

# AB-161, an Oral HBV RNA Destabilizer to Suppress HBV RNA and HBsAg

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## **Persistence of Hepatitis B Virus**

#### cccDNA and Integrated HBV DNA



#### HBV life cycle

adapted from: Naggie and Lok 2021 Annu Rev Med

#### Covalently closed circular DNA (cccDNA)

- Template for viral transcripts
- Production of viral proteins including HBsAg

#### Integrated HBV DNA

- Partial HBV genome integrated into host chromosomes
- Template for subgenomic HBV RNA, another source for HBsAg

#### • HBsAg

 Contributes to immune exhaustion



3-Pronged Approach to Therapeutic Success

- Suppress HBV DNA
- **Reduce** viral antigens
- Boost host immune response

Therapeutic success will require a combination of agents with complementary MOAs.



### HBV Hijacks PAPD5/7-ZCCHC14 to Stabilize Viral Transcripts Inhibitors targeting PAPD5/7 destabilize HBV RNA and reduce HBsAg



**FIG 8** Proposed model illustrating the interplay between HBV *cis* element SL $\alpha$  and the host factors PAPD5 and PAPD7 in maintaining HBV RNA integrity and stability.

Liu et al 2021 J Virology

#### Scientific Rationale:

- HBV RNA contains a highly conserved stem-loop (SLα) sequence within its post-transcriptional regulatory element (PRE)
- HBV RNA stability depends on the SL $\alpha$  interaction with the PAPD5/7-complex<sup>1-4</sup>
  - PAPD5/7 recruitment onto HBV RNA leads to polyadenylation and guanylation within poly(A) tails
  - Mixed tailing stabilizes HBV RNA and prevents degradation by cellular nucleases
- Small-molecule inhibitors targeting PAPD5/7 (e.g. AB-452, RG7834)
  - Degrade HBV RNA, reduce HBsAg and viral replication



# HBV RNA Destabilizer Triggers Faster Viral RNA Decay and Alters the Composition of HBV Poly(A) Tail *in vitro*

- HBV RNA half-live was reduced from 4.5 h to 2.4 h in the presence of AB-452, a first generation HBV RNA destabilizer
- Faster HBV RNA decay was due to shortening of the viral transcripts' poly(A) tail and reduction of intermittent guanosine incorporation



## HBV RNA Destabilizers: Preclinical Proof-of-Concept

• HBV RNA destabilizers, represented by RG7834 and AB-452, reduce HBsAg in multiple animal models

- HBV humanized mice: RG7834 (a reported DHQ RNA destabilizer) reduced HBsAg by 0.91 and 1.1 log when dosed at 4 mpk and 10 mpk BID, respectively<sup>1</sup>
- WHV woodchucks: RG7834 reduced WHsAg by 2.57 log when dosed at 10 mpk BID<sup>2</sup>
- AAV-HBV mice: AB-452 reduced HBsAg by 0.98 log when dosed at 1 mpk BID<sup>3</sup>



1. Mueller et al 2018 J Hep, 2. Menne et al 2020 Hep Comm, 3. Liu et al 2021 JV

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### **Development of HBV RNA Destabilizers**



### **AB-161: Next Generation HBV RNA Destabilizer**

#### Strategy for next generation HBV RNA destabilizer

- Maintain antiviral potency
- Differentiated chemistry
- Liver centricity
- Reduce systemic exposure

◎ AB-161: selected as next generation HBV RNA destabilizer

- Antiviral potency
- Mechanism of action studies
- Preclinical POC in AAV-HBV infected mice
  - Liver concentrations drive antiviral efficacy



## **AB-161: Potent Antiviral Activity In Vitro**

Compound	HepG2.2.15 HBsAg			HBV primary human hepatocytes (PHHs)	PLC/PRF/5 cells (integrated HBV)	HBV genotypes	NUC <sup>R</sup> mutants
	EC <sub>50</sub> (nM)	EC <sub>90</sub> (nM)	CC <sub>50</sub> (μM)	HBsAg EC <sub>50</sub> (nM)	HBsAg EC <sub>50</sub> (nM)	HBsAg EC <sub>50</sub> (nM)	HBsAg EC <sub>50</sub> (nM)
AB-452	1.3	8.9	>50	6.6	2.4	1.2 to 2.3 (GT A - D)	1.3 to 4.4
AB-161	2.3	27	>50	8.5	5.9	2.1 to 4.5 (GT A - H)	1.9 to 2.0

• AB-161 inhibited HBsAg with single digit nM EC<sub>50</sub> values across multiple HBV cell models

- HepG2.2.15: stably replicative HBV
- HBV PHHs: cccDNA dependent HBV replication
- PLC/PRF/5: integrated partial HBV genome expressing HBsAg
- AB-161 active across GT A to H and retains activity in mutants resistant to nucleos(t)ide analogs
- Selective against HBV: panel of DNA and RNA viruses from different cell lines  $EC_{50}$  and  $CC_{50}$  > 30  $\mu$ M



## **RNA Destabilizers, but Not NUCs or CAMs, Reduce HBV RNA** Multiple steps within viral life cycle suppressed by AB-161



- Nucleoside analog (NUCs)
  - ETV only inhibits HBV DNA
- Capsid assembly modulator (CAMs)
  - GLS-4 (Class I CAM): induces formation of aberrant capsids
  - Reduces core, capsids, and viral replication
  - No effect against HBV RNA
- HBV RNA destabilizers
  - AB-161, ARB-061, AB-452
  - Reduce core protein, capsids, and HBV DNA
  - Reduce pgRNA (3.5 kb) and sRNA (2.4 and 2.1 kb)
  - Differentiated MOA from NUCs and CAMs

### **Time Dependent HBV RNA Degradation by AB-161**

- AB-161 induces shortening and degradation of pgRNA and subgenomic HBV RNA, starting at 2 hours post treatment
- Combination of AB-161 and a CAM enhances pgRNA degradation



HepAD38 cells induced for HBV transcription and treated with GLS-4 to prevent pgRNA encapsidation, prior to the addition of AB-161



#### **Mechanism of Action:** AB-161 Targets PAPD5/7 Inhibition of HBsAg is dependent on SL $\alpha$ within HBV RNA

 AB-161 inhibited enzymatic activity of recombinant PAPD5 and PAPD7



- Deletion of SL $\alpha$  (dSL $\alpha$ ) with HBV PRE impaired HBsAg inhibition by AB-161
- Results consistent with HBV RNA stabilization being dependent on viral RNA-PAPD5/7 interaction through SLα



\*dSL $\alpha$ : stem-loop alpha deletion mutant

## AB-161 Reduces HBsAg in AAV-HBV Mouse Model Compound concentration in liver drives efficacy

● AB-161 effective as a once-daily dose in AAV-HBV mouse model (0.3, 1, 10, 30 mg/kg QD)

- Dose-dependent reduction of HBsAg, also observed with BID dosing (0.3 and 1 mg/kg BID)
- HBsAg reduction achieved when fraction unbound  $C_{24h} > EC_{90}$  in liver



## **AB-161: Preclinical Liver Centric Profile and Toxicology Assessment Support Further Development**

- High liver concentrations and favorable liver-to-plasma ratios
- Biodistribution: highest exposures in liver compared to other organs
- Rat 14-day non-GLP repeat dose study
  - No liver enzyme biomarker changes noted
  - No clinical observations, clinical chemistry, or organ weight changes
- Objective Dog 60-day non-GLP repeat dose study
  - No peripheral neuropathy effects at comparable exposures to AB-452 where findings were observed



# Conclusions

- AB-161, next generation HBV RNA destabilizer, effectively reduced HBV RNA and HBsAg in multiple HBV models *in vitro* and *in vivo* 
  - HepG2.2.15 cells, HBV infected HepG2-NTCP and PHHs, PLC/PRF/5 cells
  - AAV-HBV mouse model: liver concentrations drive HBsAg reduction
- Mechanism of action studies
  - AB-161 mediates viral transcripts degradation, reduces viral proteins and viral replication
  - Targets PAPD5/7, protein complex that is recruited onto HBV RNA Stem-loop sequence to stabilize HBV RNA
  - HBV SL $\alpha$  critical for AB-161 antiviral activities
- Preclinical pharmacokinetics and repeat dose studies show favorable liver centricity and lack of peripheral neuropathy profiles
- AB-161 is currently completing IND-enabling studies



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