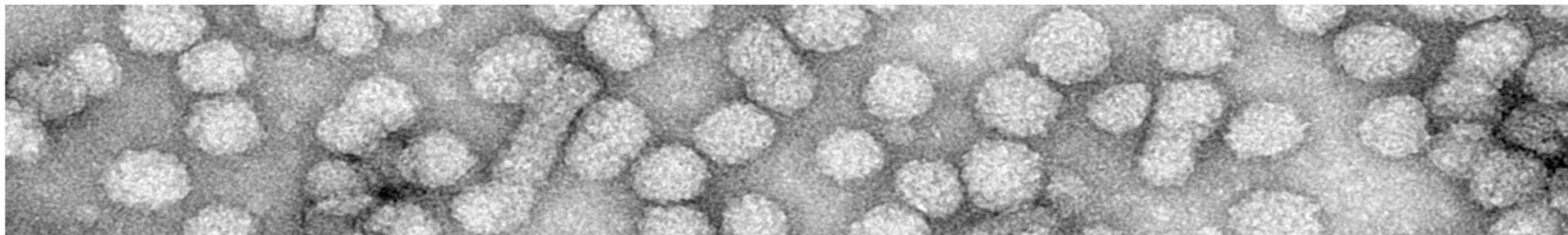




## Vers un vaccin bivalent contre les virus des hépatites B et C ?



**Philippe Roingeard - INSERM U966 - Tours**

**[roingeard@med.univ-tours.fr](mailto:roingeard@med.univ-tours.fr)**



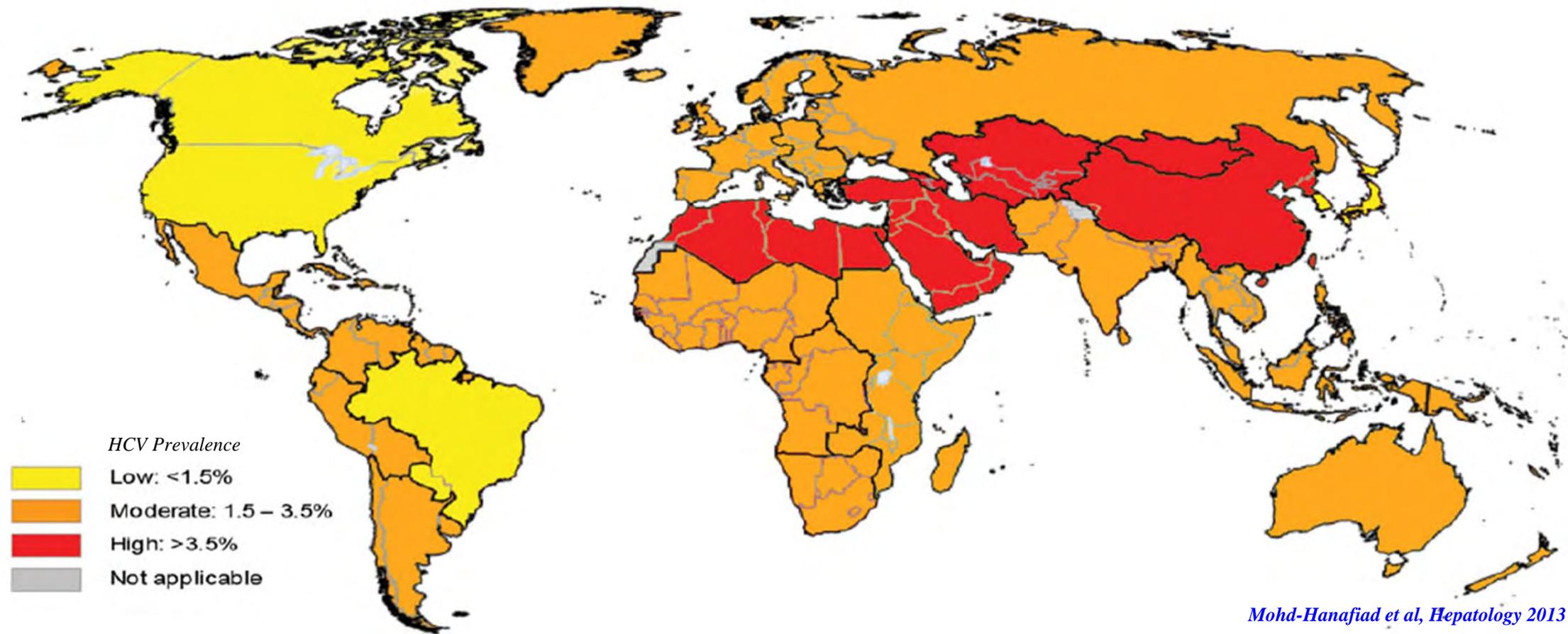
## New Hepatitis C Therapies: The Toolbox, Strategies, and Challenges

Jean-Michel Pawlotsky

Therapy for hepatitis C is undergoing a revolution. Several new drugs against the hepatitis C virus (HCV) have reached the market and many others, including direct-acting antivirals and host-targeted agents, are in phase II or III clinical development. All-oral, interferon-free combinations of drugs are expected to cure more than 90% of infections..

*Keywords:* Direct-Acting Antivirals; Interferon-Free Regimens; Sofosbuvir; Simeprevir; Daclatasvir.

- ➔ ... but DAA therapies are very expensive and therefore unlikely to be adopted universally.
- ➔ Low-cost / generic drugs will potentially be available in the futur in low-income countries  
... but most HCV-infected subjects are not aware of their infection,  
then the cost of large-scale HCV screening + DAA treatment will remain very high.
- ➔ ≈ **15%** of patients display persitent hepatic inflammation and / or cirrhosis despite virological cure.



→ **180** million people currently infected worldwide



*each year*

→ **3-4** million new infections (mostly by blood contact : IVDU, unsafe medical practices, health workers)

# HCV epidemiology in 2015 in the USA

Test and treat  
this silent killer

The scourge of hepatitis C virus in the United States is woefully underestimated. **Brian R. Edlin** reckons it's time the infection is given the priority it demands.

S18 | NATURE | VOL 474 | 9 JUNE 2011



OPEN ACCESS Freely available online

May 2013 | Volume 8 | Issue 5 | e63959

PLOS ONE Perspective

IAS-USA Topics in Antiviral Medicine

## Current and Future Disease Progression of the Chronic HCV Population in the United States

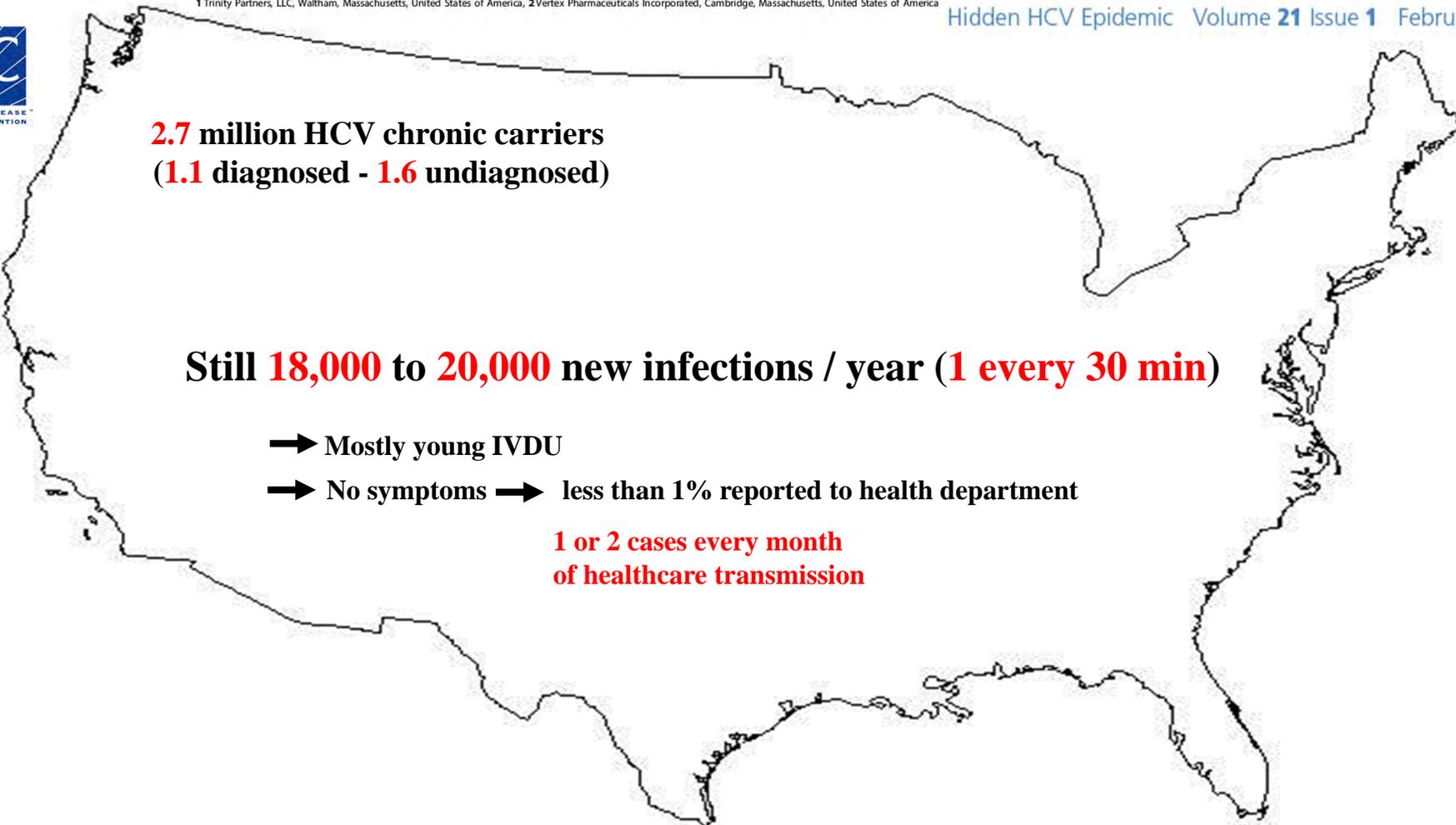
Martin Zalesak<sup>1\*</sup>, Kevin Francis<sup>1</sup>, Alex Gedeon<sup>1</sup>, John Gillis<sup>1</sup>, Kyle Hvidsten<sup>2</sup>, Phyllis Kidder<sup>2</sup>, Hong Li<sup>1</sup>, Derek Martyn<sup>1</sup>, Leslie Orne<sup>1</sup>, Amanda Smith<sup>1</sup>, Ann Kwong<sup>2\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Trinity Partners, LLC, Waltham, Massachusetts, United States of America, <sup>2</sup>Vertex Pharmaceuticals Incorporated, Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States of America

## The Hidden Epidemic of Hepatitis C Virus Infection in the United States: Occult Transmission and Burden of Disease

Dr Ward is Director of the Division of Viral Hepatitis at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta, Georgia.

Hidden HCV Epidemic Volume 21 Issue 1 February/March 2013



**2.7 million HCV chronic carriers**  
**(1.1 diagnosed - 1.6 undiagnosed)**

**Still 18,000 to 20,000 new infections / year (1 every 30 min)**

- ➔ Mostly young IVDU
- ➔ No symptoms ➔ less than 1% reported to health department

**1 or 2 cases every month  
of healthcare transmission**

# HCV epidemiology in 2015 in China

## Hepatitis C Seroprevalence and Associated Risk Factors, Anyang, China

Fangfang Liu,<sup>1</sup> Ke Chen,<sup>1</sup> Zhonghu He,  
Tao Ning, Yaqi Pan, Hong Cai, and Yang Ke

Emerging Infectious Diseases • www.cdc.gov/eid • Vol. 15, No. 11, November 2009



Liver International (2011)  
© 2011 John Wiley & Sons A/S  
Liver International ISSN 1478-3223

### A systematic review of hepatitis C virus epidemiology in Asia, Australia and Egypt

William Sievert<sup>1</sup>, Ibrahim Altraifi<sup>2</sup>, Homie A. Razavi<sup>3</sup>, Ayman Abdo<sup>4</sup>, Ezzat Ali Ahmed<sup>5</sup>, Ahmed AlOmair<sup>6</sup>, Deepak Amarapurkar<sup>7</sup>, Chien-Hung Chen<sup>8</sup>, Xiaoguang Dou<sup>9</sup>, Hisham El Khayat<sup>10</sup>, Mohamed elShazly<sup>11</sup>, Gamal Esmat<sup>12</sup>, Richard Guan<sup>13</sup>, Kwang-Hyub Han<sup>14</sup>, Kazuhiko Koike<sup>15</sup>, Angela Lergen<sup>3</sup>, Geoff McCaughan<sup>16</sup>, Sherif Mogawer<sup>17</sup>, Ali Monis<sup>18</sup>, Arif Nawaz<sup>19</sup>, Teerha Piratvisuth<sup>20</sup>, Faisal M. Sanai<sup>21</sup>, Ala I. Sharara<sup>22</sup>, Scott Sibbel<sup>3</sup>, Ajit Sood<sup>23</sup>, Dono Jin Suh<sup>24</sup>, Carolyn Wallace<sup>3</sup>, Kendra Young<sup>3</sup> and Francesco Negro<sup>25</sup>

Gao et al. BMC Infectious Diseases 2011, 11:88  
http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2334/11/88



RESEARCH ARTICLE Open Access

### Prevalence and trend of hepatitis C virus infection among blood donors in Chinese mainland: a systematic review and meta-analysis

Xiaofei Gao<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Qian Cui<sup>1†</sup>, Xiang Shi<sup>1,2†</sup>, Jing Su<sup>1</sup>, Zhihang Peng<sup>1</sup>, Xin Chen<sup>1</sup>, Na Lei<sup>1</sup>, Keqin Ding<sup>1</sup>, Lu Wang<sup>3</sup>, Rongbin Yu<sup>4\*</sup> and Ning Wang<sup>5\*</sup>

Estimated **HCV prevalence** : **1 to 2 %**  
(**15 to 30** millions of HCV chronic carriers)

*most are not diagnosed*

→ Cost for **screening** + **HCV treatment** will be tremendous

→ **Risk factors** for new infections :

**IVDUs** (especially in urban areas)

**Iatrogenic transmission** (especially in rural areas)

- An HCV prophylactic vaccine is a medical priority → best hope of controlling the world epidemic
- opportunity to significantly reduce healthcare cost  
(especially if the HCV vaccine is associated with the HBV vaccine)

**The HBV vaccine has considerably reduced the incidence of HBV-induced HCC**

## Will There Be a Vaccine to Protect Against the Hepatitis C Virus?

Benoît Callendret, Christopher M. Walker  

The Research Institute at Nationwide Children's Hospital and Department of Pediatrics, College of Medicine, The Ohio State University

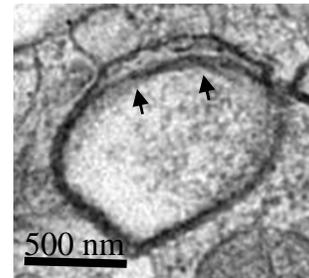
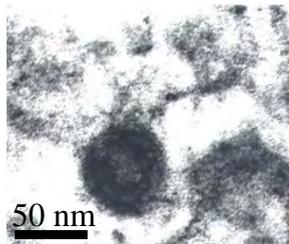
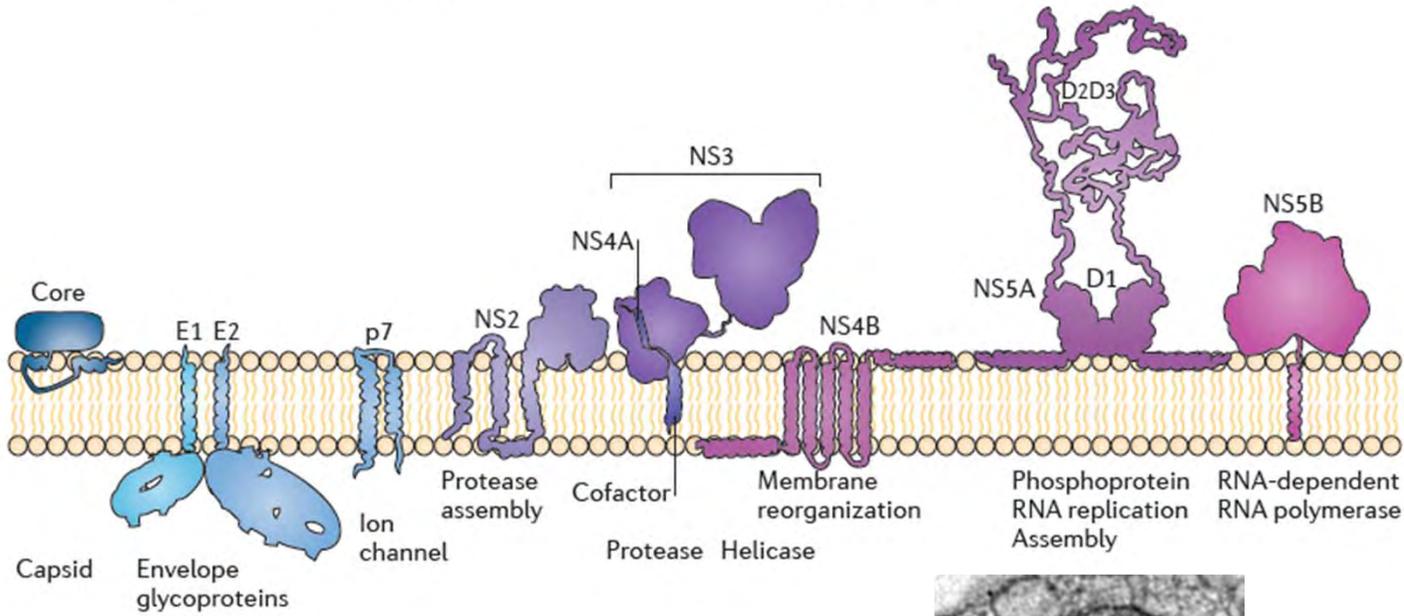
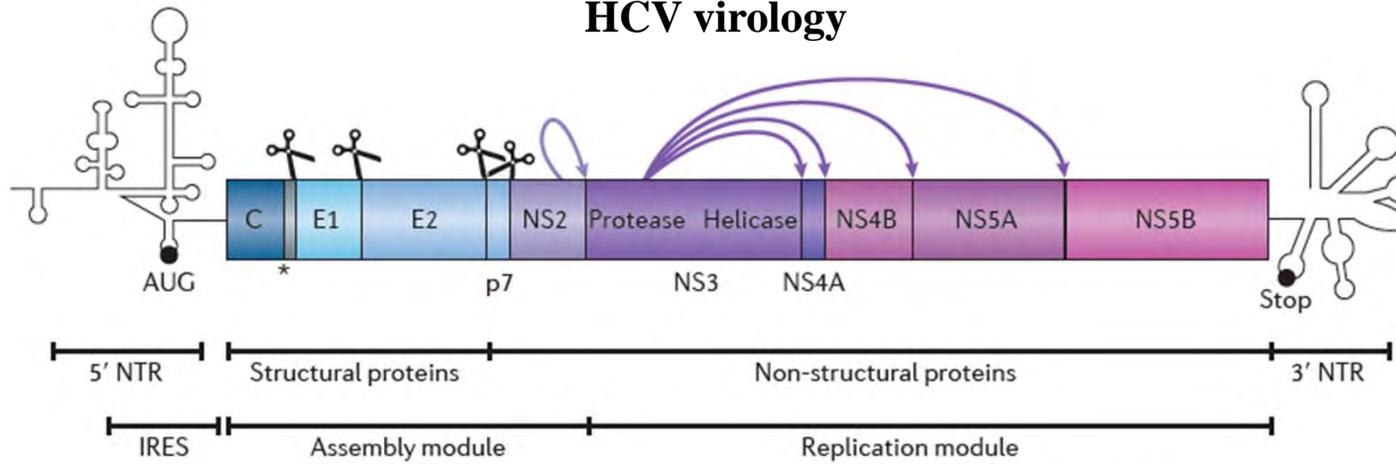


Volume 142, Issue 6, May 2012, Pages 1384–1387

After many years of controversy, a partially-effective HCV vaccine ( $\approx$  **60-80%** efficacy) appears to be a feasible goal based on :

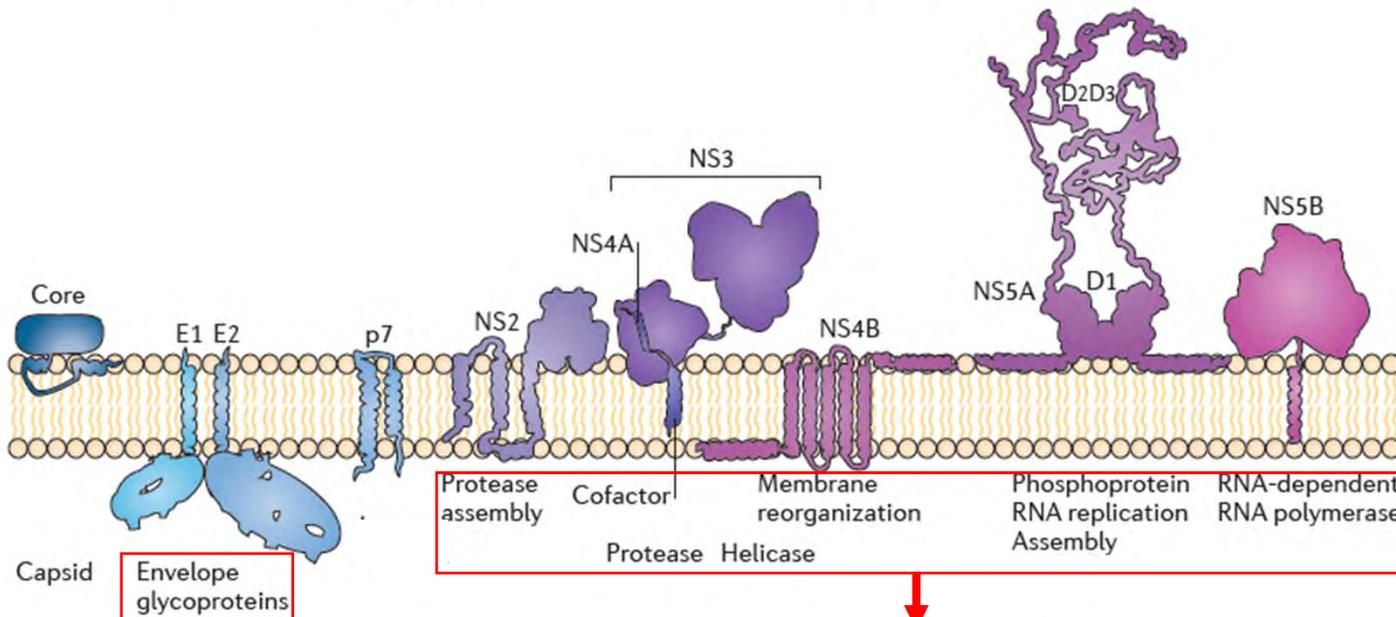
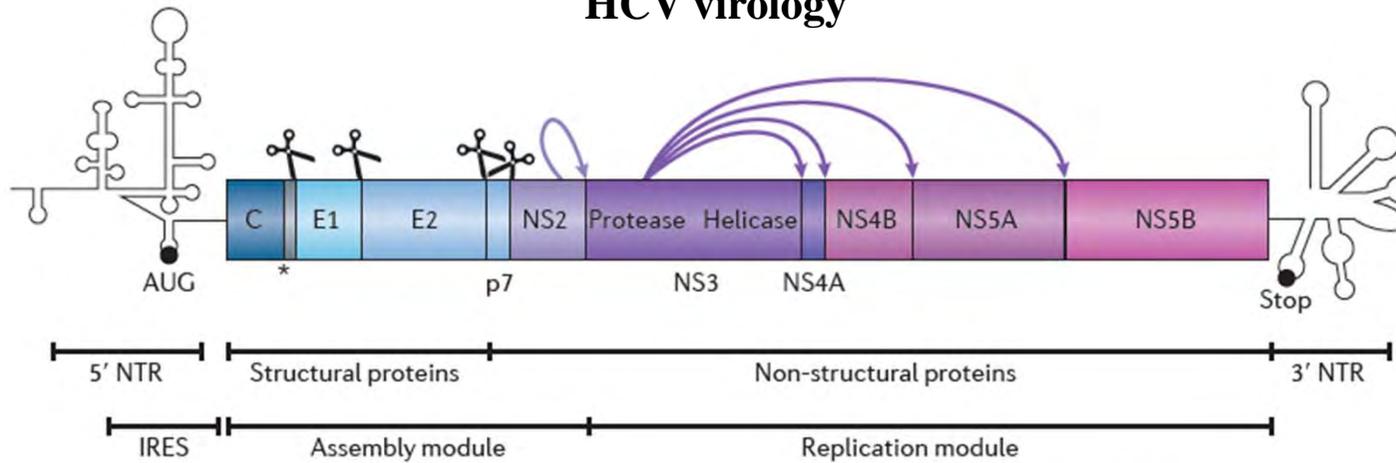
- Natural immunity demonstrated in re-exposed humans & chimpanzees
- Natural immunity linked with viral-specific CD4+ & CD8+ T cell responses & cross-neutralising antibodies
- Chimpanzee studies demonstrating that vaccinated animals are **protected** against the development of the **carrier state**

# HCV virology



*Adapted from Bartenschlager et al, Nat Rev Microbiol 2013*

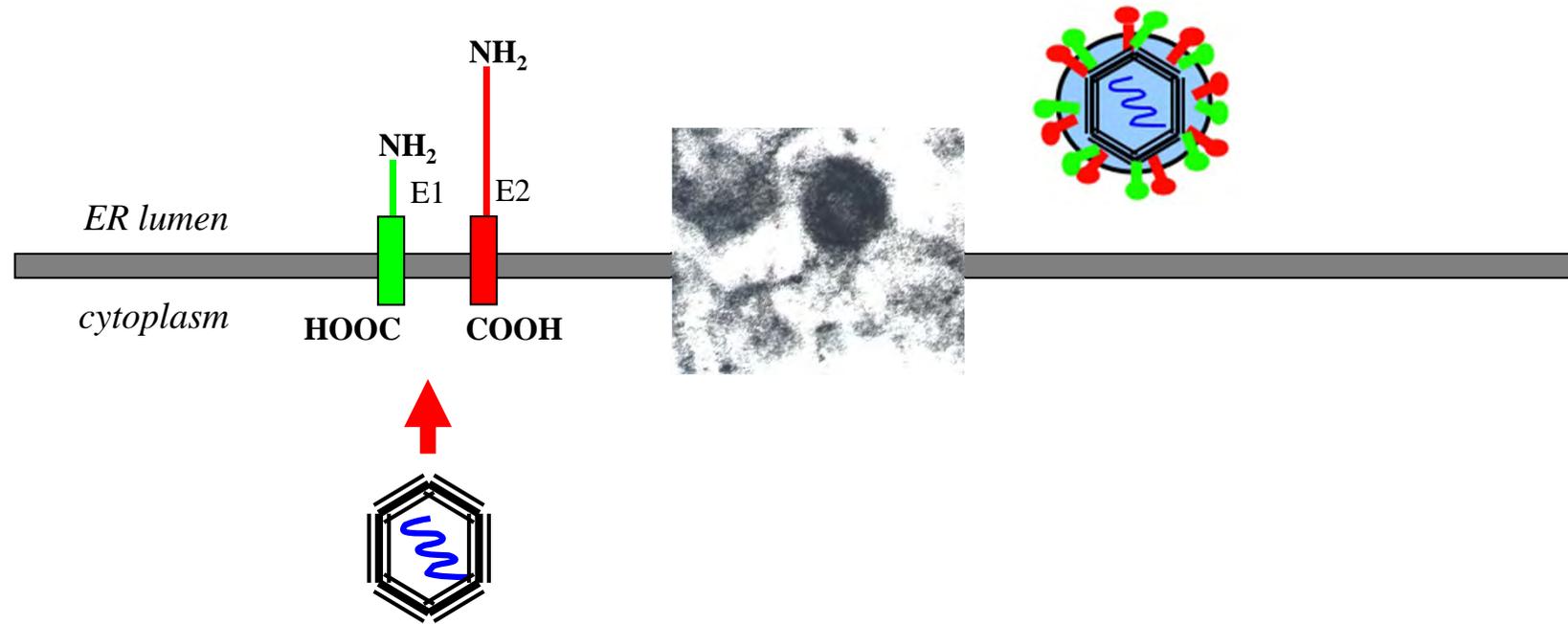
# HCV virology



**NS proteins contain numerous mapped T-cell epitopes and are preferentially included in T-cell vaccine candidates**

**E1&E2 proteins can induce neutralizing antibodies (nAbs)**

## Recombinant E1-E2 vaccine



- Native heterodimer complex comprising both full length envelope glycoproteins E1 (33KDa) & E2 (17KDa)
- Produced in CHO or Hela cell lines
- E1-E2 retained in the ER via transmembrane domain (TMD)
- Primes the induction of viral nAbs a CD4<sup>+</sup> T-cell response

Dr M. Houghton & collaborators

**CHIRON**  
 **NOVARTIS**

## Recombinant E1-E2 vaccine

### Combined HCV vaccine preclinical data in the chimpanzee model

*(combined results from homologous HCV 1a & heterologous HCV 1a challenges)*

	number	number that developed:	
		acute infection	chronic infection
Vaccinees	31	26 (84%)	5 (16%)
Controls	24	24 (100%)	15 (62%)

**P < 0.001**

*Houghton & Abrignani, Nature 2005 ; Houghton Immunol Reviews 2011*

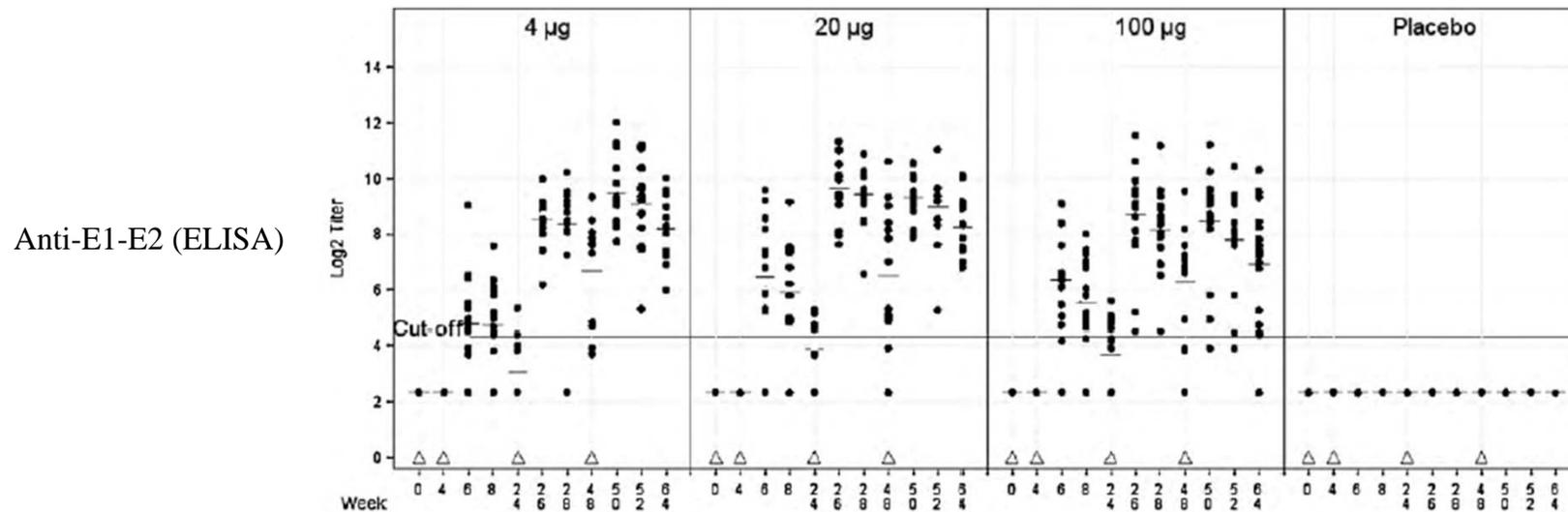
*Chimpanzee studies performed at CHIRON/NOVARTIS over the course of 15 years (1994-2009)  
with various adjuvants and recombinant E1-E2 of varying purities*

## Phase I trial with E1-E2 recombinant vaccine (gen 1a) + MF59 as adjuvant

Safety and immunogenicity of HCV E1E2 vaccine adjuvanted with MF59 administered to healthy adults<sup>☆</sup>

Sharon E. Frey<sup>a,\*</sup>, Michael Houghton<sup>b</sup>, Stephen Coates<sup>c</sup>, Sergio Abrignani<sup>d</sup>, David Chien<sup>c</sup>, Domenico Rosa<sup>e</sup>, Piero Pileri<sup>e</sup>, Ranjit Ray<sup>a</sup>, Adrian M. Di Bisceglie<sup>f</sup>, Paola Rinella<sup>e</sup>, Heather Hill<sup>g</sup>, Mark C. Wolff<sup>g</sup>, Viola Schultze<sup>h</sup>, Jang H. Han<sup>c</sup>, Bruce Scharschmidt<sup>i</sup>, Robert B. Belshe<sup>a</sup>

Vaccine 28 (2010) 6367–6373



- **60** healthy volunteers (4 groups of 15 individuals with **4x injections** of **4, 20 or 100 µg**)
- Vaccine safe & well-tolerated
- Elicits anti-E1-E2 titers in the same range as in protected chimpanzees
- Induces a strong lymphoproliferative response to E1-E2
- **20 µg** E1-E2 dose administered on month **0, 1 & 6** appears optimal (**100%** of subjects developed a humoral response after the 3<sup>rd</sup> vaccination)

## Phase I trial with E1-E2 recombinant vaccine (gen 1a) + MF59 as adjuvant (neutralization assays with sera collected 2 weeks post-3<sup>rd</sup> vaccination with 100 µg)

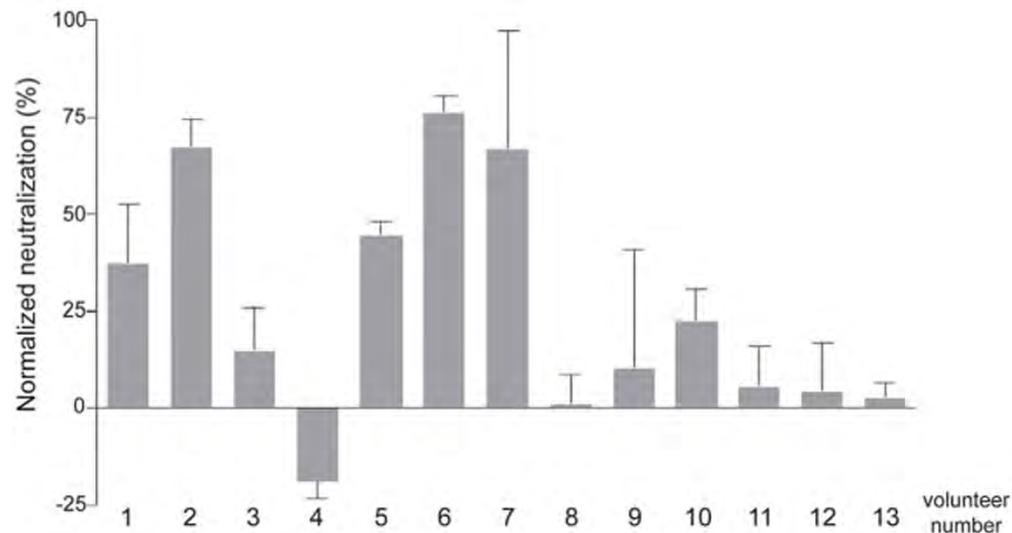
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March 2013 | Volume 8 | Issue 3 | e59776

PLOS ONE

### A Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) Vaccine Comprising Envelope Glycoproteins gpE1/gpE2 Derived from a Single Isolate Elicits Broad Cross-Genotype Neutralizing Antibodies in Humans

John Lok Man Law<sup>1\*</sup>, Chao Chen<sup>1</sup>, Jason Wong<sup>1</sup>, Darren Hockman<sup>1</sup>, Deanna M. Santer<sup>1</sup>, Sharon E. Frey<sup>2</sup>, Robert B. Belshe<sup>2</sup>, Takaji Wakita<sup>3</sup>, Jens Bukh<sup>4</sup>, Christopher T. Jones<sup>5</sup>, Charles M. Rice<sup>5</sup>, Sergio Abrignani<sup>6</sup>, D. Lorne Tyrrell<sup>1</sup>, Michael Houghton<sup>1\*</sup>



*Neutralization normalized using the pre-vaccination sera of the same individual*

→ **5/13** human sera neutralized over **50%** of heterologous HCVcc 1a  
(**2** of which neutralized up to **80%** of viral infectivity)

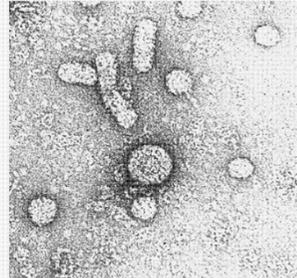
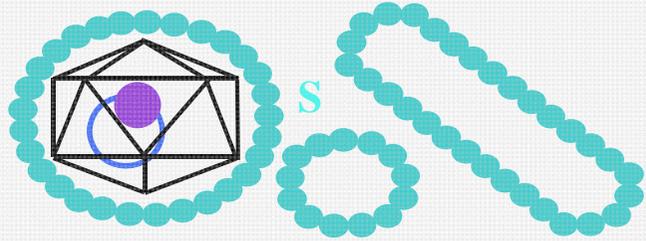
## HBV

## HCV

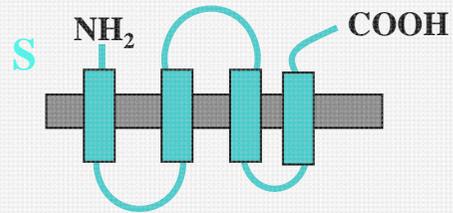
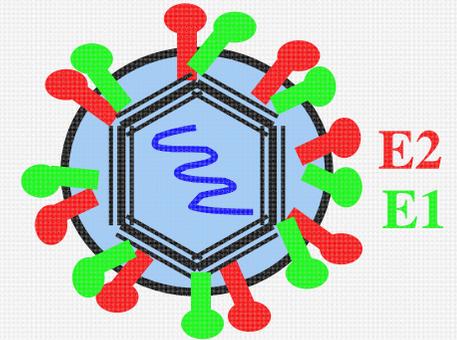
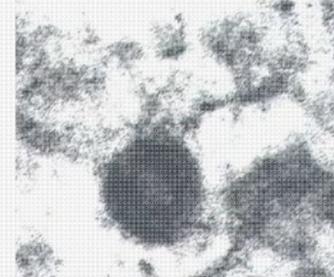
Hepadnavirus / DNA

Family / genome

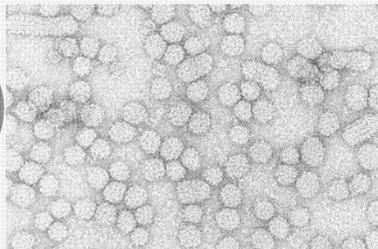
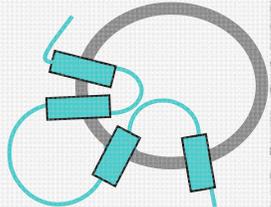
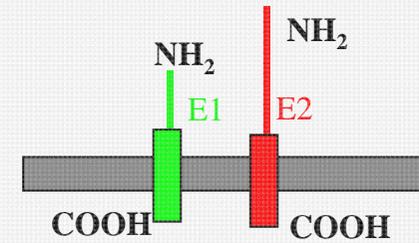
Flavivirus / RNA



Structure



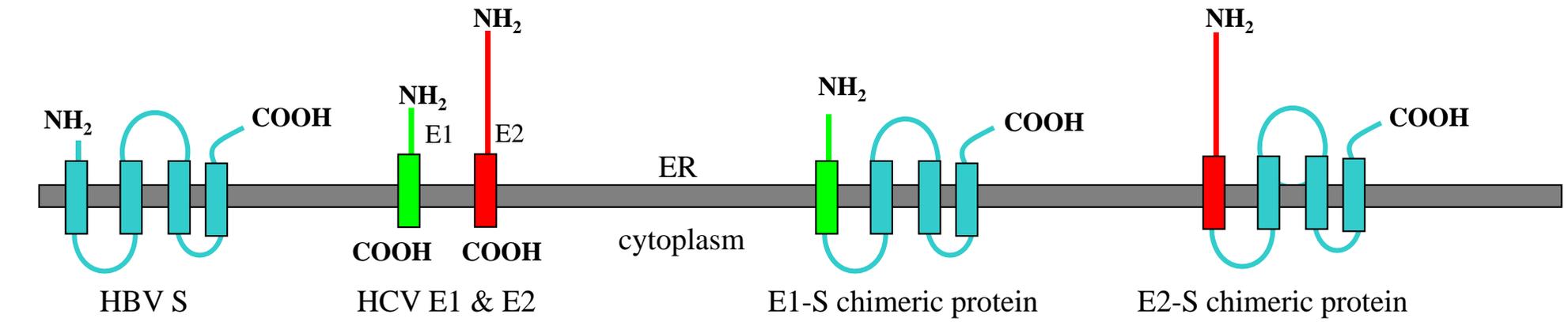
Envelope



Prophylactic vaccine

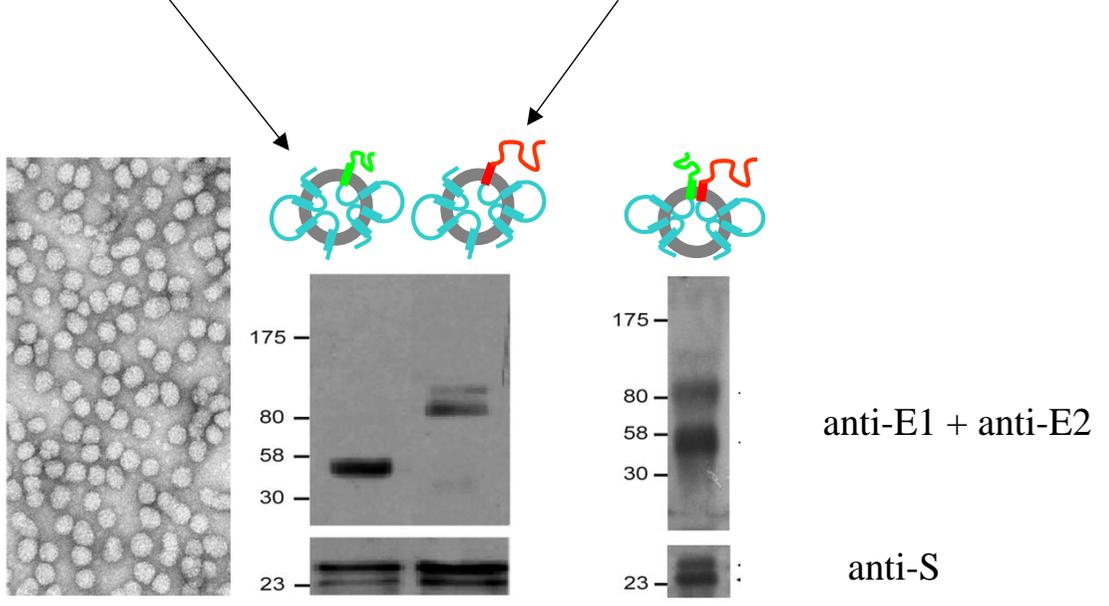
# Chimeric Hepatitis B Virus/Hepatitis C Virus Envelope Proteins Elicit Broadly Neutralizing Antibodies and Constitute a Potential Bivalent Prophylactic Vaccine

Elodie Beaumont,<sup>1</sup> Romuald Patient,<sup>1</sup> Christophe Hourieux,<sup>1</sup>  
Isabelle Dimier-Poisson,<sup>2</sup> and Philippe Roingeard<sup>1</sup>



↓  
*subviral particles are secreted and used for the HBV vaccine*

↓  
*(no particle) proteins are not secreted and extremely difficult to purify*



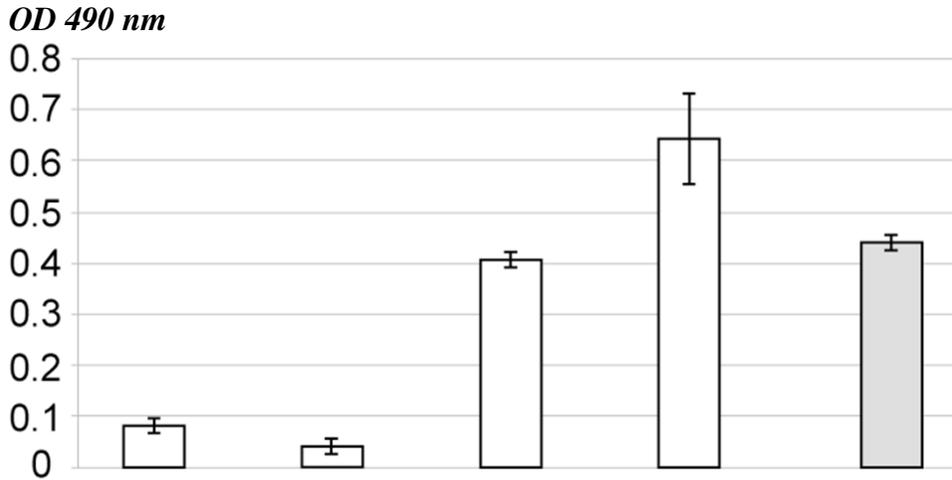
**Stable production of  $\approx 10 \mu\text{g/ml}$  HBs Ag in the supernatant of CHO clones**

## Productive folding and heterodimerization of the HCV envelope proteins in the context of the fusion proteins

### mAb AR3A

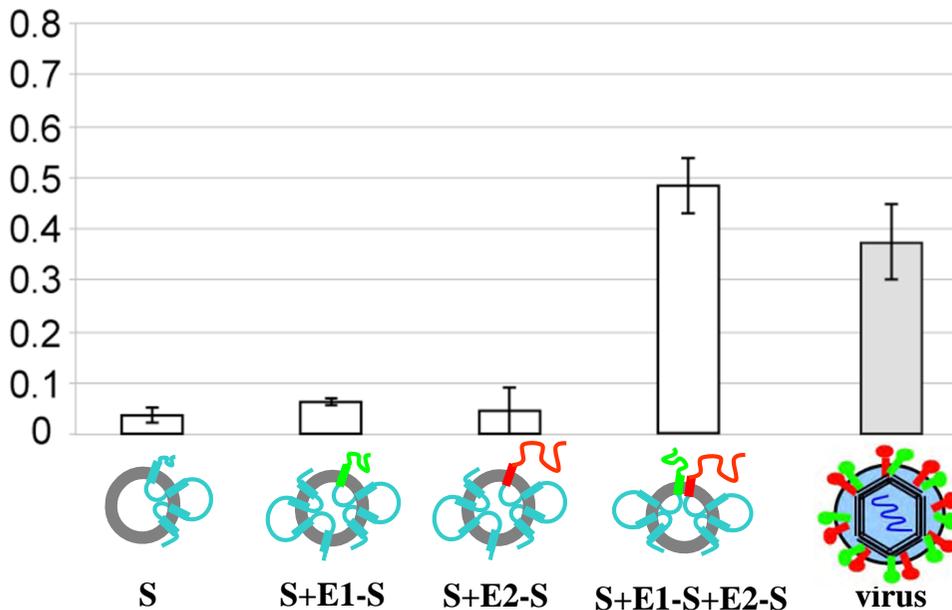
recognize a conformation-dependent discontinuous epitope on E2

neutralize different HCV genotypes *in vitro*



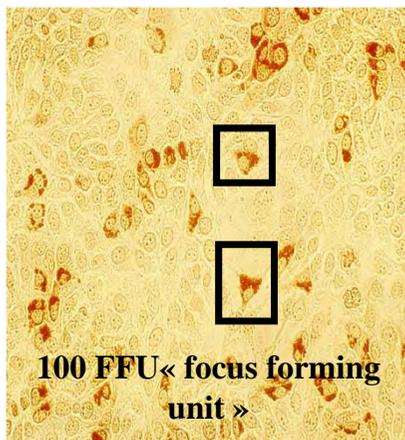
### mAb AR5A

recognize the folded E1-E2 heterodimer

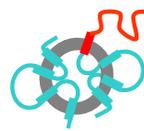




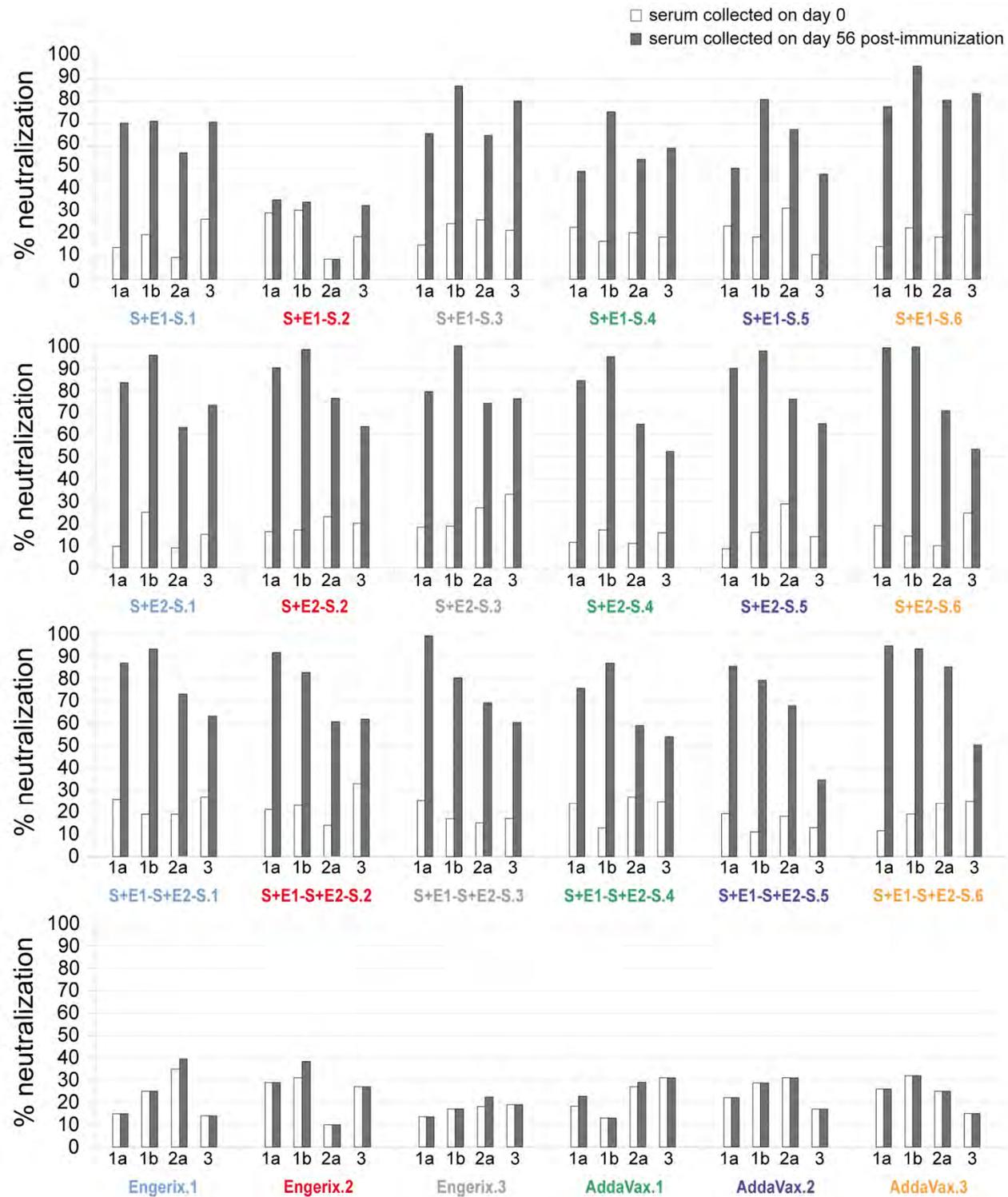
Evaluation of the  
neutralizing response  
in the HCVcc chimeric viruses  
Huh7.5 model



Genotypes 1a, 1b, 2a & 3



or adjuvant alone

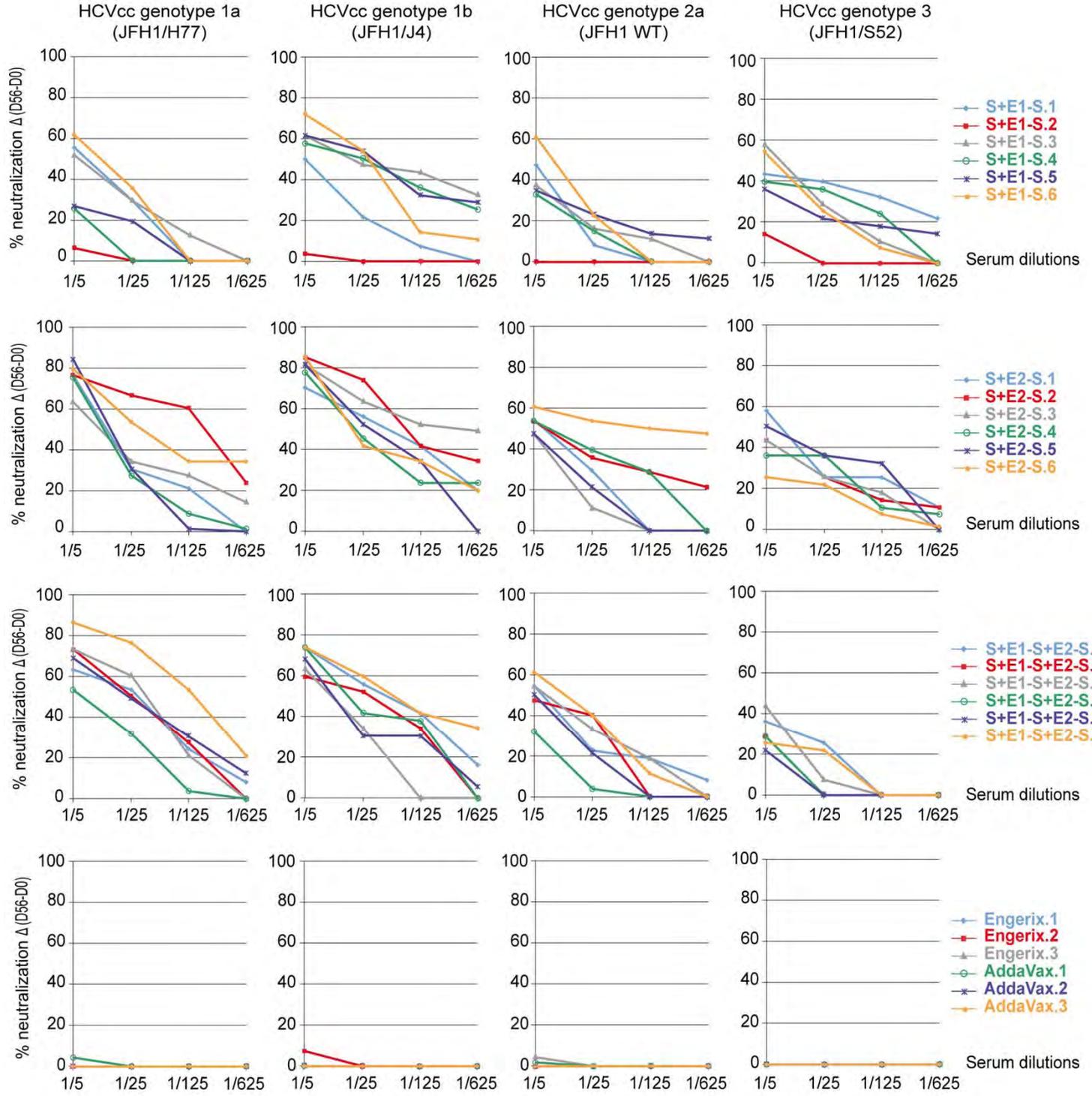


**Evaluation of the neutralizing response in the HCVcc chimeric viruses Huh7.5 model**

**Serum dilutions**



or adjuvant alone

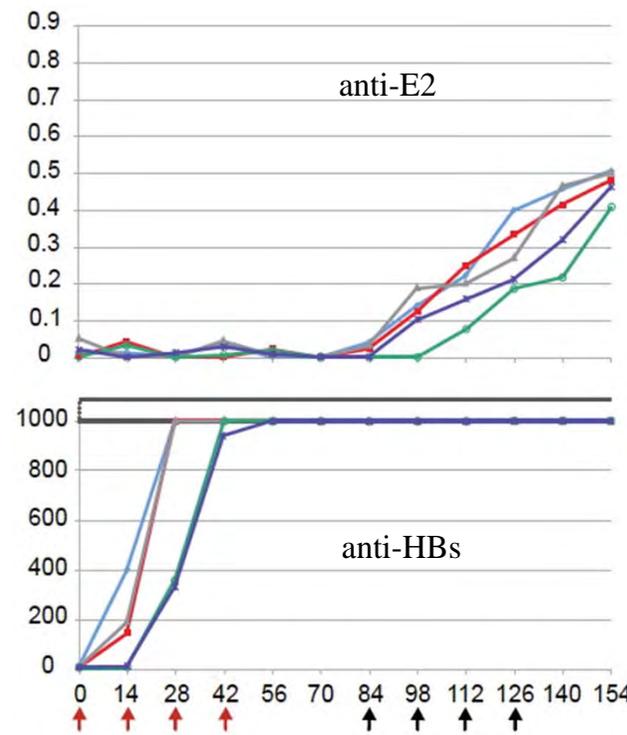




Chimeric hepatitis B virus (HBV)/hepatitis C virus (HCV) subviral envelope particles induce efficient anti-HCV antibody production in animals pre-immunized with HBV vaccine

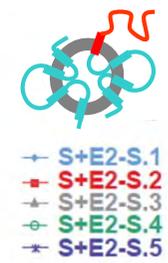
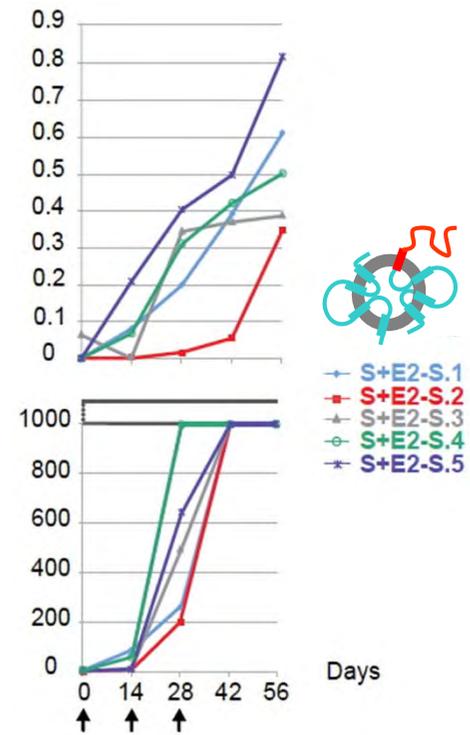
Elodie Beaumont, Philippe Roingeard\*

Vaccine 33 (2015) 973–976

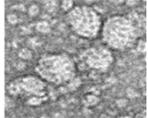


→ Chimeric HBV-HCV particles could be used in **two different strategies**:

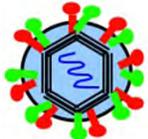
- In **primary vaccination**, to induce protective immunity to both HBV & HCV
- As **booster doses** in individuals **previously vaccinated against HBV**, to ensure full protection against HBV and induce protective immunity to HCV



## Conclusions



The **entire** HCV **E1** and/or **E2** env proteins, are incorporated in secreted subviral particles resembling the HBV vaccine.



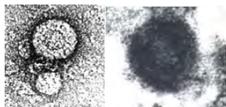
Sera containing anti-E1 and anti-E2 elicited by the chimeric HBV-HCV (genotype 1a) particles **neutralize** different HCV **heterologous strains** of **various genotypes (1a = 1b > 2 & 3)**.



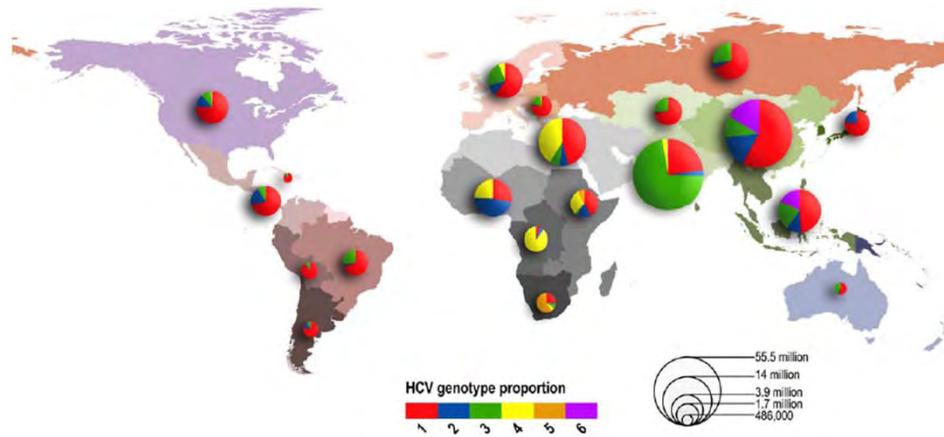
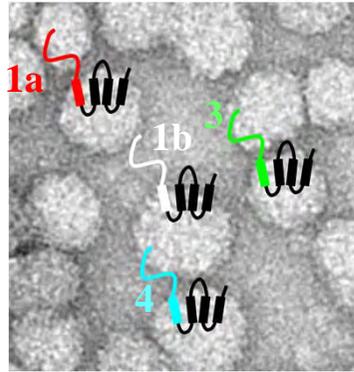
This vaccine candidate could be produced by the same **procedures** established for **HBV vaccines**, reducing the time and cost of its industrial development.



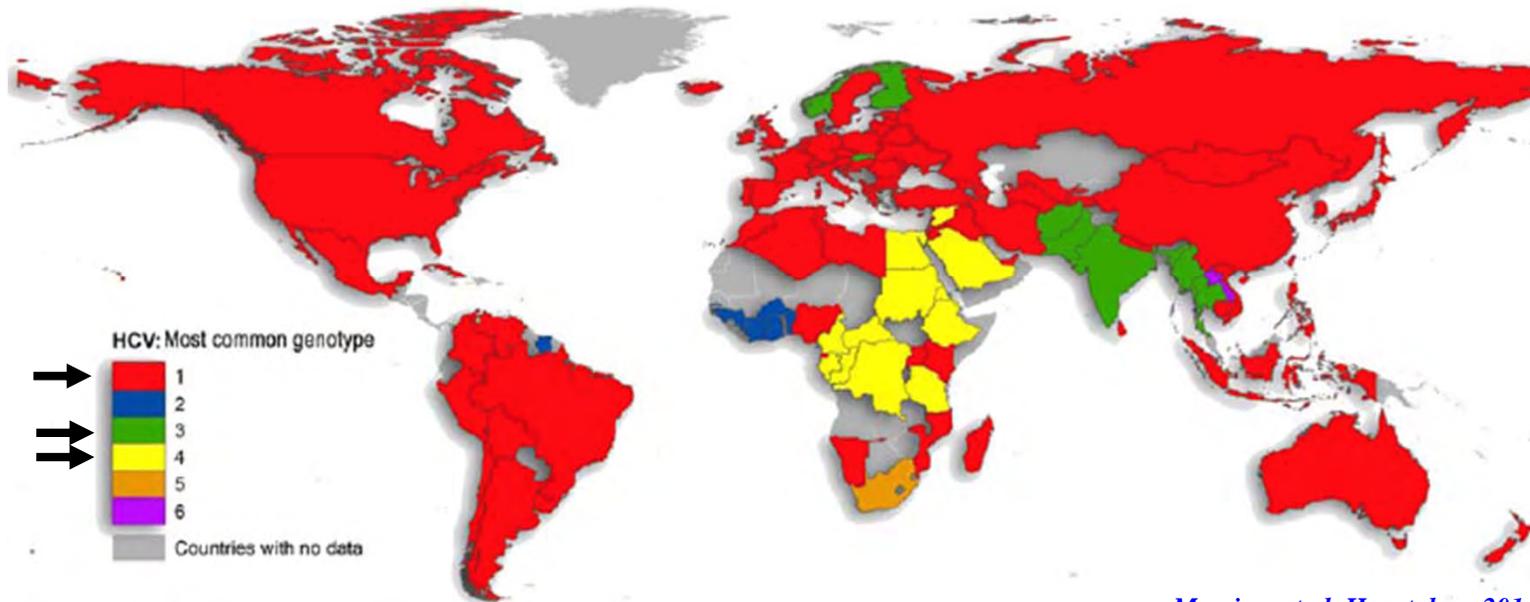
The **anti-HBs response** induced by the chimeric particles is **equivalent** to the response induced by a **commercial HBV vaccine**, suggesting that this vaccine could replace existing HBV vaccines whilst providing the additional benefit of protection against HCV.



This **bivalent HBV-HCV prophylactic vaccine** could be used in primary vaccination for both viruses or as booster doses in individuals previously vaccinated against HCV.



Perspective 1 : Production of subviral particles containing HCV envelope from **different genotypes** to immunize with a **mix of particles** and increase the **cross-neutralizing properties** of this vaccine candidate



*Massima et al, Hepatology 2014*

## Perspective 2 : Preclinical assay in a primate model



- ➔ Compare **HBV vaccine** with the **HBV-HCV** chimeric particles
- ➔ **Tolerability**
- ➔ **T-cell** response (ELISPOT)
- ➔ Humoral immune response (**anti-HBs** & **anti-E1-E2**)
- ➔ Various HCV genotypes **neutralization**



*Acknowledgments INSERM U966 - Tours*

**Elodie Beaumont**  
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**Romuald Patient**  
**Christophe Hourieux**

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**Jonathan Ball** (Univ. Nottingham, UK)  
**Jens Bukh** (Univ. Copenhagen, Denmark)  
**Jean Dubuisson** (Pasteur Inst., Lille, France)  
**Harry Greenberg** (Univ. Stanford, USA)  
**Mansun Law** (Scripps Res. Inst., San Diego, USA)  
**Charles Rice** (Univ. Rockefeller, NY, USA)  
**Camille Sureau** (INTS, Paris, France)  
**Takaji Wakita** (NIDD, Japan)

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