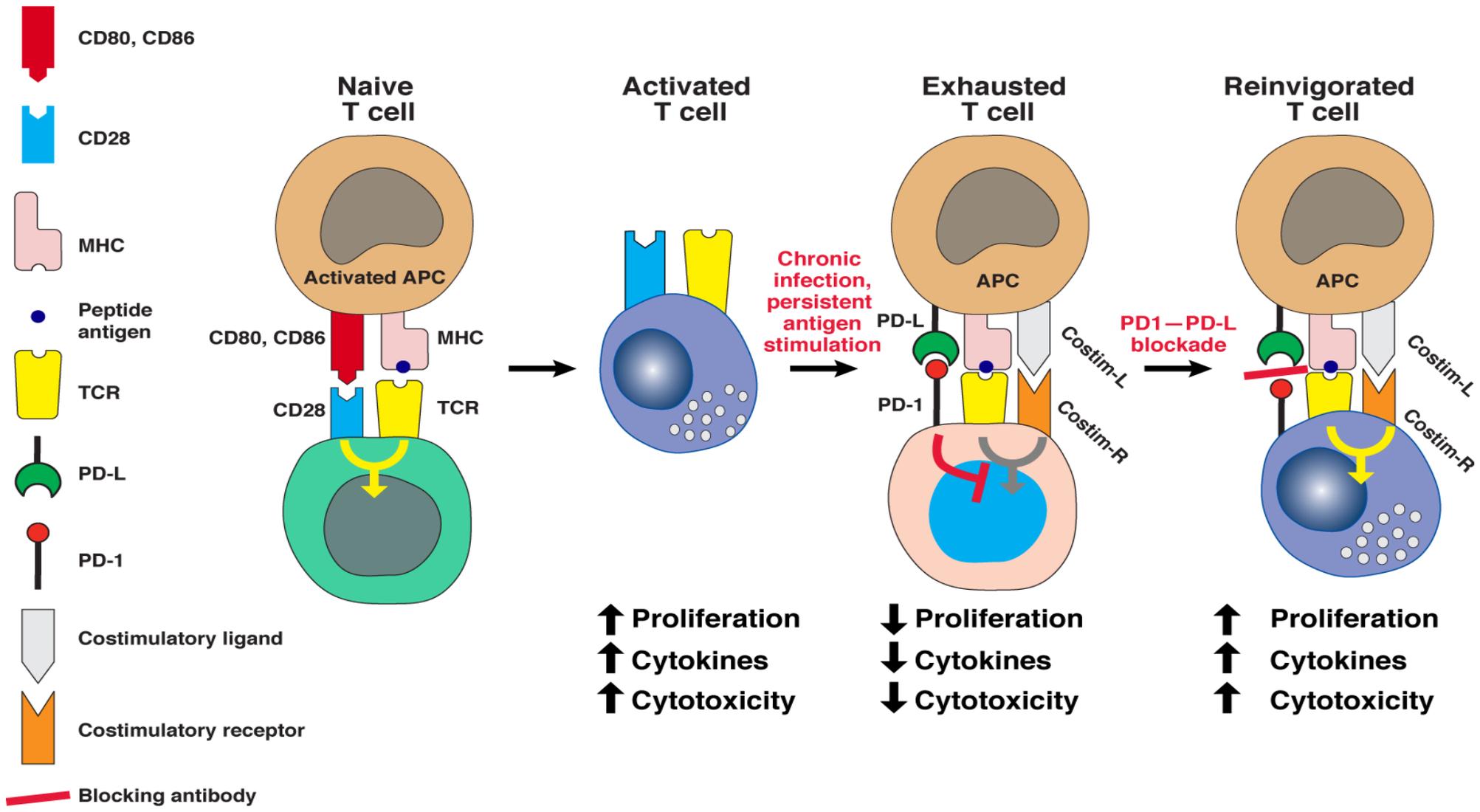
■ **Immunoregulation/ adaptive immune responses**

■ Therapeutic immunization

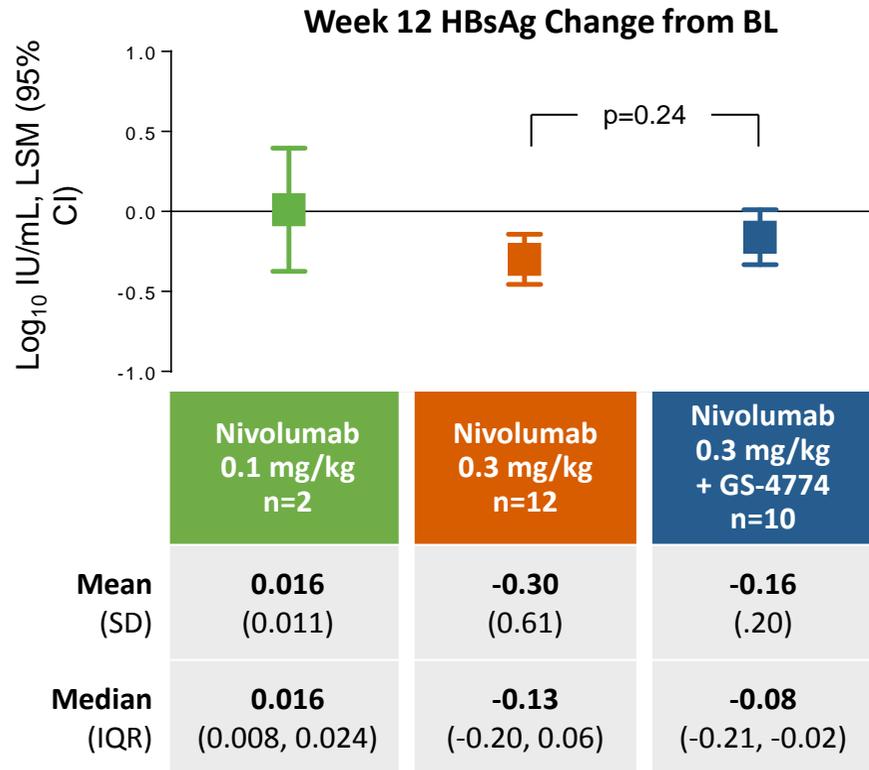
# Adaptive Immunity in Chronic Hepatitis B Infection



# Effect of PD-1/L1 on Antiviral Immunity

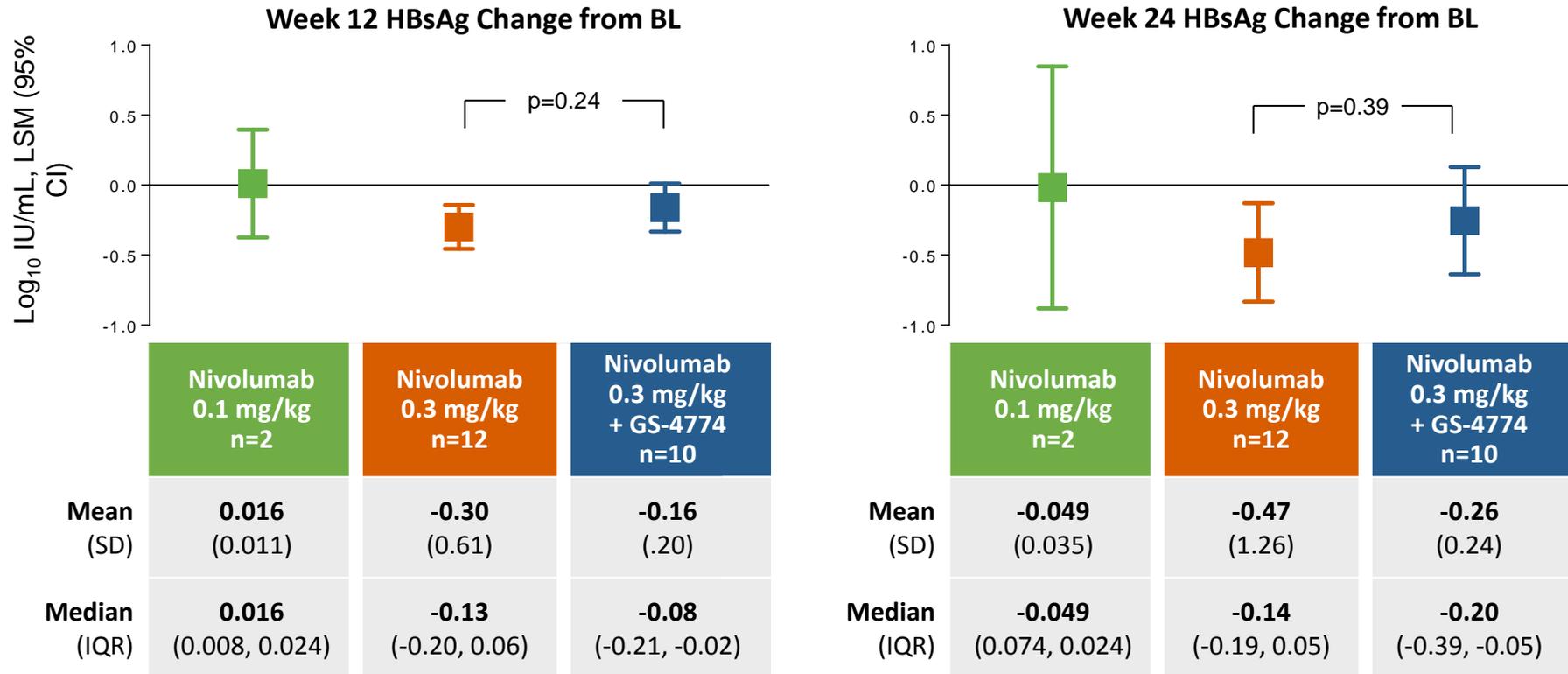


# Results: HBsAg Change From Baseline



BL, baseline; IQR, interquartile range; LMS, least-squares mean.

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BL, baseline; IQR, interquartile range; LMS, least-squares mean.

# Targeting Host immunity

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■ Innate immune responses

■ Immunoregulation/ adaptive immune responses

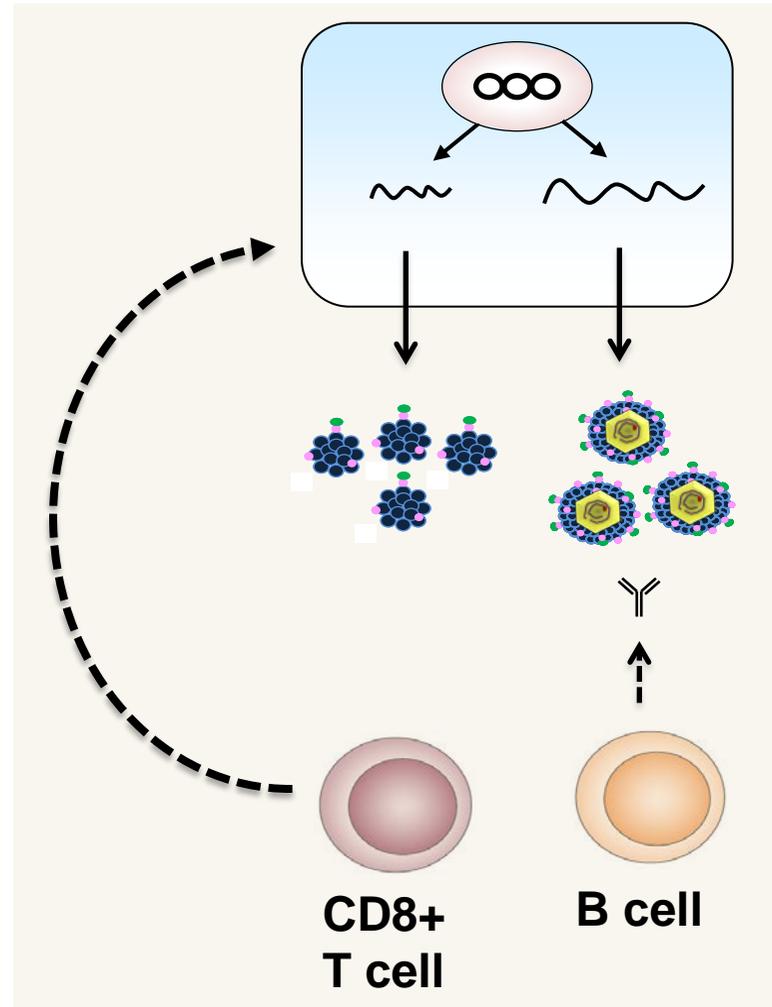
■ **Therapeutic immunization**

# Barriers to Resolution of Chronic HBV Infection

cccDNA  
reservoir

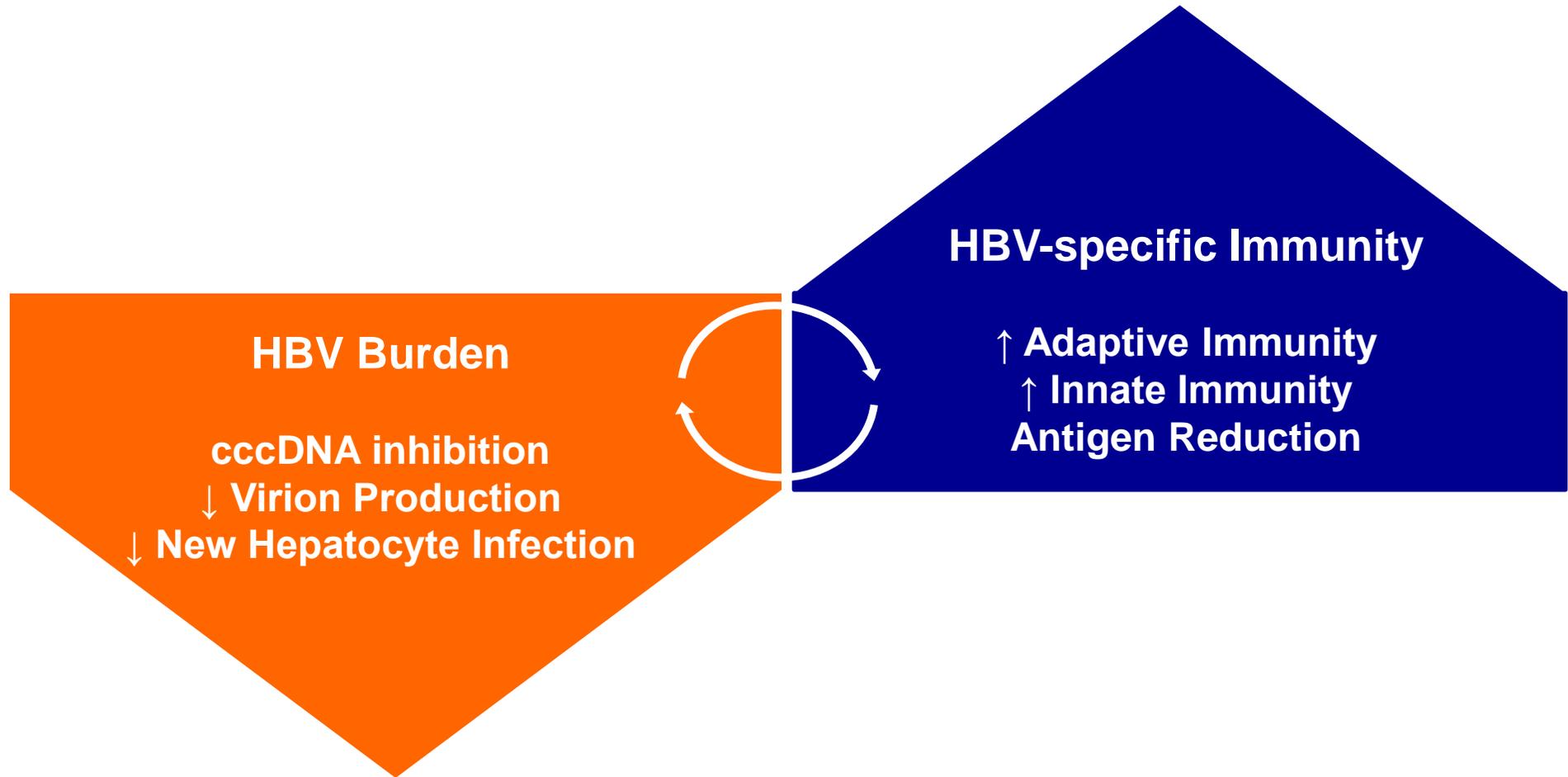
Dysfunctional  
T-cell response

Insufficient  
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# Research Approach

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# Conclusions

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- **Our goal is to achieve sustained suppression of HBV and HBsAg loss after cessation of therapy**
- **Approaches to target virus include inhibition of viral entry, HBV antigen production, and elimination or silencing of cccDNA**
- **Approaches to target host include non specific inhibition of immunoregulatory pathways and boosting of HBV specific immunity**
- **Realistically, a combination approach may be necessary to achieve sustained virologic remission**

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Patients