



MOLECULAR
VIROLOGY
HEIDELBERG

Medical Faculty Heidelberg

Hepatitis C virus: from bench to bedside

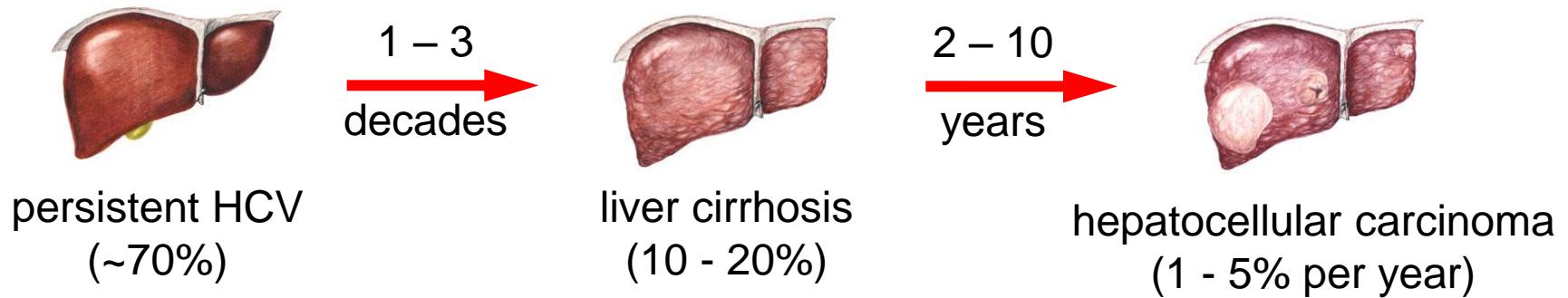
Ralf Bartenschlager

Heidelberg University



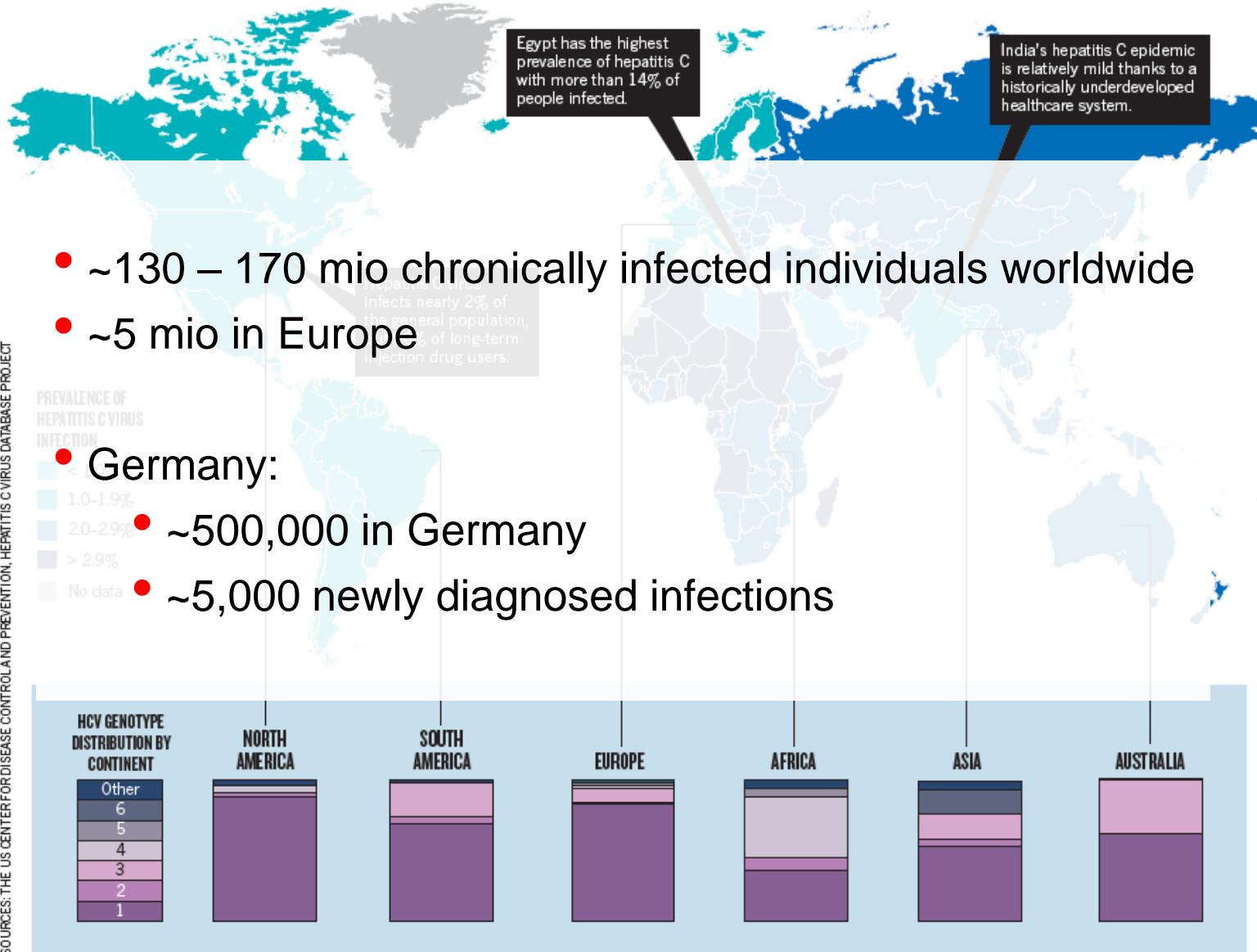
Hepatitis C

Cofactors (EtOH, obesity, age, sex)

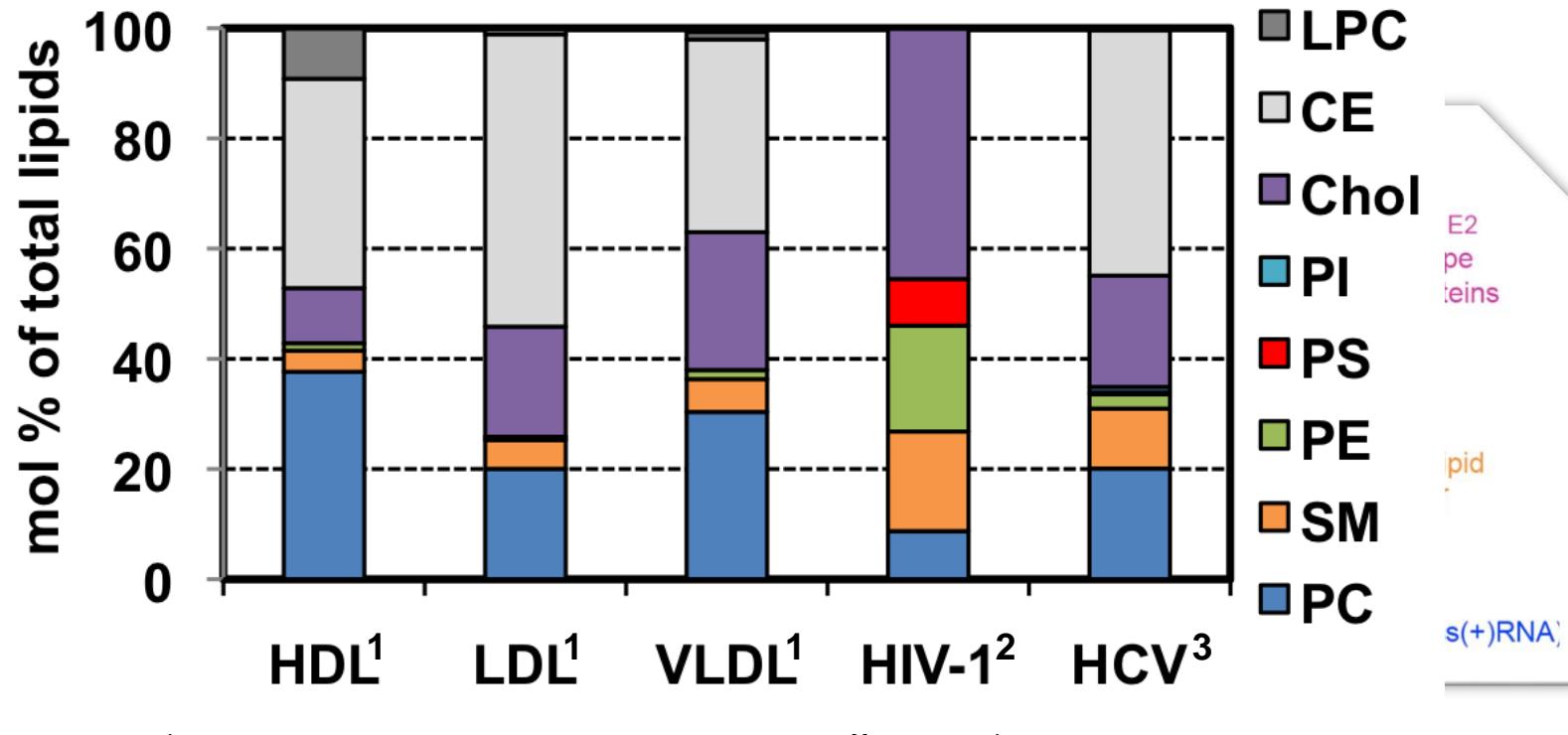


- ~25% of all HCC cases
- ~25% of LTx

HCV prevalence and distribution of genotypes

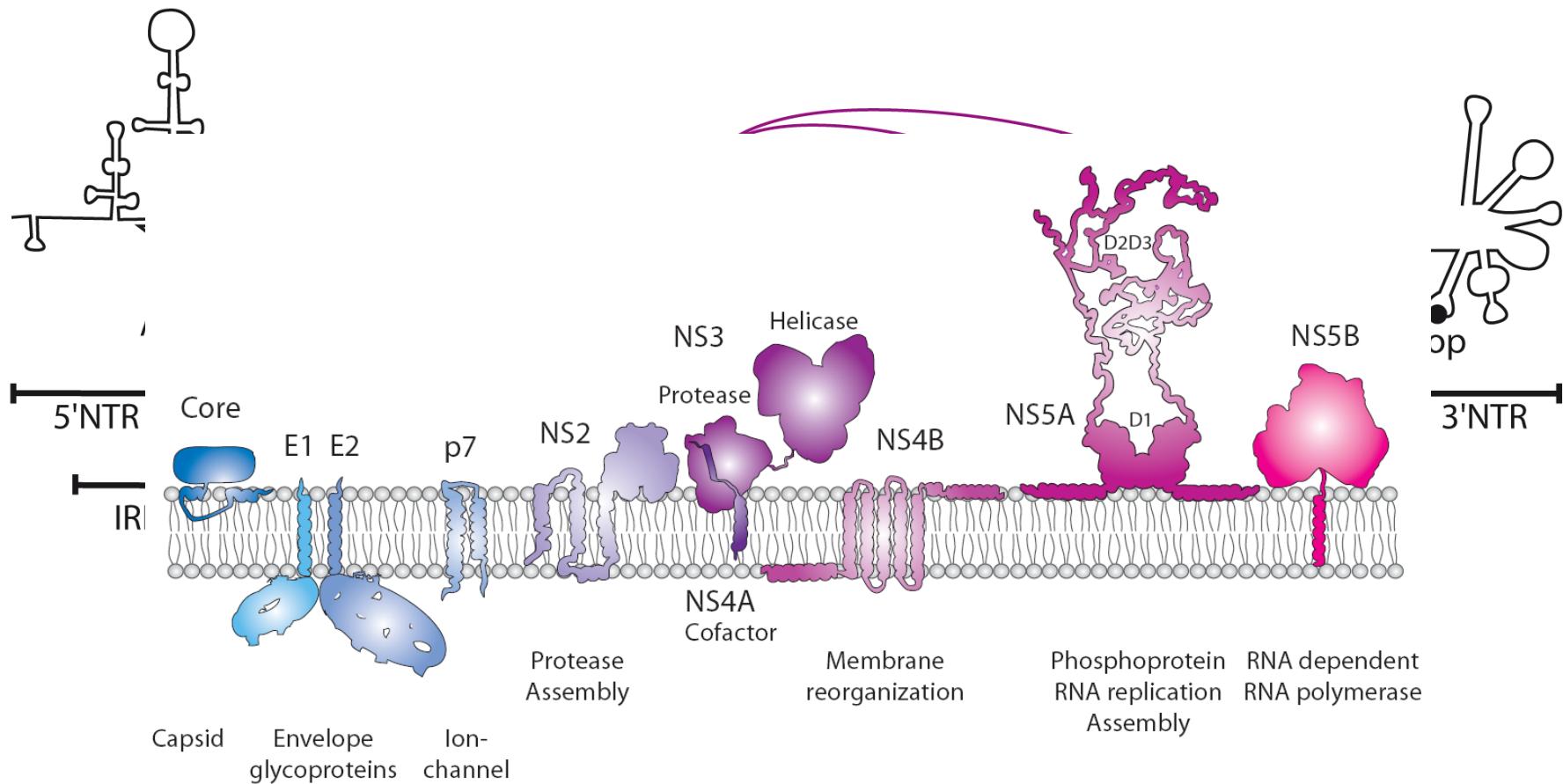


Hepatitis C virus particle properties



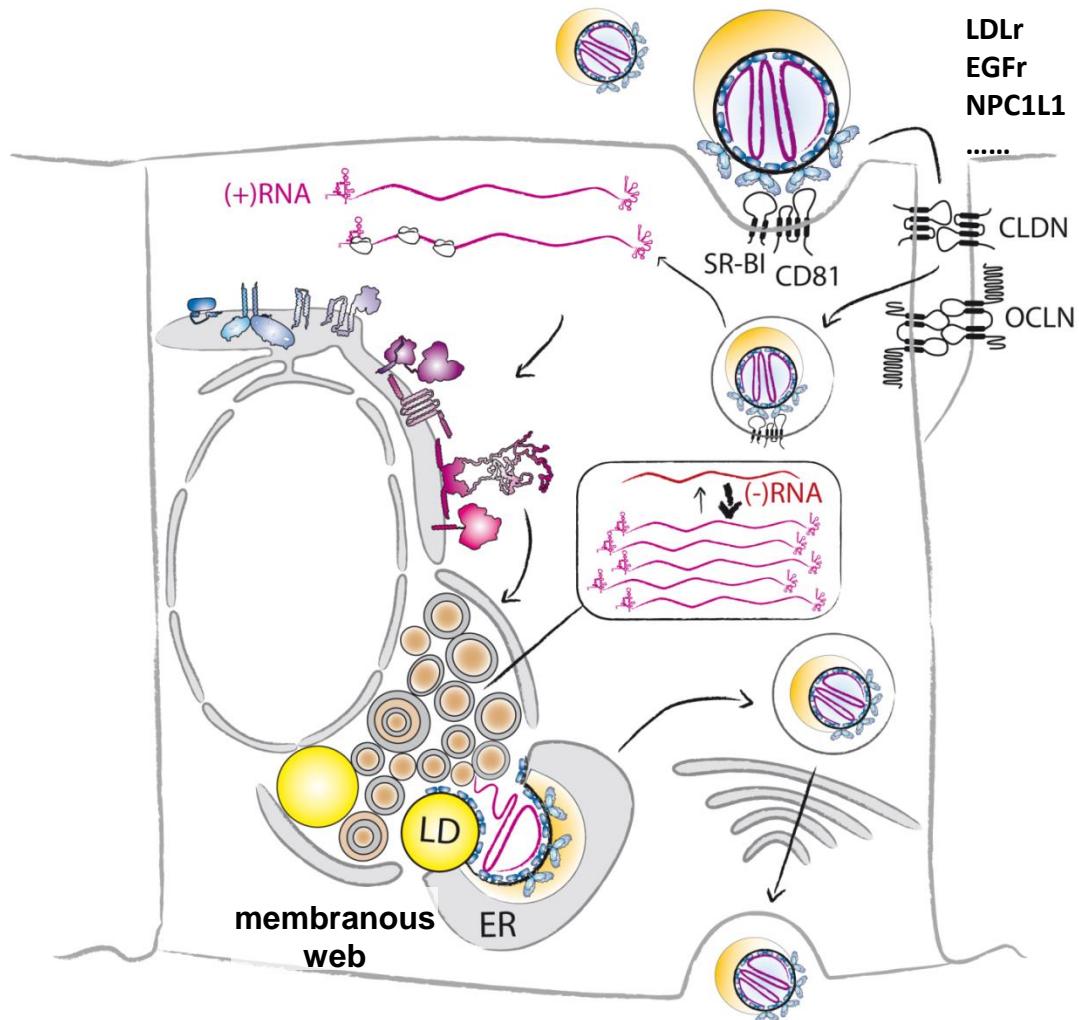
¹Wiesner et al., J Lipid Res 2008; ²Brügger et al., PNAS 2006; ³Merz, Long et al., JBC 2010

HCV genome organization



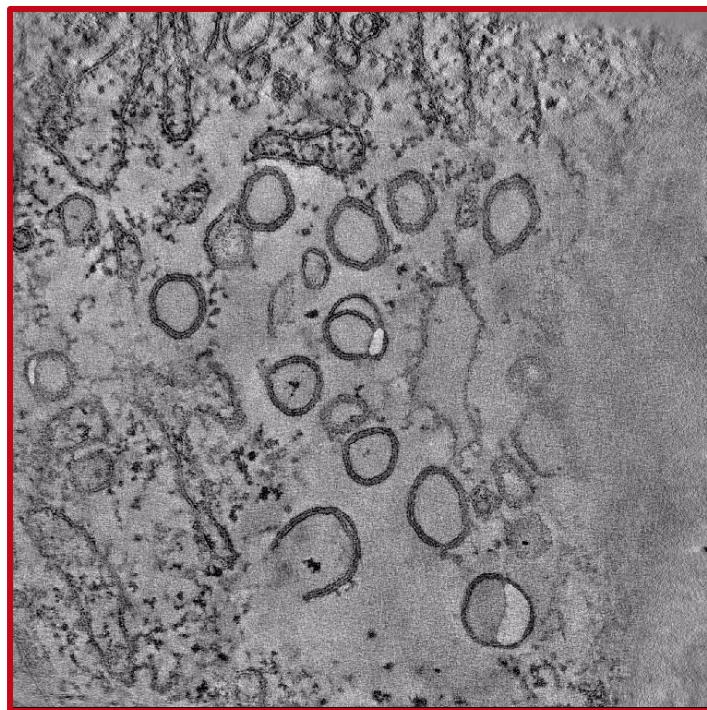
Bartenschlager et al., NRM 2013

HCV replication cycle

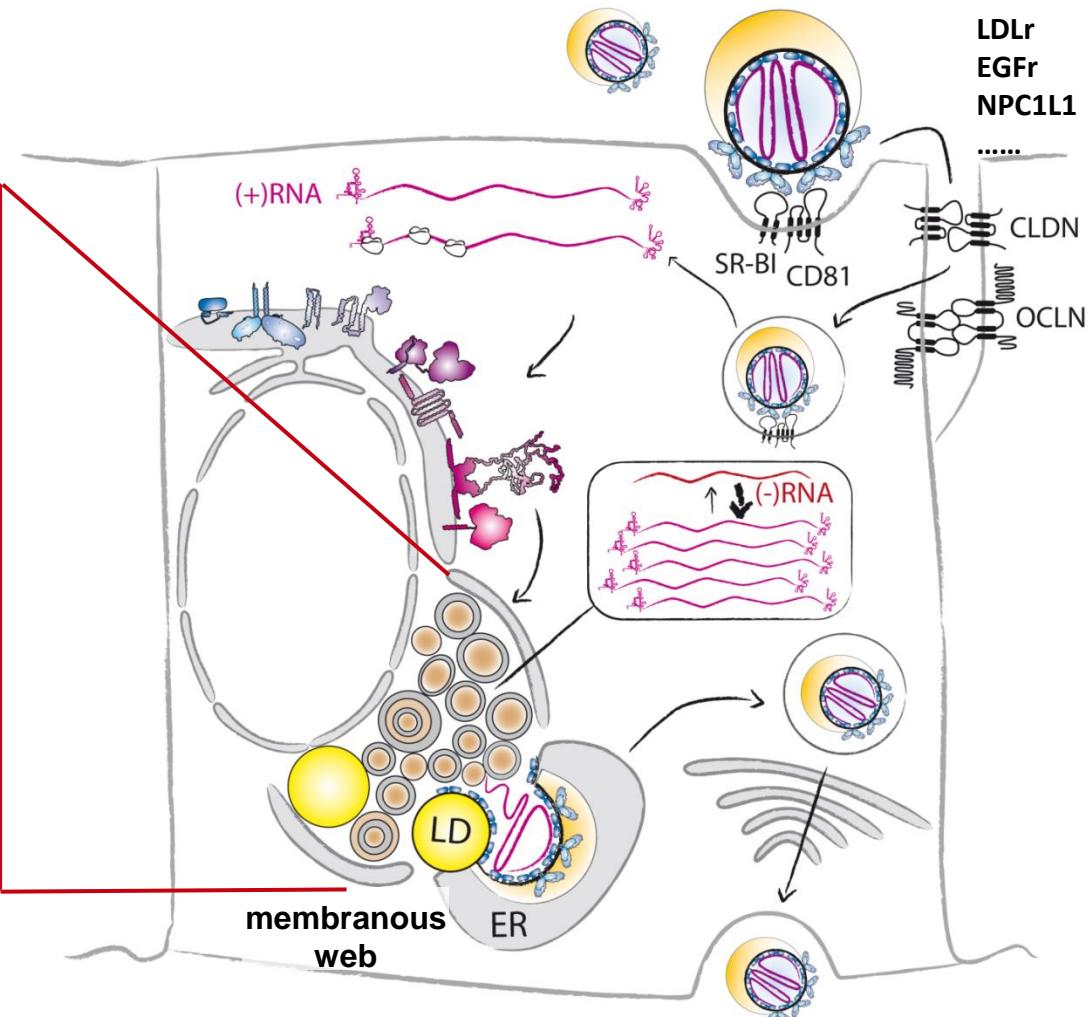


Bartenschlager et al., NRM 2013

HCV replication cycle



Romero-Brey et al., Plos Path 2012



Bartenschlager et al., NRM 2013



HCV replication cycle: Basic parameters

Primarily persistent (~70%)

No integration
Implications for

No stable persistence reservoir

High replication dynamics

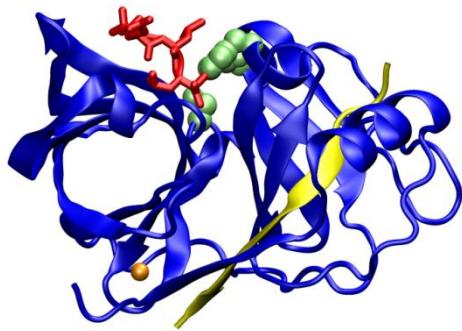
HCV-specific antiviral therapy:

Parameter	Value
Virus production/day	10 ¹²
T _{1/2} virus particle	~45 min
Virus variants/day	10 ¹²

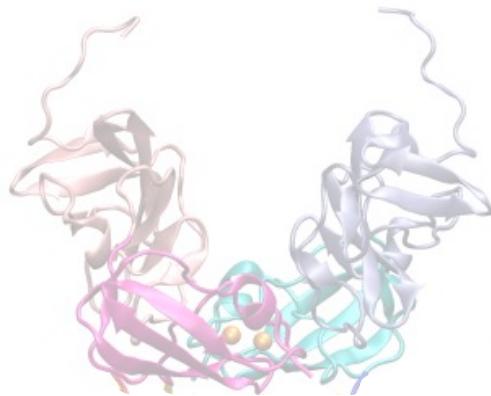
**High elimination rate should be possible
when using efficient inhibitors**

Viral targets for therapy of chronic hepatitis C

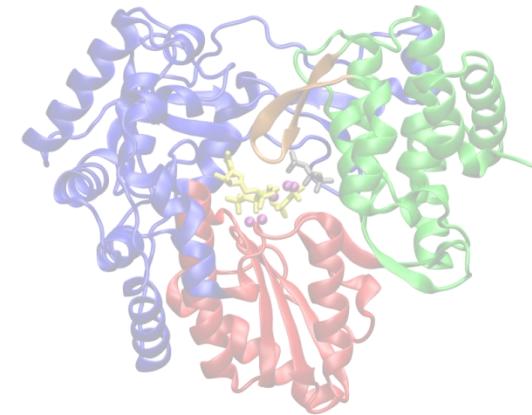
NS3/4A protease



NS5A



NS5B RdRp



Cleavage of viral polyprotein

Inhibition of IFN system

RNA-dependent RNA polymerase

RNA replication

Assembly of HCV particles



Protease inhibitors (...previr)



NS5A inhibitors (...asvir)

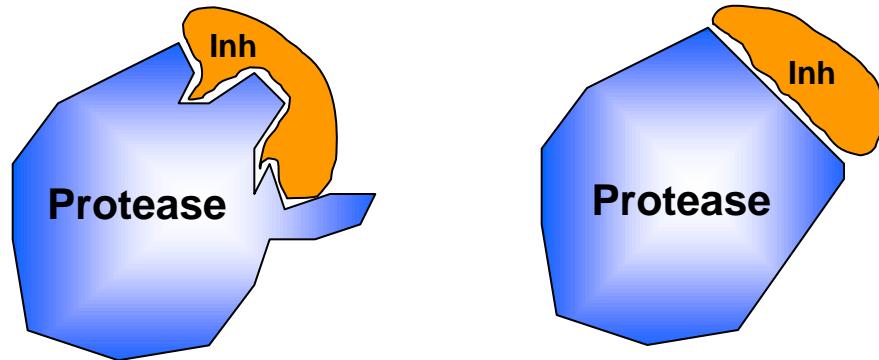


NS5B inhibitors (...buvir)

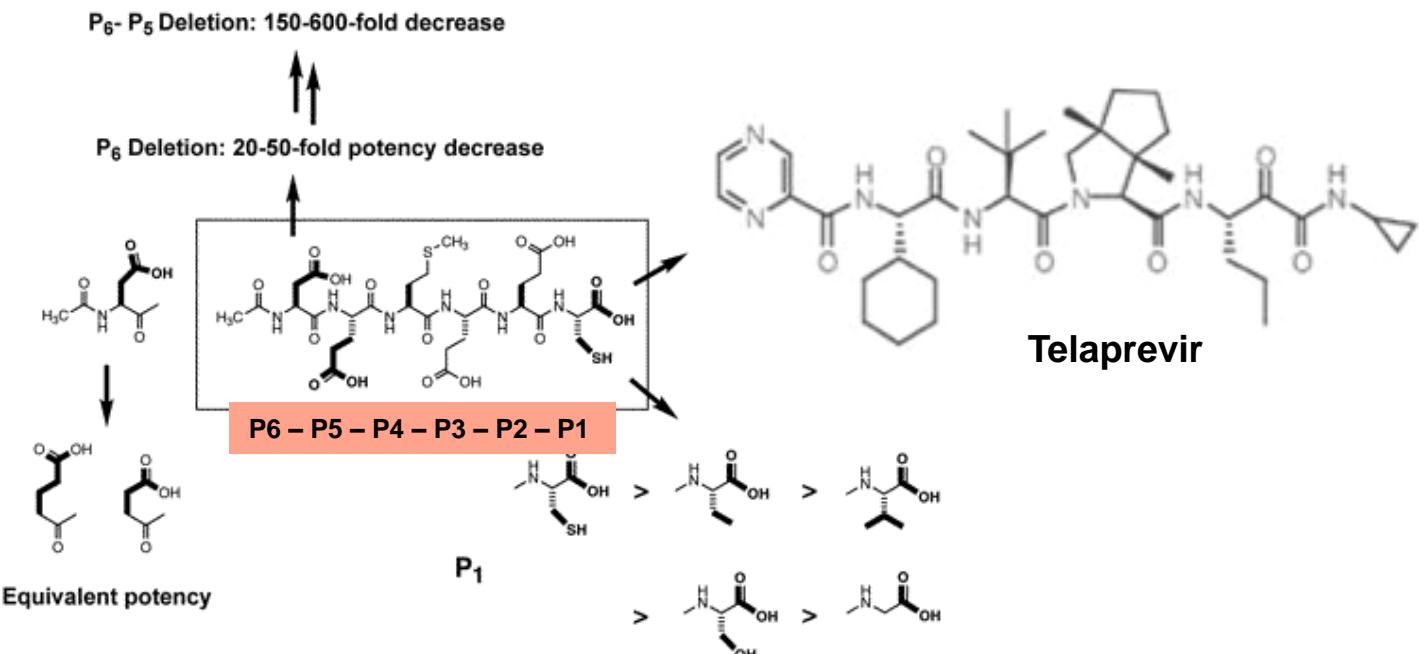
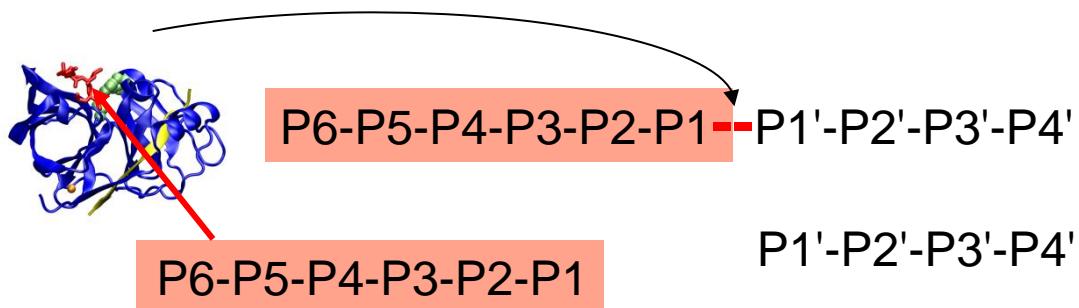
HCV NS3 protease



- chymotrypsin-like enzyme
- requires viral cofactor (NS4A)
- low substrate specificity
- flat , shallow substrate binding pocket

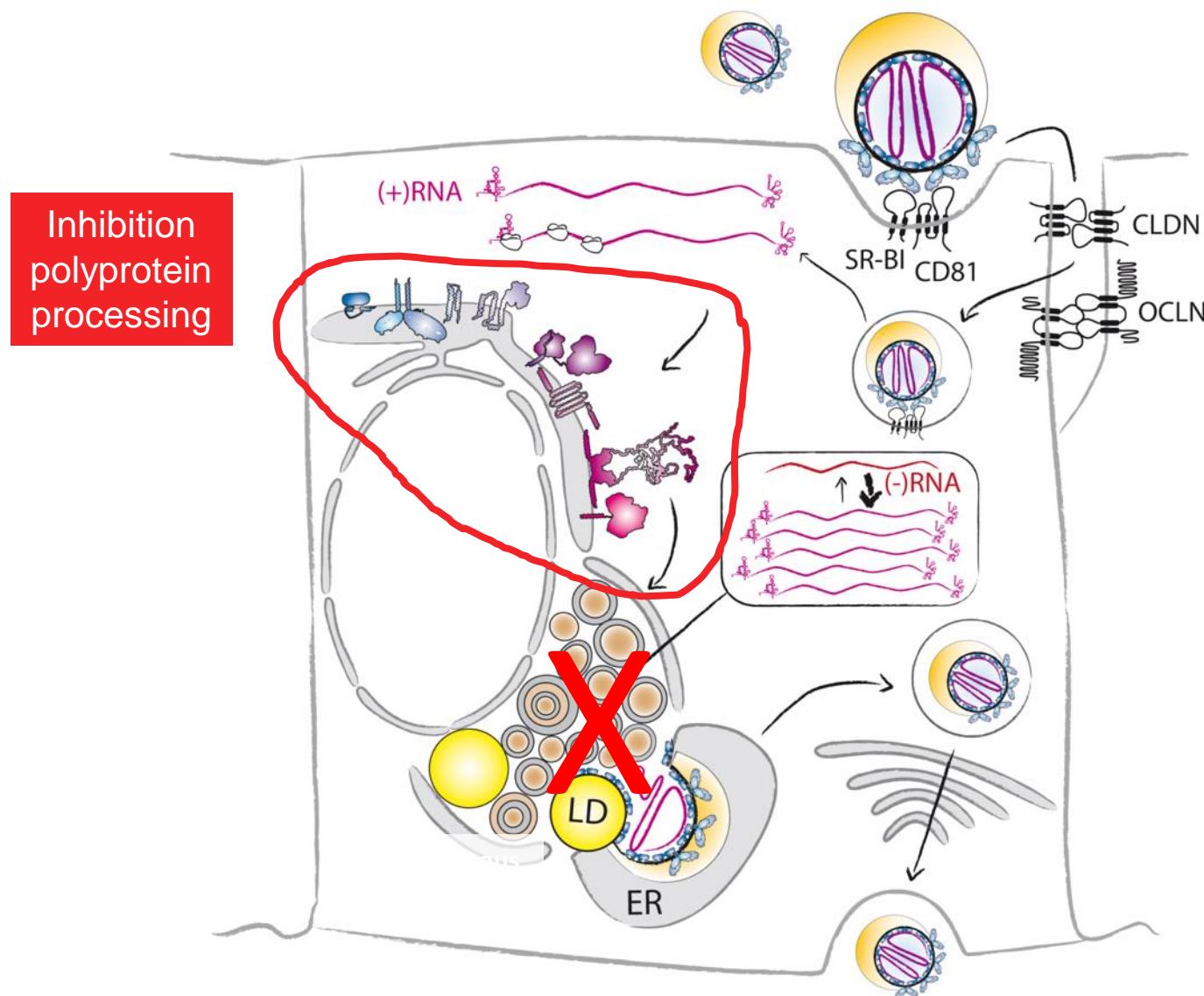


Development of HCV-specific protease inhibitors



Ingallinella et al., Biochemistry 1998

Impact of NS3 protease inhibitors on HCV replication cycle



(Cross) resistance against NS3/4A protease inhibitors

	V36A/M	T54A	V55A	Q80/RK	R155K/TQ	A156S	A156V/T	D168A/V/T/H	V179A
Telaprevir (linear)			*						
Bosent依vir (ii)									
SCH900518 (linear)									
BIL-JR61 (macrocyclic)									
ITMN191 (macrocyclic)									
MK7009 (macrocyclic)									
TMC435350 (macrocyclic)									
BI-201335 (linear)									
MK5172 (macrocyclic)									
GS-9256 (macrocyclic)									
ABT 450 (macrocyclic)									
BMS-791325 (macrocyclic)									

Yet:

combination therapy

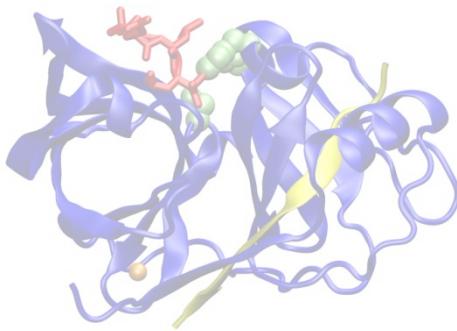
*Mutations associated with resistance in vitro only

EC50 > 4-fold

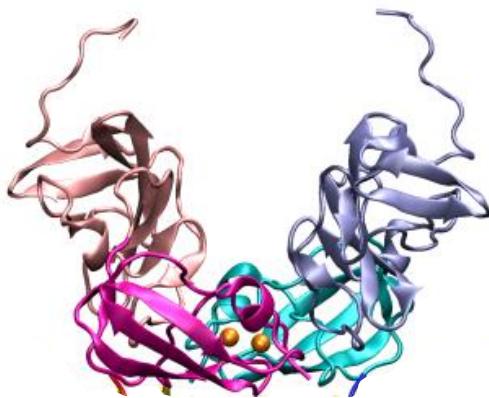
Halfon & Locarnini, J. Hepatol. 2011

Viral targets for therapy of chronic hepatitis C

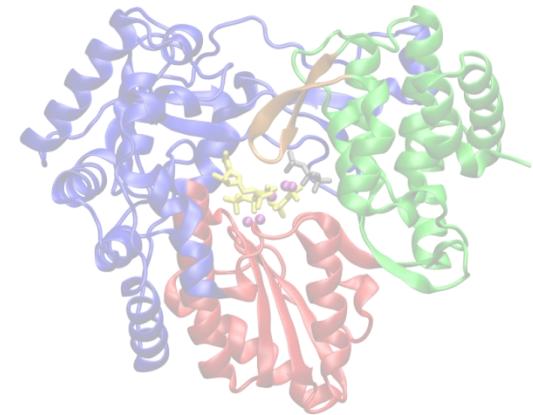
NS3/4A protease



NS5A



NS5B RdRp



Cleavage of viral polyprotein

Inhibition of IFN system

RNA replication
Assembly of HCV particles

RNA-dependent RNA polymerase

Protease inhibitors (...previr)

NS5A inhibitors (...asvir)

NS5B inhibitors (...buvir)

Highly potent NS5A inhibitors



Daclatasvir

Identified by IT-Sorting HCV replicon

Picomolar activity on HCV genotype 1

Resistance mutations in NS5A domain I
(e.g. L31V, Y93H)

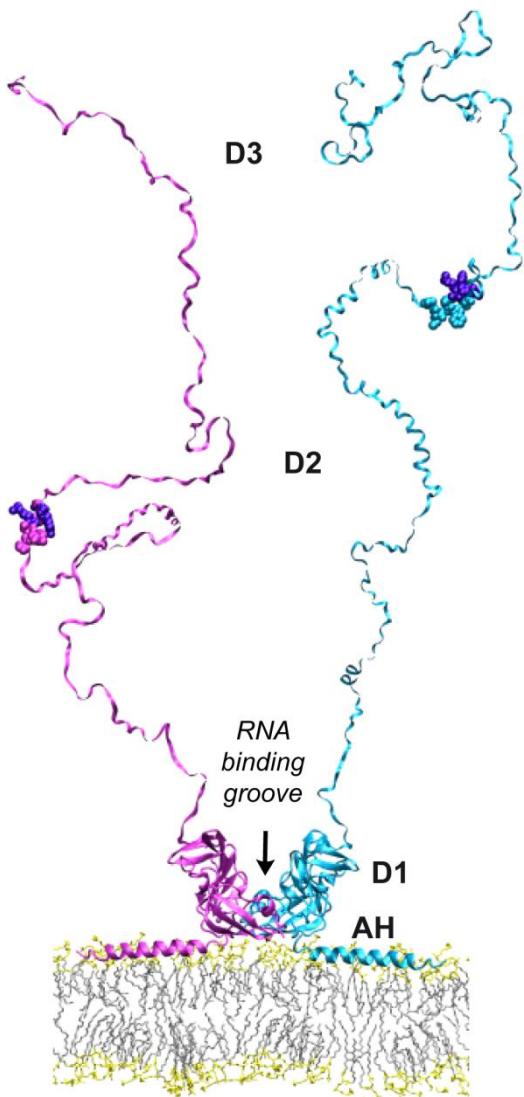


target NS5A



Gao et al., Nature 2010

Properties of NS5A



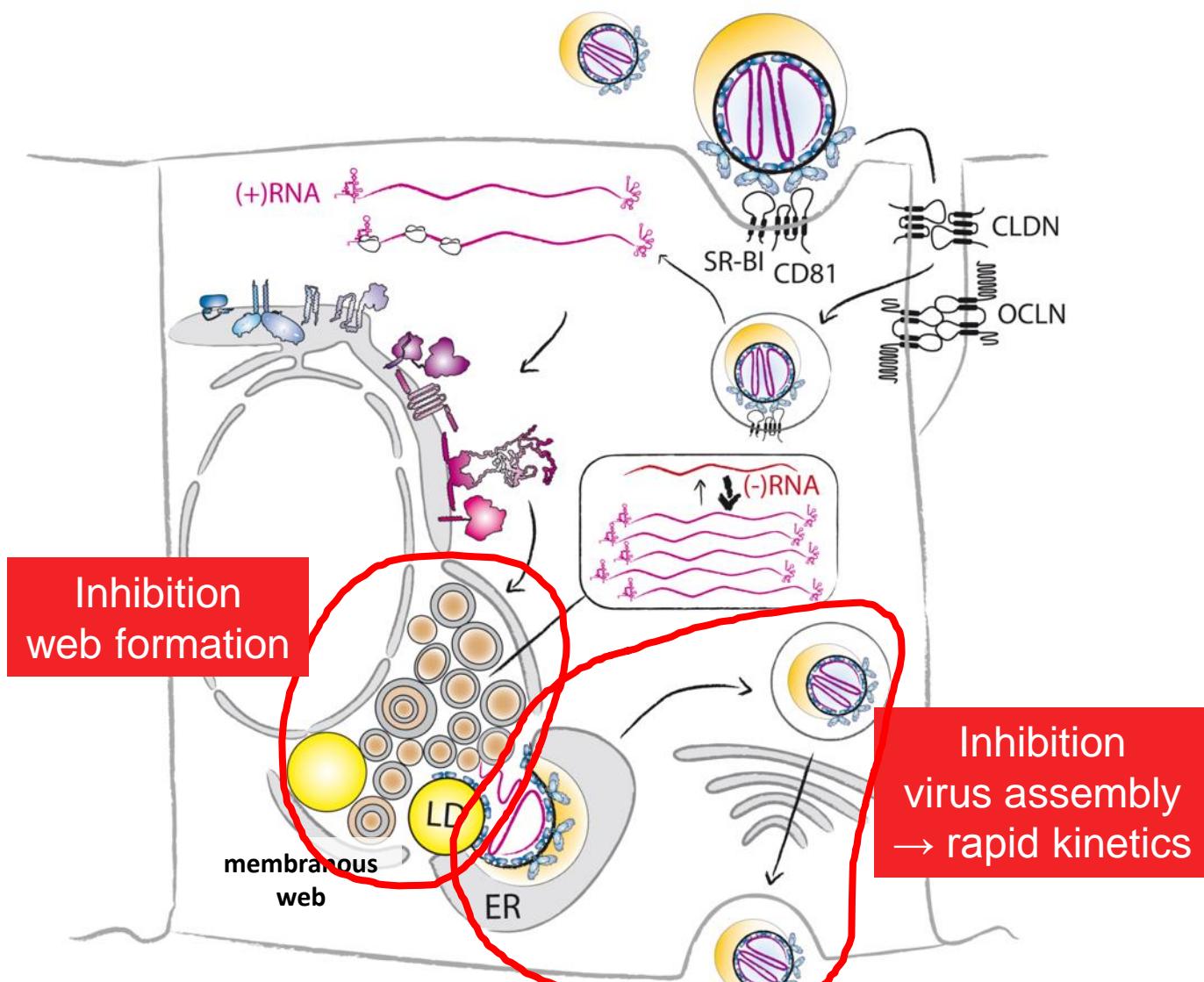
Bartenschlager et al., NRM 2013

- RNA-binding phosphoprotein
- required for RNA replication (membr. web formation)
- required for assembly of infectious virions
- required to block the innate immune response
- required for



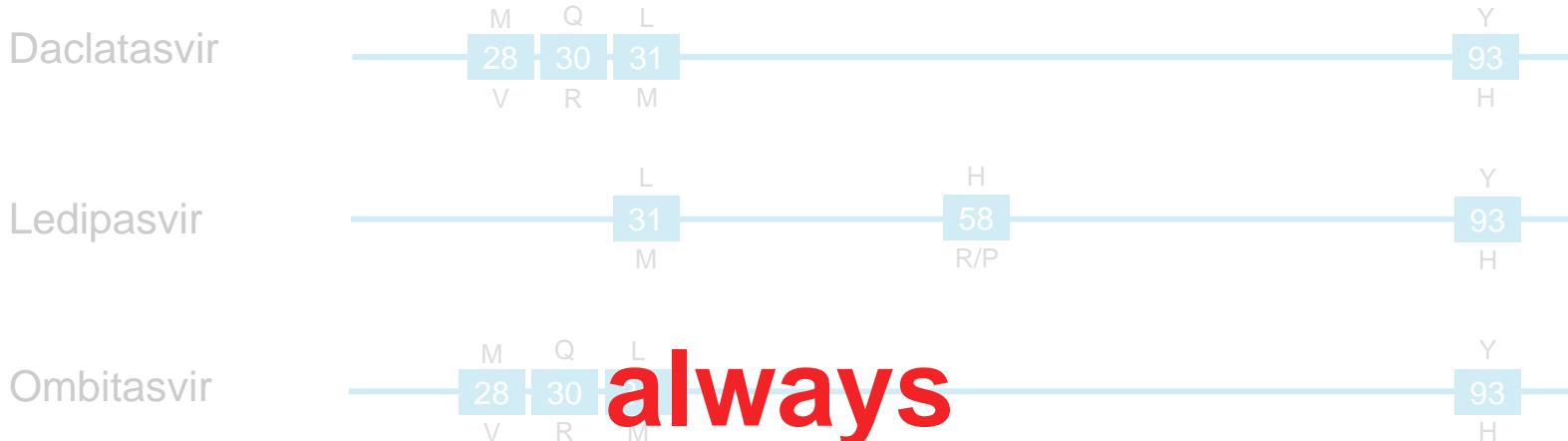
Tellinghuisen 2004, 2005, 2008; Neddermann 2004; Appel 2005, 2008; Moradpour 2005; Liang 2007; Hanoule 2009; Hwang 2010; Verdegem 2011; Lim 2012

Impact of NS5A inhibitors on HCV replication cycle



Bartenschlager et al., NRM 2013

Prevalence of natural NS5A-inhibitor resistance variants in DAA-naive patients



NS5A majority amino acid	Majority amino acid prevalence	Observed variant(s) (%)		Variants not observed
1a	1b	1a (n=538)	1b (n=239)	
L23	L28	98,8	94,4	F
M28	L28	96,5	99,2	T (0,37)
Q30	R30 ^a	98,7	92,9	H (1,3), R(0,74)
L31	L31	99,3	94,6	M (0,93)
P32	P32	100	100	
Q58	P58	100	92,9	S (0,19)
Y93	Y93	98,7	97,5	C (0,37), N (0,37)
				H (3,77)

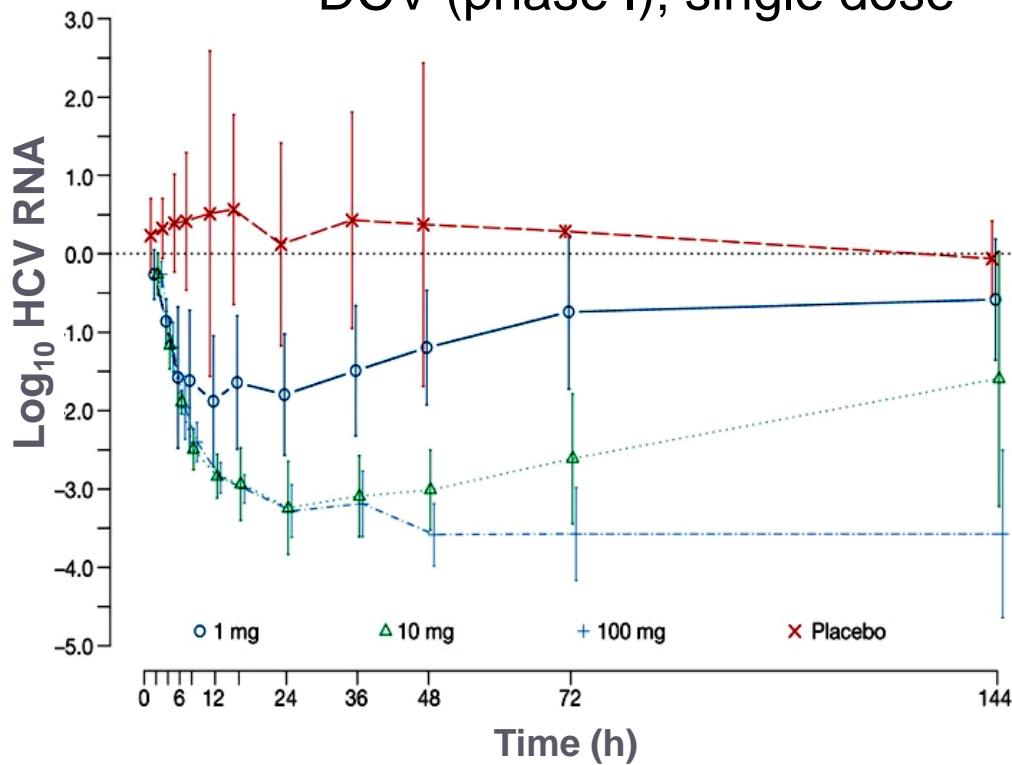
combination therapy

^a The majority amino acid in subtype 1b (R30) is the resistant variant (Q30R) in subtype 1a

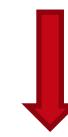
Chayama et al., 2015; Bartels et al., 2013

High antiviral activity of NS5A inhibitors and clinical implications

DCV (phase I); single dose



Extremely rapid reduction
of virus production



Reduced number
of virus variants

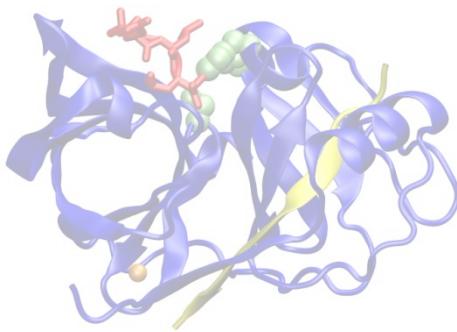


Reduced number
of new resistance variants

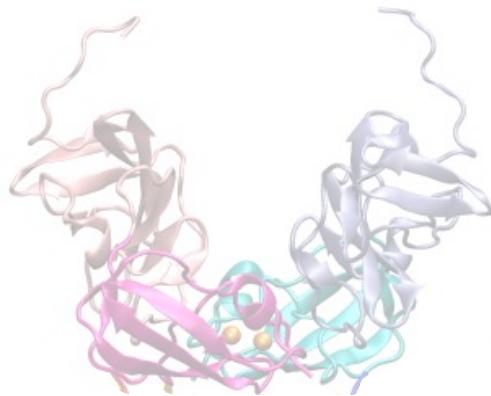
Gao et al., Nature 2010

Viral targets for therapy of chronic hepatitis C

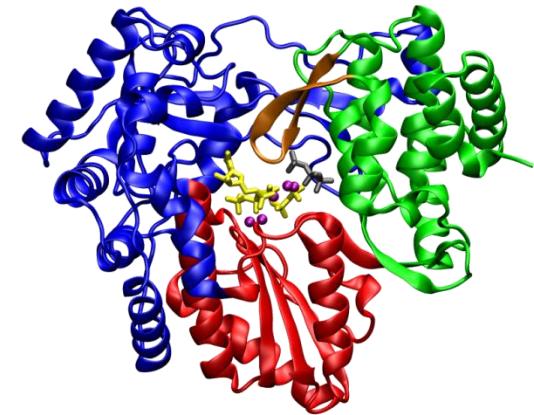
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NS5A



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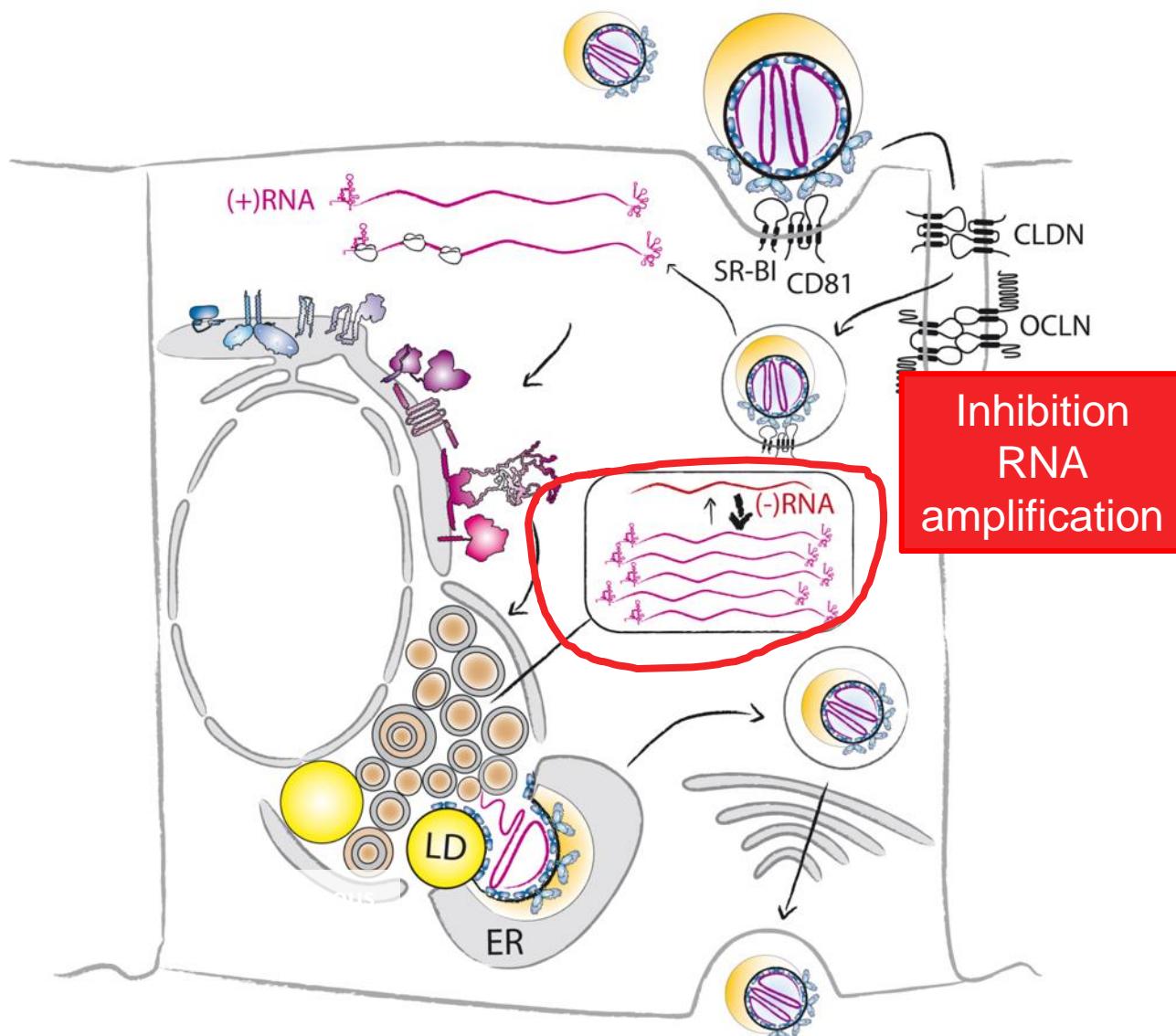
Protease inhibitors (...previr)

NS5A inhibitors (...asvir)

NS5B inhibitors (...buvir)



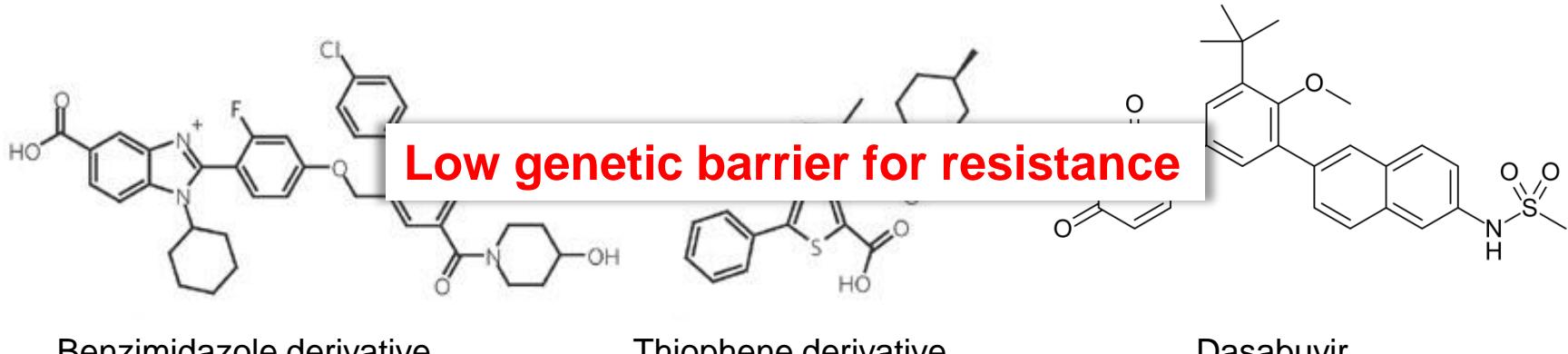
Impact of NS5B polymerase inhibitors on HCV replication cycle



Bartenschlager et al., NRM 2013

Nucleosidic and non-nucleosidic NS5B-specific drugs

Non-nucleosidic Inhibitors

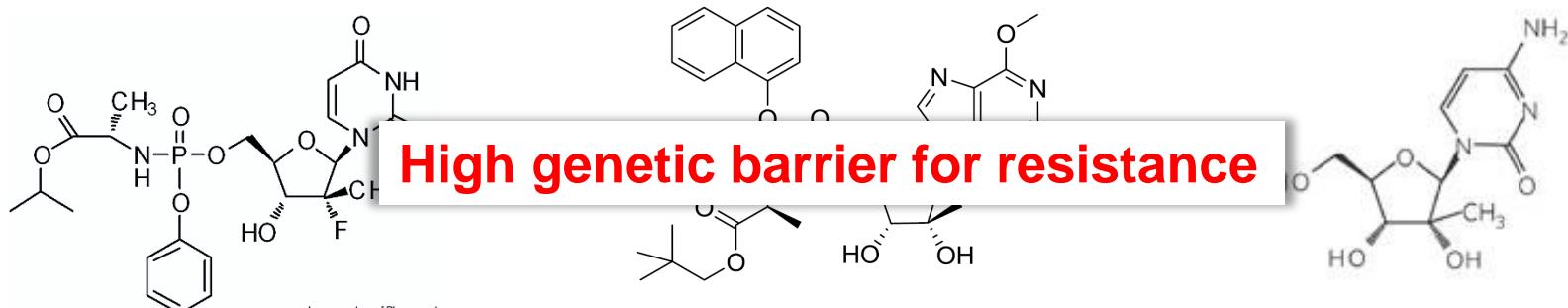


Benzimidazole derivative

Thiophene derivative

Dasabuvir

Nucleosidic Inhibitors

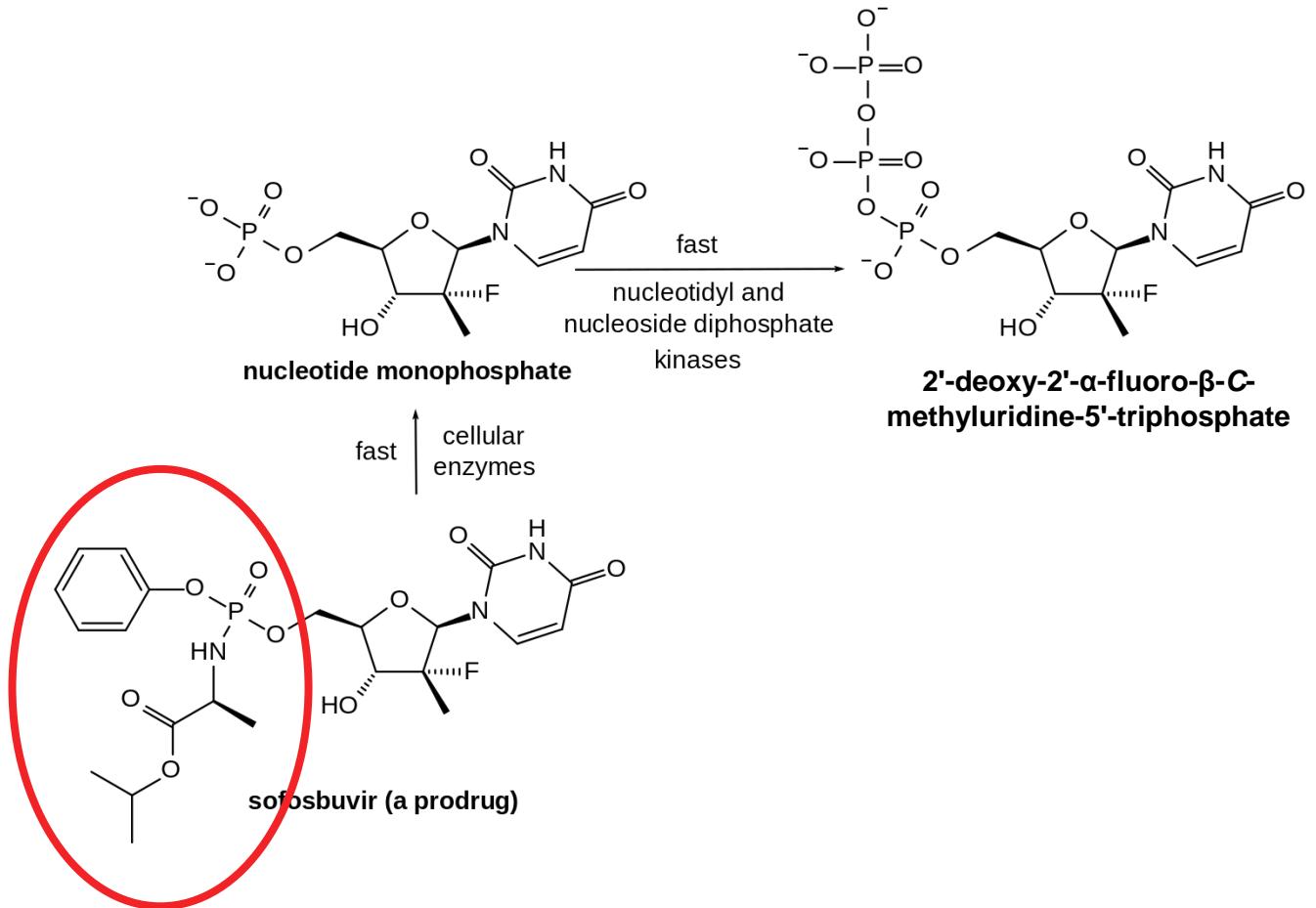


PSI-7977 (Sofosbuvir)

INX-189

2'-C-methyl cytidine

Properties of Sofosbuvir



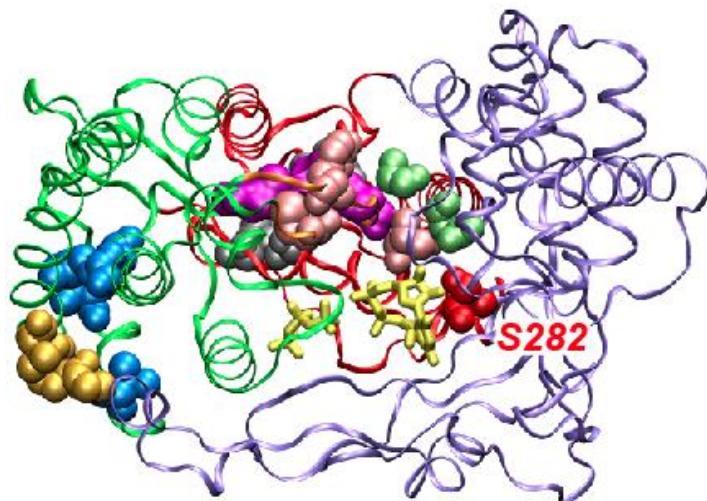
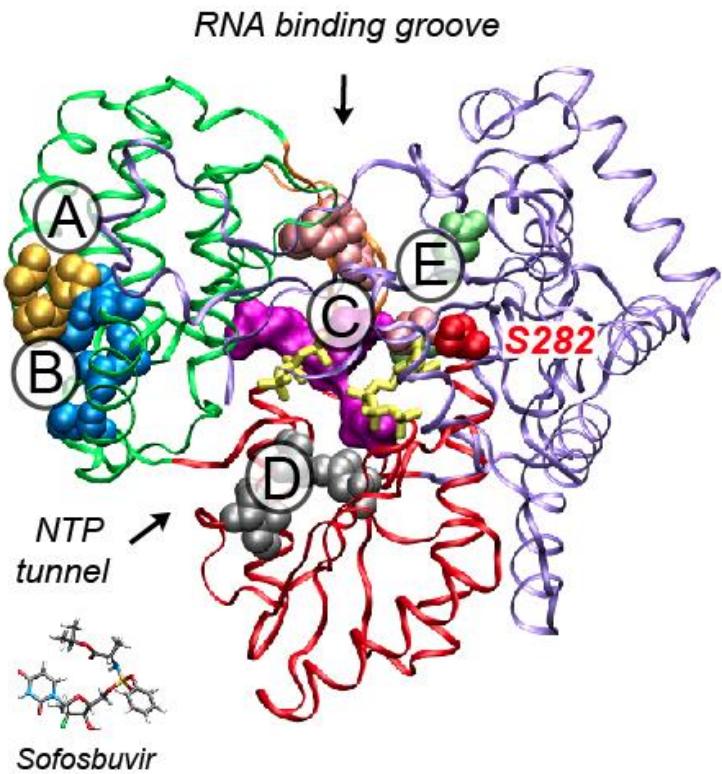
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sofosbuvir>

OO

Positions of resistance mutations in NS5B

A – E = Resistance positions with NNIs

S282 = Resistance against NIs



Bartenschlager et al., NRM 2013



Factors of antiviral therapy success

HCV	
Mutation rate/d	10e-5
Virus production/d	10e12
Variants/d	10e12
Persistence reservoir	No
Antiviral potency	(very) high
Genetic barrier	low to very high
Replication fitness	very low to very high

Acknowledgements

AG Bartenschlager (past & present members)

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AG Urban

collaborations (few selected)

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D. Moradpour & team (Lausanne)

J. Briggs, Y. Schwab, C. Antony (EMBL, HD)

T. Pietschmann & team (Twincore, Hannover)

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