



Clinical update, antiviral effect and mode of action of capsid assembly modulators

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**MAKE
HEPATITIS
HISTORY**

Janssen in Hepatitis B

New Directions Towards a Functional Cure

- Hepatitis B is a major global health problem: an estimated 292 million people are living with chronic HBV infection¹
- Current HBV treatments do not adequately fulfil the requirements for either a HBV functional or complete cure; consequently, infection remains for life, increasing the risk of liver disease
- Janssen’s vision and ongoing efforts are to identify and advance additional direct-acting antivirals and immune-based agents in a pursuit of transforming current treatments by offering a novel, finite, functional cure for HBV
- Janssen has hepatitis B direct-acting antivirals and immune modulators at various stages of early clinical development including the two capsid assembly modulators (CAMs) JNJ-56136379 (JNJ-6379) and the more potent JNJ-64530440 (JNJ-0440)

Compound	Stage of development			
	Preclinical	Phase 1	Phase 2a	Phase 2b
JNJ-6379 ²	→			
JNJ-0440 ³	→			

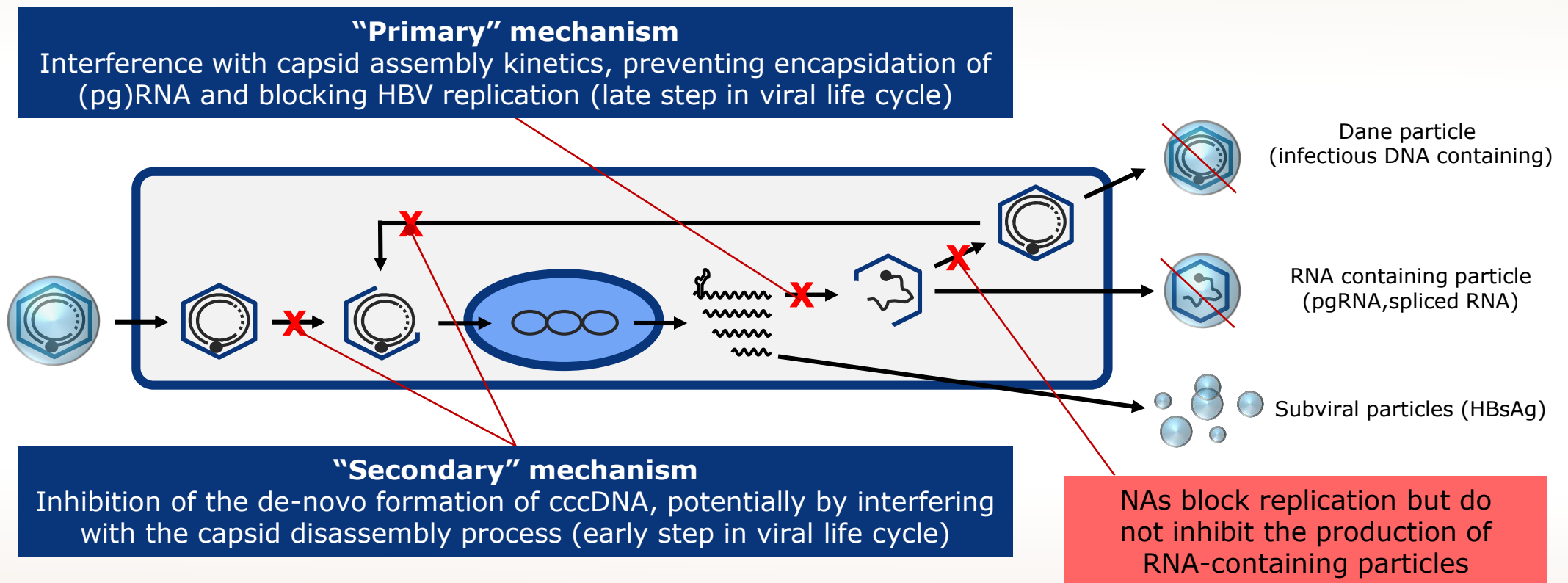
¹ The Polaris Observatory Collaborators. Lancet Gastroenterol Hepatol. 2018;3:383-403

² ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT02662712 and NCT03361956

³ ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT03439488

CAMs with a dual mechanism of action

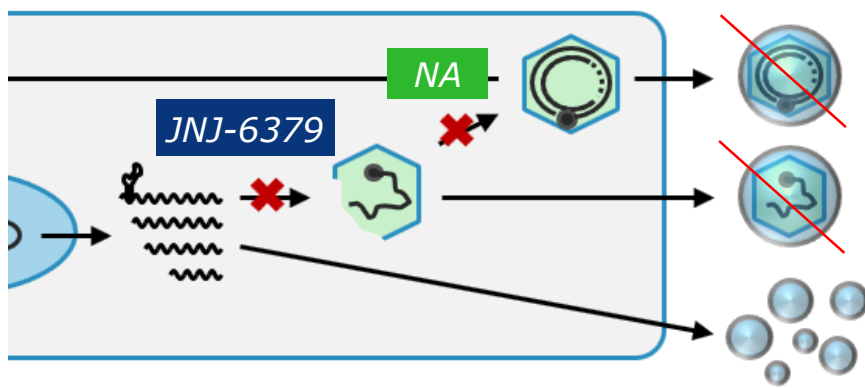
JNJ-6379 and JNJ-0440 bind to HBV core protein and disrupt early and late-stage processes in the HBV life cycle.



Triggering of the secondary mechanism occurs at a much higher concentration than for the primary mechanism.

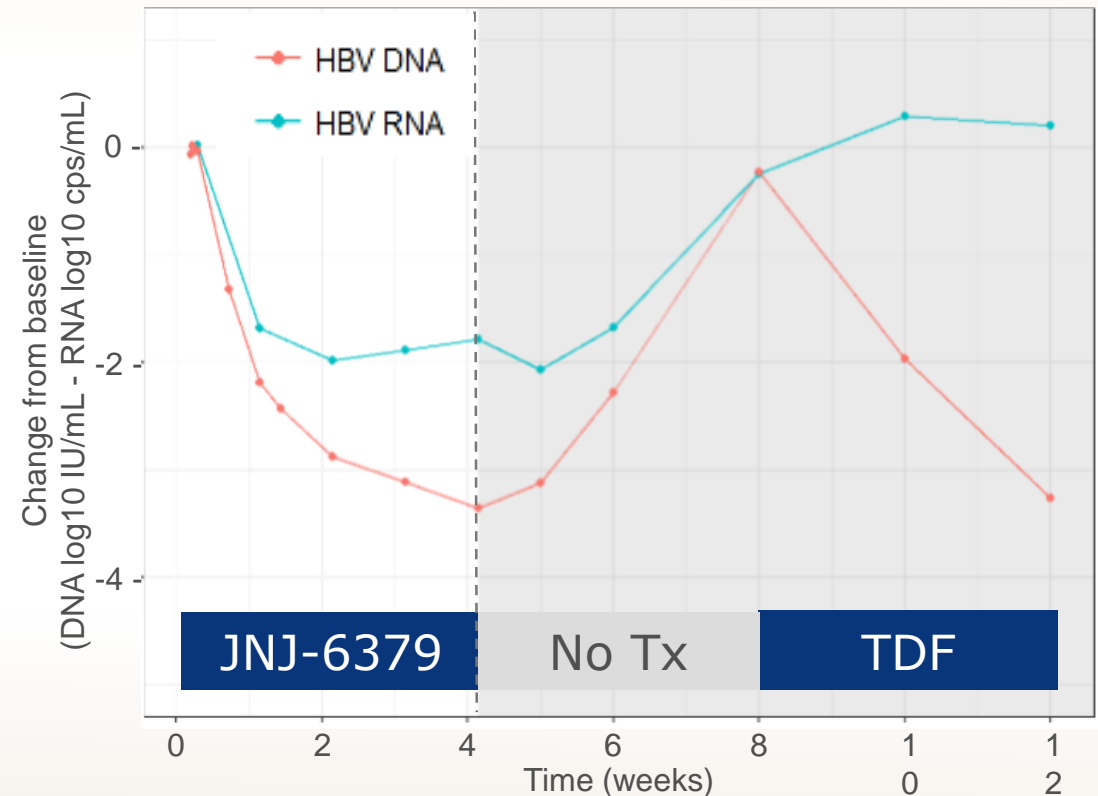
JNJ-6379 inhibits production of HBV DNA and RNA containing particles

“Primary” mechanism - late step in viral life cycle



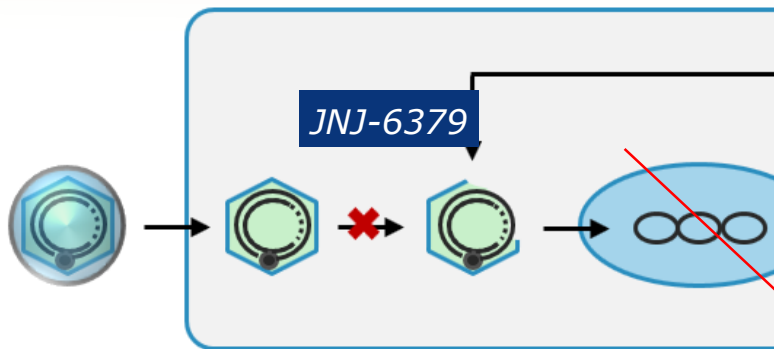
Nucleos(t)ides analogs do not inhibit the production of RNA containing particles

JNJ-6379 Phase 1b data



JNJ-6379 inhibits cccDNA formation in HBV-infected PHH

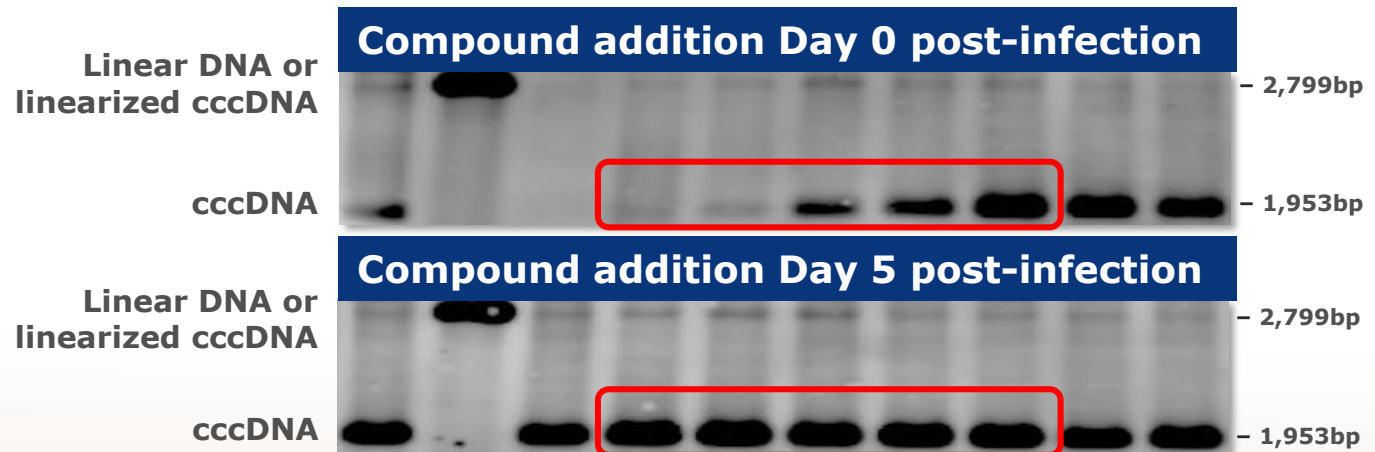
“Secondary” mechanism - early step in viral life cycle



Dose-dependent inhibition of cccDNA formation in presence of JNJ-6379 when added together with viral inoculum

No inhibition of cccDNA formation observed with nucleos(t)ide analogs

	DMSO	DMSO	preS1 peptide	JNJ-6379					TDF	ETV
Concentration (μM)	-	-	0.5	10	5	2.5	1.25	0.63	5	5
EcoRI digestion	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

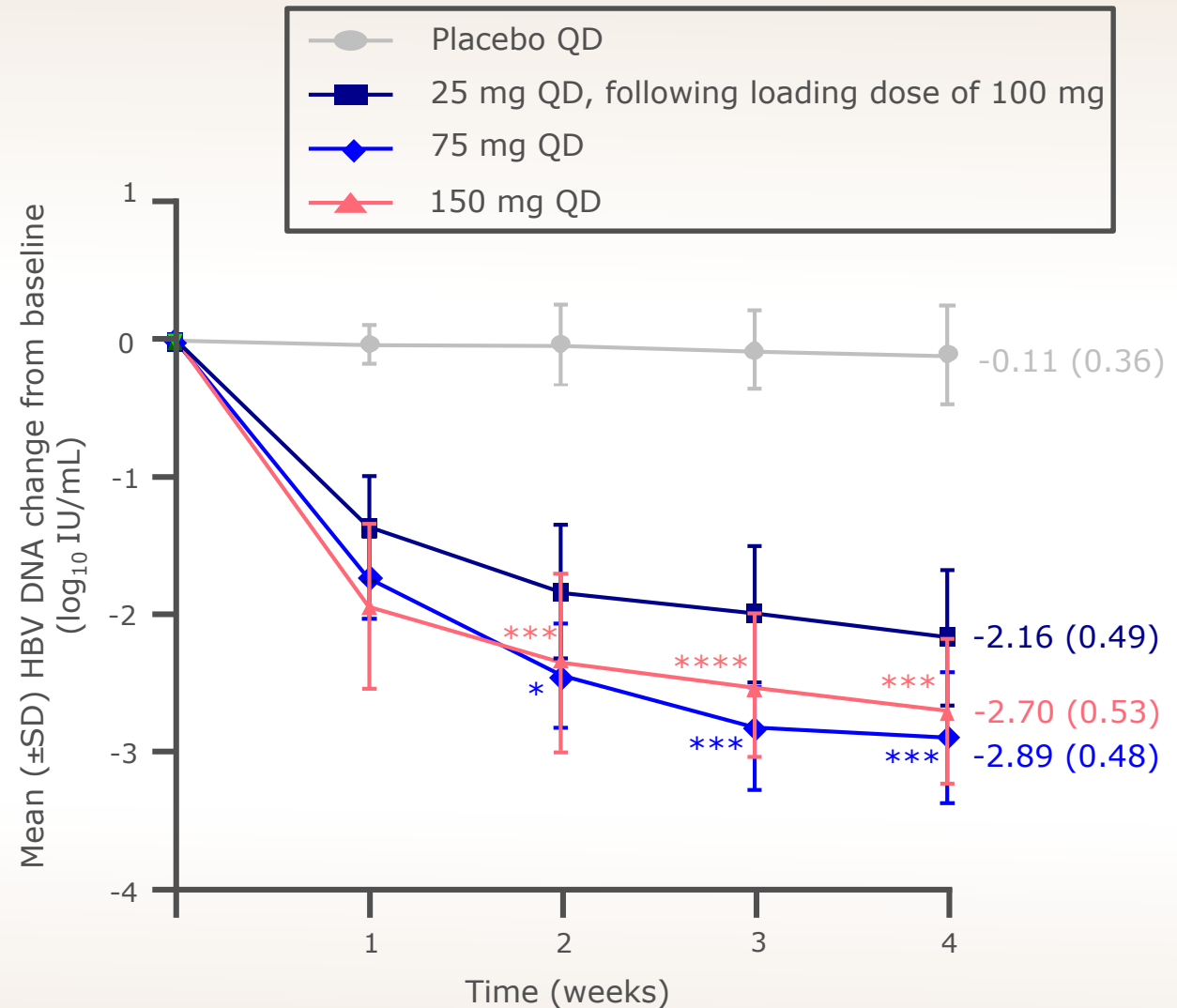


Mean HBV DNA change from baseline

HBV DNA

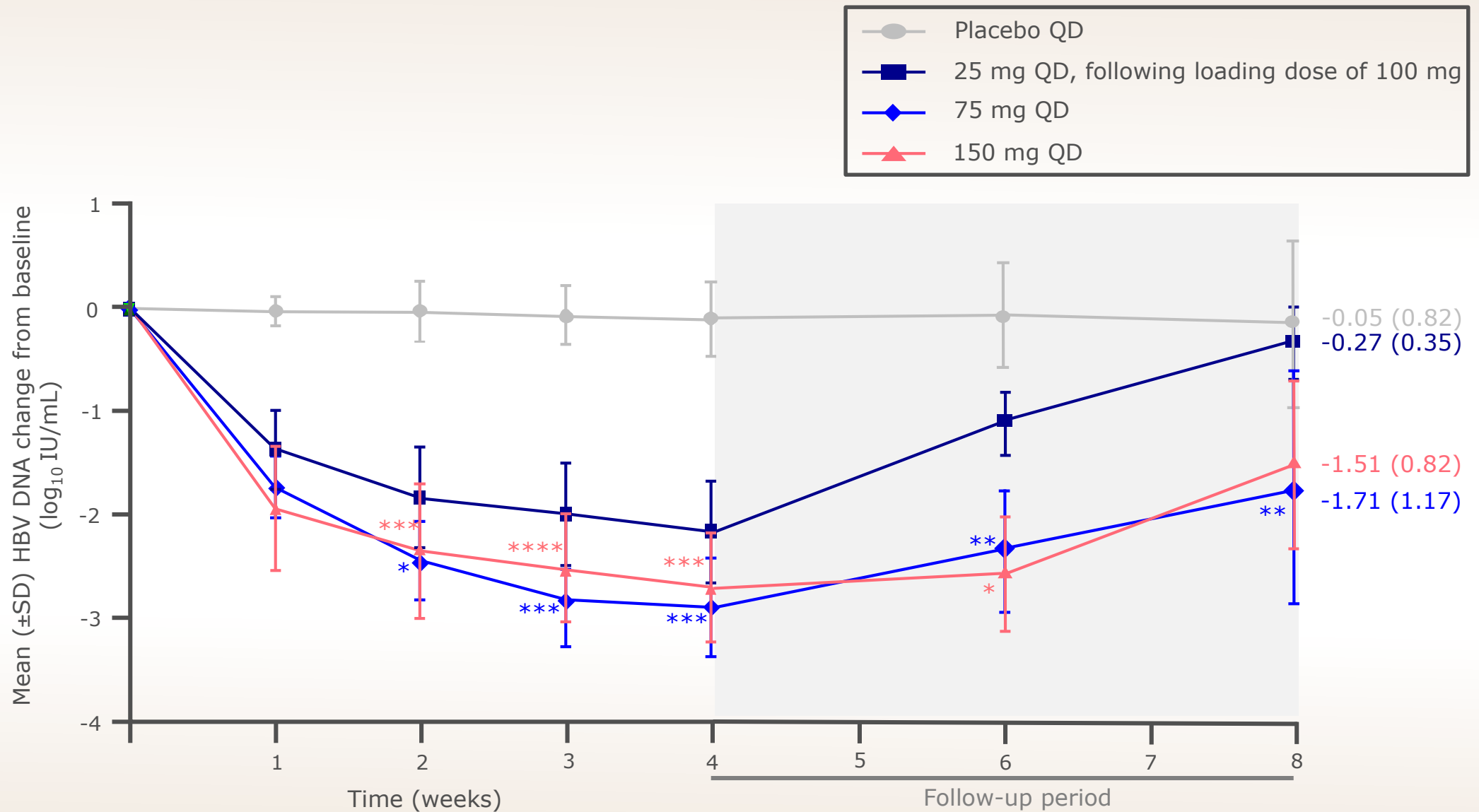
Dose group	Baseline		Day 29	
	N	Mean (SD) log ₁₀ IU/mL	Mean (SD) Change from Baseline log ₁₀ IU/mL	<LLOQ n (%)
JNJ-6379 25 mg	8	6.90 (1.91)	-2.16 (0.49)	0
JNJ-6379 75 mg	8	5.26 (1.50)	-2.89 (0.48)	3 (38%)
JNJ-6379 150 mg	9	5.10 (1.56)	-2.70 (0.53) ^a	3 (38%) ^a
Pooled placebo	11	5.10 (1.64)	-0.04 (0.28)	0

^a HBV DNA at Day 29 is available for 8 patients



Each * refers to one patient with HBV DNA <lower limit of quantification of the HBV DNA assay

Mean HBV DNA change from baseline



Each * refers to one patient with HBV DNA <lower limit of quantification of the HBV DNA assay

Mean HBV DNA and HBV RNA change from baseline after 4 weeks on treatment

Dosing group	HBV RNA			
	Baseline ^a	Day 29		
	N	Mean (SD) log ₁₀ cp/mL	Mean (SD) Change from Baseline log ₁₀ cp/mL	Not detected n (%)
JNJ-6379 25 mg QD	8	5.59 (2.37)	-2.30 (0.59)	3 (38%)
JNJ-6379 75 mg QD	8	3.39 (2.21)	-1.85 (1.42)	6 (75%)
JNJ-6379 150 mg QD	9	3.37 (1.66)	-1.83 (0.93) ^b	6 (75%) ^b
Pooled placebo	11	3.33 (2.58)	0.02 (0.86)	3 (27%)

^a Two patients in the 75 mg JNJ-379 group, one patient in the 150 mg JNJ-6379 group and three patients in the placebo group had undetectable HBV RNA at baseline

^b HBV RNA at Day 29 is available for 8 patients

LLOQ: Lower limit of quantification

No relevant changes in HBsAg or HBeAg were observed

Summary

- As part of a mixed portfolio of hepatitis B direct-acting antivirals and immune modulators, Janssen has two capsid assembly modulators (CAMs) in early clinical development

JNJ-6379

- JNJ-6379 administered orally for 28 days at doses of 25 mg, 75 mg or 150 mg QD demonstrated potent antiviral activity by reducing HBV DNA and HBV RNA; as anticipated in the four-week period, there were no relevant changes in HBsAg
- All three of these dose regimens were safe and well tolerated, and displayed dose-proportional pharmacokinetics
- A Phase 2a study in treatment-naïve and virologically-suppressed HBeAg positive and negative CHB patients has been initiated to evaluate JNJ-6379 alone or in combination with nucleos(t)ide analogs

JNJ-0440

- JNJ-0440 is a more potent CAM than JNJ-6379 which may translate into superior efficacy in clinical studies
- The safety, tolerability and PK of single and multiple ascending oral doses of JNJ-0440 in healthy adults are being evaluated in a Phase 1, double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled study
- Single oral doses of JNJ-0440 administered up to 900 mg have been well tolerated in healthy adults

- Updates on the clinical development of JNJ-6379 and JNJ-0440 will be presented this week at AASLD

Thank you

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