



Southern African HIV Clinicians Society 3rd Biennial Conference

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Johannesburg

**Our Issues, Our Drugs,
Our Patients**

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HIV life cycle revisited: What's new in basic science?

Theresa Rossouw

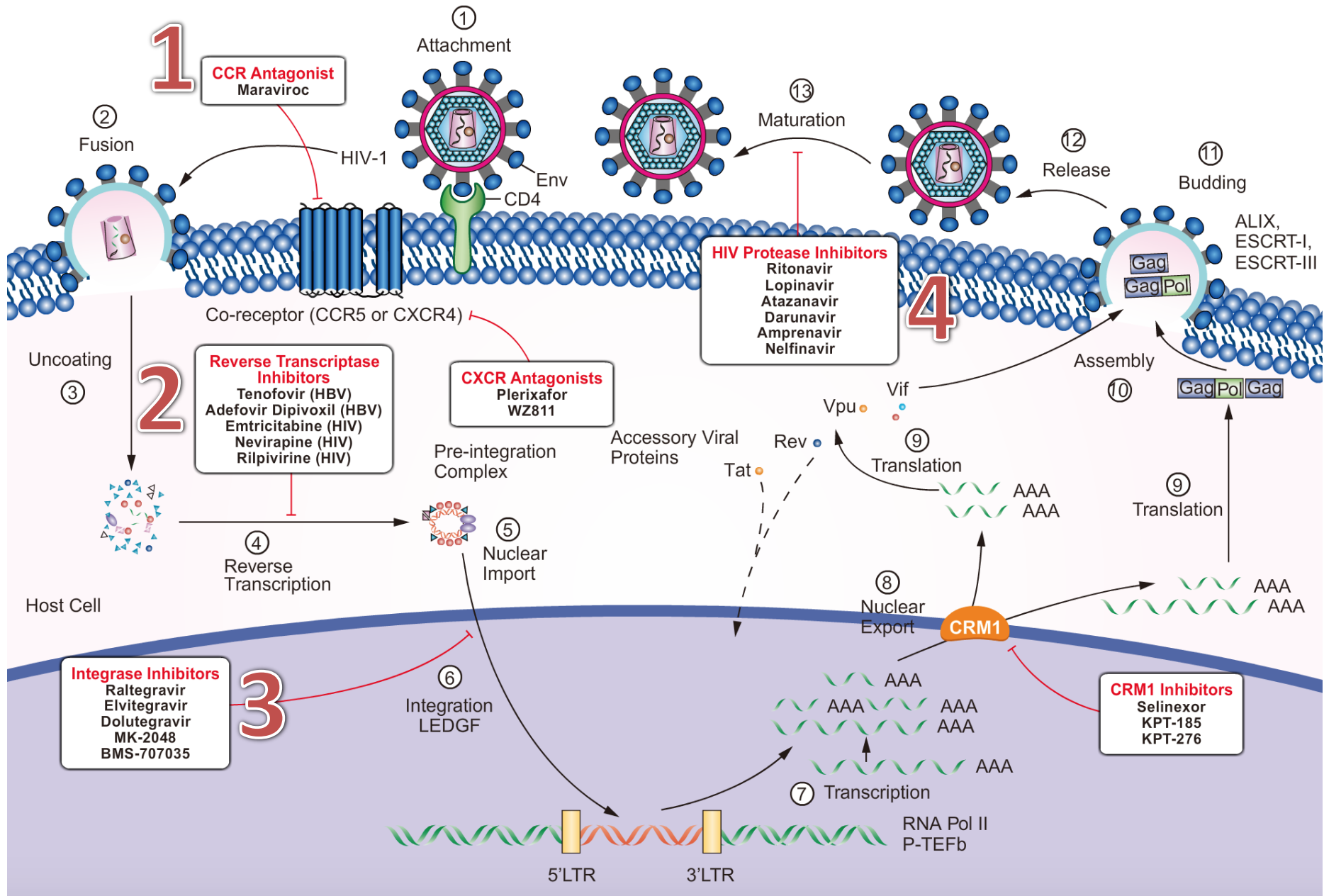


Outline of the Presentation

- Lifecycle overview
- New drugs & therapies
- Cell entry
 - Co-receptor binding
 - Attachment



2016





Keeping it Simple



2016



Need for New & Novel Treatment


- Class resistance
- Transmission of resistant viruses
- Treatment fatigue
- Serious drug-associated pathology



2016



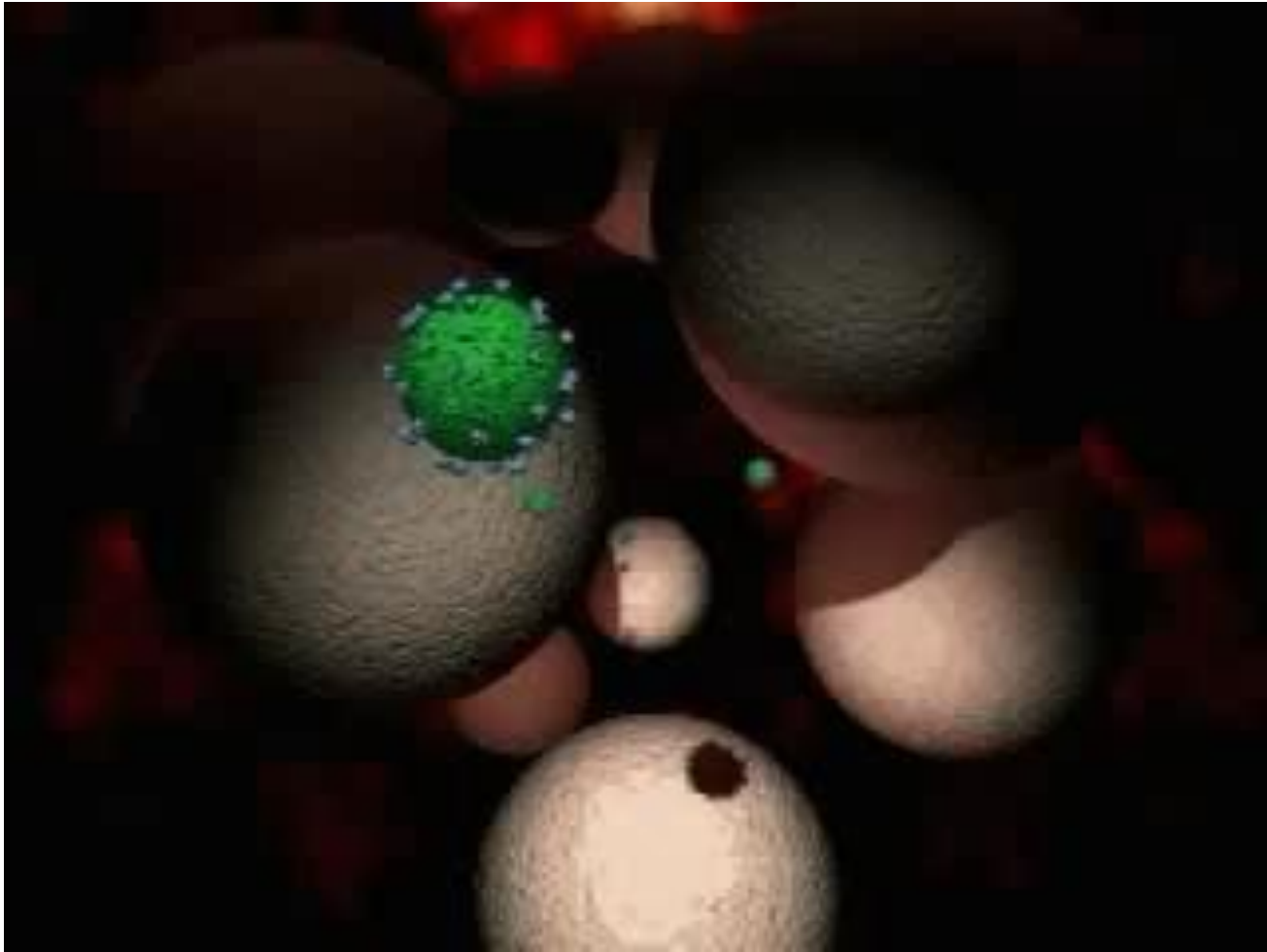
New Options on the Horizon

NRTIs	NNRTIs
<p><u>Tenofovir alafenamide (TAF)</u> <u>MK-8591</u> Apricitabine Elvucitabine Racivir</p> 	<p>Doravirine GSK 2248761 (IDX899) RDEA806 Lersivirine</p>
PIs	INSTIs
<p>CTP-518 GS-8374 PPL-100</p>	<p>Elvitegravir Dolutegravir <u>Cabotegravir</u> GSK-572</p>



Novel Treatment Options

- Maturation inhibitor
 - BMS-955176
 - Vivecon (MP-9055)
- New target: Rev-mediated viral RNA biogenesis
 - ABX464
- Monoclonal antibodies
 - Broadly neutralising antibody VRC01
 - Anti-PD-1 (pembrolizumab)
 - CD4 - TNX-355, TBM-360
- eCD4-Ig
- TLR7 agonist
 - GS9620 – reversal of latency
- Genetic therapy & stem cell research



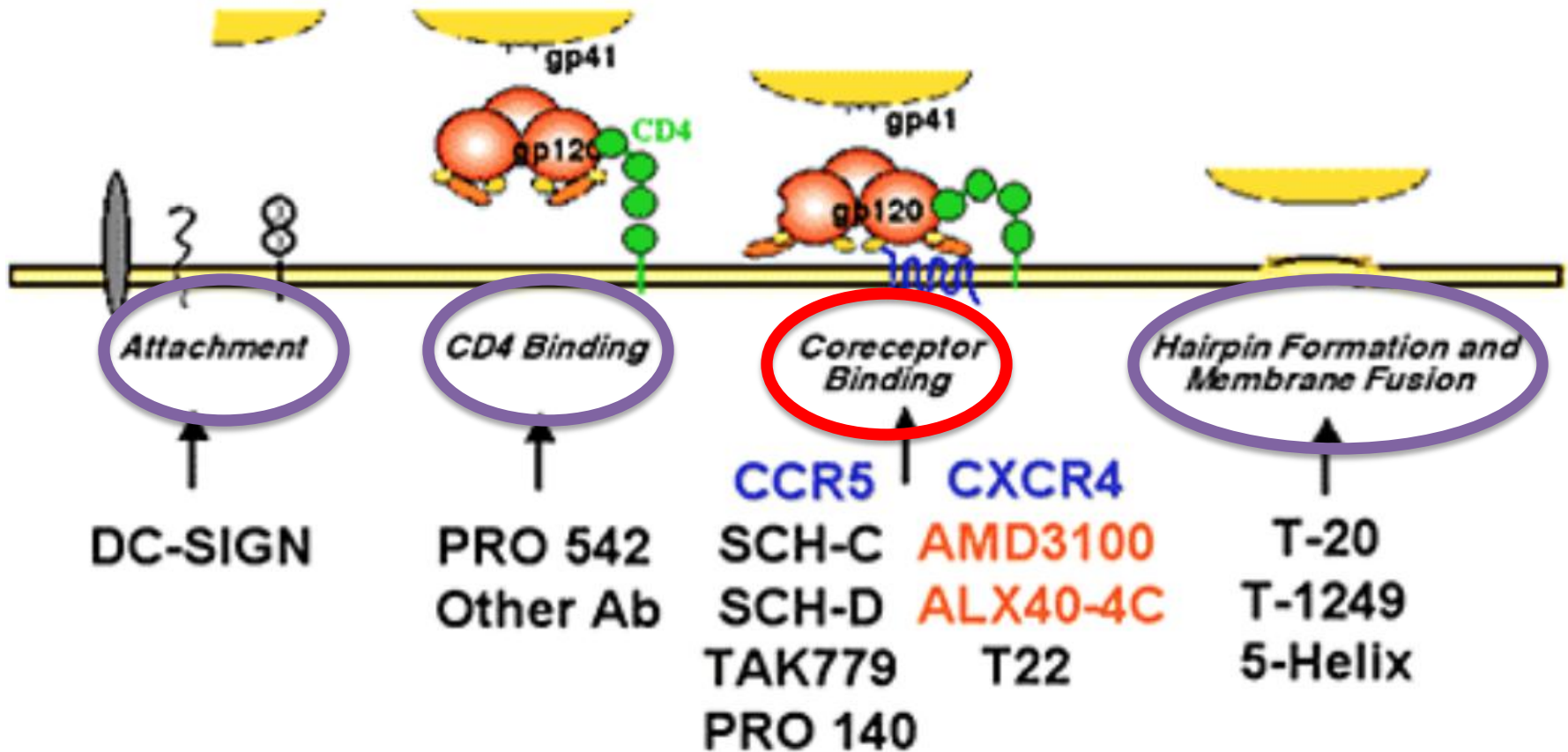
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Entry Inhibition

- Act outside the cell
- No concerns about:
 - Intracellular drug penetration
 - Interactions with drugs metabolized by cytochrome P450
 - PIs and NNRTIs
 - Disruptions of lipid homeostasis

Entry Inhibition





Co-receptors

- Most infections result from virus strains that use CCR5 in addition to CD4 to infect cells
 - R5 virus strains
 - Predominate in first few years
- Mutations may accumulate in Env that enable it to use CXCR4
 - X4 or R5X4 strains
 - Accelerated disease progression
 - In part because CXCR4 is expressed on a much greater fraction of CD41 T cells than CCR5



Treatment of HIV and acute myeloid leukemia by allogeneic CCR5-d32 blood stem cell transplantation

Guido Kobbe¹, Rolf Kaiser², Elena Knops², Nadine Lübke³, Gabor Dunay⁴, Johannes Fischer⁵, Falk Hüttig⁶, Rainer Haas¹, Dieter Häussinger⁶, Björn Jensen⁶

1 Department of Hematology, Oncology and Clinical Immunology, University of Düsseldorf, Germany; 2 Institute of Virology, University of Cologne, Germany; 3 Institute for Virology, University of Düsseldorf, Germany; 4 Heinrich Pette Institute, Leibniz Institute for Experimental Virology, Hamburg, Germany; 5 Institute of Transplantation Diagnostics and Cell Therapeutics, University of Düsseldorf, Germany; 6 Department of Gastroenterology, Hepatology and Infectious Diseases, University of Düsseldorf, Germany





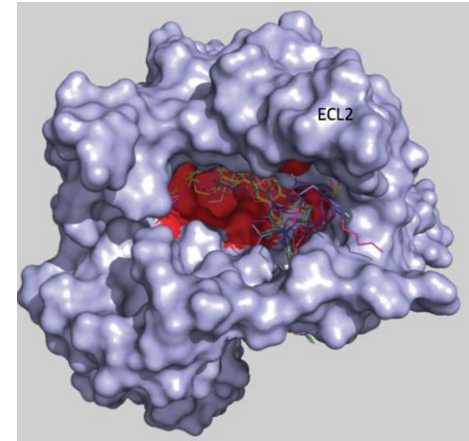
Flurry of New CCR5 Antagonists

First anti-HIV agents that target host proteins rather than viral enzymes or proteins

CCR5 inhibitors

TAK-652 (TBR-652)	Takeda/Tobira	Phase II	HIV	A potent, orally bioavailable CCR5 antagonist
Aplaviroc	Ono	Terminated (Phase II/III)	HIV	Aplaviroc's development was stopped because of hepatotoxicity
<u>Maraviroc</u>	Pfizer	Approved by US FDA	HIV	The first FDA-approved CCR5 antagonist
PF-232798	Pfizer	Phase II	HIV	A second-generation Pfizer oral CCR5 antagonist
Vicriviroc	Schering- Plough/Merck	Terminated (Phase III)	HIV	Vicriviroc did not meet the primary efficacy endpoint
INCB9471	Incyte	Phase II	HIV	A new class of oral CCR5 antagonist

+ CCR5/CCR2 Inhibitor



- Cenicriviroc (formerly TBR-652)
- CCR2 receptor binds to monocyte chemo-attractant protein 1 (MCP-1)
 - Promotes migration of monocytes
 - Role in inflammation
 - Implicated in a range of conditions including liver fibrosis, metabolic syndrome and cardiovascular disease.
- Phase II
 - Lower sCD14
 - High sCD14 independent predictor of all-cause death in SMART
- High drop-out rate because of a complicated dosing



Resistance

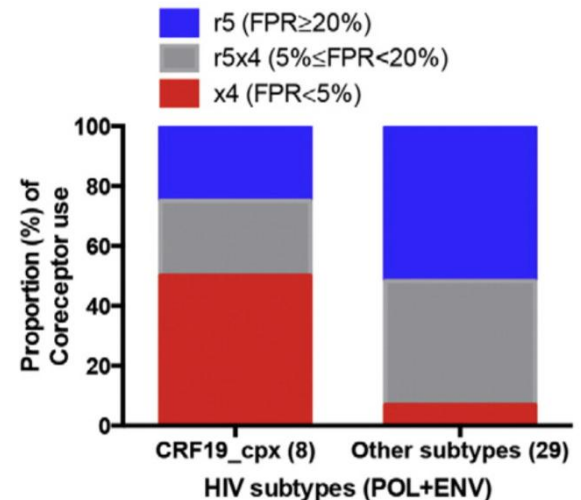
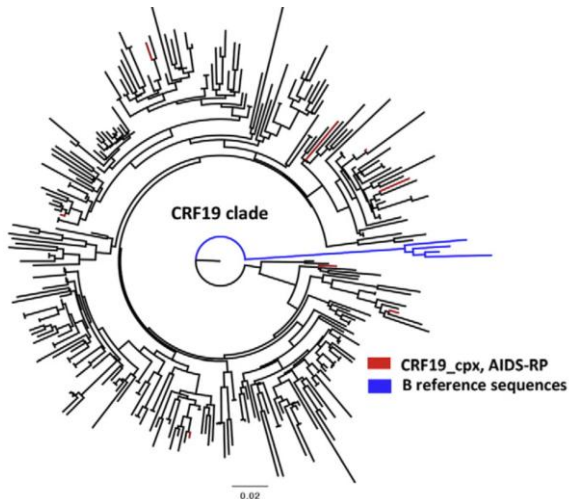
- Two mechanisms
 - Changing the way it uses co-receptors
 - Use the same co-receptor but in a drug-bound form
 - Many mutations in gp120 region of HIV-1 Env, especially in the V2 and V3 regions
 - Switching co-receptor usage
 - CCR5 → CXCR4



Concern with Blocking CCR5

Original Article

CRF19_cpx is an Evolutionary fit HIV-1 Variant Strongly Associated With Rapid Progression to AIDS in Cuba





Concerns with Blocking CCR5

- Current consensus: CCR5 & CXCR4 are major co-receptors
- Additional chemokine receptors have been reported to act as alternative co-receptors for CD4 when they are over-expressed
 - CCR2b, CCR3, CCR8, CCR9, CXCR6, CXCR1



Safety Concerns

- Normal function of CCR5 & CXCR4 not fully understood
- Might disrupt normal immune function
- CCR5 $\delta 32$ mutation
 - No serious or life-threatening immunological impairment
 - But some degree of immune dysfunction
 - Lower risk of organ rejection after transplantation
 - Lower likelihood of clearing hepatitis C virus
 - Higher risk of symptomatic West Nile virus infection
- Genetically engineered CCR5-deficient mice have impaired immune responses to certain OIs



Interest in Blocking CXCR4

- Interaction between CXCR4 and its ligand SDF-1 is involved in various disease conditions
 - cancer cell metastasis
 - leukemia cell proliferation
 - rheumatoid arthritis
 - pulmonary fibrosis
 - CXCR4 is expressed in >23 human cancers – breast, ovarian, hepatocellular, hematological, lung, brain, prostate
- CXCR4 inhibitors have potential as novel therapeutics for the treatment of these diseases as well as HIV infection



CXCR4 Antagonists

Compound	Company	Stage of development	Disease	Note
<i>CXCR4 inhibitors</i>				
ALX40-4C	NPS Allelix	Terminated (Phase I/II)	HIV	No apparent effect was observed on viral load No effect
AMD3100	AnorMED	Terminated (Phase I/II)	HIV	Little effect was observed on viral load Cardiotoxicity
<u>AMD3100 (plerixafor)</u>	Genzyme	Approved by US FDA	Stem cell mobilizer	Use in combination with G-CSF
AMD070	Genzyme	Suspended (Phase I/II)	HIV	A derivative of AMD3100 that can be orally administered. Liver histology changes were observed in long-term preclinical toxicity experiments. Liver toxicity
T140	Kyoto University	Preclinical	HIV, cancer metastasis, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis	A downsized analog of T22 peptide that specifically inhibits CXCR4
KRH-3955	Kureha	Preclinical	HIV, cancer metastasis	A highly potent, orally bioavailable CXCR4 antagonist

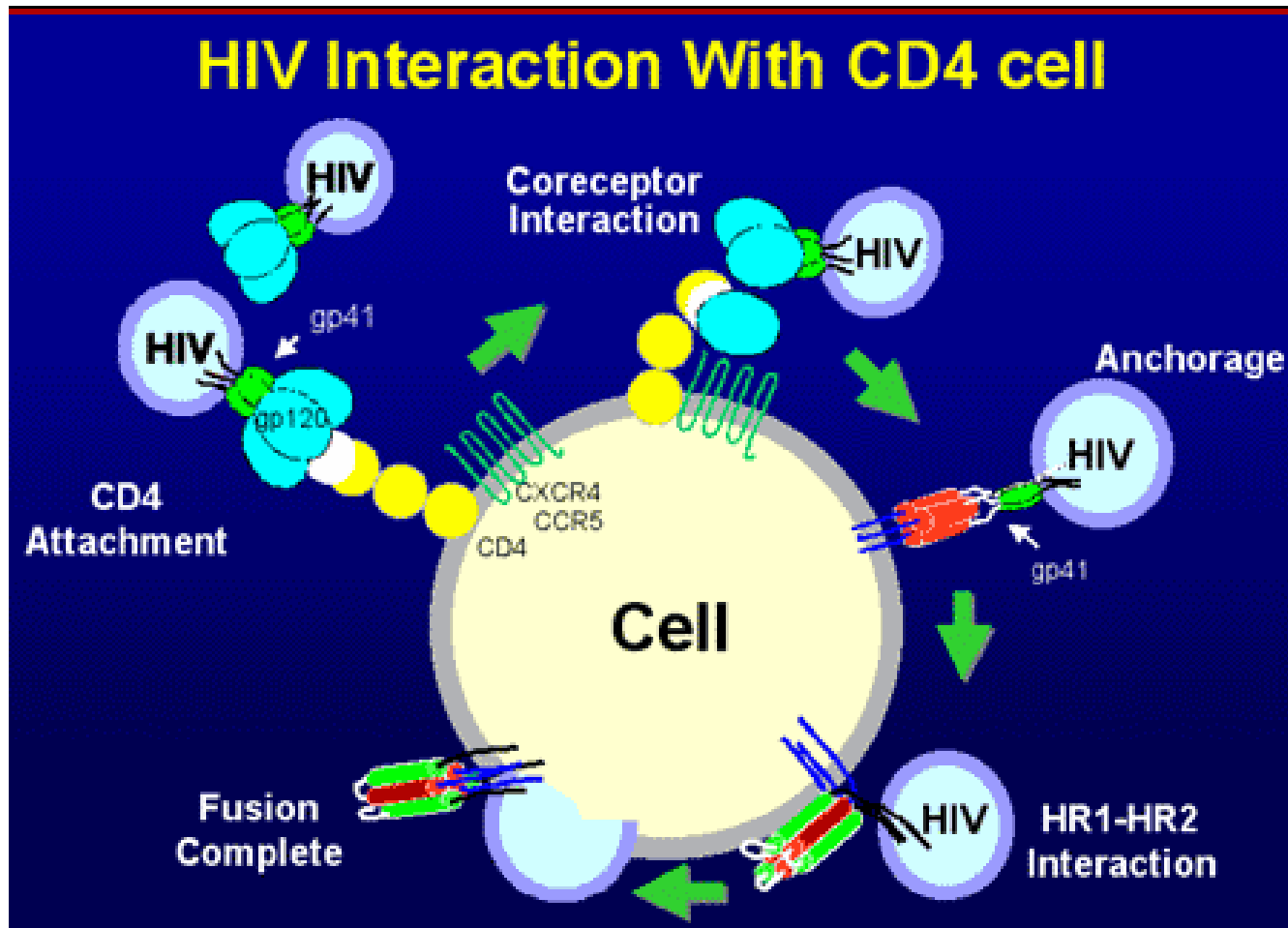


Safety Concerns

- Even less is known blocking CXCR4
- CXCR4 is expressed in a wide variety of normal tissues
 - lymphoid tissues, thymus, brain, spleen, stomach & small intestine
- Mice lacking CXCR4 have abnormal hematopoiesis, cardiogenesis & vascularization
- SDF-1/CXCR4 interaction is critical for:
 - retention of hematopoietic stem cells in BM
 - foetal hematopoiesis

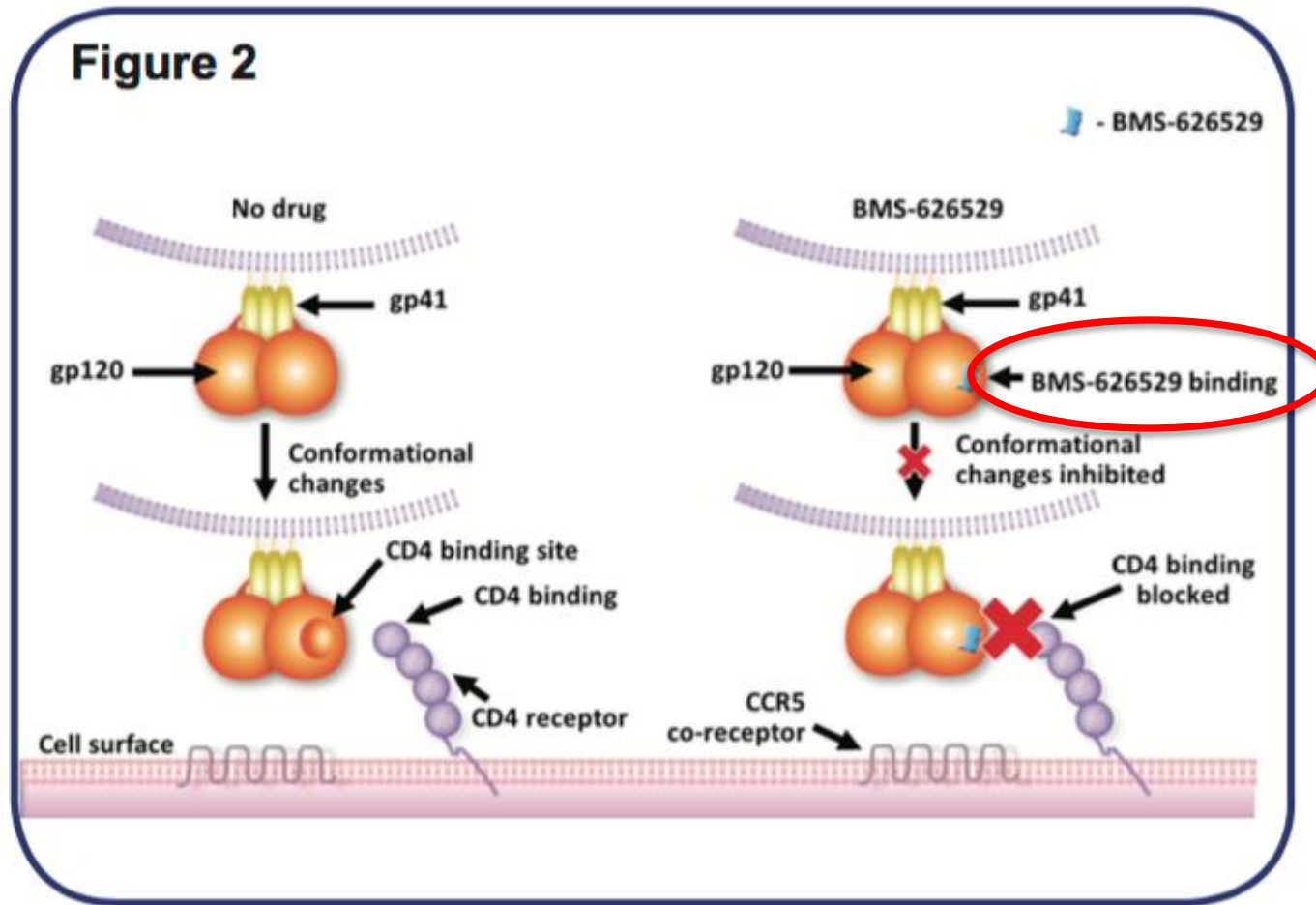
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New Strategies



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CD4 Attachment Inhibitor – BMS-663068 (fostemsavir)





Combnectin (BMS-986197)

- Novel recombinant biologic molecule
- 3 independent & synergistic modes of blocking HIV entry
- Potential as single long-acting regimen for HIV-1 as a self-administered s/c weekly injection
- Adnectins are small proteins
 - Derived from human fibronectin protein
 - Modifiable binding loops resembling certain antibody regions



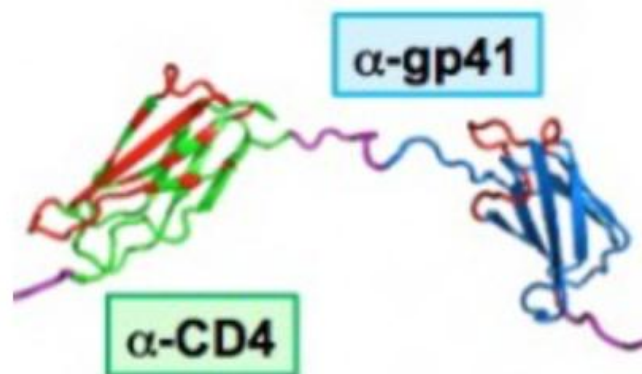


Combinectin

1. Anti-CD4 adnectin: allows binding to the receptor, but prevents conformational changes needed for binding to co-receptors
2. Anti-gp41 adnectin: attacks the N17 sequence of the HIV gp41 envelope protein subunit
3. Alpha-helical peptide fusion inhibitor: works similarly to enfuvirtide

Human serum albumin (HSA) molecule:
optimize in vivo PK

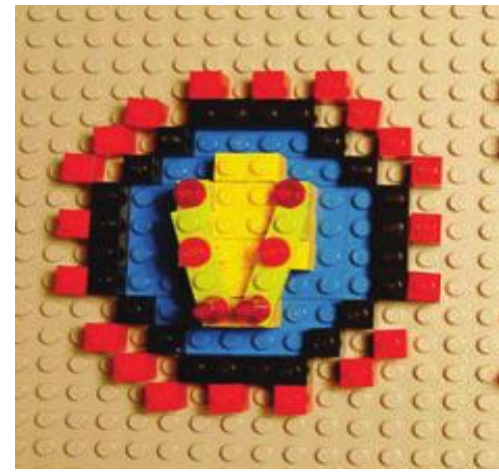
Early laboratory and animal studies



Part of combinectin BMS-986197 (from
Krystal et al, CROI 2016, abstract 97)



Conclusion



- New options on the horizon
 - Less toxic
 - Less frequent dosing
 - Possibly even self-administered injections
- More options for patients with drug-resistant virus



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Thank You



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