

Journées Scientifiques en Infectiologie - Jeudi 29 novembre 2012, Paris

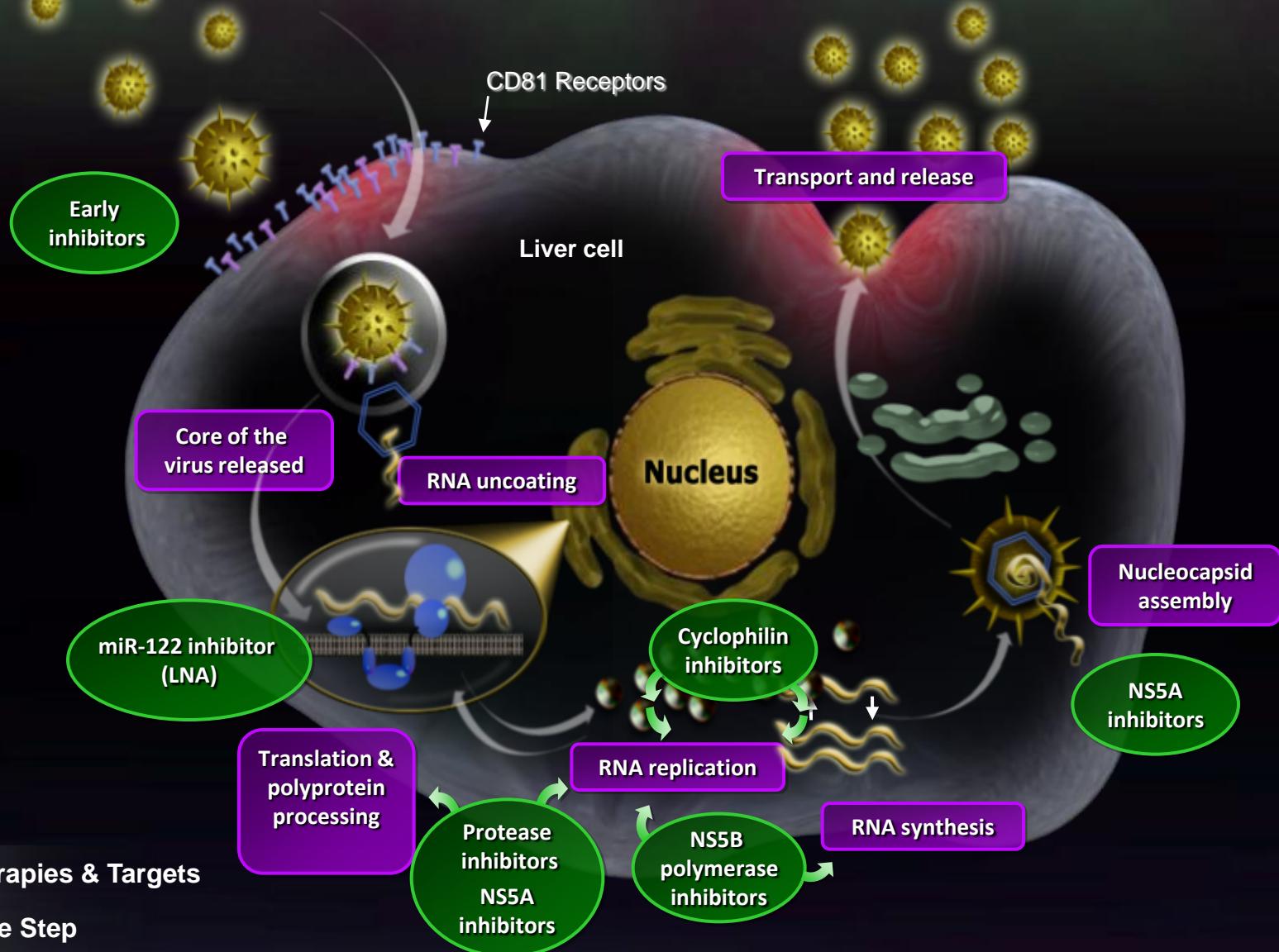
Workshop sur la prise en charge des patients infectés VIH-VHC
en vue de la rédaction d'une position d'experts

Nouvelles Molécules anti-VHC en développement

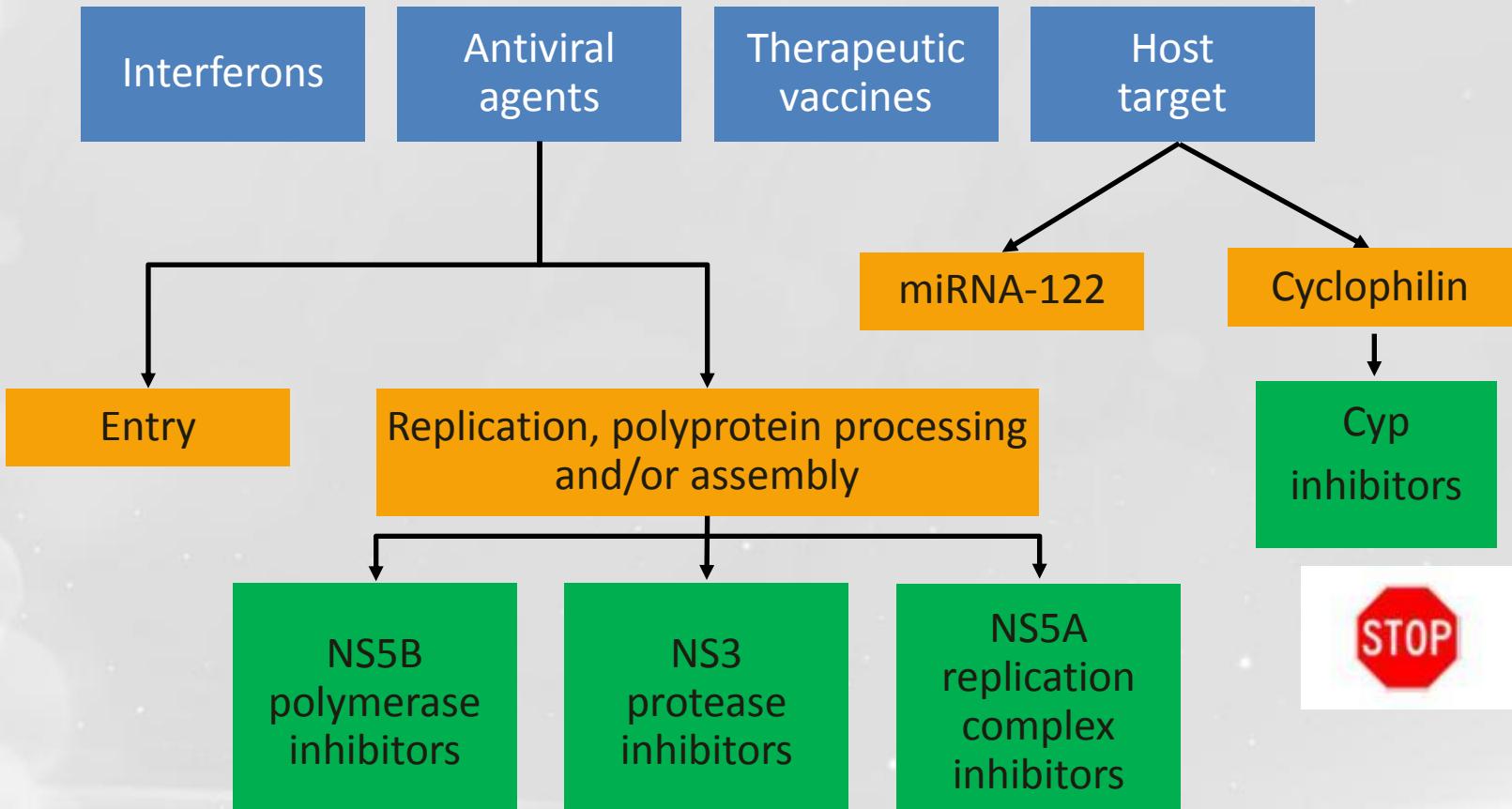
Philippe HALFON MD, PharmD, PhD
Marseille



Drug targets in the HCV lifecycle



Investigational Agents for HCV





Investigational HCV Regimens in Phase III Clinical Trials

- Regimens With 1 DAA + PegIFN alfa/RBV

- Faldaprevir* (BI 201335, PI)
- Daclatasvir* (BMS-790052, NS5A)
- Sofosbuvir* (GS-7977, NI)
- Simeprevir* (TMC435, PI)
- Alisporivir* (CYP) **On Hold**
- Vaniprevir[†] (MK-7009, PI)

- Alternative Dosing

- TVR BID* (approved PI)

- Regimens With 2 DAAs + PegIFN alfa/RBV

- Daclatasvir + asunaprevir*

- New Interferons

- PegIFN lambda-1a + RBV
- PegIFN lambda-1a + daclatasvir + RBV**
- PegIFN lambda-1a + Asupranavir + RBV**

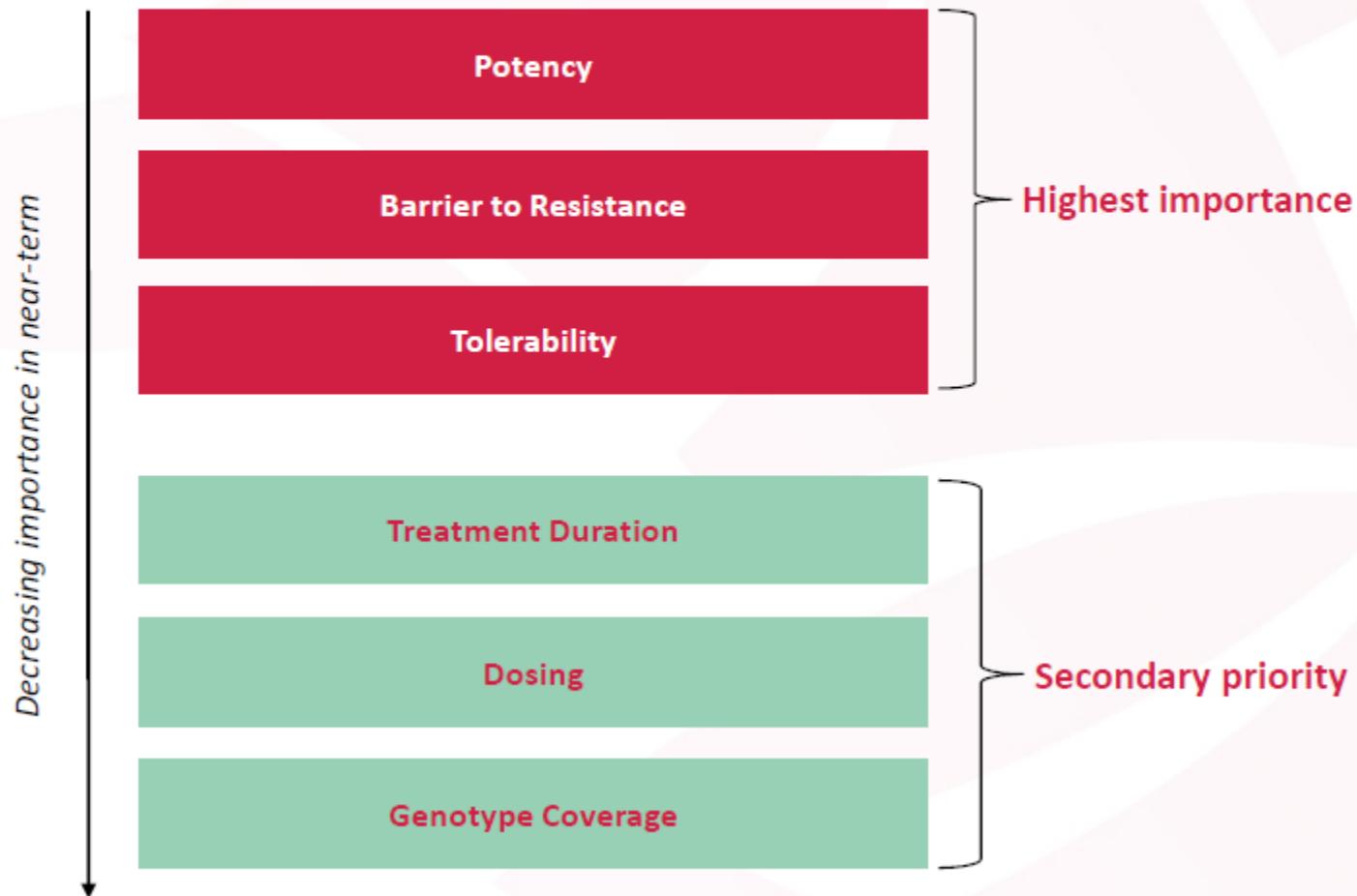
- IFN-Free Regimens

- Sofosbuvir + RBV
- Sofosbuvir + GS-5885 (FDC) ± RBV
- Daclatasvir + asunaprevir
- ABT-450/RTV + ABT-267 ± ABT-333 ± RBV
- Faldaprevir+BI207127+RBV

*Studied with pegIFN- α 2a. [†]Studied with both pegIFN- α 2a and pegIFN- α 2b. ** Phase 2a

Differentiating Attributes of Future Therapy Beyond Cure

Prioritization Criteria



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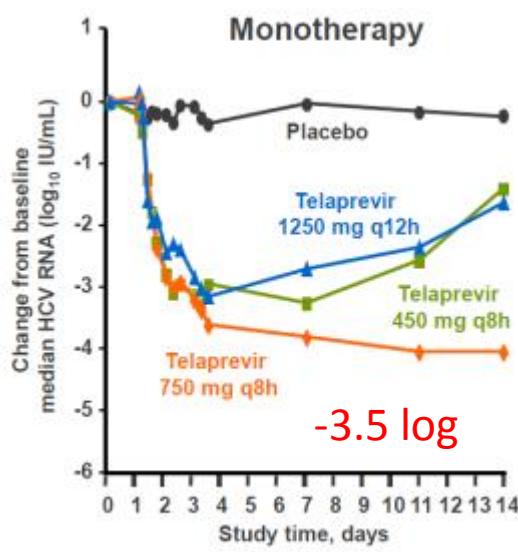
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Potency

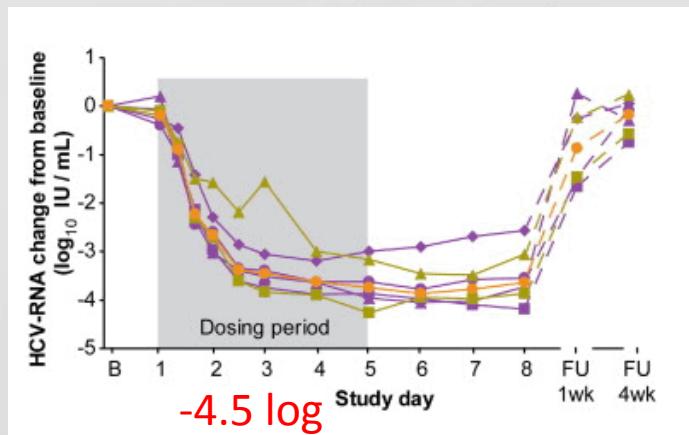


In Vivo Viral load decline DAA comparison after 3 days

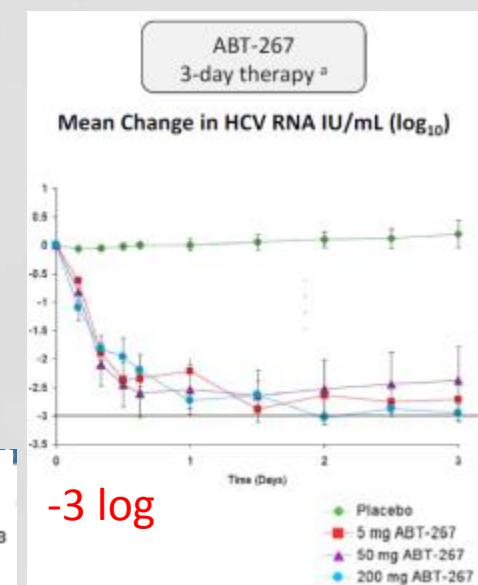
PI 1° : Telaprevir



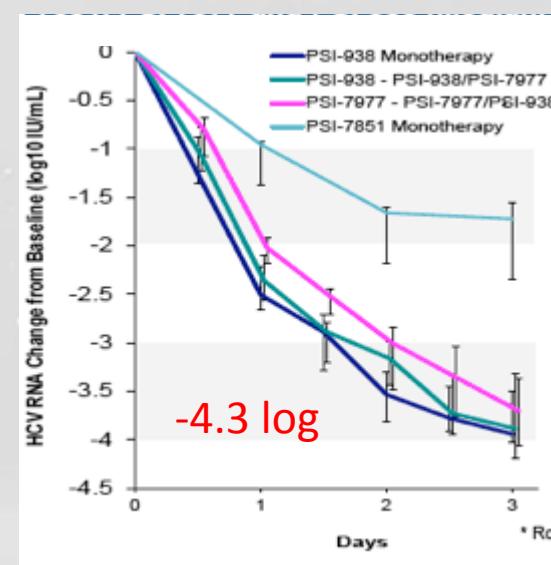
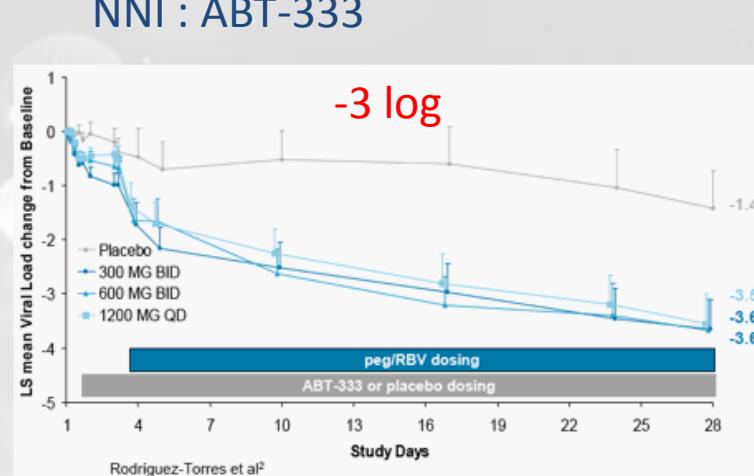
PI 2° : TMC 435 : Simeprevir



NS5 A I : ABT-267



NNI : ABT-333



GS 7977

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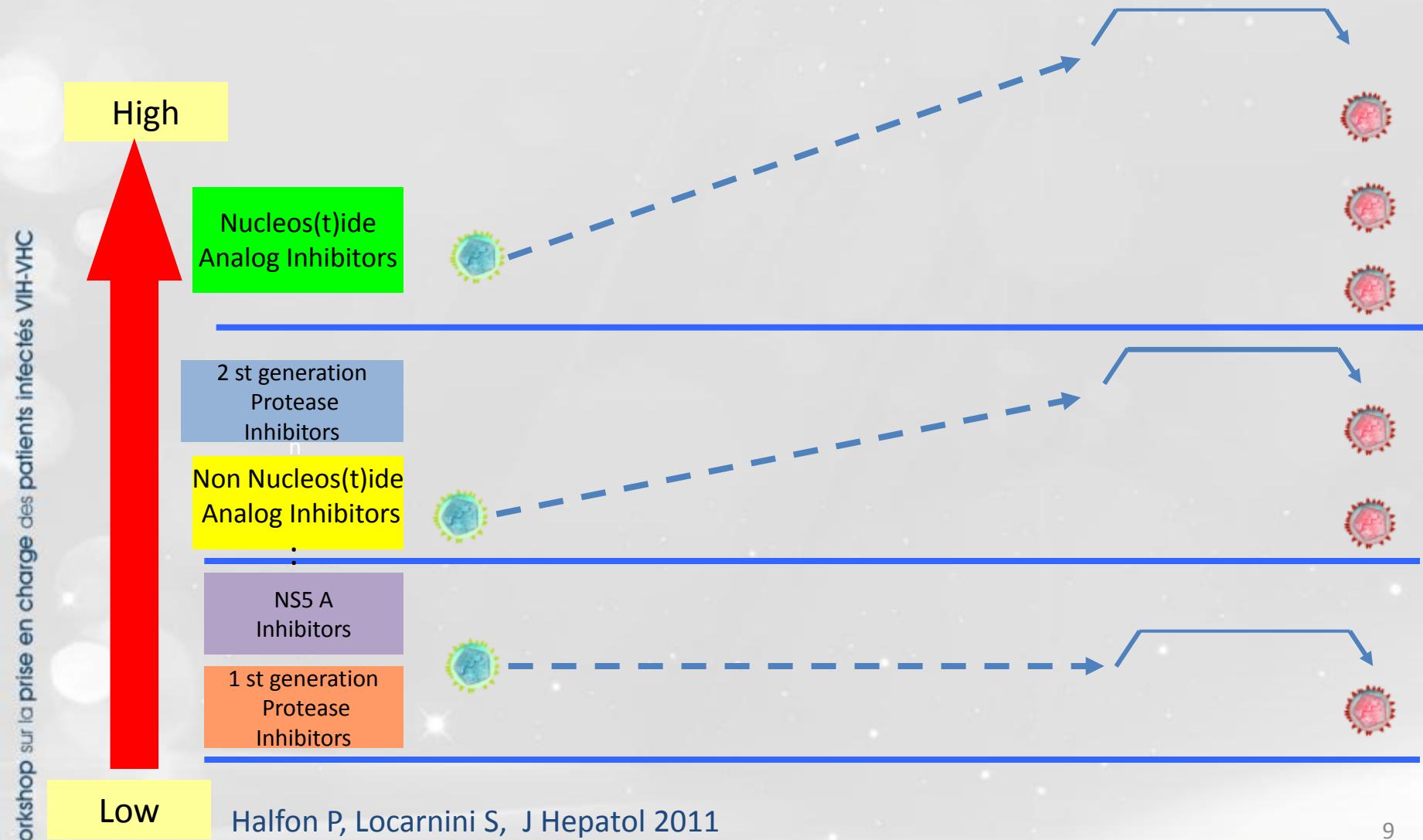
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Resistance





Genetic Barrier for HCV Direct Antiviral Agents





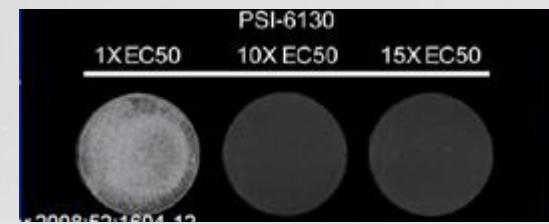
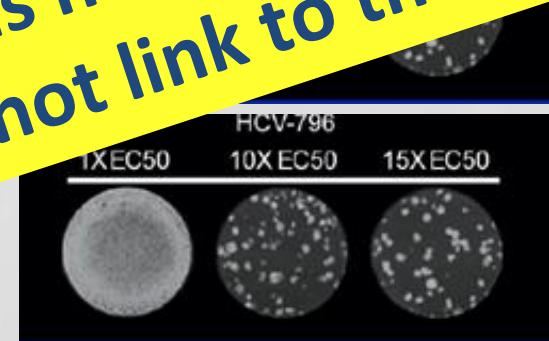
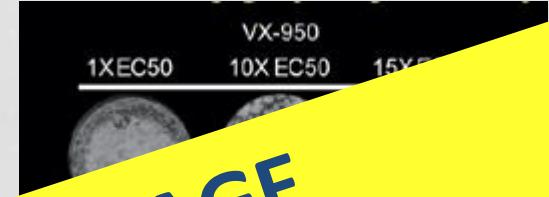
In Vitro Resistance to DAA 14 days monotherapy (Replicon)

Protease Inhibitors

NS5 A Inhibitors

Nucleoside Inhibitors

KEY MESSAGE
The genetic barrier is not link to the potency
The In vitro Potency is not link to the In Vivo activity



Potency

0.01-0.1

10-1000

10-100

Barrier to resistance depend on number and probability of nucleotide exchanges

Main first generation NS3 Protease-Inhibitor Resistance site (R155K)

One nucleotide exchange for subtype 1a versus two nucleotide exchanges for subtype 1b

NS3 protease sequence

	155
HCV-1a	GIF R AAV
HCV-1b	GIF R AAV
HCV-1a	AGG → AAG
	(R155K)
HCV-1b	CGG → AAG
	(R155K)

Kieffer et al., Hepatology 2007
Sarrazin et al., Gastroenterology 2010

NS3, NS5A and non-nuc resistance mutations typically require transitions while nuc resistance site requires transversion (S282T)

NS5B polymerase in favor of transitions (A ↔ G and C ↔ T) over tranversions (A/G ↔ C/T and C/T ↔ A/G)

NS3 protease sequence

	155
HCV-1a	GIF R AAV
HCV-1b	GIF R AAV
	Transition
HCV-1a	AGG → AAG
	(R155K)
	Tranversion
HCV-1b	CGG → AAG
	(R155K)

Powdrill et al., PNAS 2011

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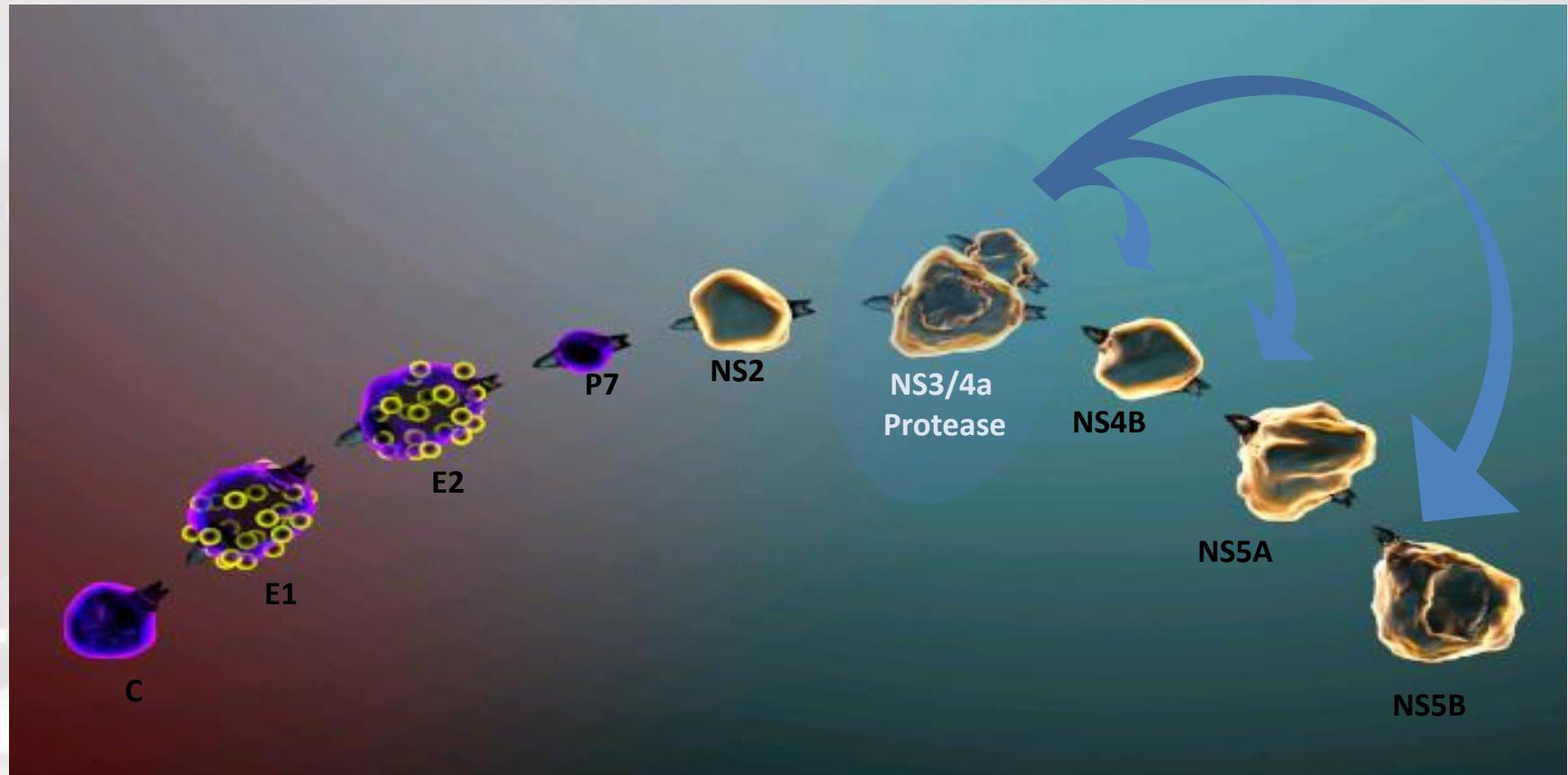
Mechanism of Action



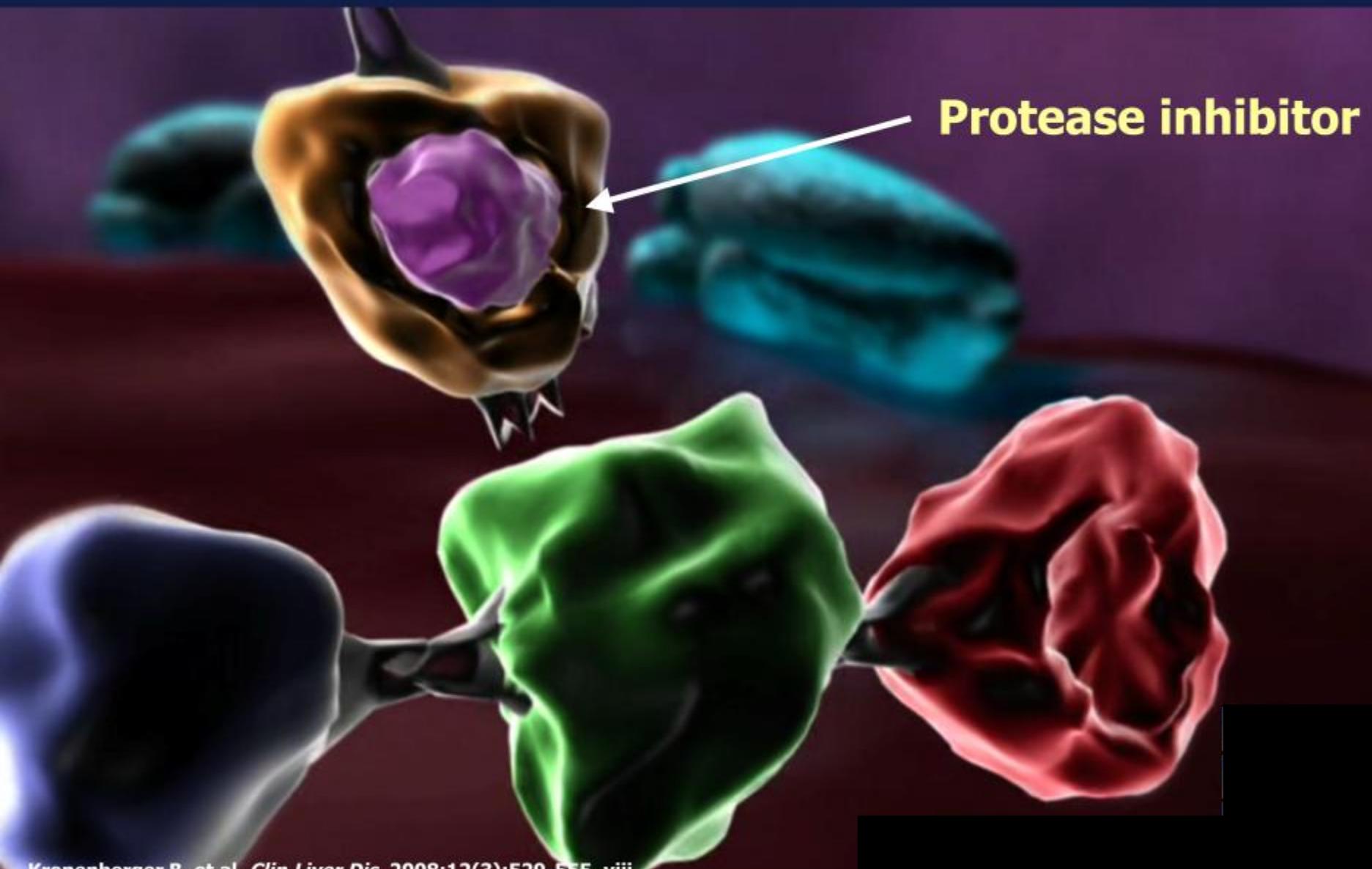


NS3/4a Cleaves Nonstructural Proteins from the Polypeptide Chain^{1,2}

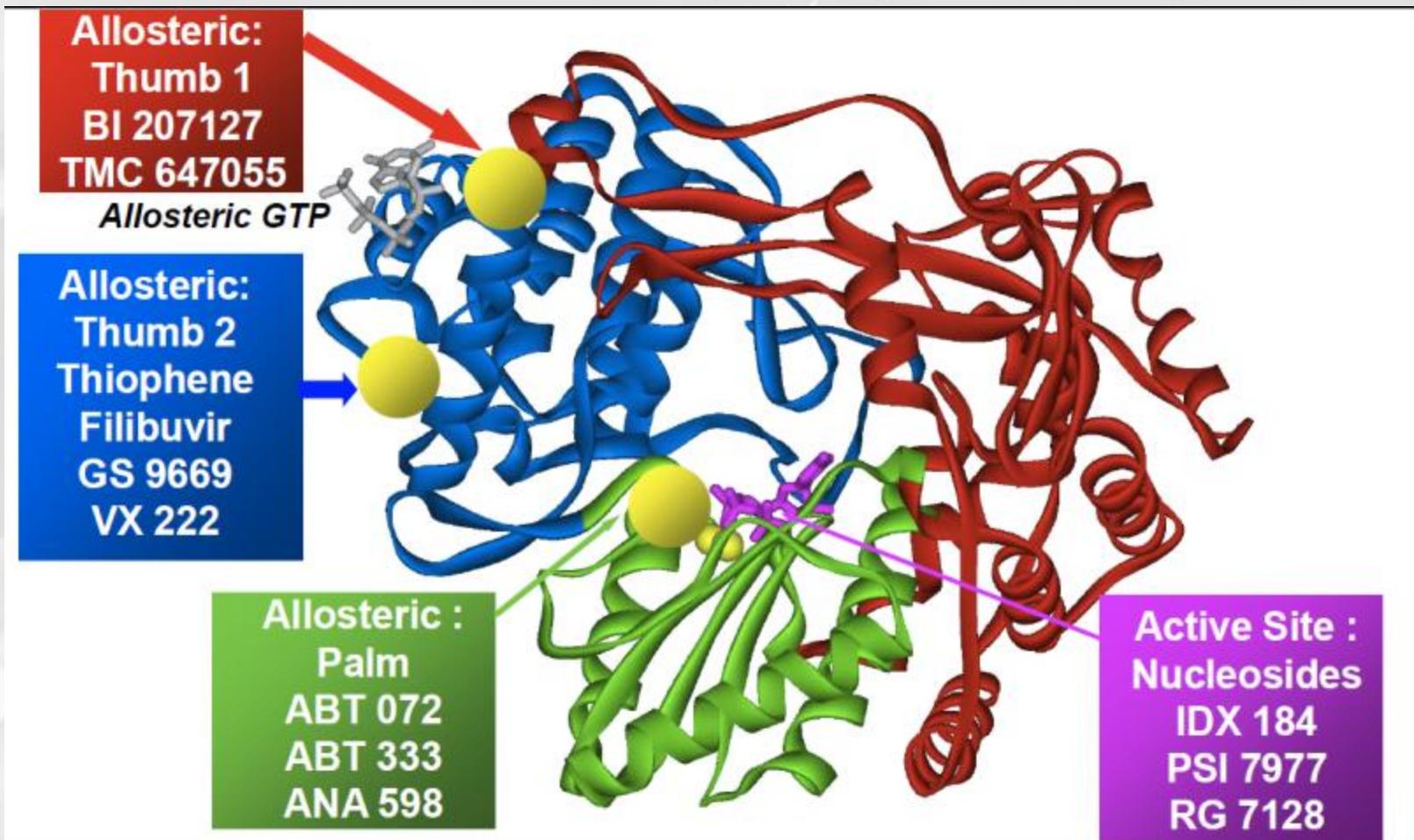
Viral Replication Initiated



Switching Off the Protease Prevents Cleavage of the Polyprotein Chain, Halting Replication



Examples of HCV NS5B polymerase inhibitors and their binding site

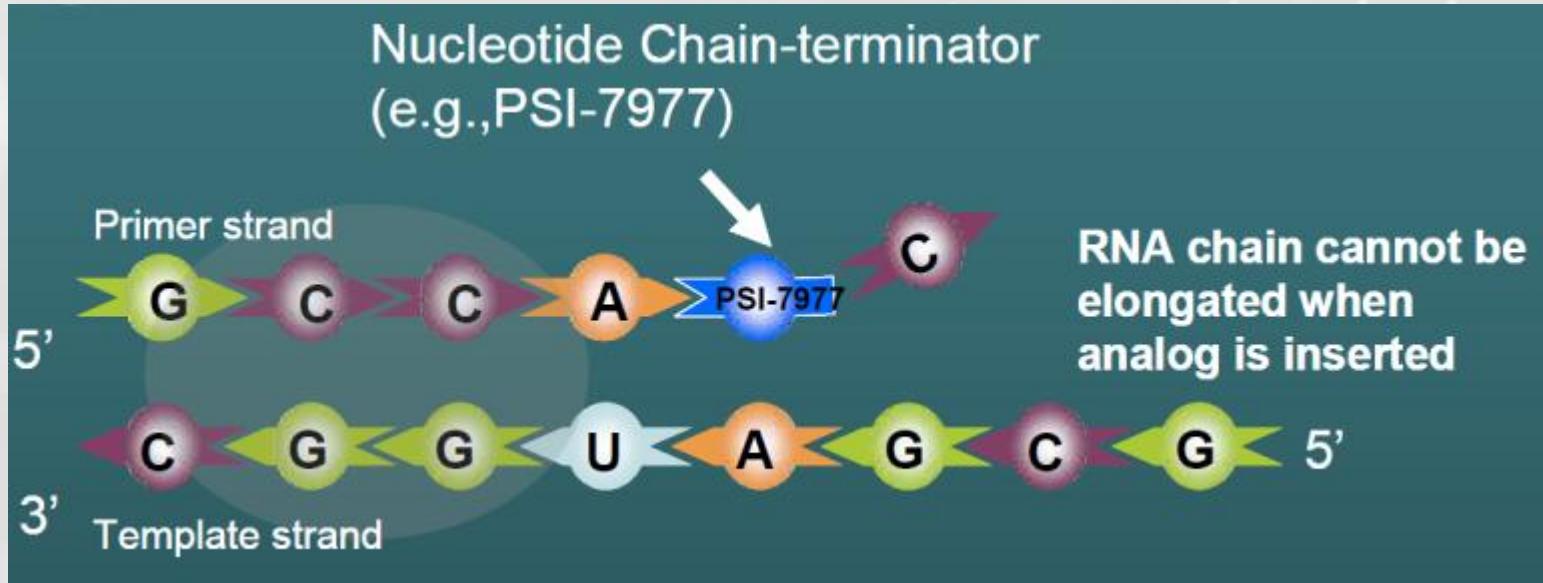


Electron-Proton, Neutron, Atomic...

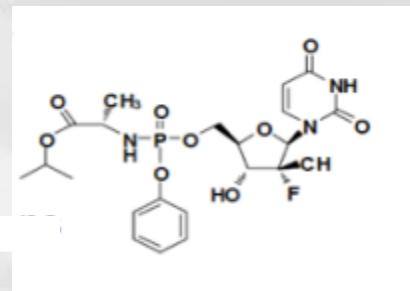
GS 7977= Sofosbuvir



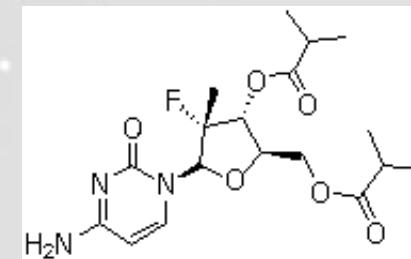
Nucleotide /Nucleoside analogs



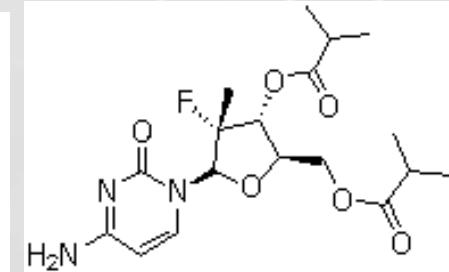
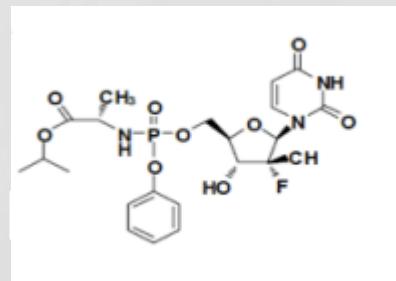
Sofosbuvir :
Nucleotide



Mericitabine :
Nucleoside



Nucleotide /Nucleoside analogs comparison



	Sofosbuvir	Mericitabine
Type	Nucleotide	Nucleoside
Efficacy/ <i>in Vitro</i>	Moderate	Moderate
Genetic barrier	High	High to medium
Pangenotype activity	yes	Yes : 1a<1b
IL28 CC influence	No	yes
Toxicity and AEs	Not yet reported	few
DDIs	low	low

Comparison of DAA Profiles

Characteristic	DAA				
	PI, 1st Generation	PI, 2nd Generation	NS5A Inhibitors	NS5B Nucleot/side Inhibitors	NS5B Non Nucleoside Inhibitors
Efficacy	Yellow circle	Green circle	Green circle	Green circle	Yellow circle
Resistance Profile	Red circle	Yellow circle	Yellow circle	Green circle	Red circle
Pangenotypic Efficacy	Red circle	Yellow circle	Yellow circle	Green circle	Red circle
Adverse Events	Red circle	Green circle	Green circle	Green circle	Yellow circle
Drug–Drug Interactions	Red circle	Green circle	Yellow circle	Yellow circle	Yellow circle

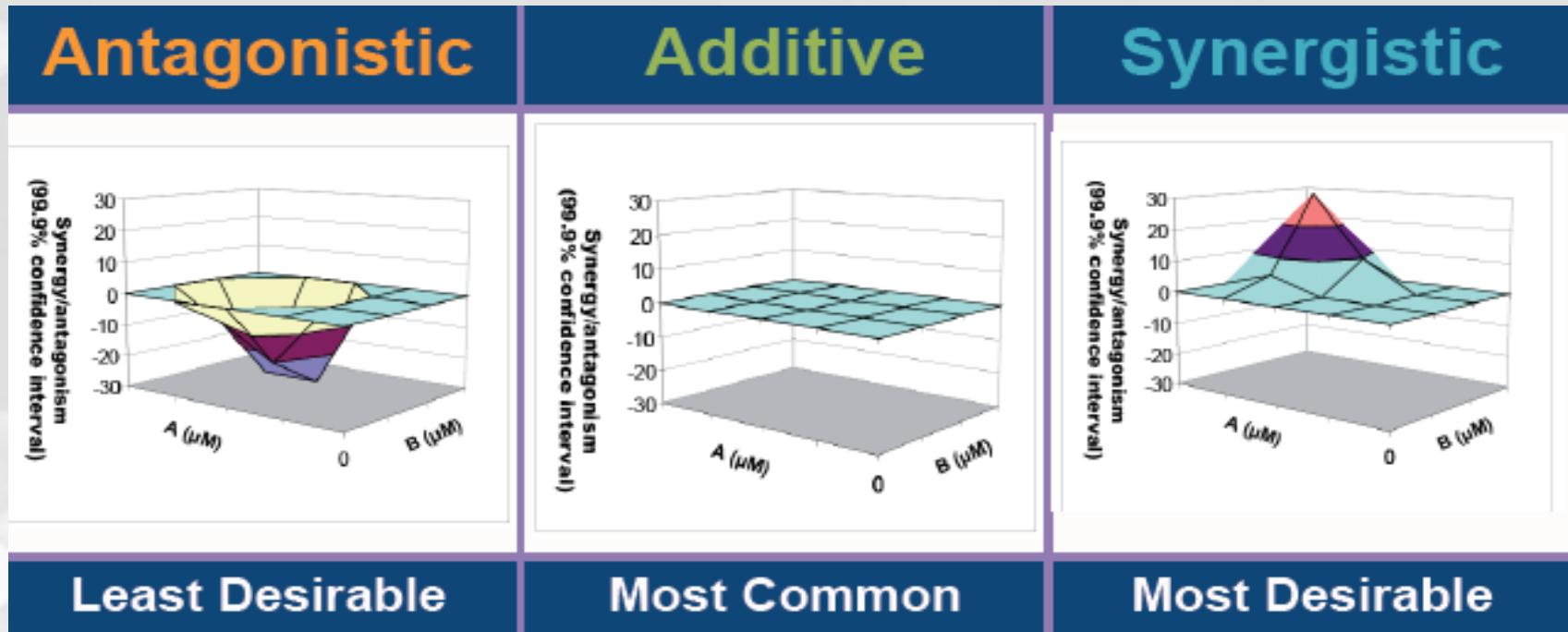
Good profile

Average profile

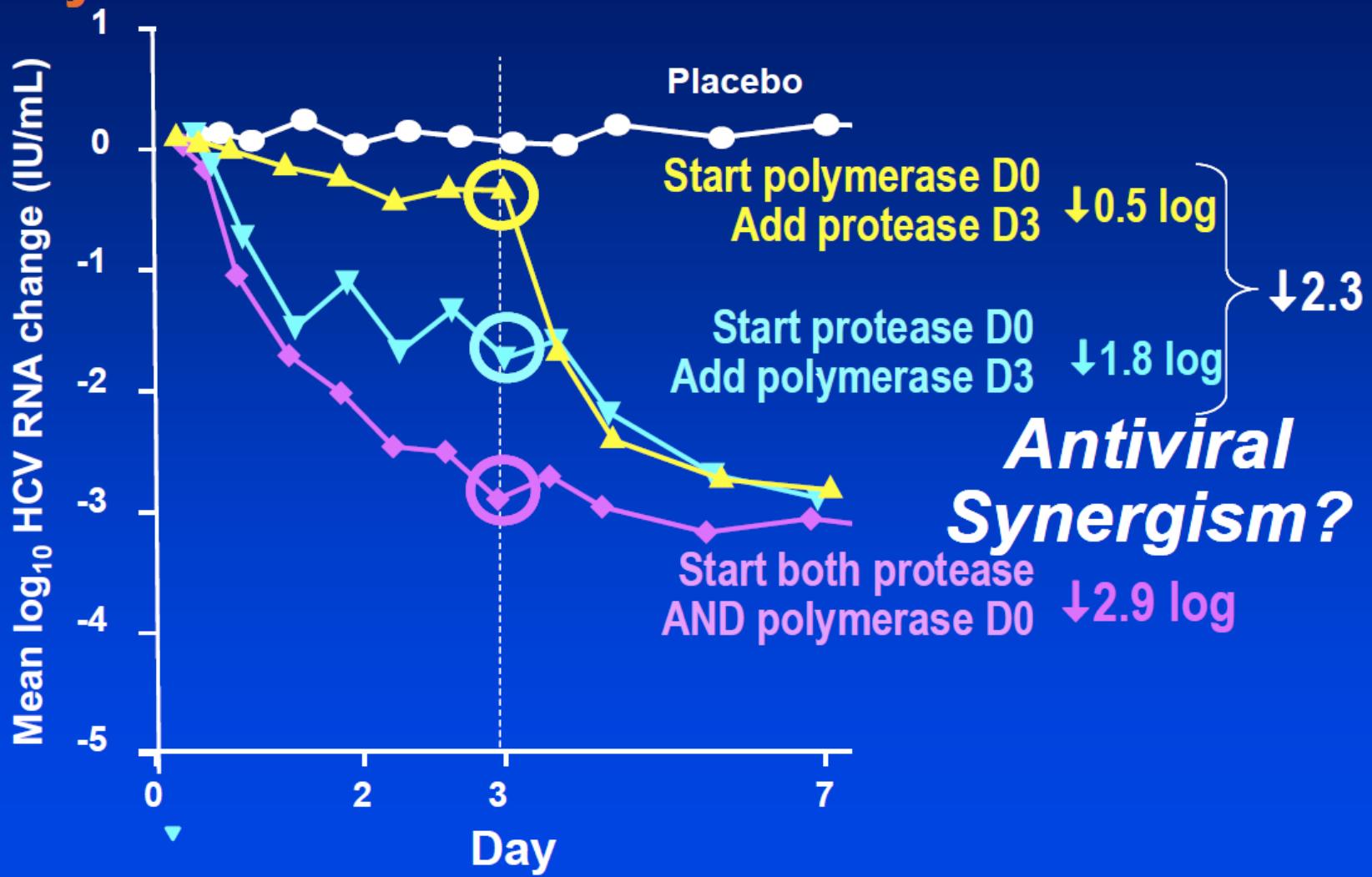
Least favorable profile

Evaluation of synergy of drug-drug combinations

Bliss independence model



Will combining protease inhibitor with polymerase inhibitor better than either alone?



Potent IFN-Free DAA Regimens in Treatment-Naive Genotype 1

■ Sofosbuvir (Nuc) + Daclatasvir (NS5A)
+ RBV x 24 wks

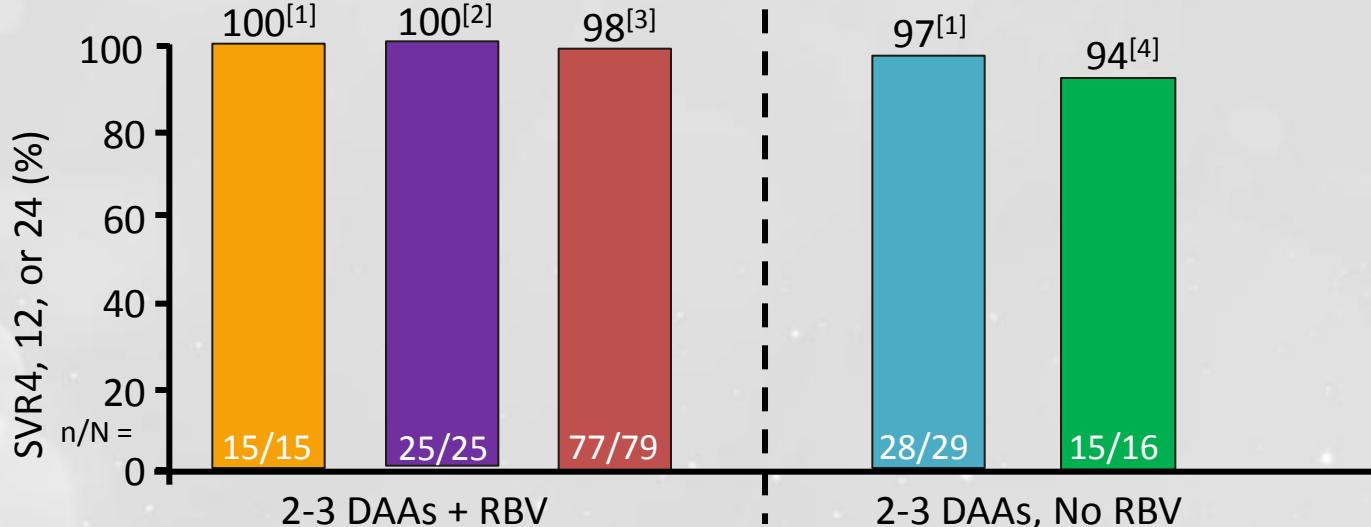
■ Sofosbuvir (Nuc) + GS-5885 (NS5A)
+ RBV x 12 wks

■ ABT-450/r (PI) + ABT-333 (NNI)
+ ABT-267 (NS5A) + RBV x 12 wks

■ Sofosbuvir (Nuc) + Daclatasvir (NS5A) x 24 wks

■ Daclatasvir (NS5A) + asunaprevir (PI) +
BMS 791325 (NNI) x 12 wks

Ribavirin-Free Regimen

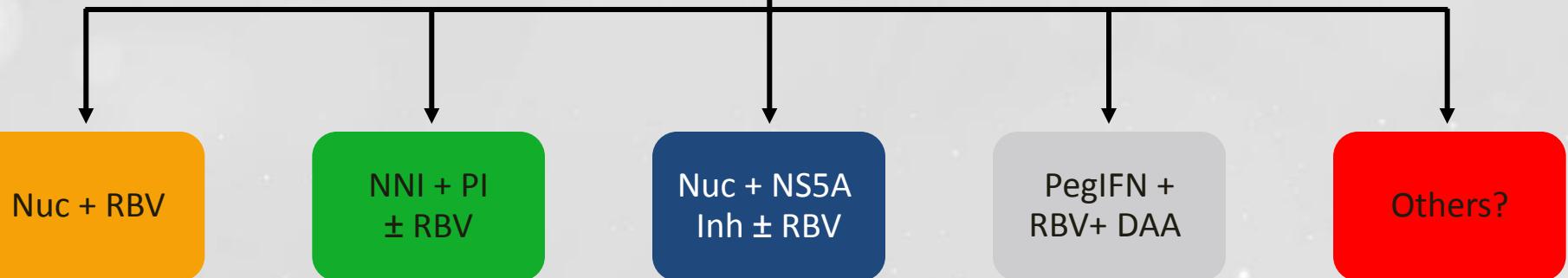


- Major caveats: few number of patients, No/few patients with cirrhosis

1. Sulkowski M, et al. AASLD 2012. Abstract LB-2. 2. Gane E, et al. AASLD 2012. Abstract 229.3. Kowdley KV, et al. AASLD 2012. Abstract LB-1. 4. Everson G, et al. AASLD 2012. Abstract LB-3.

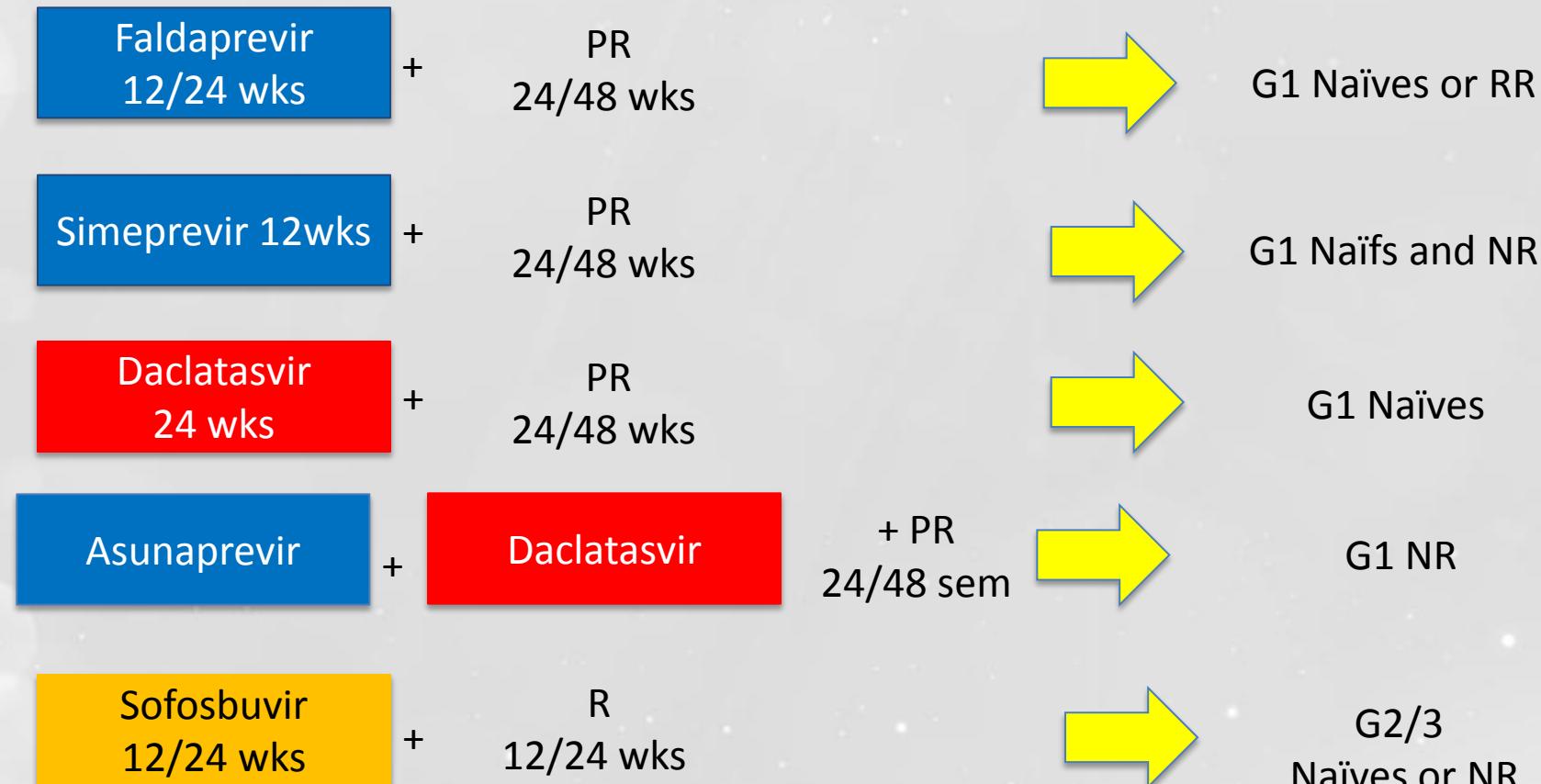
Toward a Future of Personalized Medicine for HCV Therapy

Direct-Acting Antivirals





Ongoing Clinical trial in HIV-HCV co-infected patients



- Multiples DDI with anti-HIV compounds : patient selection and switch HIV-therapy



Avantages des nouvelles thérapies

- Efficacité Importante (80-100% SVR) en synergie
- Une prise par jour
- Durée de traitement raccourci (12-24 s)
- Simplification des Protocoles—Pas de RGT
- Peu d'effets secondaires
- IFN-Free
- RBV-Free?



Inconvénients des nouvelles thérapies

- Peu d'études et études portant sur un faible nombre de patients
- Potentiel de toxicité reste à évaluer
 - Molécules de multiple classes (nucs, nonnucs, PI, alisporivir) pouvant avoir une toxicité additionnelle
- Efficacité et tolérance chez les cirrhotiques peu évaluée
- Peu de données—DDIs, dans des populations particulières (OLTx, HIV, ESRD)
- Enregistrement, disponibilité et remboursement de ces molécules non connues
- Coût de ces traitements non établi, Quid PED

HCV ELIMINATED FROM PLANET

Deadly bloodborne virus cured. Joins list of unintimidating diseases; polio, consumption, scurvy, cabin fever.

By Rómulo A. Tenés

Voltaire, in his *Dictionnaire Philosophique* said:

"What? A rigorous test is requested to affirm that the surface of a sphere is equal to that of the quadruple of the surface of the circle round its central point..." and yet does it not have to be rigorous, for example, in certifying the whole of Picasso's false work between 1891 and 1897 which was undoubtedly made by his father, José Ruiz Blasco? Or the centenary canvas, 1903 "Dama en Eden Concert" as a true one?

Well, dear investors in art, that is how it is. In insulting arbitrariness, contrary to the most elemental common sense, and to the exclusive benefit of unscrupulous art merchants, science is not used in certifying Picasso's work.

A grotesque example of this is Josep Palau i Fabre, "biographer", whose only merit resides in isolating Picasso to his own benefit. A clumsy hearing aid to his ear, he pretends to listen, expecting the paintings to speak. He is deaf. Fine.

Cure Attributed to Stem Cell Research

But, surprise! Concepción, Claudio, and Paloma Ruiz-Picasso defend the eccentric, clumsy, and grotesquely irrational system of certifying the work of their father. To their own benefit, and with catastrophic results: thousands of false works, and the subsequent loss of credit.

Would an investor in art allow such an individual to enter his company entrusted with its management, or as an instructor for his children?

Why then does he accept him in his investments in art? why does he not demand modern, rigorous, scientific certificates?

"Dama en Eden Concert", timidly remained silent in the face of the grotesque system of certifying its virginity.



Photo: Bárbara HERRERA

"Dama en Eden Concert", oil on canvas, 80x59 cm. Picasso 1903. Signed in the top right-hand corner, with scientific certificates issued by Doctor Marianne Tauber from the Swiss Institut für Art Research, PhD in Chemical Engineering, Francesca Serrata, from Lausanne and Barcelona University; and by Historian and friend of Picasso, Pierre de Champuis. Pierre Delo says in his Dictionary that "We owe Champuis the best study on Picasso's pictorial sources, written about in his book *Ombre et soleil, Paris 1960*. Analysed by X-Ray, appearing on the sublayer, is the father of the artist reading. Picasso marked the frame with the numbers "323" and "323".



rarchy, which is verified in a Calligraphy Report dated 27th December 2002 by the expert calligraphers Ms. Rosa Toméntez Boley and Ms. Silvia Tarrago Goarré, from Barcelona, Spain.

Hepatologists Party Like it's 1999.

fee that Picasso had taken over by deceitful means all the works whose author was undoubtedly his father, José Ruiz Blasco in the period between 1892 and 1897. Specifically, the "J" of José Ruiz had been falsified by the "P" of Pablo, and was unlawfully and deceptively assumed by Pablo Ruiz Picasso; this lie was made worse with the fraudulent Picasso donation in 1970 to Barcelona City Council: a donation which contained all the works of José Ruiz between 1892-1897.

What did Concepción Ruiz Walter, Claudio, and Paloma Ruiz Gómez know?

This circumstance, would not worry us if it were not for the fact that the researcher was compelled to register the irregularities before the Central Courts of Instruction of Madrid on 10th June 2003 and 18th July 2004 and request by Law the separation of the work of both artists, father and son. This separation is compulsory by Law.

As a result, the successors of Picasso must lose all their rights regarding the works of their grandfather, José Ruiz Blasco.

The chief Curator of the Prado Museum of Madrid, Antonio Solano, concerning the present system for valuing Picasso's affirms: "Authentications by the descendants of painters should not be accepted. Some are so discredited, it is embarrassing".

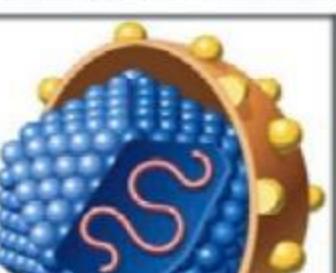
However, we see what has been done by Christian Zervos, 1932, John Richardson, Pierre Daix, Marilyn McCully, Henry Gidel, Douglas Cooper, Penrose, Catherin Hulin-Blay, William Rubin, Renata Proper, María Teresa Ocaña, Josep Palau i Fabre and Norman Mailer, 1995, one of the latest writers

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Former President Bush indicted for War Crimes



Rómulo-Antonio Tenés, Spain, a researcher and artist, is the author of the book *Fraud Picasso*. He takes to Goya's *New Caprices* Exhibition for proving fraud at the National Library of Spain, *La Vanguardia*, 11.8.81-. He achieved the removal of a false painting attributed to Dario de Regoyos from the Prado Museum news flash by REUTER and EFE World Press Agency 20.09.1989. He participated in the Homage to Picasso 1981 at Skira Art Gallery along with Henry Moore, Chiharu Tapes, Miró, Rafael Alberti, Canogar Oteiza, Saura, and other famous artists. In *La Vanguardia*, dated 8-03-1983, he published a study on Picasso's plagiarism of the horse in the *Guernica*, which was painted by Ricardo Marín, Nuevo Mundo Madrid 8-03-1914.



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