



# RNAi: Pulling Us Toward Finite Therapy

The Science of HBV Cure 2019  
Singapore, June 7-8, 2019

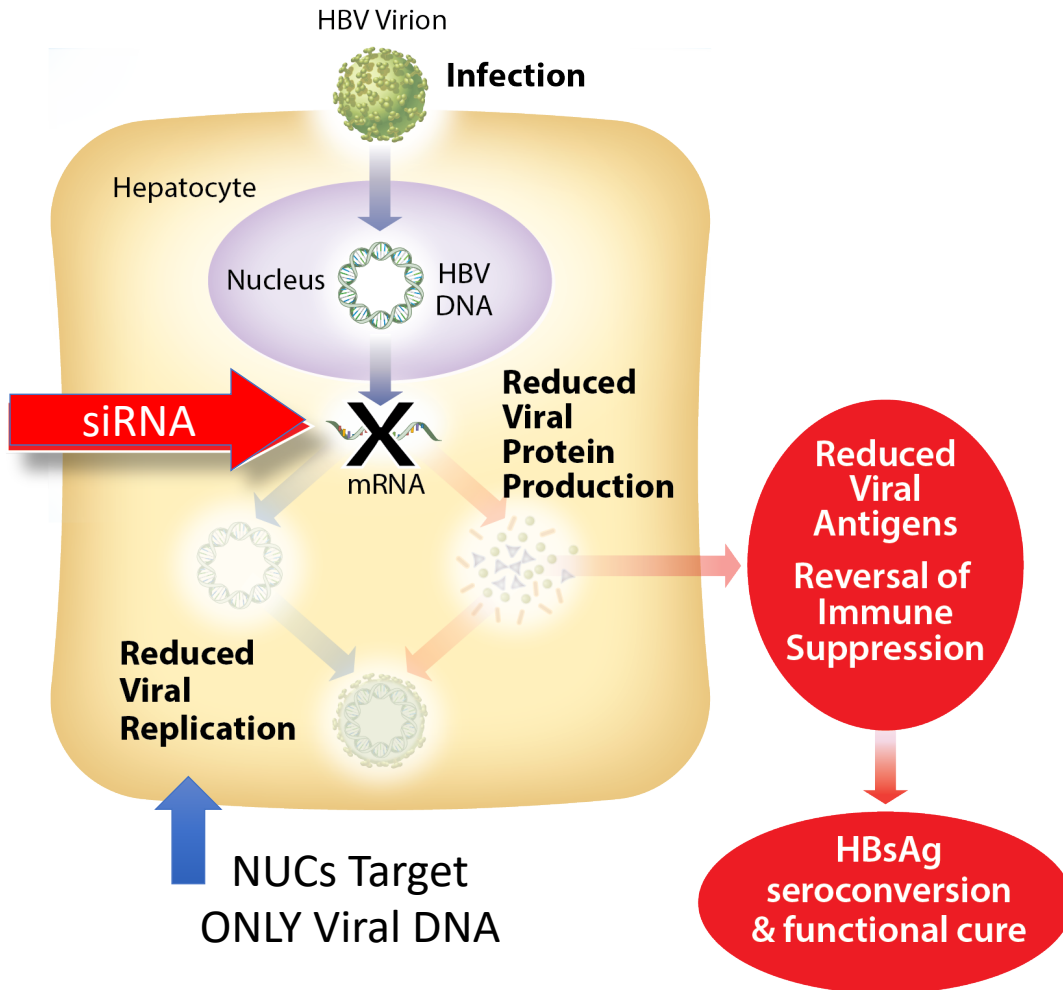
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COO, Arrowhead Pharmaceuticals



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This presentation contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the "safe harbor" provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements are based upon our current expectations and speak only as of the date hereof. Our actual results may differ materially and adversely from those expressed in any forward-looking statements as a result of various factors and uncertainties, including, without limitation, our developmental stage and limited operating history, our ability to successfully and timely develop products, enter into collaborations and achieve other projected milestones, rapid technological change in our markets, demand for our future products, legislative, regulatory and competitive developments and general economic conditions. Our Annual Report on Form 10-K, recent and forthcoming Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, recent Current Reports on Forms 8-K, and other SEC filings discuss some of the important risk factors that may affect our ability to achieve the anticipated results, as well as our business, results of operations and financial condition. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Additionally, Arrowhead disclaims any intent to update these forward-looking statements to reflect subsequent developments.

# Simplified theories for an HBV RNAi therapeutic



## Silence Entire HBV Genome

### 1. "HBsAg Theory"

- **Reducing HBsAg** enables host immune system de-repression and long term control of virus

### 2. Destabilizing Viral Function

- **Silencing all antigens and reducing pgRNA** could destabilize normal viral function
- Enable host immune system de-repression and long term control of virus

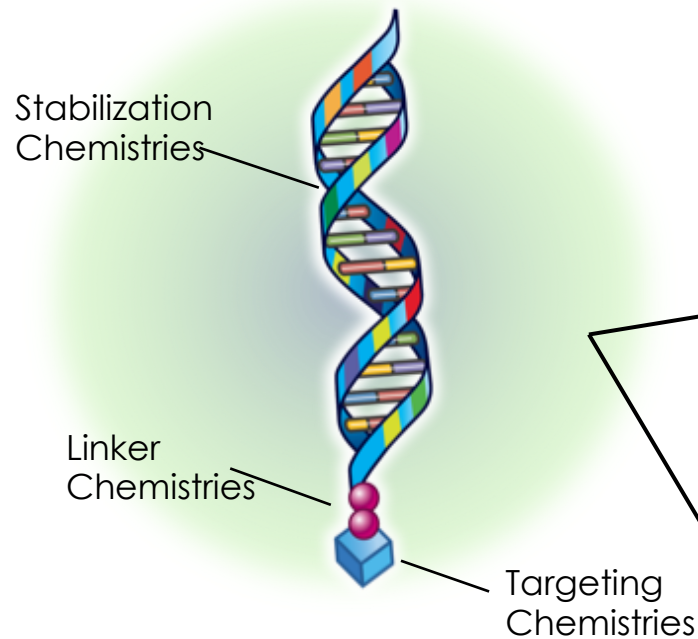


# JNJ-3989 (ARO-HBV): Key design elements

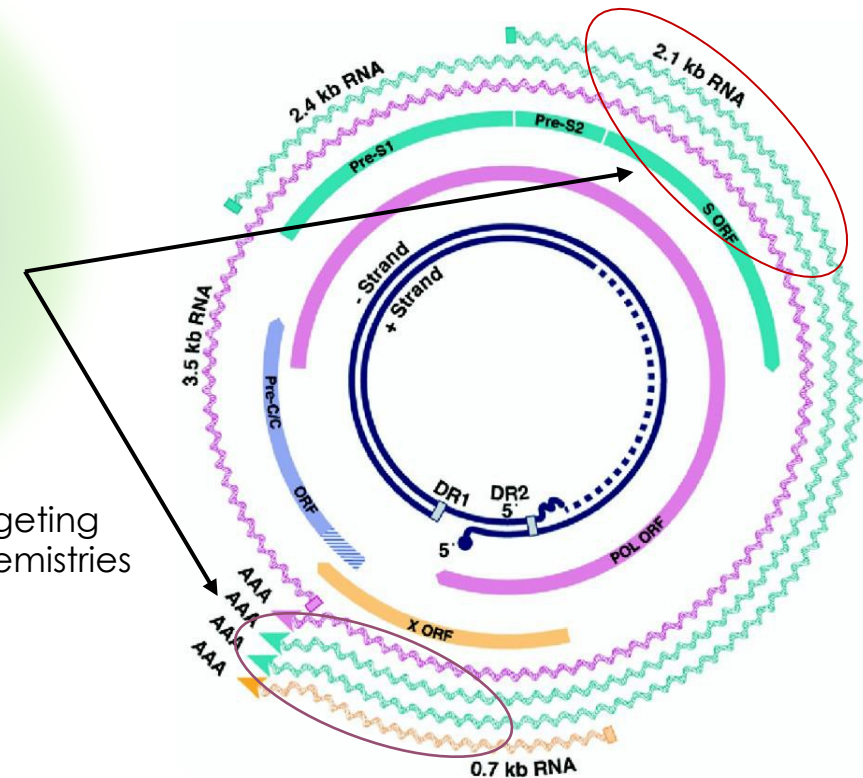
- **Addresses full HBV transcriptome**
  - **Two hepatocyte targeted RNAi molecules**
  - **Works for cccDNA and integrated-derived transcripts**
  - **Previously shown to reduce HBV DNA, HBV RNA, HBsAg, HBeAg, & HBcrAg <sup>1,2</sup>**
- **Multiple triggers to avoid resistance development and increase coverage of viral genomes**

<sup>1</sup> Gane et al. 2018 Hepatology 68:6 LB-25 <sup>2</sup> Gane et al. 2019 APASL Abstract 638

2 Targeted RNAi Molecules

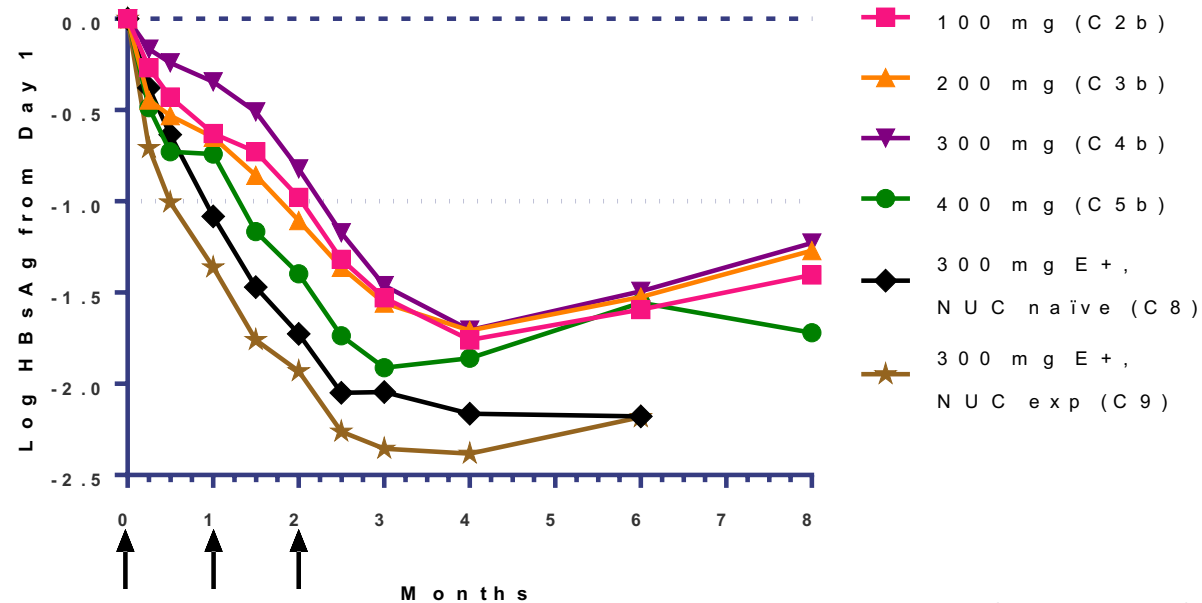


HBV Transcript Map



# Patients receiving 3 monthly doses have achieved > 1 log reduction in HBsAg

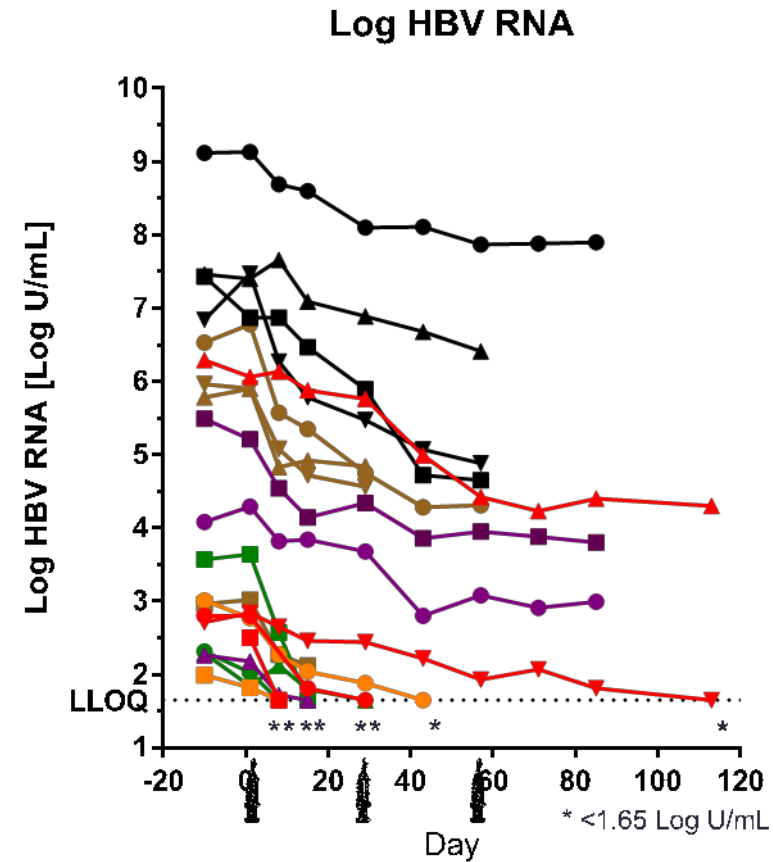
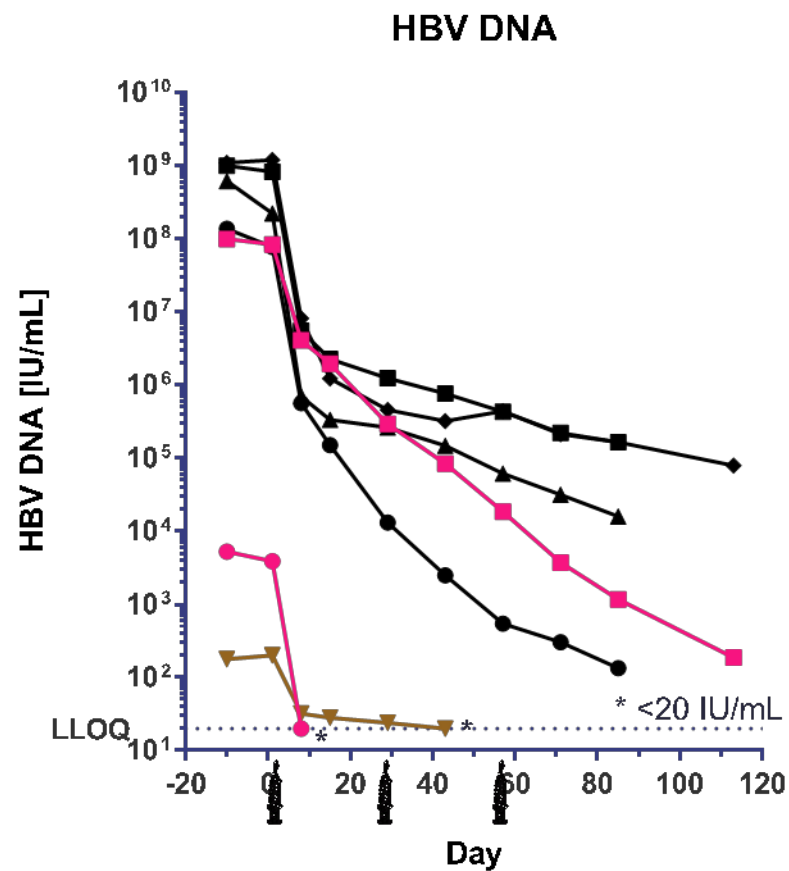
## Mean HBsAg reductions from baseline



Yuen MF et al. ILC 12 April 2019, PS-080 (as of 2/28/2019)

- NADIR in HBsAg is reached around 4 months post start of therapy
- Duration of pharmacologic effect persisted for > 4 months after last dose

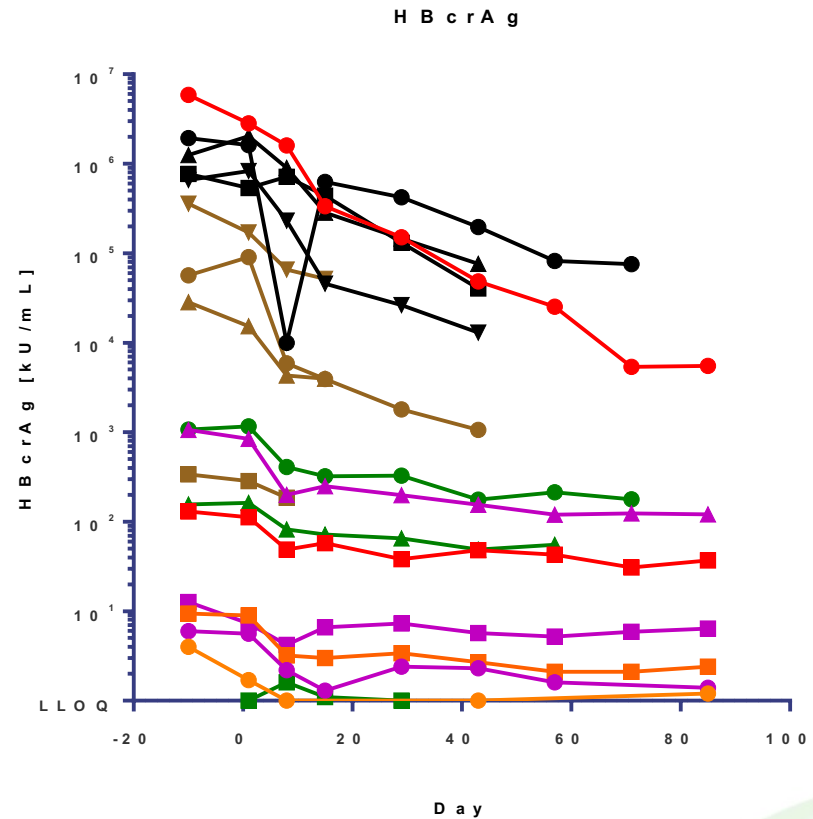
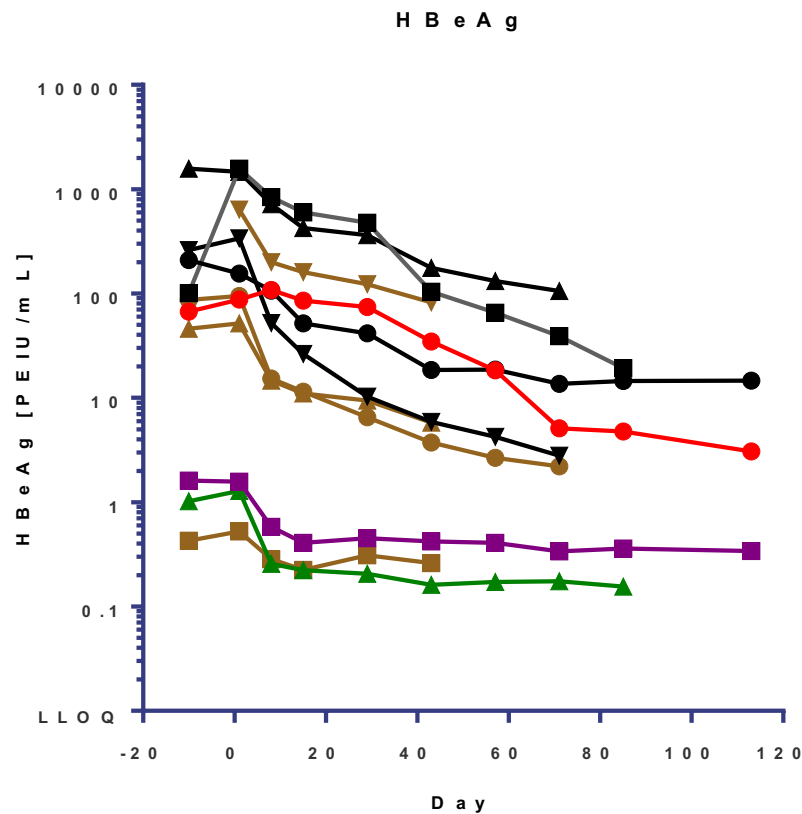
# Individual HBV DNA and RNA Responding Well



Colors in graphs indicate cohorts as follows: Red (C2b), orange (C3b), purple (C4b), green (C5b), black (C8), brown (C9)

The Search for HBV / HDV Cure 2018

# Individual HBeAg and HBcrAg Also Showing Response



Colors in graphs indicate cohorts as follows: Red (C2b), orange (C3b), purple (C4b), green (C5b), black (C8), brown (C9)

The Search for HBV / HDV Cure 2018

# Adverse Events mostly mild without dose related pattern

AEs reported in ≥ 2 CHB patients

<u>AROHBV1001</u> <u>HBV Patients</u>	<u>Cohort</u> <u>2b</u> <u>Open</u> <u>Label</u> <u>n = 8</u>	<u>Cohort</u> <u>3b</u> <u>Open</u> <u>Label</u> <u>n = 8</u>	<u>Cohort</u> <u>4b</u> <u>Open</u> <u>Label</u> <u>n = 8</u>	<u>Cohort</u> <u>5b</u> <u>Open</u> <u>Label</u> <u>n = 8</u>	<u>Cohort 6</u> <u>Open</u> <u>Label</u> <u>n = 4</u>	<u>Cohort 7</u> <u>Open</u> <u>Label</u> <u>n = 4</u>	<u>Cohort 8</u> <u>Open</u> <u>Label</u> <u>n = 4</u>	<u>Cohort 9</u> <u>Open</u> <u>Label</u> <u>n = 4</u>	<u>Cohort</u> <u>10</u> <u>Open</u> <u>Label</u> <u>n = 4</u>	<u>Cohort</u> <u>11</u> <u>Open</u> <u>Label</u> <u>n = 4</u>	
<u>AE Reported Terms</u>											
Sore Throat, URTI	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	17
Injection Site Erythema/Redness, Very mild Erythema, Injection Site Rash, Injection Site Hematoma/Bruising, IS Pain			3	2		2	2	1		2	12
Headache			2	1		1			1	1	6
Raised or Elevation in Creatine Kinase			2			2	1				5
Lower Back Ache/Pain			1			2	1				4
Acne, Facial Acne							2				2
Bronchitis, Viral Bronchitis						1			1		2
Diarrhea, Intermittent Diarrhea			1	1							2
Pain in abdomen, Intermittent Right Upper Quadrant Pain		1		1							2
Insect Bites ankles, Flea Bites neck	1		1								2
Dizzy, Light headedness	1									1	2
Hot flush				1					1		2
Presence of calcium oxalate crystals in urine		1				1					2
Dry cough				1	1						2
Elevated Blood Pressure, Worsening Hypertension								1		1	2
<b>Other all single occurring terms:</b>											<b>64 Total</b>

Yuen MF et al. ILC 12 April 2019, PS-080 (as of 3/8/2019)



# Early insights for JNJ-3989 plus NUC effects

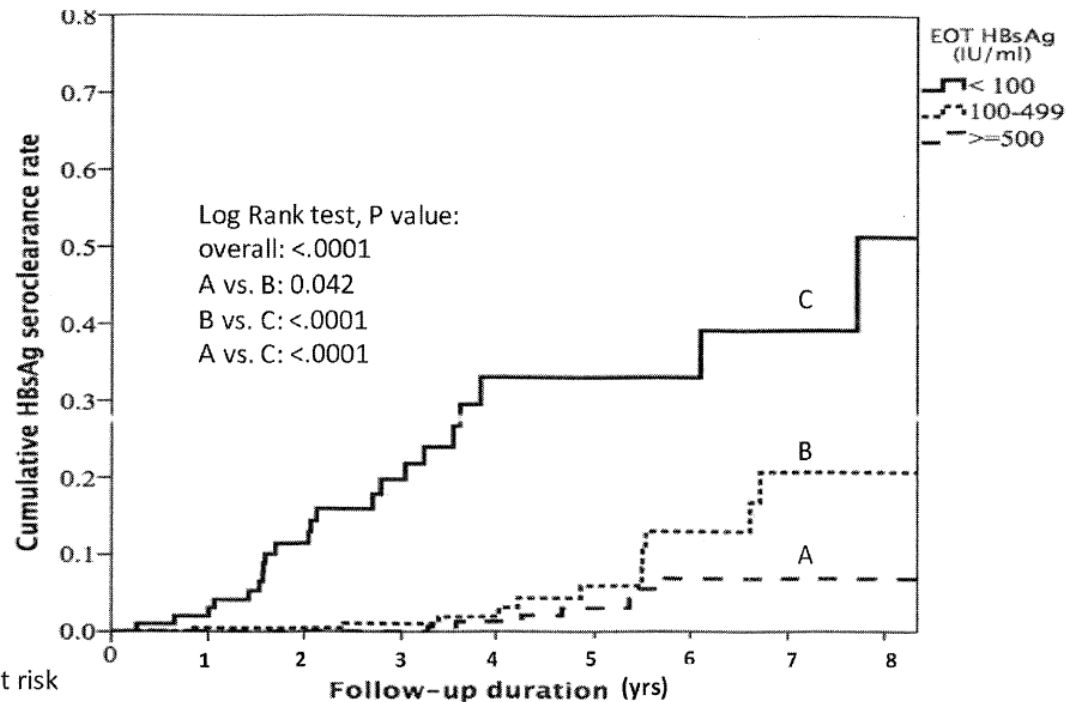
- Strong activity against HBsAg and other viral products (when measurable)
  - Regardless of HBeAg status, prior NUC exposure or genotype
- Tolerability profile looking favorable
  - Mild injection site reactions most prominent (about 10% of injections)
  - No dropouts due to AEs or severe AEs
  - 2 non-drug related SAEs to date (menorrhagia and anxiety with depression)
- Current data is for 3 doses only
  - Longer treatment durations and combination therapy eagerly awaited



What else merits some discussion / thought?



# Is on-treatment HBsAg level important for HBsAg seroclearance?



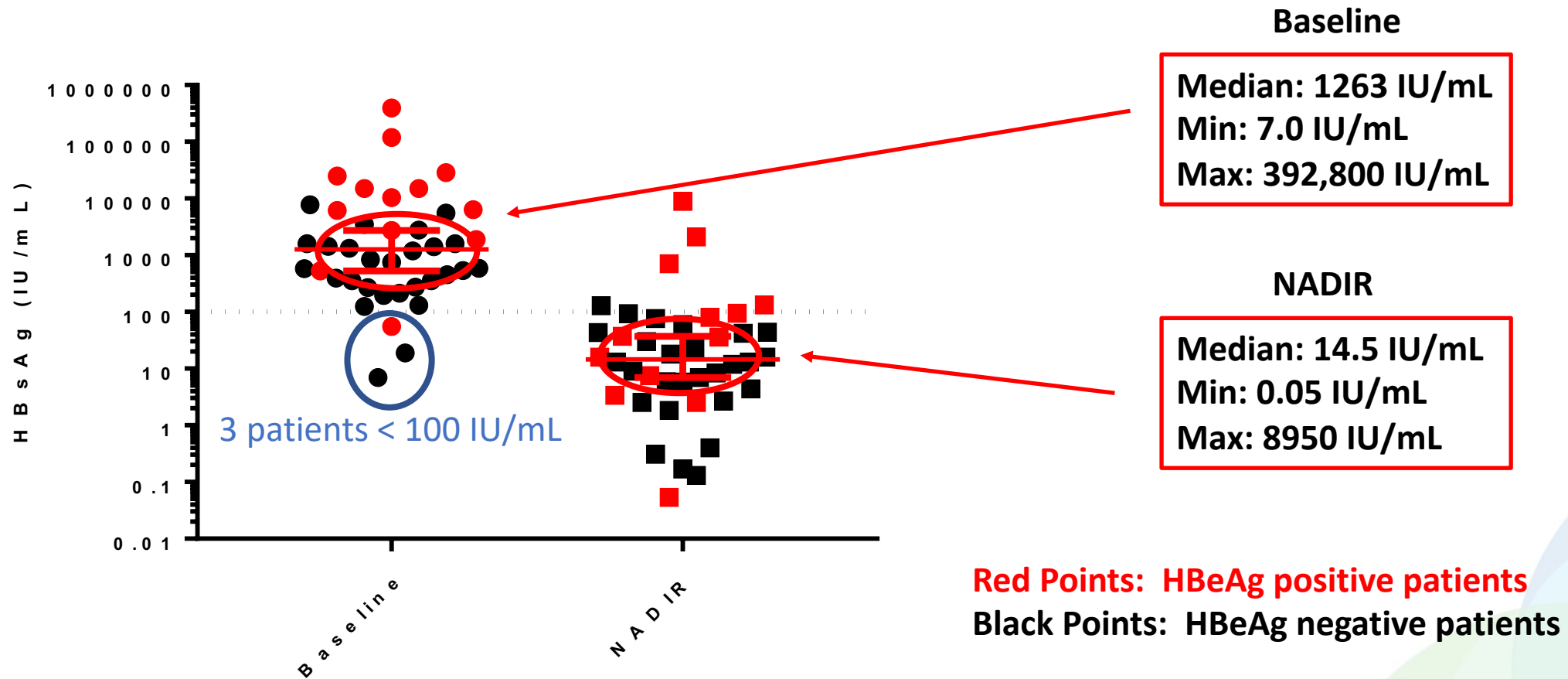
Patient at risk		EOT HBsAg (IU/ml)								
		Follow-up duration (yrs)								
A	≥500	303	92	61	39	17	14	12	8	4
B	100-499	274	232	185	129	86	52	30	18	8
C	<100	114	92	61	39	17	13	12	8	4

HBsAg levels of <100 IU/mL and HBsAg reduction of > 1 Log<sub>10</sub> IU/mL have been associated with increased probability of HBsAg seroclearance after cessation of NUCs in HBeAg negative patients <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Jeng et al. 2018 Hepatology 68:425-434

Yuen MF et al. ILC 12 April 2019, PS-080

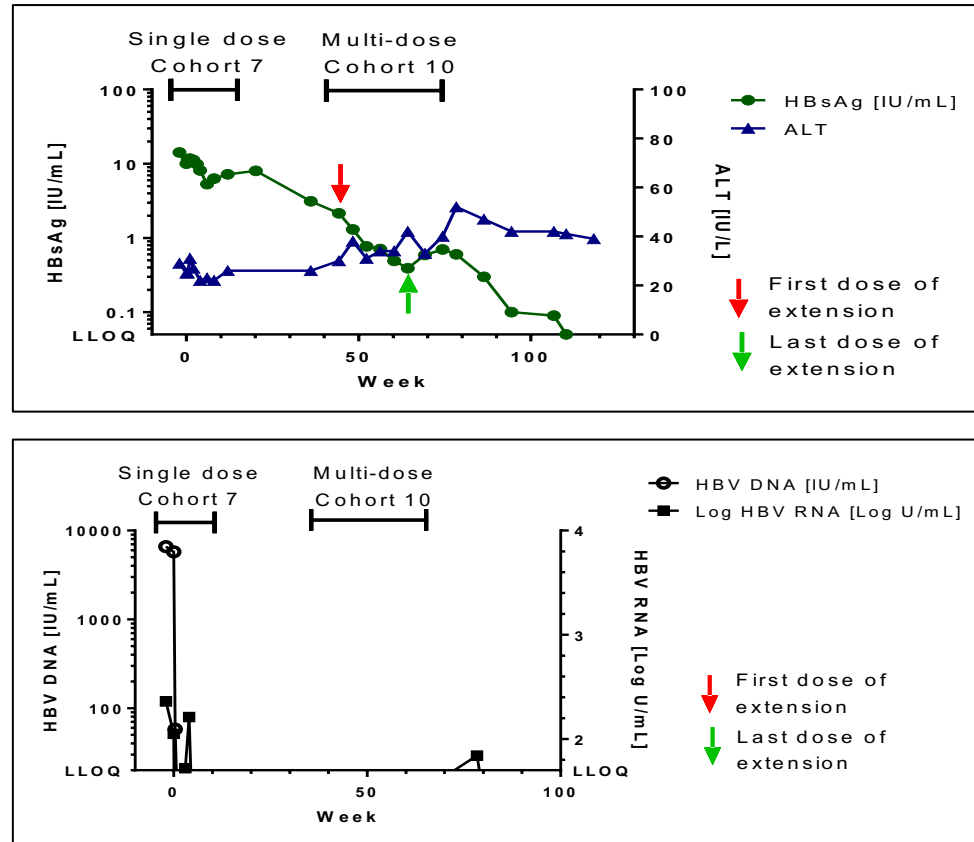
# Distribution of quantitative HBsAg pre and post 3 doses of JNJ-3989



Yuen MF et al. ILC 12 April 2019, PS-080



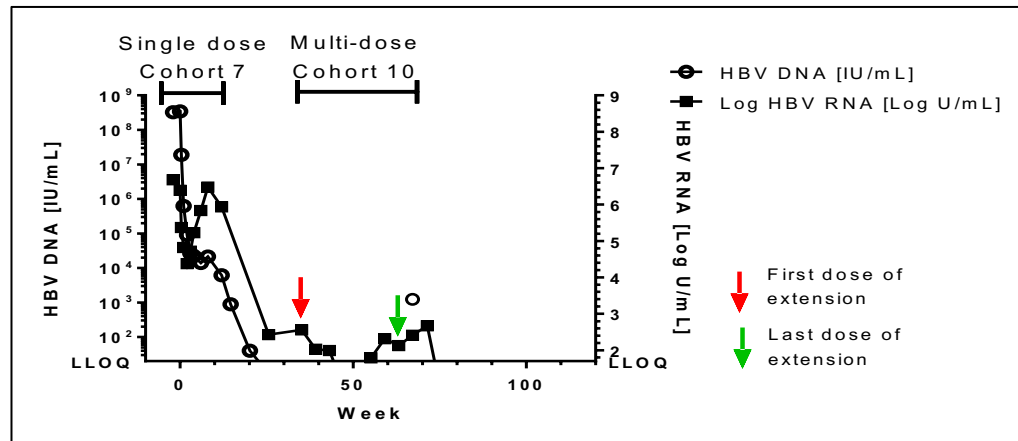
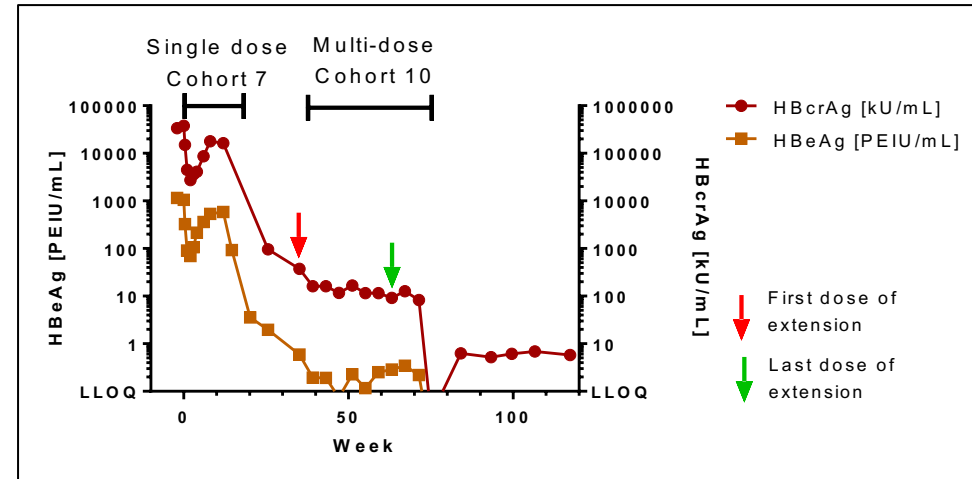
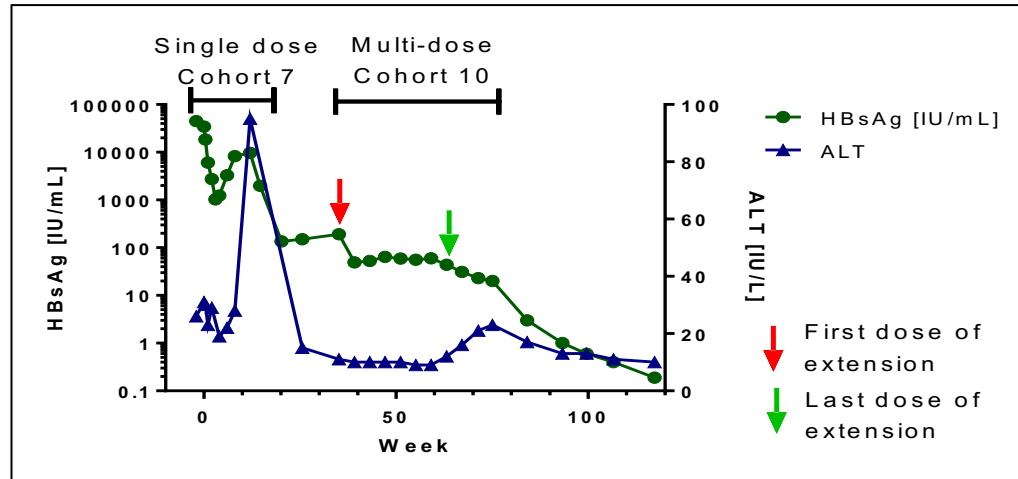
# Case study 1: Naïve HBeAg Negative Patient with HBsAg Seroclearance After ARC-520



Genotype: B2 adw

- **>2.4 Log<sub>10</sub> HBsAg reduction from baseline to BLOQ (HBsAg seroclearance)**
- HBcrAg BLOQ throughout the study
- HBV RNA decreased rapidly from a low baseline to BLOQ after single dose of ARC-520 and then remained at or below LLOQ throughout the study
- Rapid reduction of HBV DNA to undetectable levels with ARC-520 plus entecavir
- **Antigen decrease and seroclearance off ARC-520** coincided with a doubling of ALT, consistent with increased host response to virus

# Case study 2: Naïve HBeAg Positive Patient with HBsAg Seroclearance After ARC-520



- HBsAg, RNA, HBeAg, HBcrAg all respond to a single dose of ARC-520
- Withdrawal of RNAi associated with host ALT response and reductions in viral parameters
- **This patient ultimately serocleared 26 months after withdrawal of ARC-520**

# Some Informed Speculation (My Opinion Only)

- Finite therapy with Interferon and now NUCs has been associated with HBsAg seroclearance rates beyond spontaneous background
  - Often after a few years
- ARC-520 data even with background NUCs continuing looks similar to my eye
- JNJ-3989, representing the current generation of RNAi agents, can reduce all viral components and importantly **might** get HBsAg in most patients below 100 IU/ml
- True finite therapy, including stopping background NUCs, will be fascinating to watch in the next few years
  - Adding immune stimulation at this point only adds to the anticipation

# Acknowledgements

- Patient volunteers
- Investigators, especially MF Yuen for long-term ARC-520 data
- Our Scientific Advisory Board (R. Gish, S. Locarnini, C. Ferrari, C.L. Lai)
- The Arrowhead Team
- Our Janssen colleagues