

HDV Epidemiology, Life Cycle and Targets of Therapeutic Interference

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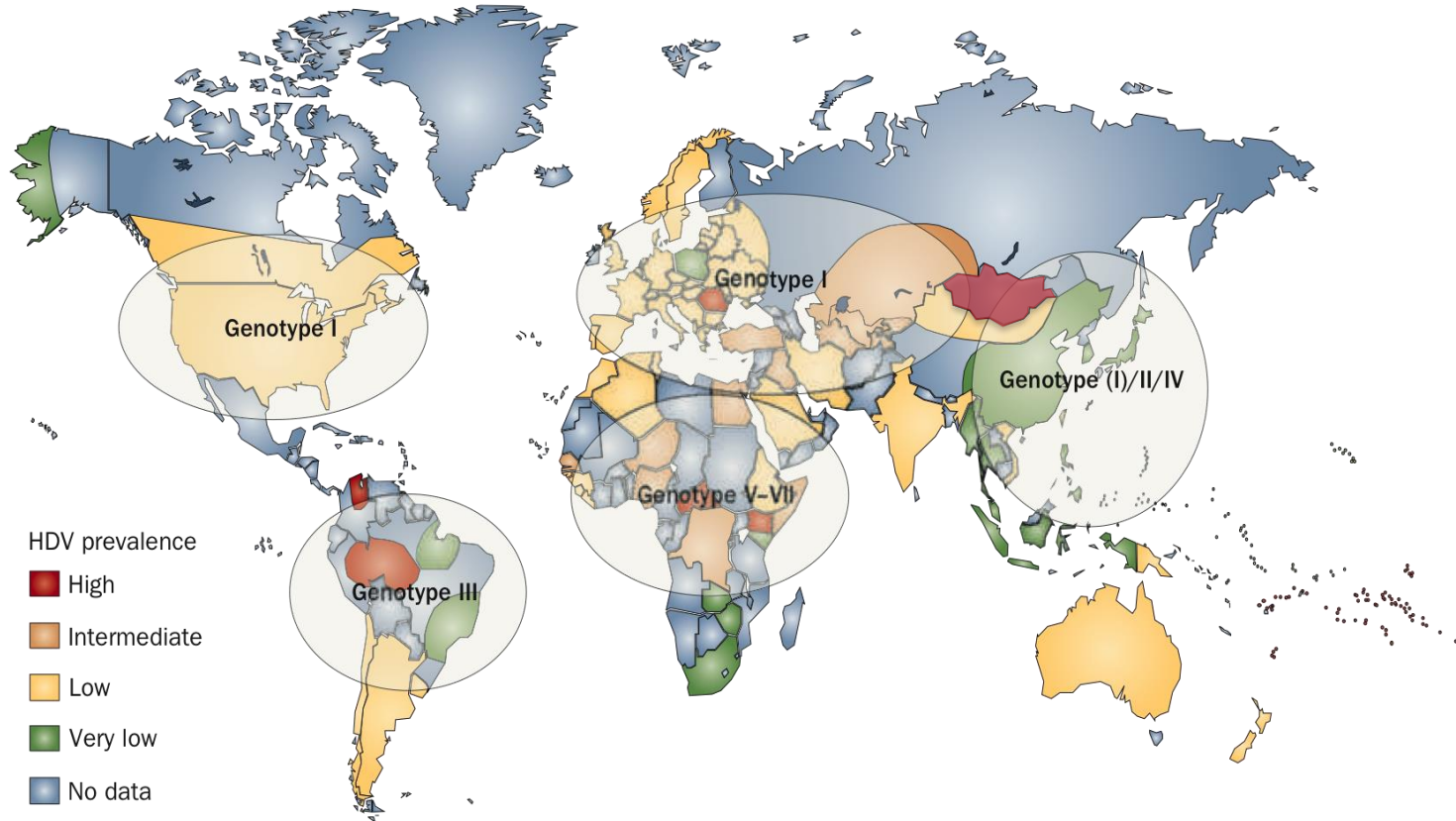
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Disclosures: Genentech, Merck, Roche, Romark Laboratories,
StemCells Inc., Gilead, Janssen, Sundise,
Eiger Group International Inc., Eiger BioPharmaceuticals, Inc.,
Riboscience, LLC, I-Cubed Therapeutics, LLC

Outline

- Brief overview of:
 - HDV epidemiology
 - HDV life cycle
 - preclinical potential targets for future therapeutic interference
- Highlight targets of agents in clinical development

Hepatitis delta virus (HDV)



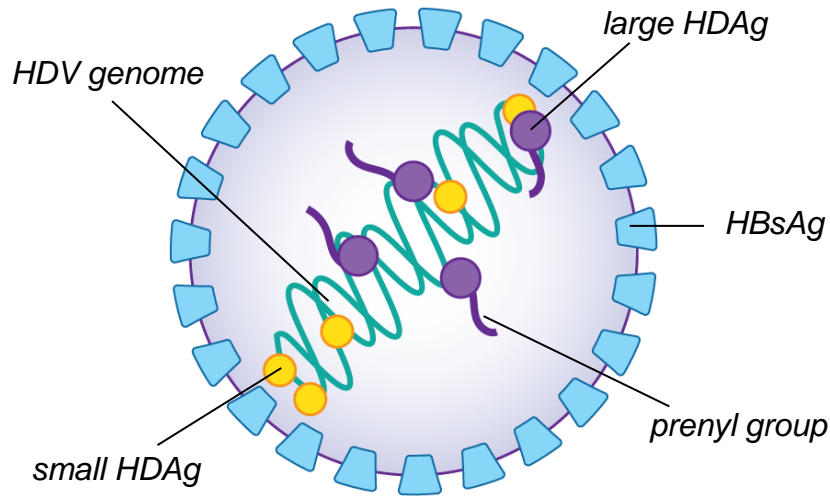
Wedemeyer, H. & Manns, M. P. 2010. *Nat. Rev. Gastroenterol. Hepatol.* 7, 31–40.

- HDV is found in every country except:
 - where people don't test for HDV, or
 - their anti-HDV tests don't work

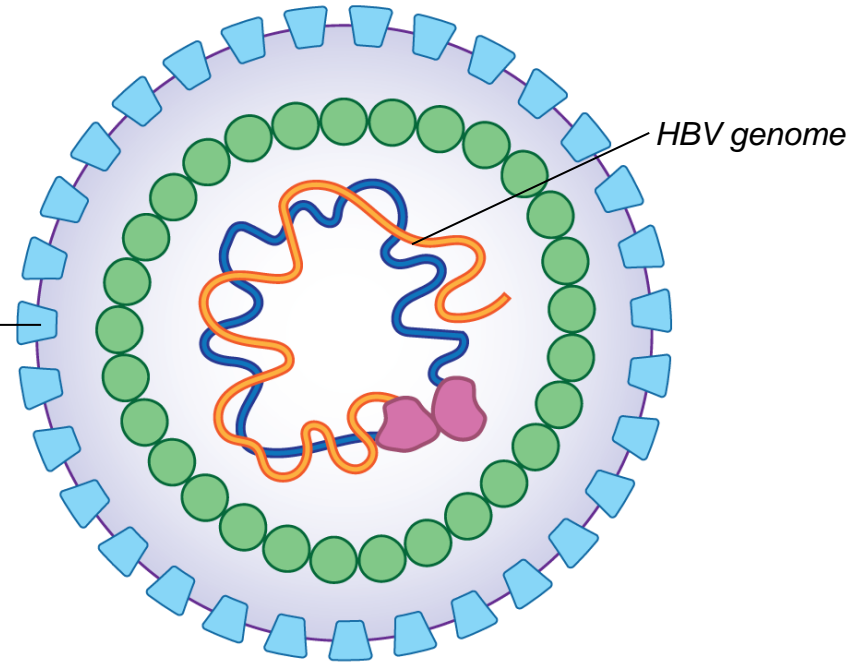
Hepatitis Delta Virus

Requires HBsAg from HBV for Viral Assembly / Packaging

HDV

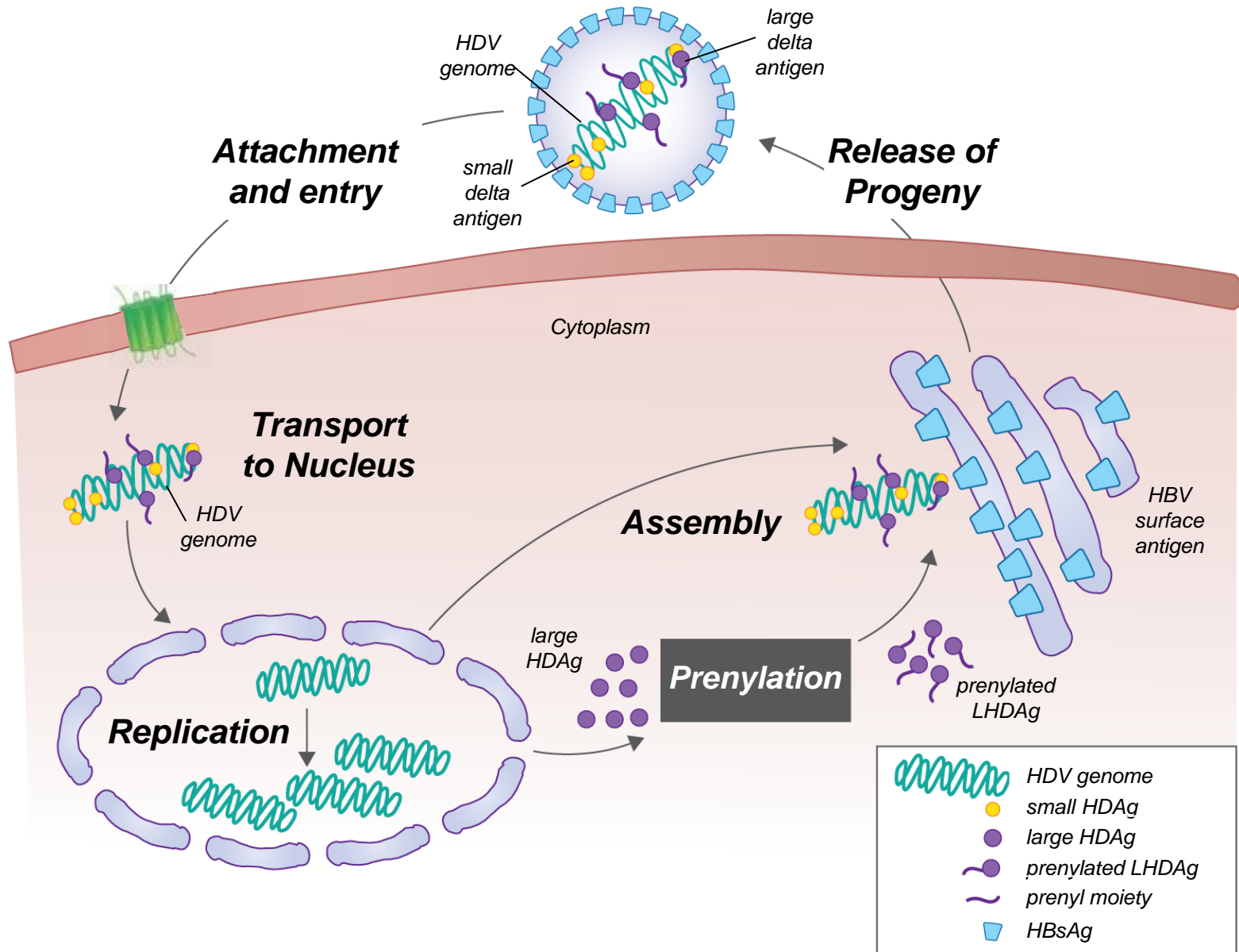


HBV



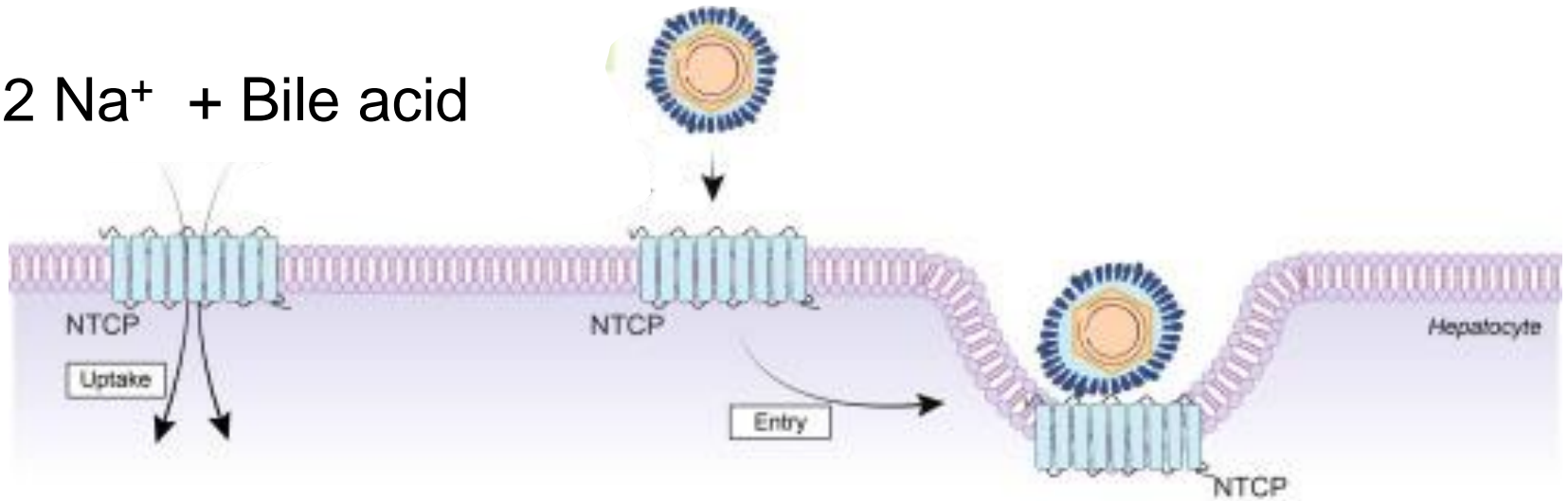
- HDV makes HBV disease worse
- HDV is worst form of human viral hepatitis
- Rapid progression to cirrhosis; HCC; ↓ survival
- ~ 15-20 million world-wide; ~ 100K in U.S.
- No FDA-approved therapy

The HDV Life Cycle



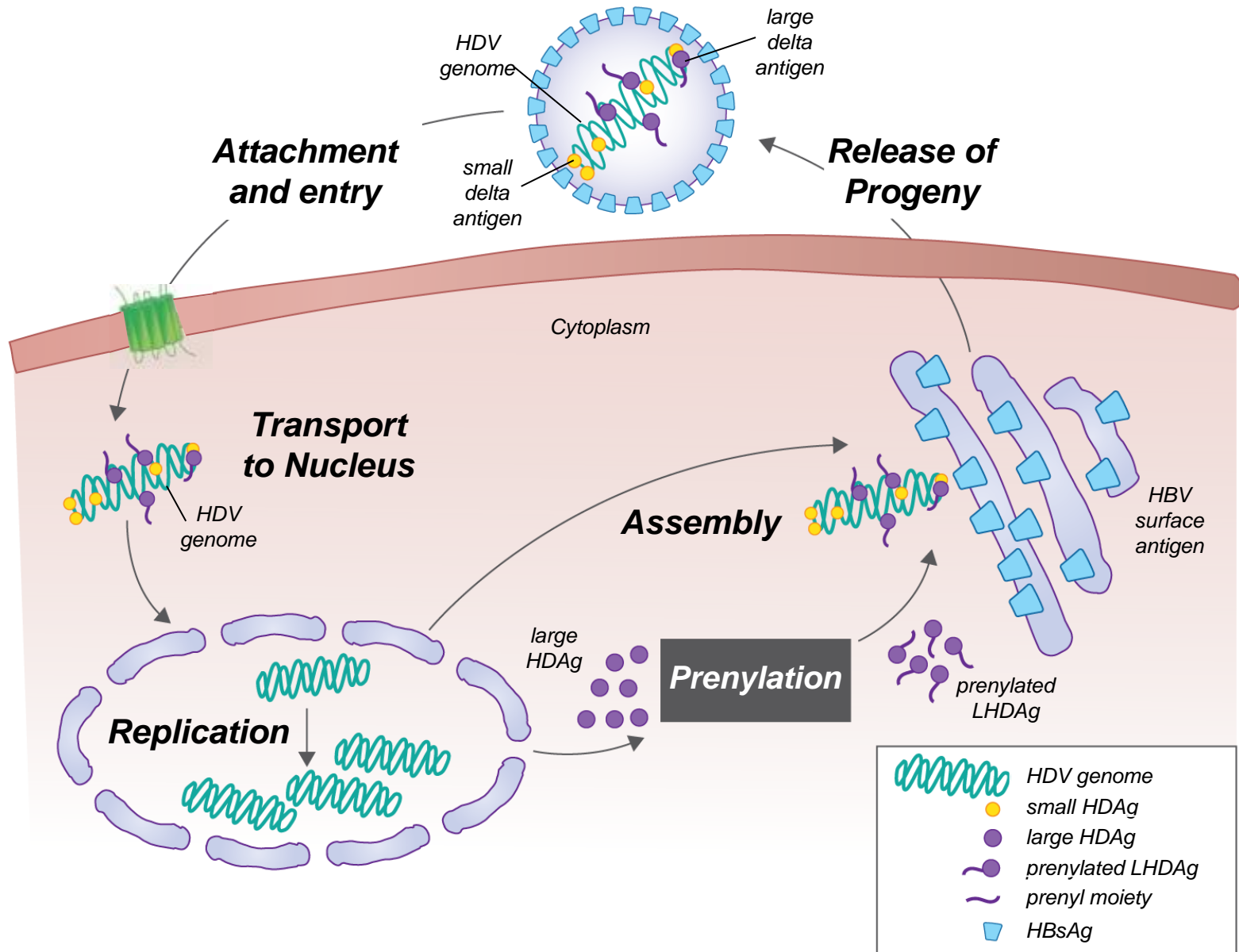
HBV/HDV entry

2 Na⁺ + Bile acid

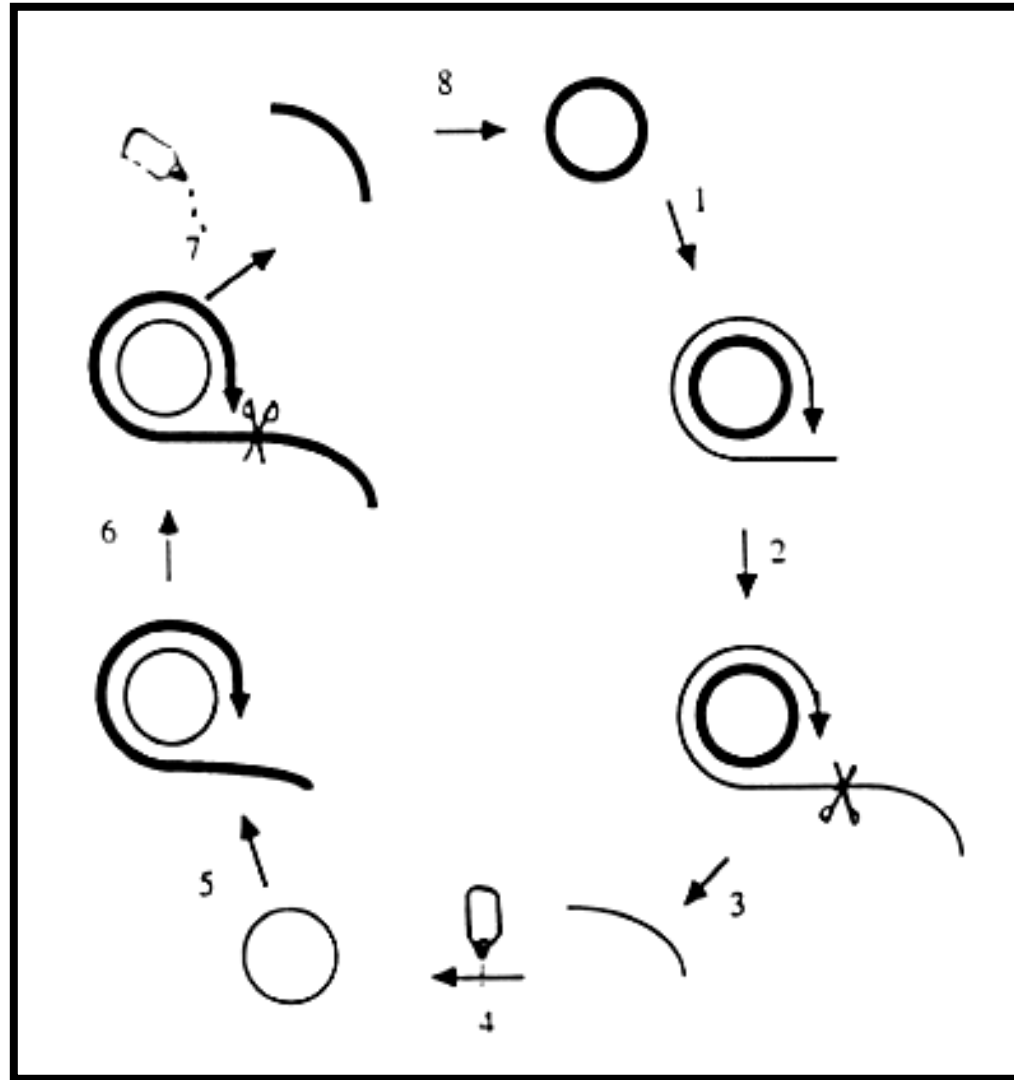


- Na-taurocholate cotransporting polypeptide (NTCP)
 - On surface of hepatocytes
- Receptor for bile acids and HBV/HDV virus entry

The HDV Life Cycle

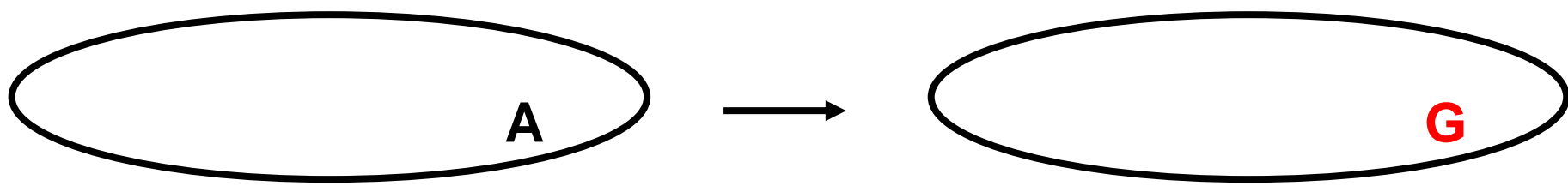


Double rolling circle model of HDV genome replication



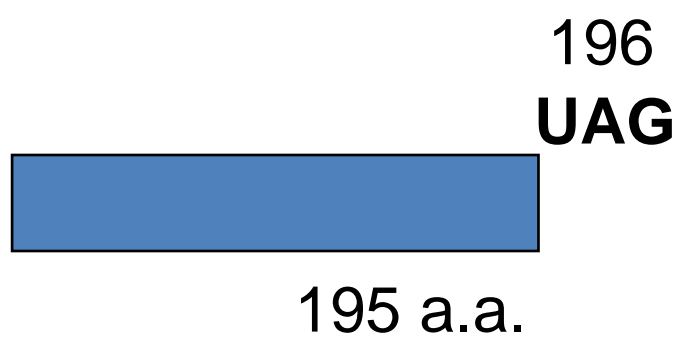
→ Multiple potential host cell targets

RNA editing generates two types of delta antigen

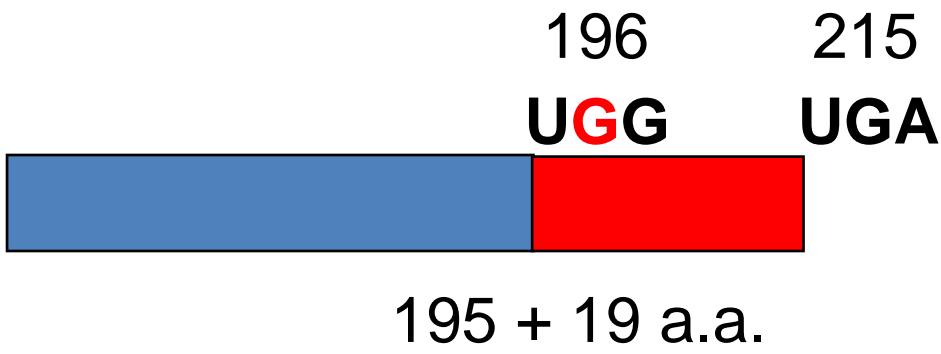


delta
antigen
isoform : small

large



required for replication



inhibits replication

required for packaging
with HBsAg

Prenylation of large delta antigen is required for HDV assembly

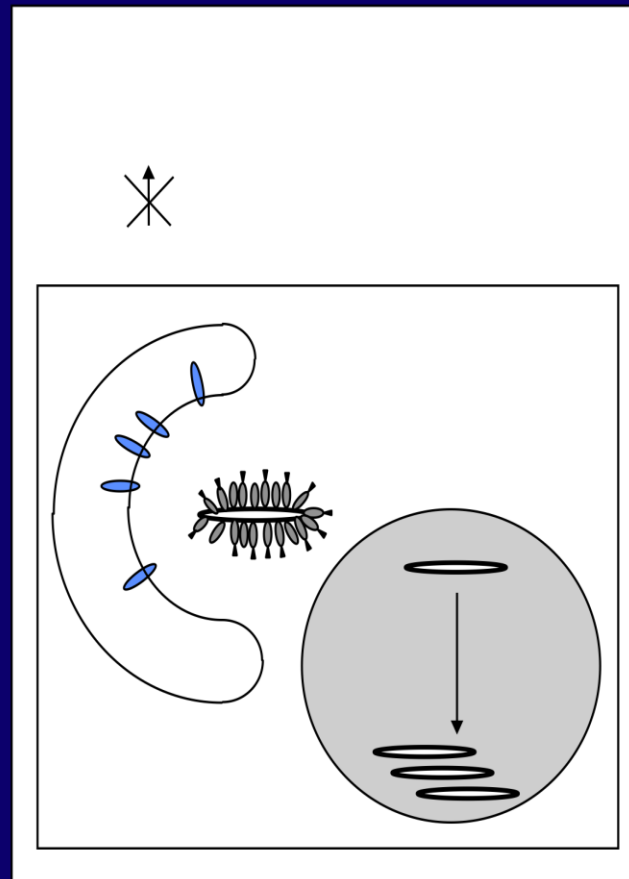
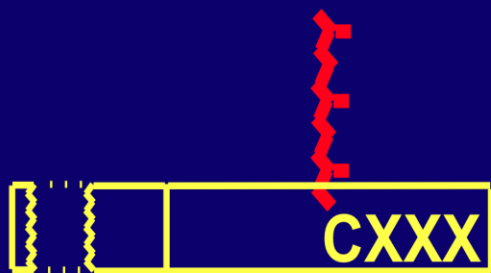
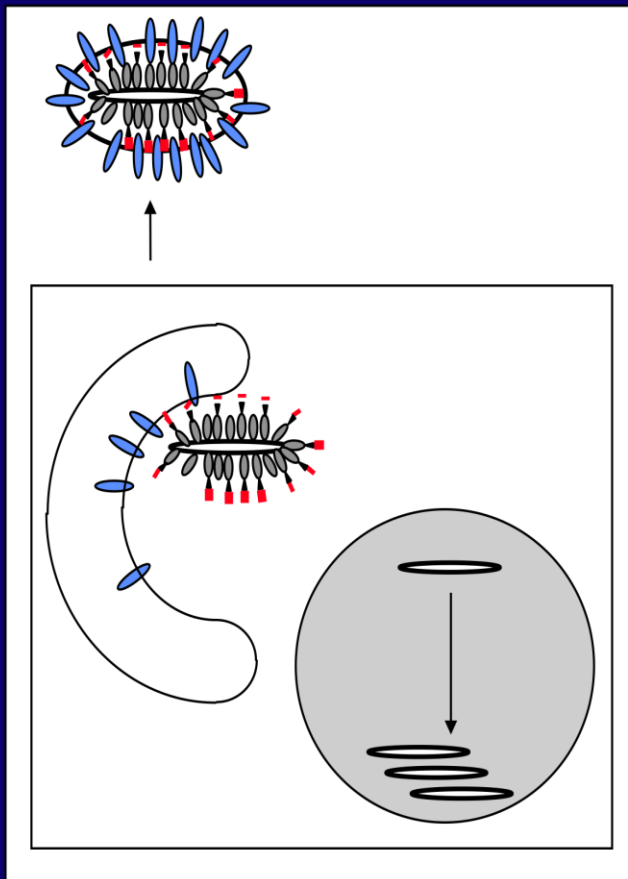


prenylation -- site-specific lipid modification of proteins

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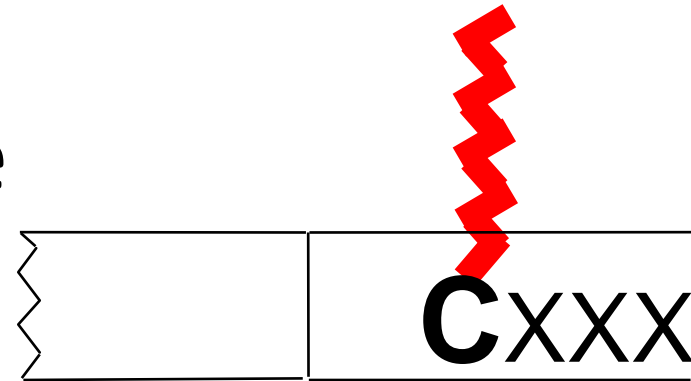
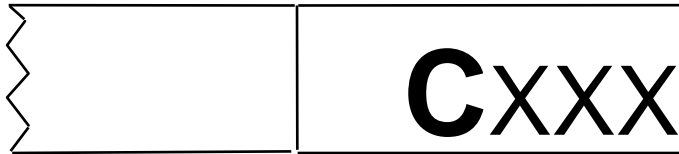
graph LR
    A[mevalonate] --> B[isoprenoids (prenyl lipids)]
    B --> C["-farnesyl (C15)  
-geranylgeranyl (C20)"]

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farnesyl
transferase

large antigen:

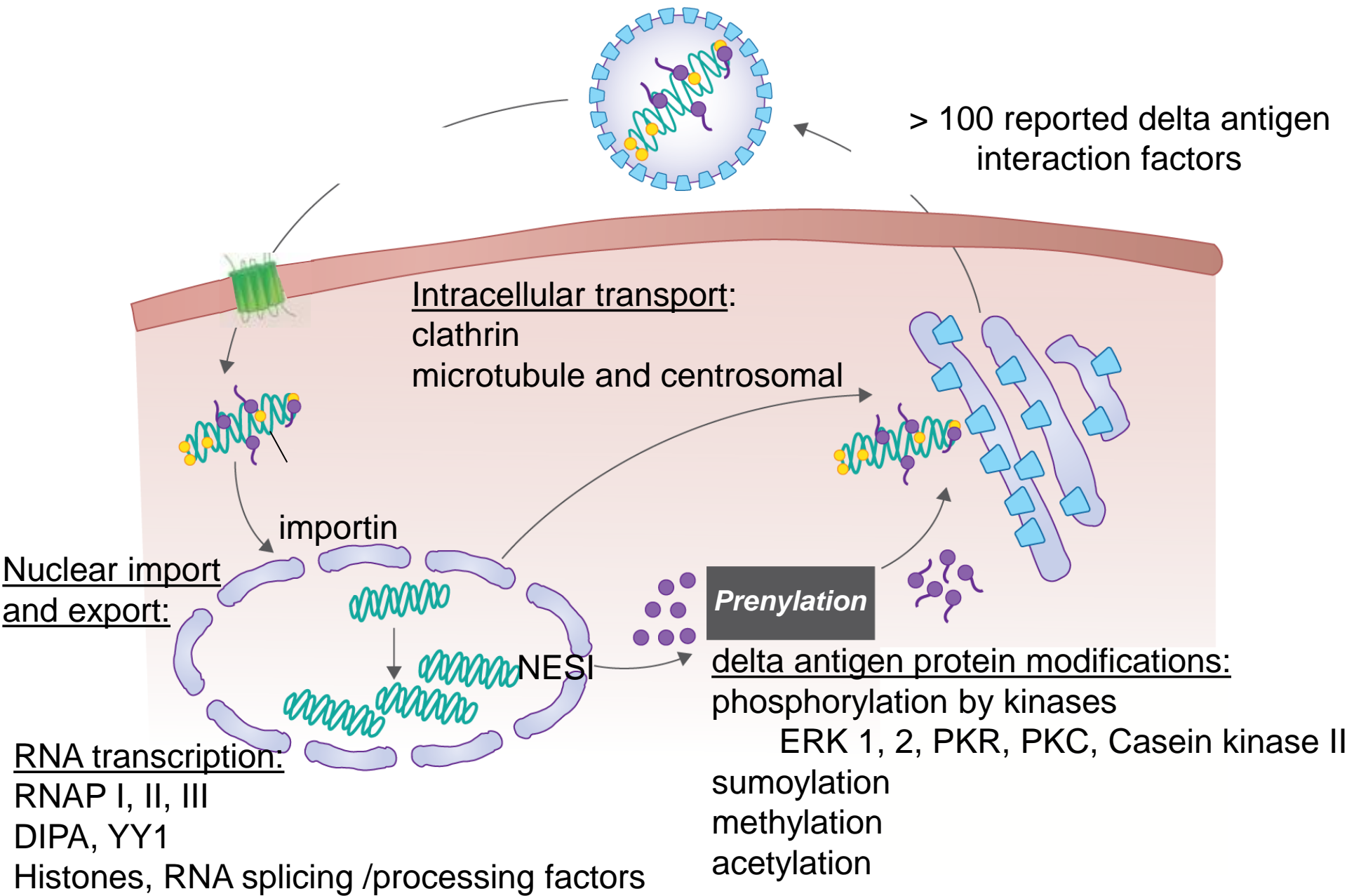


Ser 211 large antigen:
(Cys-->Ser)



Multiple potential preclinical targets

Caveat: require further confirmation of druggability and acceptable therapeutic index

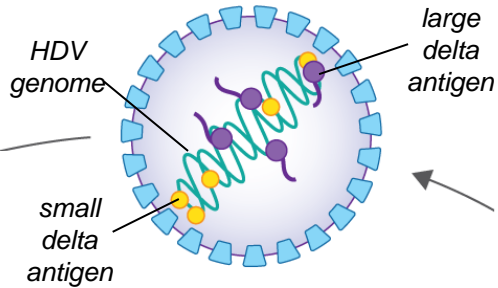


Targets of therapies in advanced clinical development

The HDV Life Cycle

**Entry Inhibitors
(i.e. Myrcludex-b)**

**Attachment
and entry**



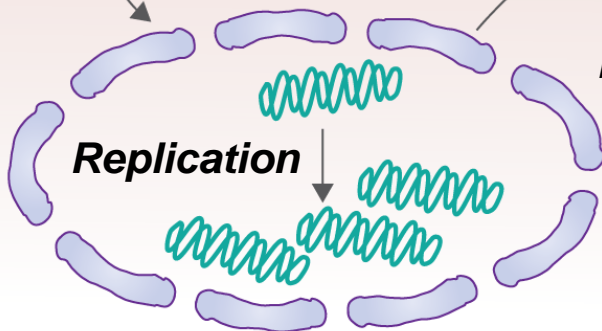
**Release of
Progeny**

Cytoplasm

**Transport
to Nucleus**



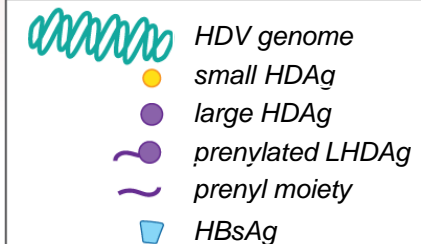
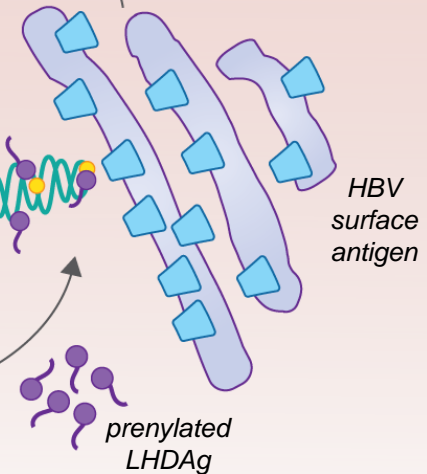
Replication



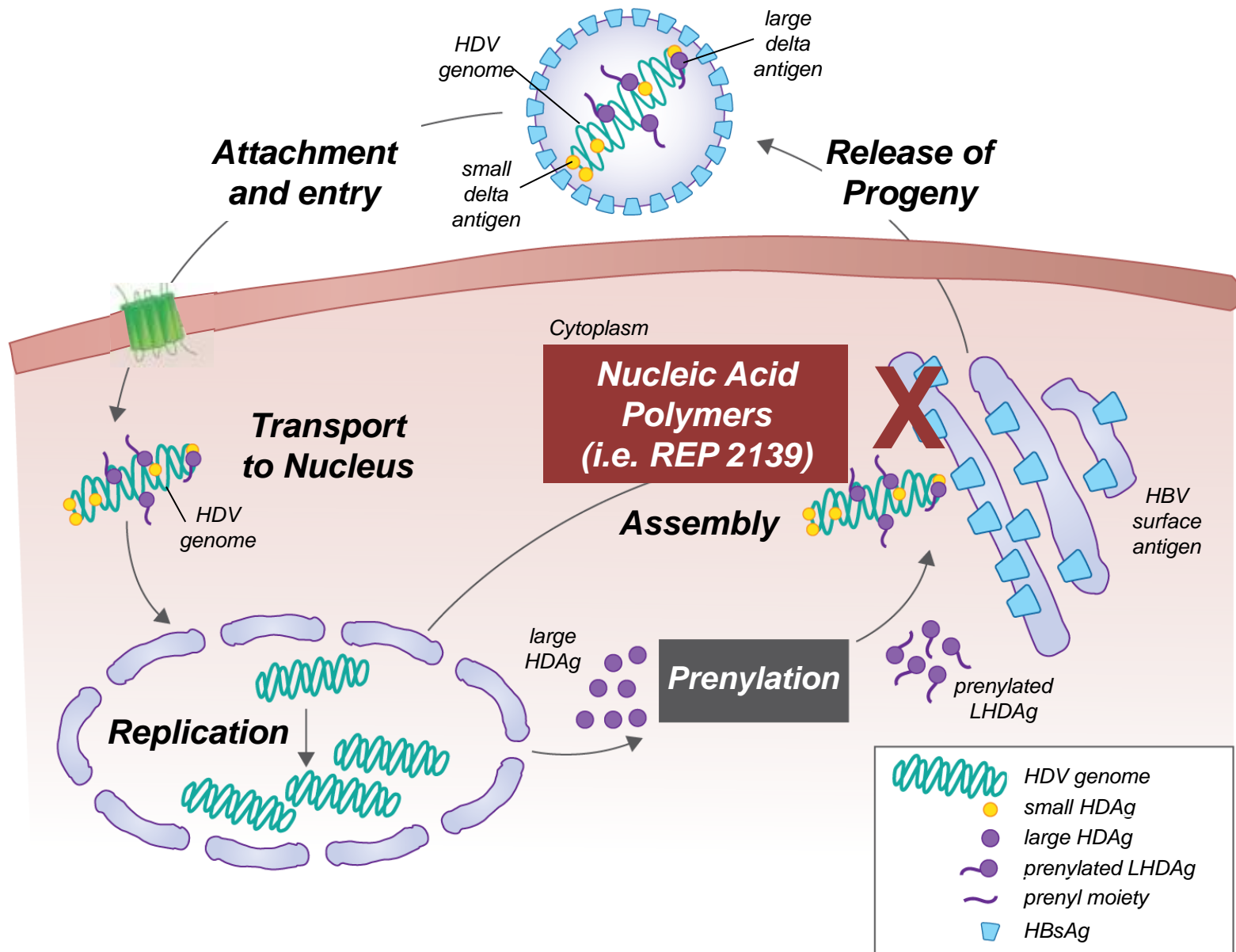
Assembly

large
HDAg

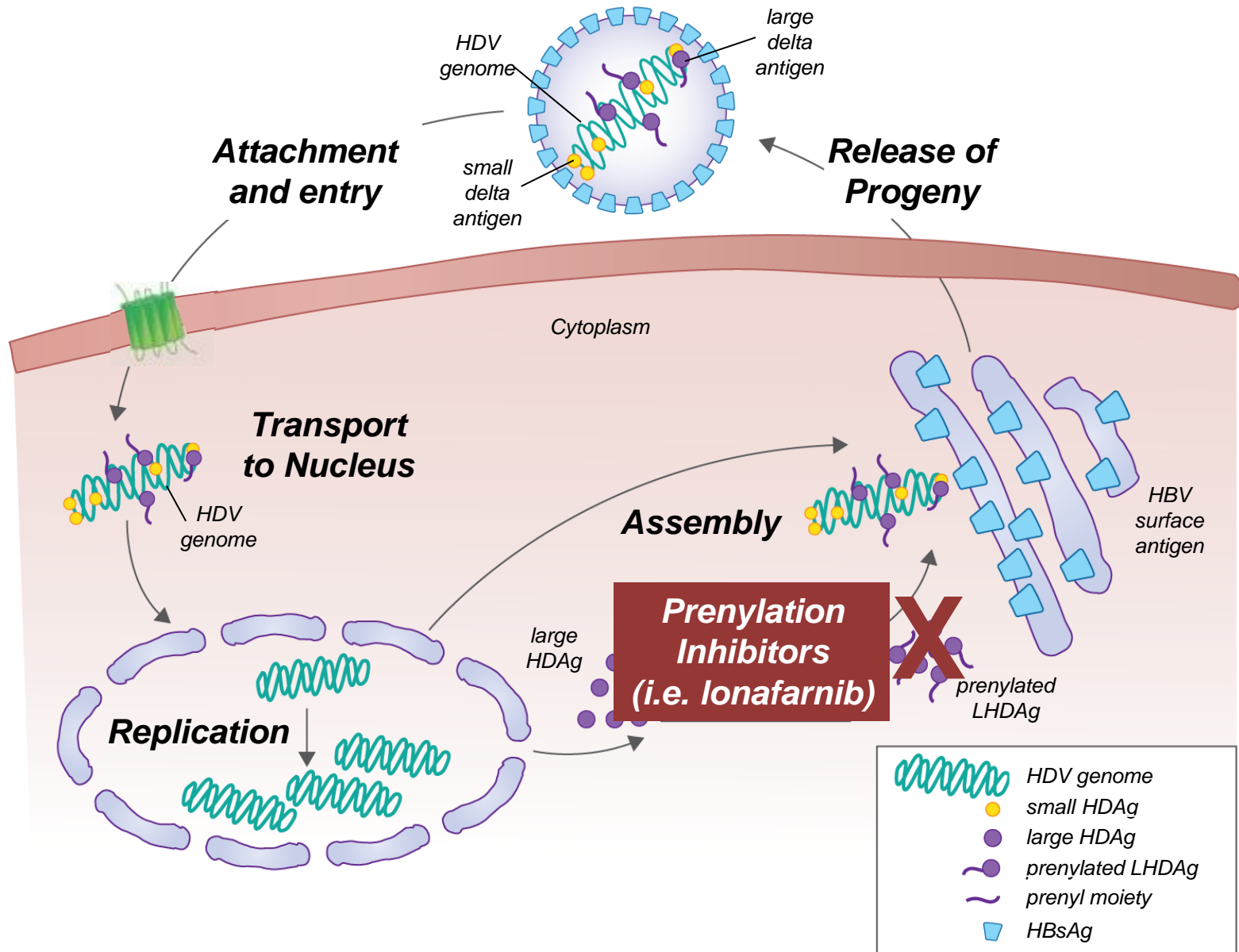
Prenylation



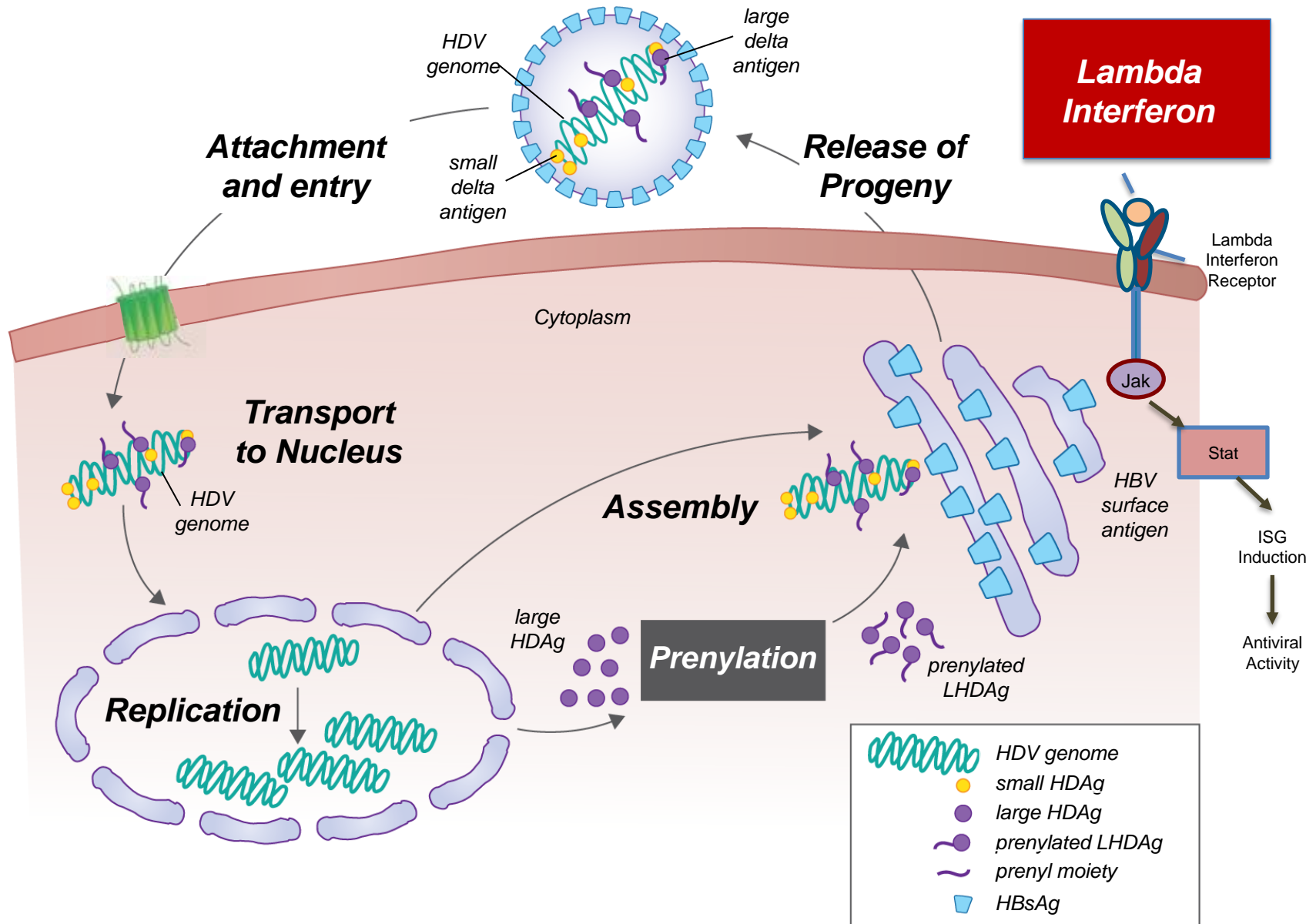
The HDV Life Cycle



The HDV Life Cycle



The HDV Life Cycle



Conclusions

- HDV—found everywhere; % of HBV patients co-infected with HDV varies by country
- HDV--fascinating collection of biology and important cause of human viral hepatitis; most severe form
- Study of HDV life cycle has identified many potential host targets for antiviral intervention; several form the basis for drugs in clinical development (entry, prenylation, HBsAg secretion, IFN lambda signaling)
- Complementary mechanisms of action offer potential for combination therapy

