

Hépatites Chroniques B et Delta

Actualité sur les Nouveaux Traitements

Fabien Zoulim

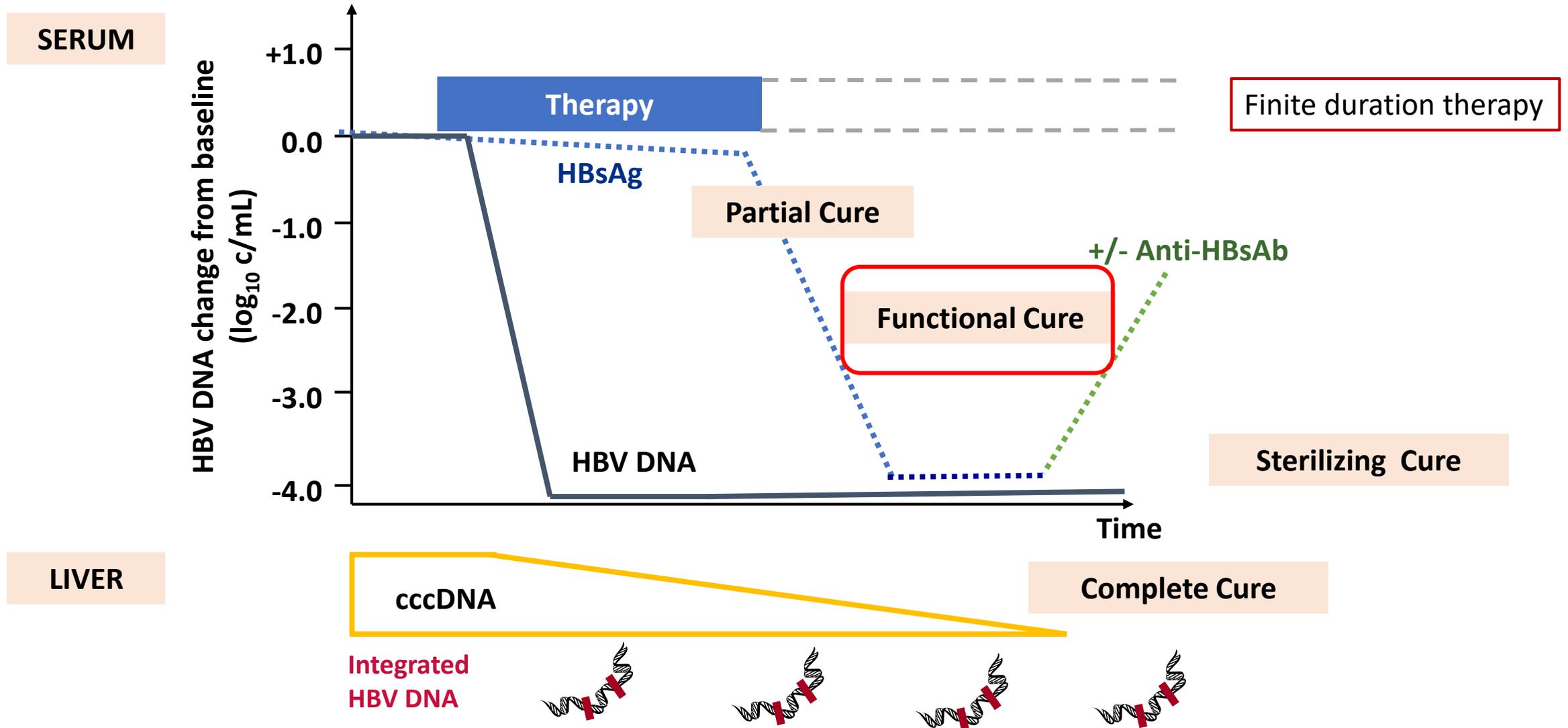
Service d'Hépatologie, Hospices Civils de Lyon

INSERM U1052, Cancer Research Center of Lyon

Université de Lyon, France



Objectif: Guérison Fonctionnelle de l'Hépatite B



Les Classes Thérapeutiques et les Nouveaux Concepts de Combinaison Thérapeutique

Inhibition de
réplication

+

Réduction
antigénique

+

Stimulation
Immunitaire

hNTCP

Entry inhibitors: bulevirtide

HBV polymerase

NUC: ETV, TDF, TAF, novel

NUCs and RNaseH inhibitors

Nucleocapsids

CAM: ABI-H0731, JNJ-

56136379, RO7049389

Transcription

FXR agonist: EYP001

Viral RNAs

siRNA: JNJ-3989 VIR-2218

ASO: GSK3228836

LNA: RO7062931

HBsAg release

NAPs: REP 2139 or REP

2165

STOPS

RNA destabilizers

FXR agonists

Invigorate immune
responses

Innate immunity

TLR7: GS9620, RO6864018,
RO7020531, JNJ6479464

TLR8: GS9688

Immune check points

Anti-PD1: nivolumab

Anti-PDL1

PDL1 LNA

Oral PDL1 sm

Stimulate HBV specific B/T cells

Therapeutic Vaccines

GS4774

TG1050

T101

SCI-B-VAC

Résultats des Essais de Combinaison

Combinaisons d'Antiviraux

Inhibition de
réplication

+

Réduction
antigénique

+

Stimulation
Immunitaire

NUC: ETV, TDF, TAF

CAM: ABI-H0731, JNJ-
56136379, RO7049389

siRNA: JNJ-3989 VIR-2218

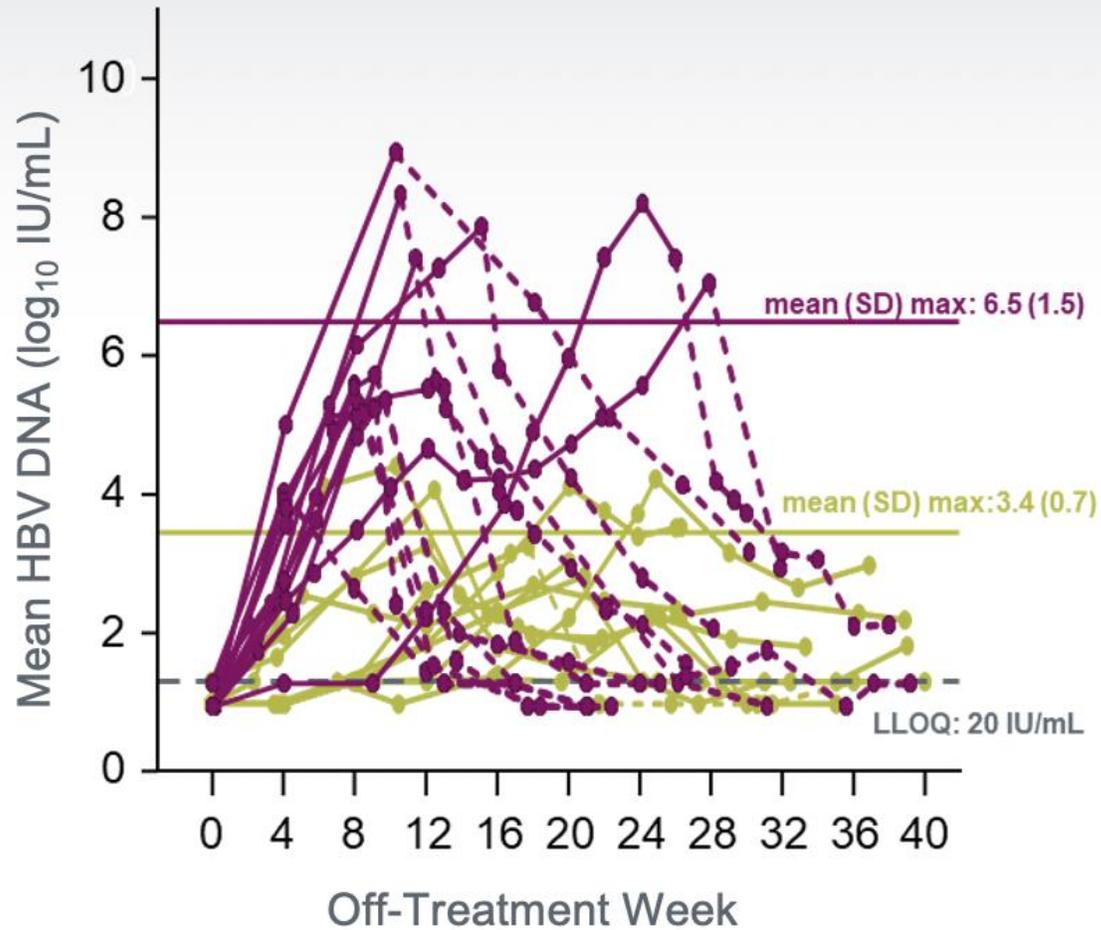
ASO: GSK3228836

LNA: RO7062931

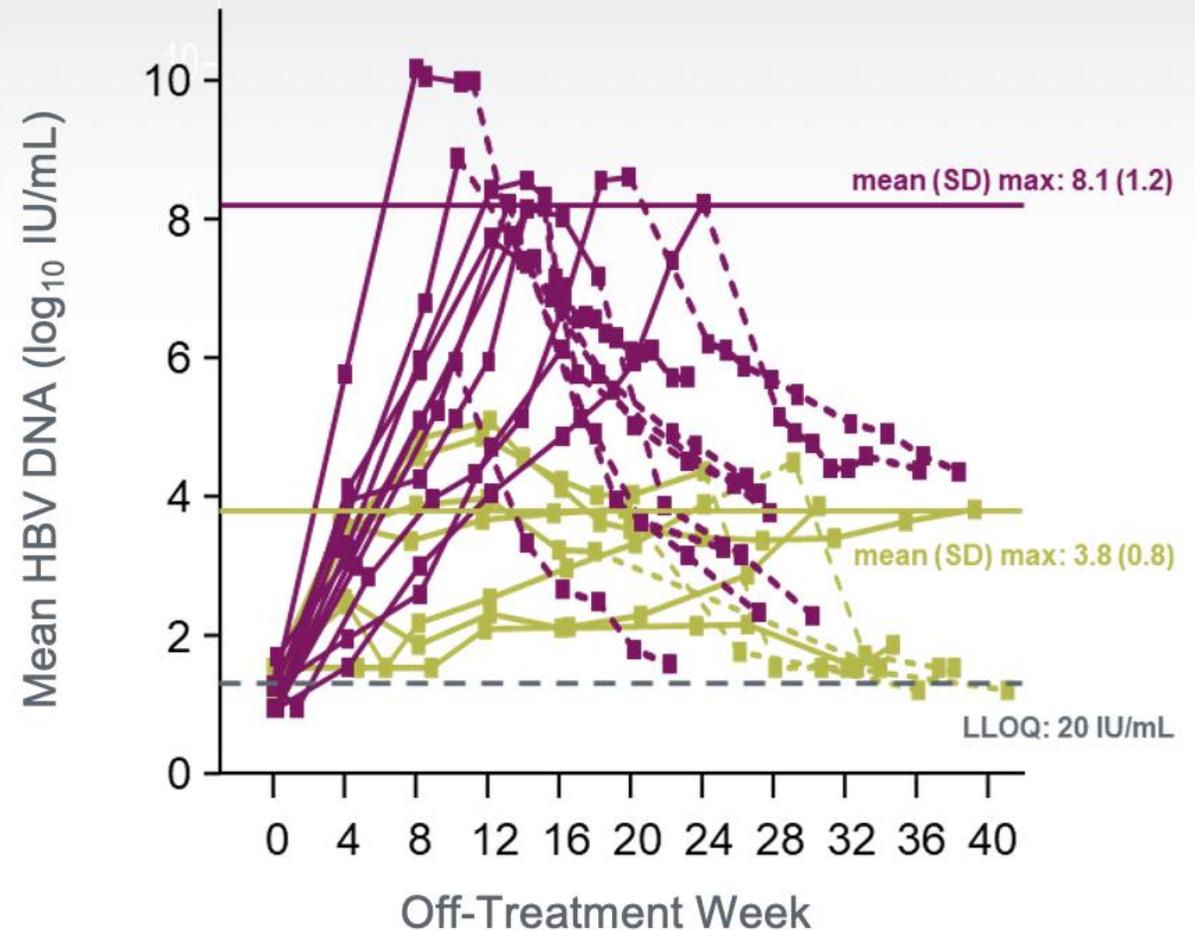
NUC + CAM

NUC + ABI-H0731 (Vebicorvir) Phase 2 long term extension study

HBeAg Negative



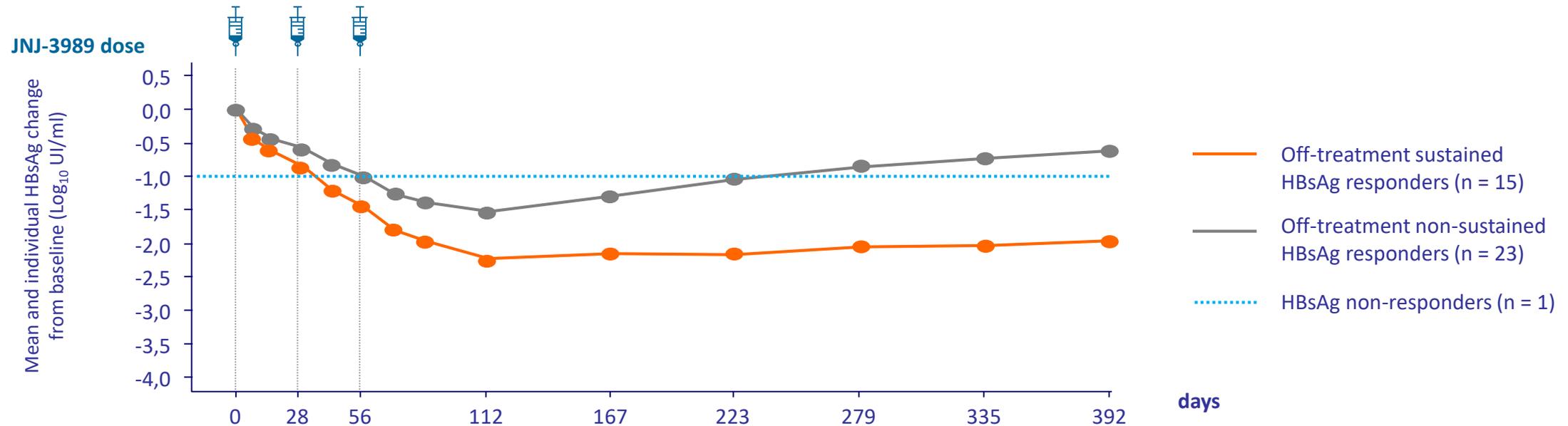
HBeAg Positive



NUC + SiRNA

NUC + JNJ-3989 RNA interference therapy

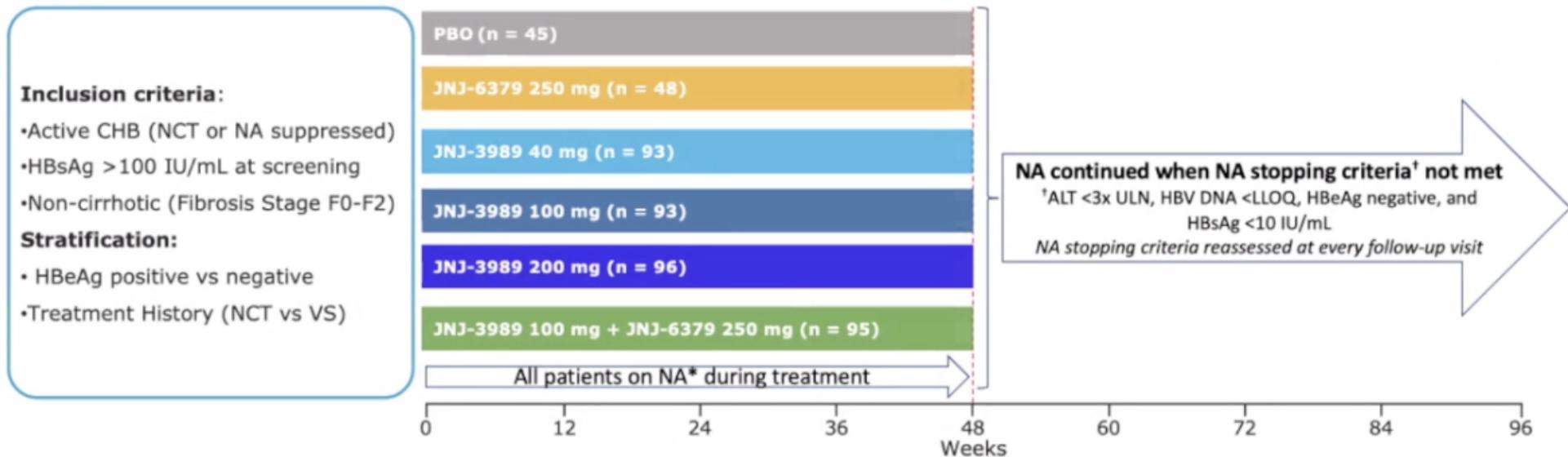
- Phase 2 study : JNJ-3989 siRNA :3 doses 100 – 400 mg sc Day0 D27, D57 in 40 CHB patients on NUC
 - Sustained responders: patients with $\geq 1 \log_{10}$ IU/mL reduction in HBsAg from day 0 to day 392
 - Non-sustained responders: patients with $< 1 \log_{10}$ IU/mL reduction in HBsAg from day 0 to day 392



➔ **15/38 (39 %) patients who were responders throughout the study were sustained responders at day 392**

Triple combinaison NUC + CAM + siRNA

REEF-1: Study Design

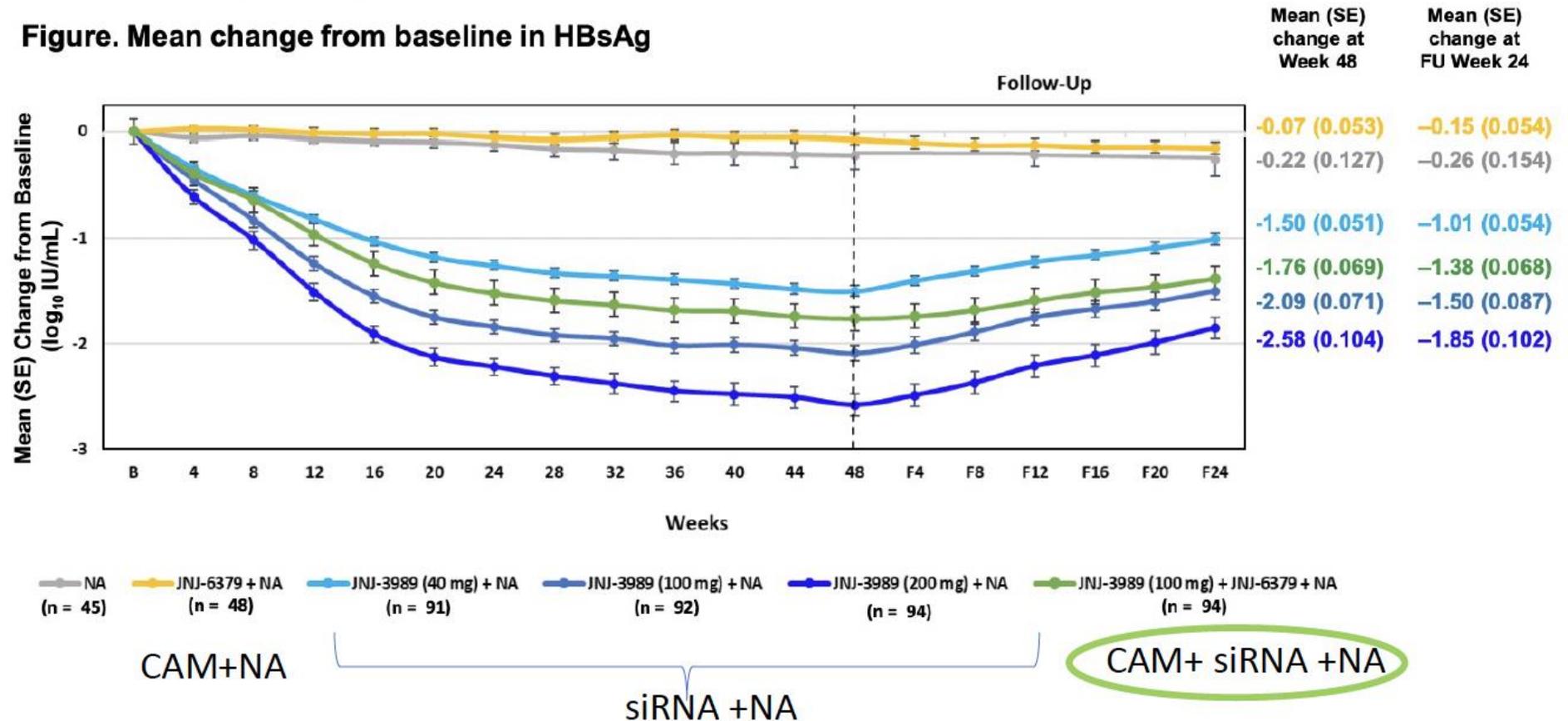


Primary endpoint: Proportion of patients meeting NA stopping criteria (ALT <3x ULN, HBV DNA <LLOQ, HBeAg negative, and HBsAg <10 IU/mL) at EOT

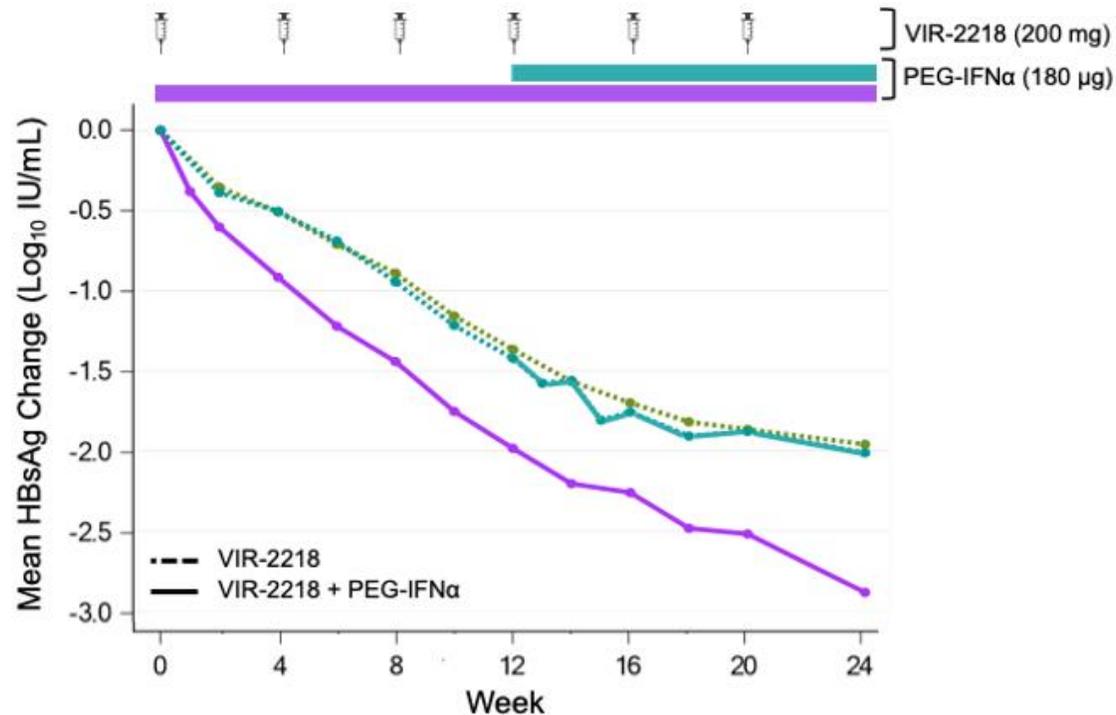
Triple combination NUC + CAM + siRNA

- Phase 2B REEF-1 Study
- 48 weeks treatment
- CAM: JNJ-6379
- siRNA: JNJ 3989

Figure. Mean change from baseline in HBsAg



Triple combinaison NUC + siRNA + Peg-IFN



Cohort 1d
(VIR-2218 only), n

15 15 15 11 11 8 7

Cohort 2d
(VIR-2218 lead-in + PEG-IFNα), n

15 15 15 15 14 11 8

Cohort 1f
(VIR-2218 + PEG-IFNα), n

18 17 15 14 13 8 7

Conclusion:

Co-administration of VIR-2218 with PEG-IFNα for 24 weeks results in an earlier and more substantial HBsAg decline compared to either VIR-2218 alone or PEG-IFNα with VIR-2218 lead-in. These data support the hypothesis that the antiviral activity of VIR-2218 can be potentiated by concurrent administration of immunomodulators, such as PEG-IFNα

- **3 patients became HBsAg negative**

Résultats des Essais de Combinaison

Combinaisons d'Antiviraux et d'Immunomodulateurs

**Replication cycle
interference**

Entry inhibitors: bulevirtide

NUC: ETV, TDF, TAF

NAPs: REP 2139 or REP 2165

+

Immune stimulation

Peg-IFN alpha

Boosting innate immunity

TLR7: GS9620, RO6864018,
RO7020531, JNJ6479464

TLR8: GS9688

Invigorate immune responses

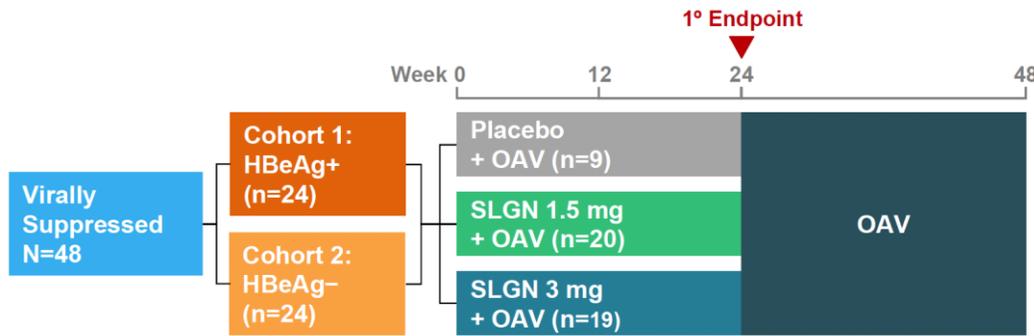
Anti-PD1: nivolumab

**Stimulate HBV specific B/T
cells – Therapeutic Vaccines**

NUC + TLR8 agonist (SLGN)

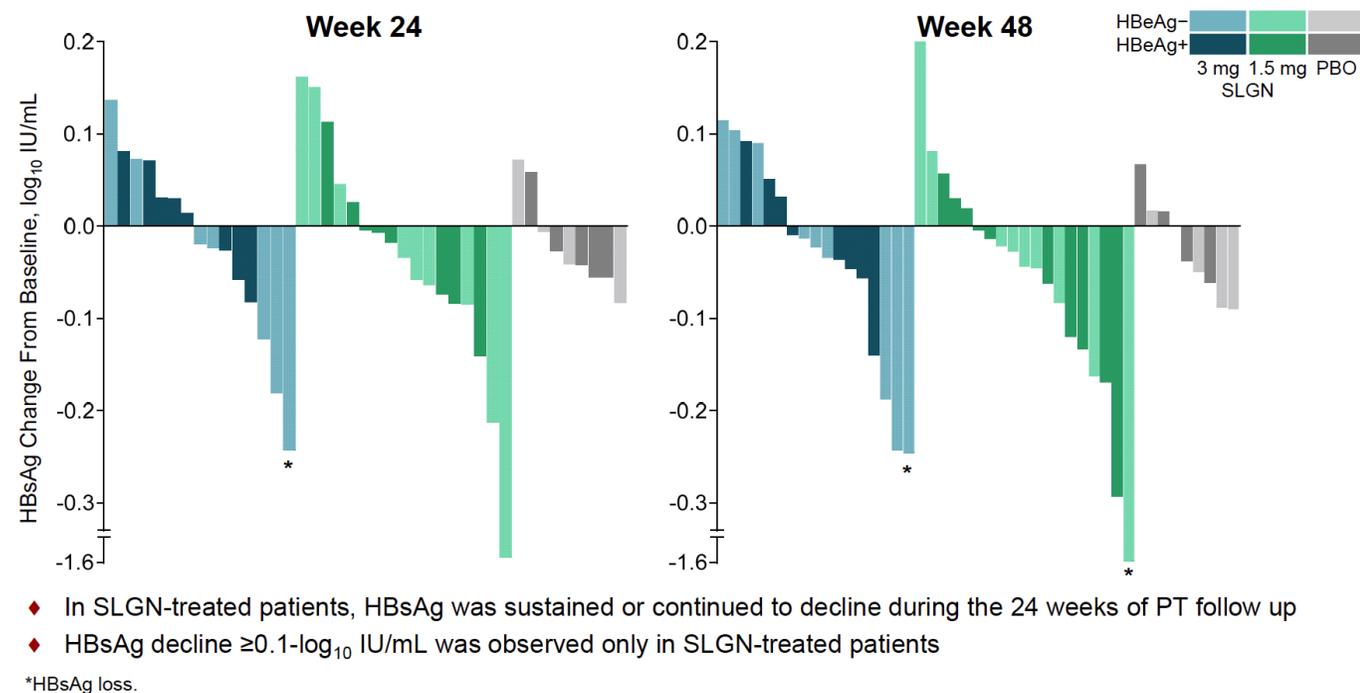
24 Weeks Treatment with Oral TLR8 Agonist Selgantolimod (GS-9688, SLGN) in Virally Suppressed CHB Patients

Phase 2 Study Design (NCT03491553)



No PBO patients achieved HBsAg or HBeAg loss during the study
 5% (2/39) SLGN-treated patients achieved HBsAg loss
 16% (3/19) HBeAg-positive SLGN-treated patient achieved HBeAg loss
 No patients developed HBV virologic breakthrough

Individual HBsAg Change From Baseline At Week 24 and 48



NUC + anti-PDL1 (ASC22: Envafolimbab)

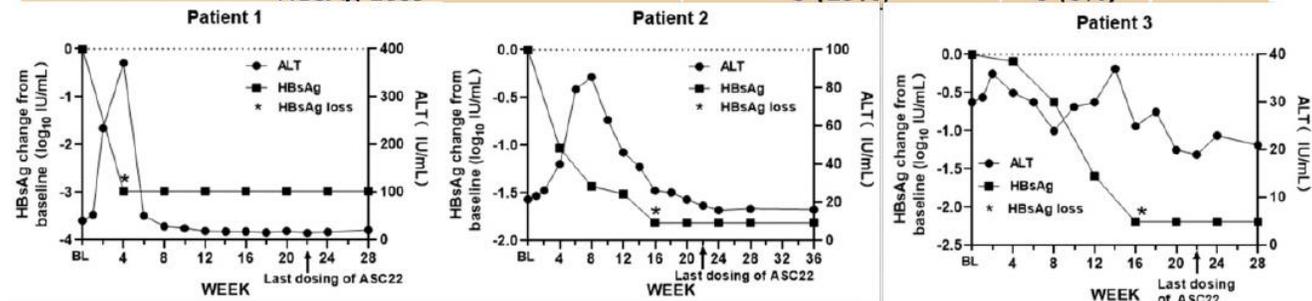
- Phase 2B trial, n=149
- ASC22 SC Q2wks at 2 different doses for 24 weeks, in NA-suppressed patients
- At baseline: HBeAg-neg, HBsAg $\leq 10,000$ IU/mL and HBV DNA < 20 IU/ml

- HBsAg loss in 3 participants

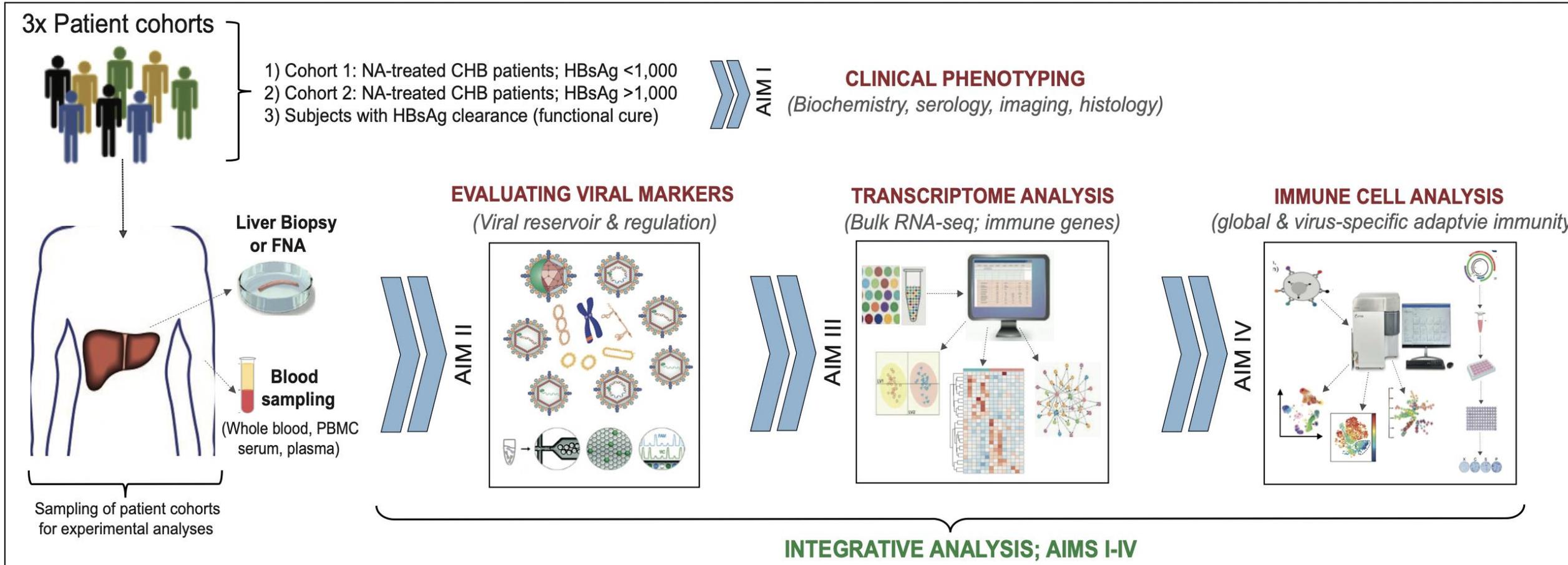


Interim Analysis, N=44 at 1mg/kg dose

Outcomes after 24 weeks treatment of ASC22	ASC22 + NAs (Baseline HBsAg ≤ 10000 IU/mL, N =33)	PBO + NAs (N = 11)	P value
Mean HBsAg change from baseline (log ₁₀ IU/mL)	-0.38	0	0.0639
HBsAg reduction ≥ 0.5 log ₁₀ IU/mL	7 (21%)	0 (0%)	
HBsAg Loss	3 (9%)	0 (0%)	
Outcomes after 24 weeks treatment of ASC22	ASC22 + NAs (Baseline HBsAg ≤ 500 IU/mL, N =16)	PBO + NAs (N = 11)	P value
Mean HBsAg from change baseline (log ₁₀ IU/mL)	-0.7	0	0.0084
HBsAg reduction ≥ 0.5 log ₁₀ IU/mL	7 (44%)	0 (0%)	
HBsAg Loss	3 (19%)	0 (0%)	

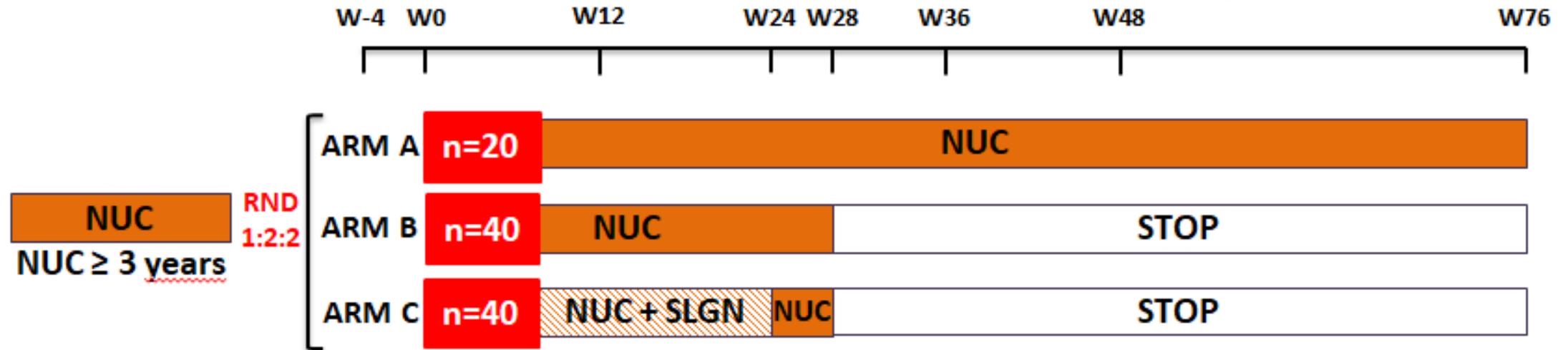


Evaluation du compartiment hépatique pour les réponses virologiques et immunologiques



Essai IPcureB ANRS HB07: SLGN et arrêt des NUCs

- Phase II, randomized, multicenter, open-label, exploratory study



Study Procedures	-4	0	2	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	30	32	36	40	44	48	52	76
Serum/ plasma <i>Virology</i>																		
Serum <i>Cytokines</i>		*																
Whole blood <i>RNA-seq</i>		*																
Whole blood <i>Phosphosignaling</i>		*																
PBMC																		
FNA**																		

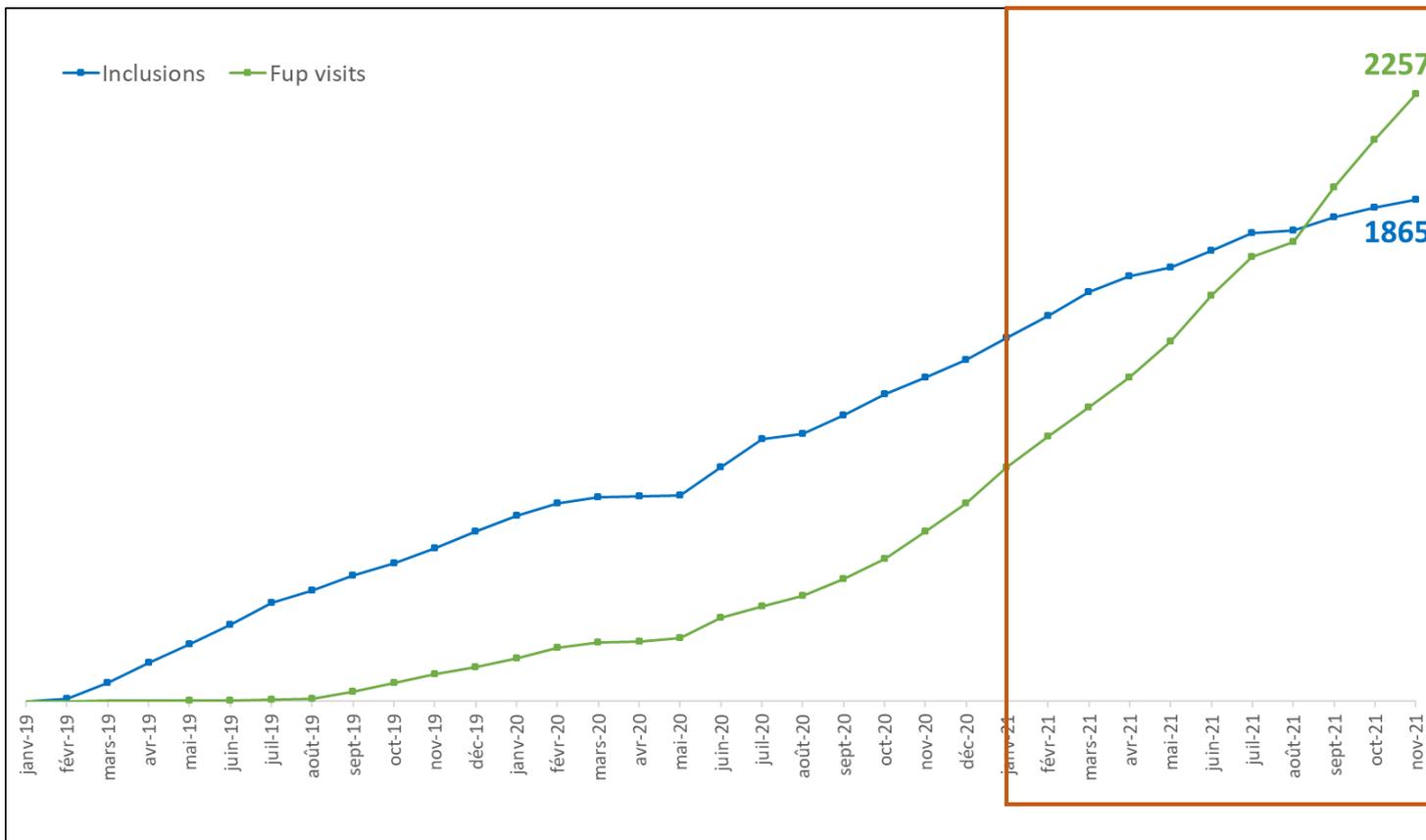
Screening (between -4 and 0)

Red stars at W20 and W32

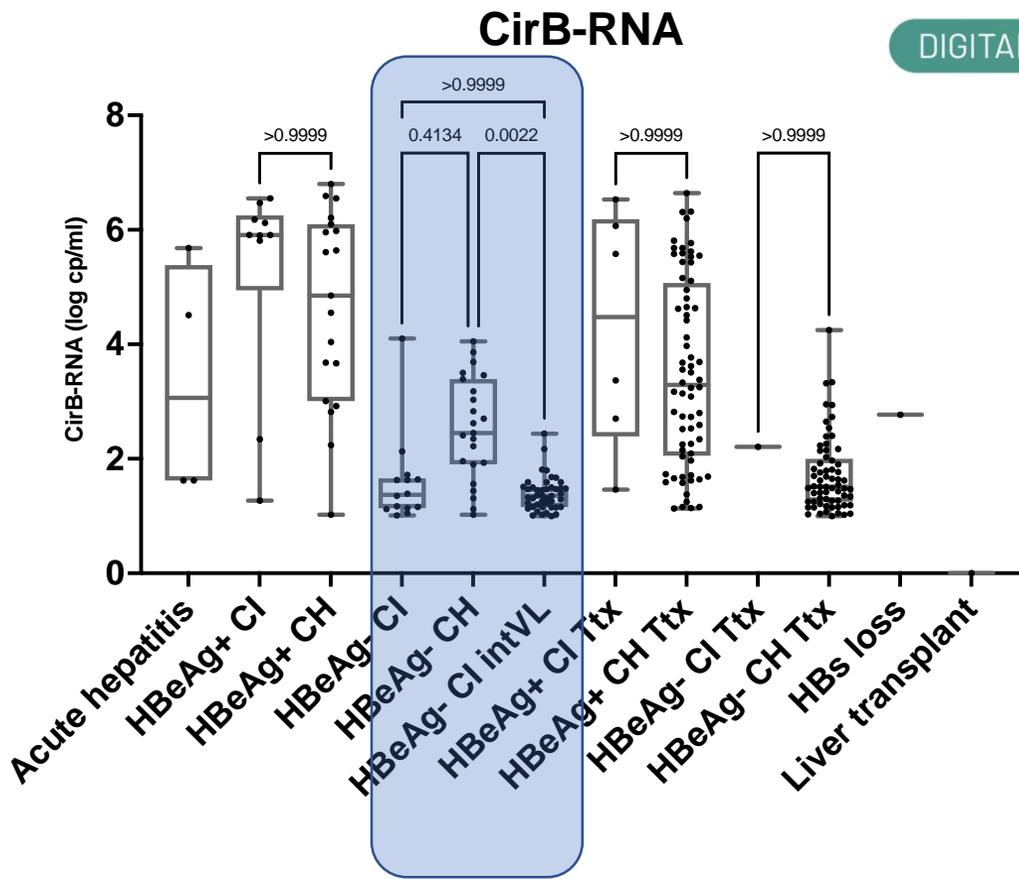
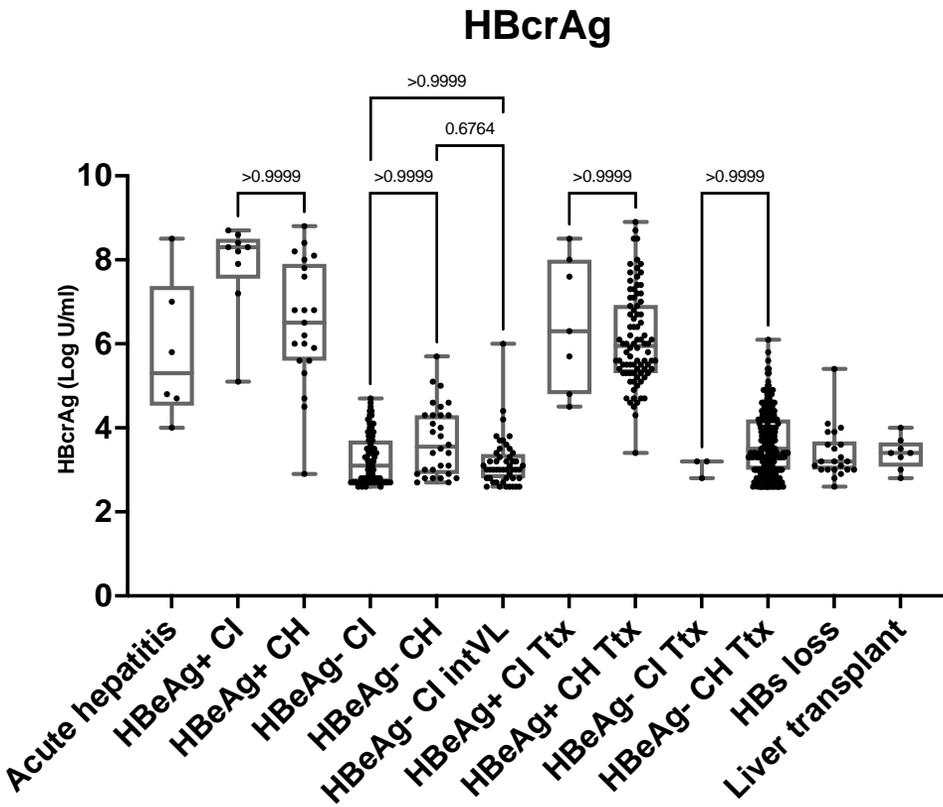
RHU « CirB-RNA »



Quantitation of circulating viral RNAs as a new biomarker of Hepatitis B functional cure



Cross-sectional study of serum HBV RNA and HBcrAg in a real-life prospective cohort of 1500 chronic hepatitis B patients followed in France and Italy



Essais Cliniques: Fin 2021 / Début 2022

Inhibition de
réplication

±

Réduction
antigénique

±

Stimulation
Immunitaire



Essai IPcureB, Phase 2: NUC + TLR8 (SLGN) + Stop Tx



PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANIES
OF *Johnson & Johnson*

Essai Osprey, Phase 1b: NUC + siRNA + vaccin thérapeutique
Phase 1: NUC + PD1 Mab (cetrelimab)



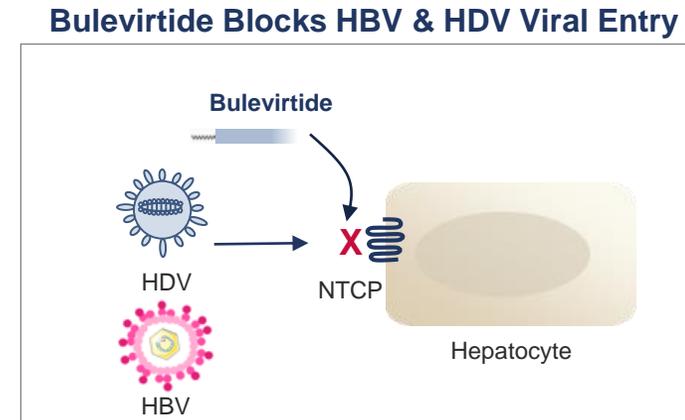
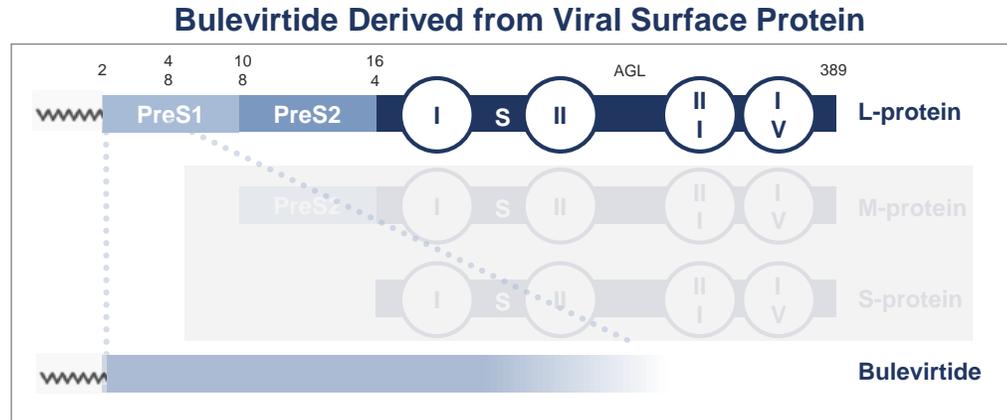
Phase II: NUC + ASO + vaccin thérapeutique



Essai Piranga, Phase II : attente de redémarrage

Bulevirtide

Inhibiteur d'entrée du VHB et du VHD



Bulevirtide is an entry inhibitor that binds to NTCP, an essential receptor that enables HBV and HDV entry on hepatocytes, blocking the ability of HDV to enter hepatocytes.

AMM Européenne conditionnelle: 2020

Observatoire ANRS « BuleDelta »

Urban et al, Gastroenterology, 2014 Jul;147(1):48-64.
Bogomolov P, et al. J Hepatol. 2016;65:490-498.
Kang C, et al. Drugs. 2020 Oct;80(15):1601-1605.

Real life study of bulevirtide in chronic hepatitis Delta: preliminary results of the ANRS HD EP01 BuleDelta prospective cohort

Preliminary analysis

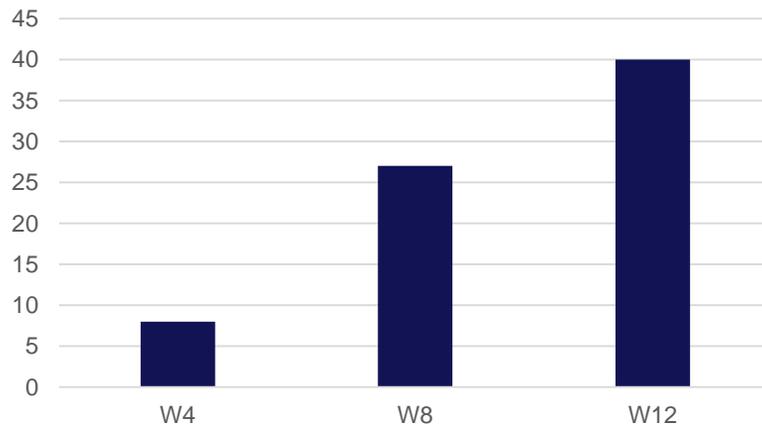
n=98 patients with 24 weeks of treatment and available data

54 (55%) - bulevirtide alone

44 (45%) - association with interferon α

A virologic response at W24 was observed in 55 (56%) patients (80% and 37% with and without INF)

Percentage of virologic response at each visit for patients with a virologic response at W24

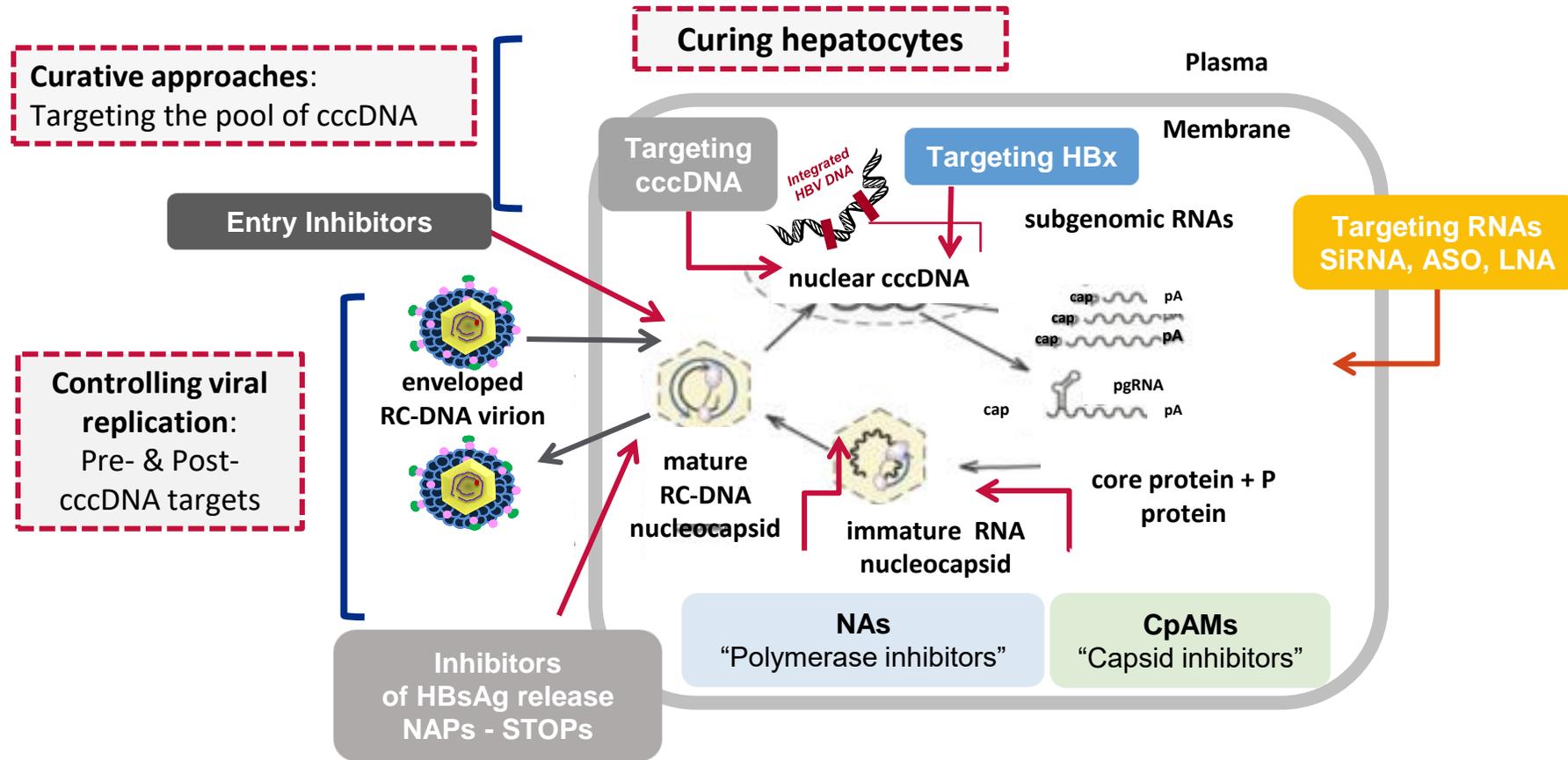


Therapeutic strategy in non-responding patients n=43

HDV viral load at W24	Treatment decision (at investigator's discretion)		
	Treatment continuation	Increase of Bulevirtide from 2 to 10mg/d	Bulevirtide interruption
Quantifiable (n=34)	26 (76.5%)	6 (17.6%)	2 (5.9%)
Detectable below quantification limit (n=9)	8 (88.9%)	0 (0%)	1 (11.1%)

**RCP hépatite delta
Inclusion dans la cohorte en cours**

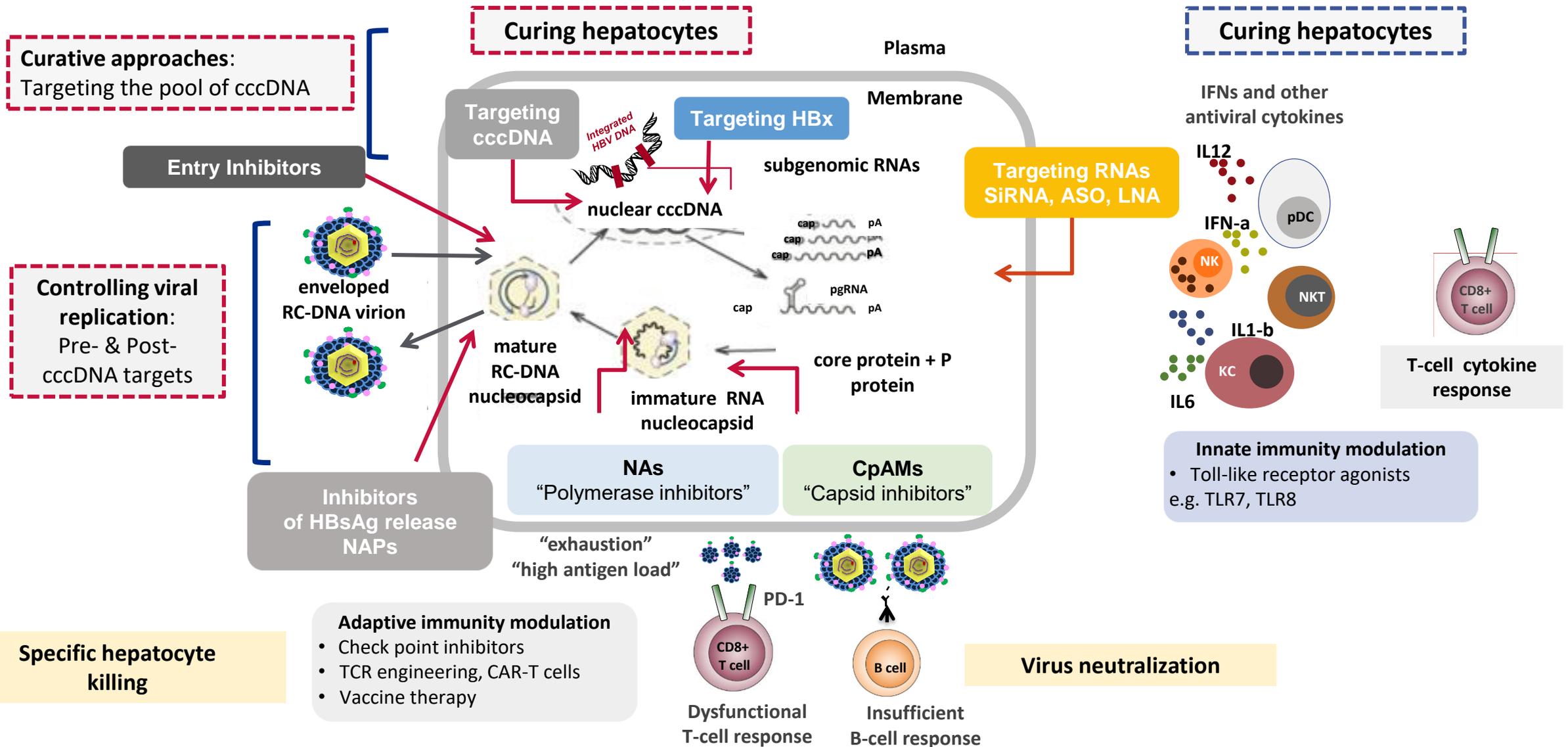
Les Nouvelles Cibles des Traitements



1. Revill et al. Lancet Gastroenterol Hepatol. 2019 Jul;4(7):545-558

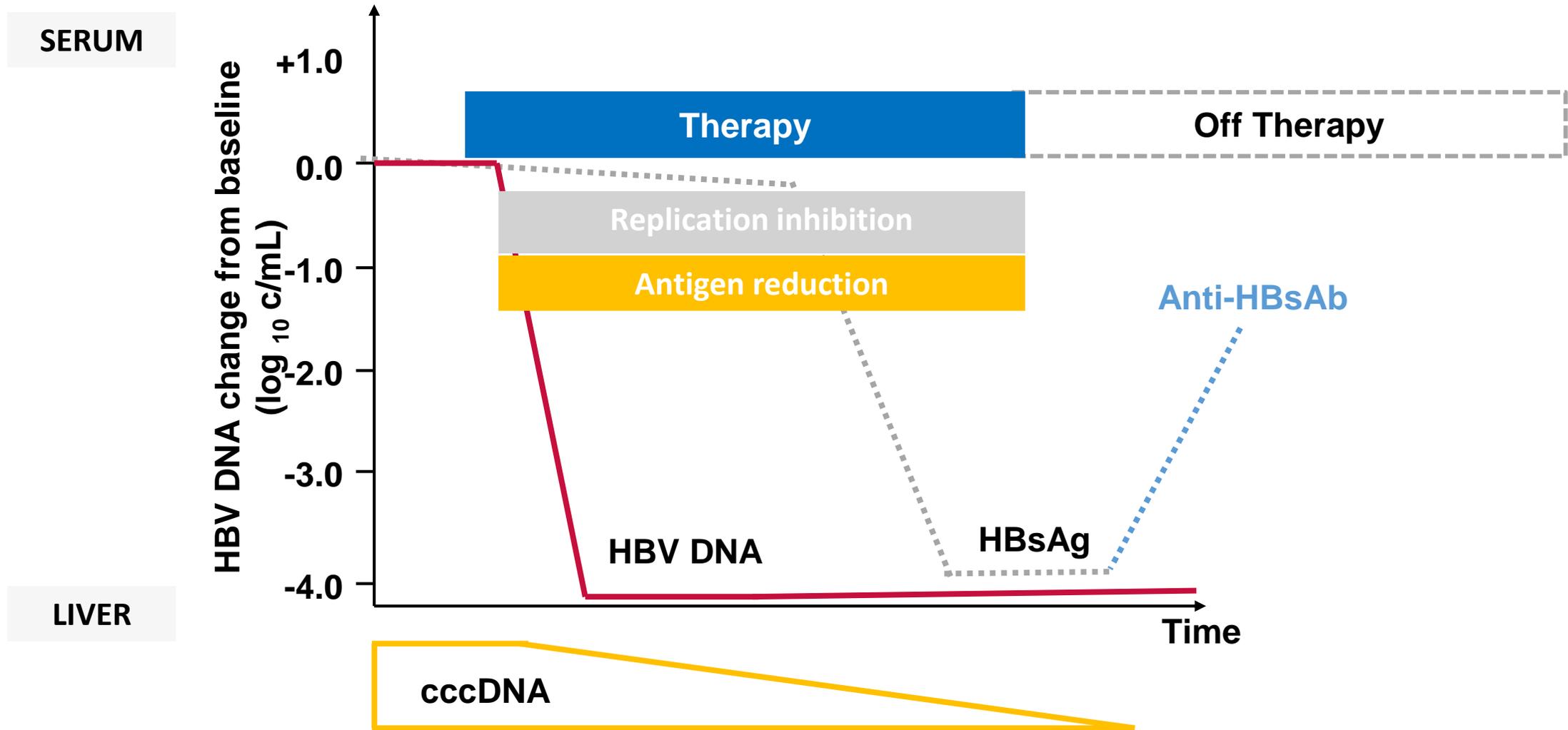
2. Fanning et al. Nat Rev Drug Discov. 2019 Nov;18(11):827-844.

Les Nouvelles Cibles des Traitements



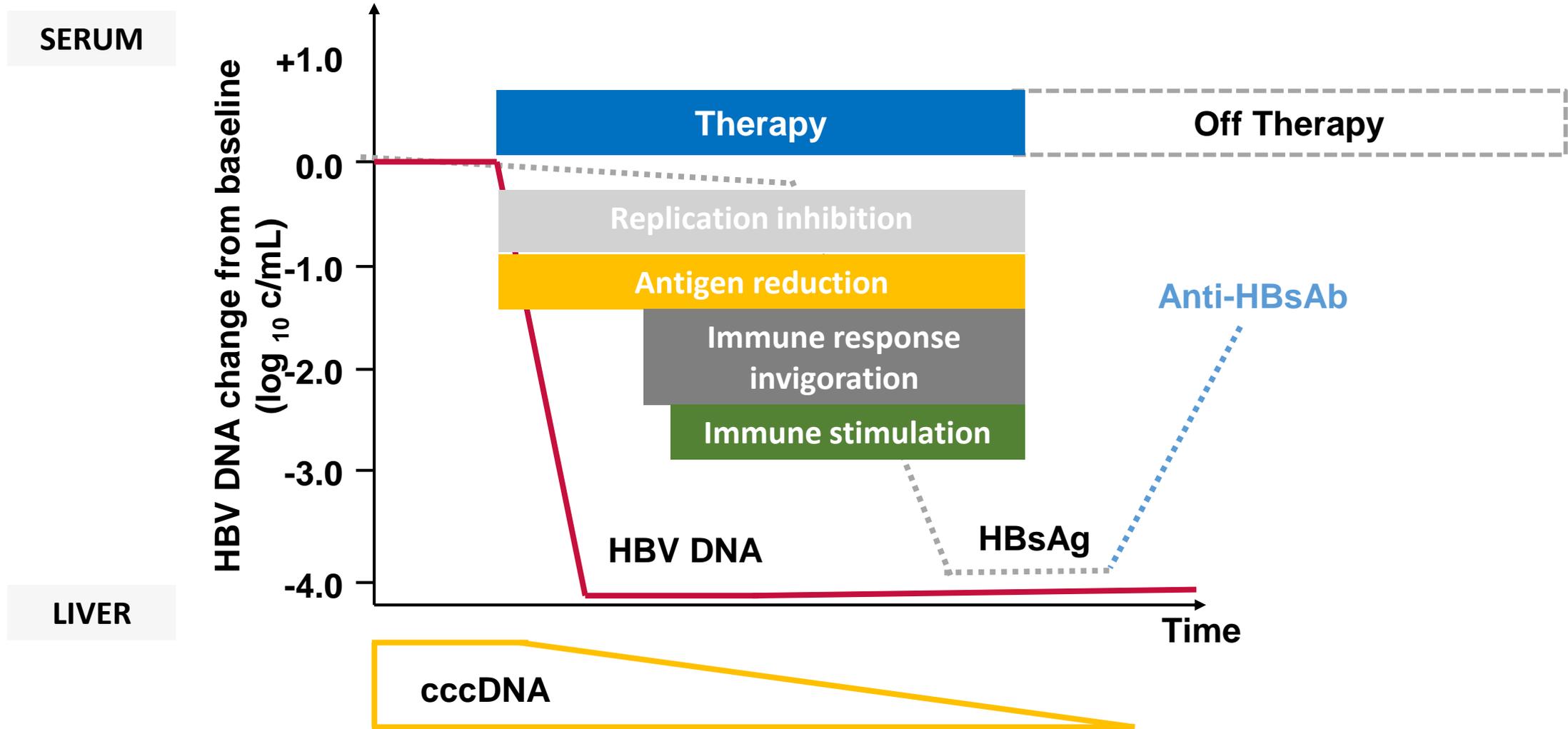
New Clinical Trial Design

Combination of novel inhibitors of replication and antigen expression

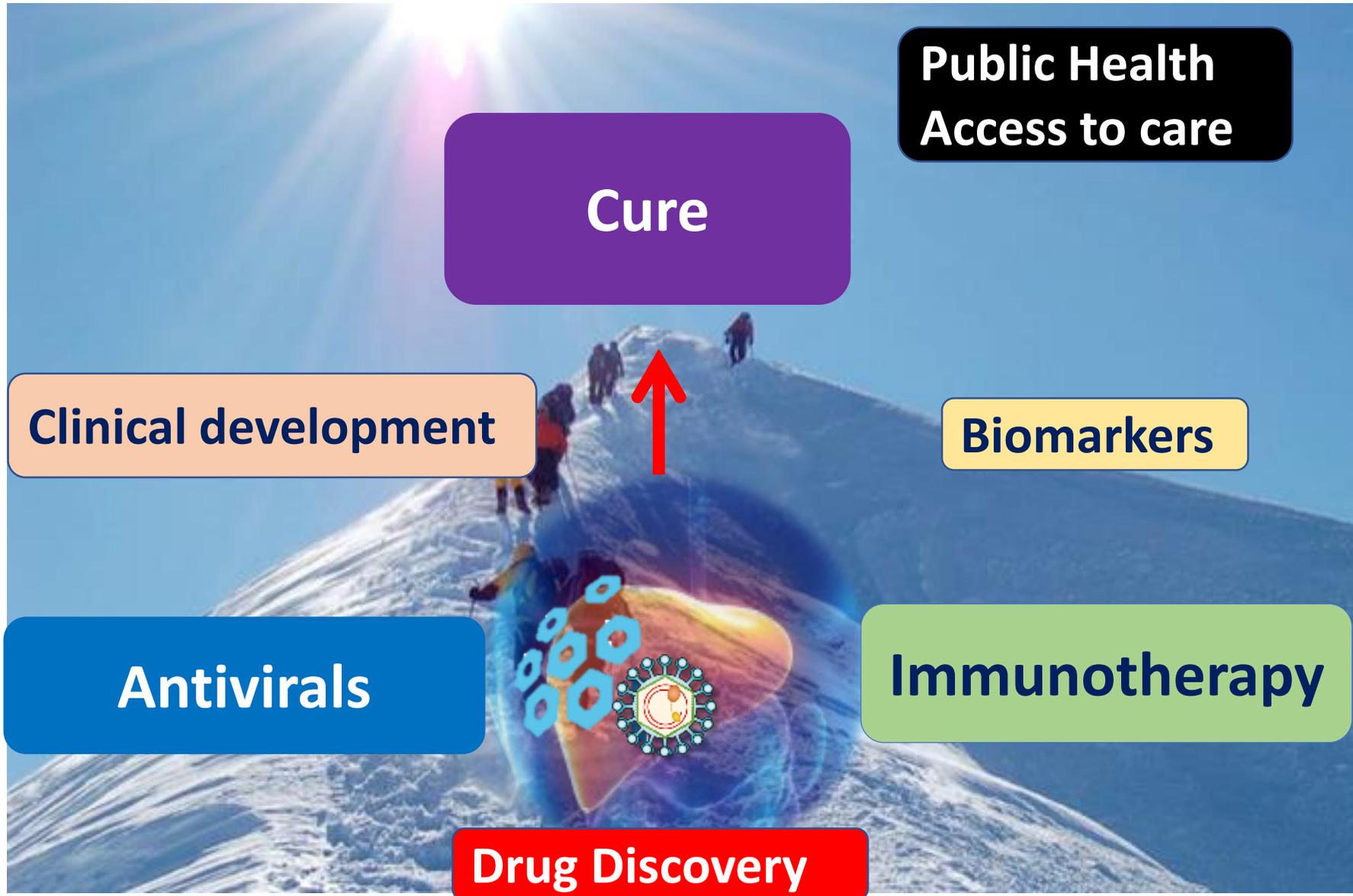


New Clinical Trial Design

Combination of direct acting antivirals and immune stimulation



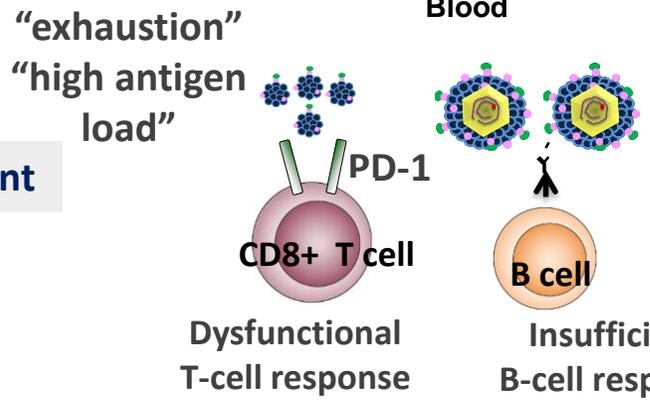
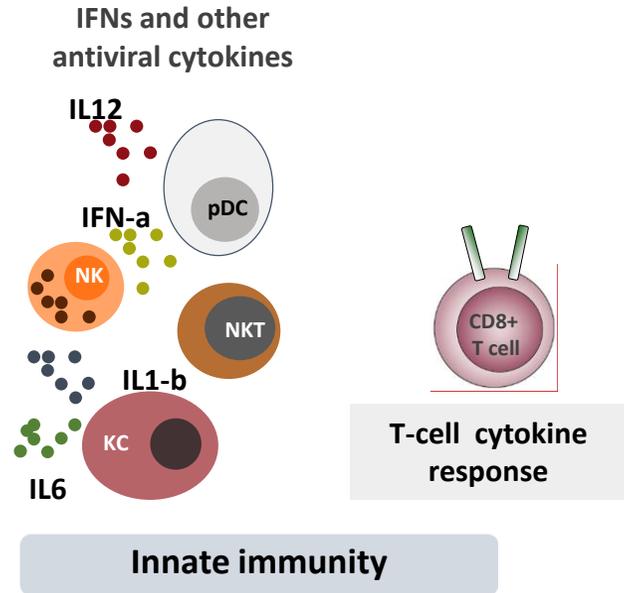
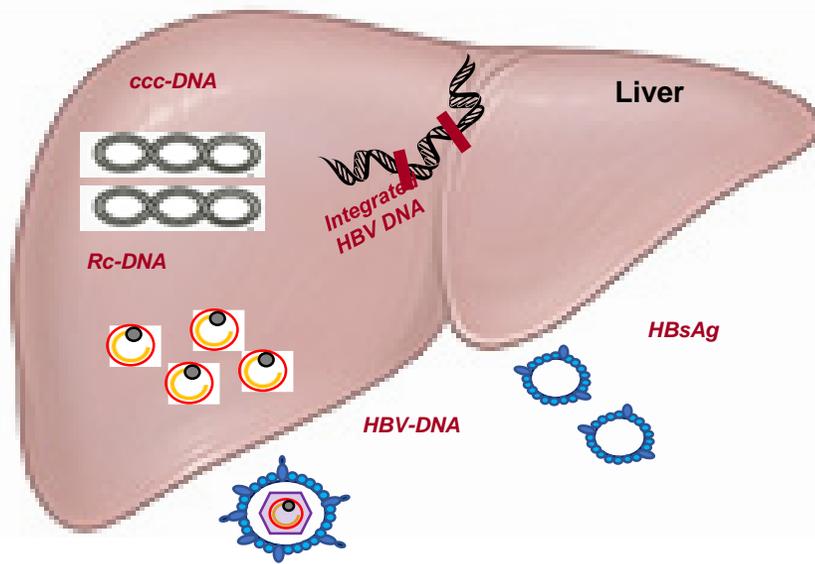
HBV cure: An attainable goal within the next decade !



Assessing immunological and virological responses in the liver

cccDNA reservoir
cccDNA loss ?
cccDNA silencing ?

Persistence of HBV integration
Which impact on cure ?



Reshaping the liver immune microenvironment
Immune response restoration
Decreased pool of infected cells
Direct antiviral response
Immune control

Biomarkers to assist drug development



Adaptive immunity **Virus neutralization**