



Efficient Liver Targeting and Uptake by Novel Tenofovir Prodrug, CMX157, For the Treatment of Hepatitis B

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Lipid Conjugates Mimic Natural Phospholipids

Intestine

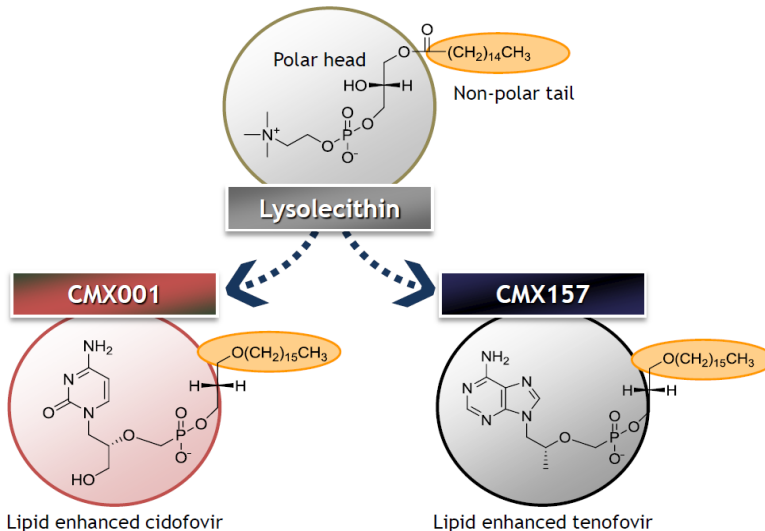
- Efficiently absorbed

Peripheral Circulation

- Not cleaved in periphery

Target Cells

- Facilitate uptake and are converted to active drug inside cells
- Significantly more active drug in target cells



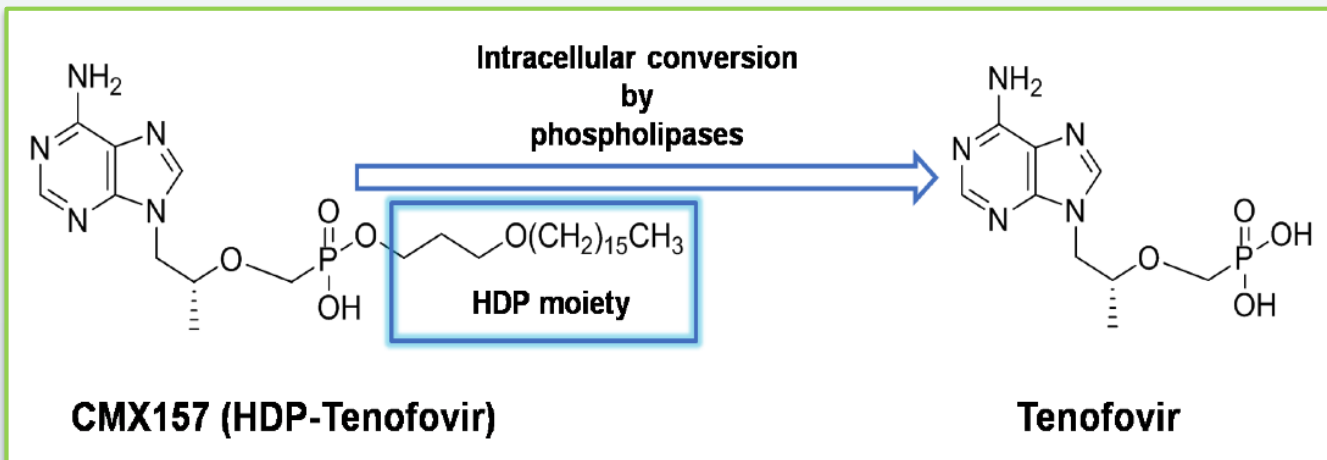
Novel and Highly Potent Prodrug of Tenofovir

Enhanced Efficacy and Safety

- Increased bioavailability by harnessing lipid uptake mechanisms
- Enhanced target tissue penetration
- Decreased renal and bone toxicity by reducing circulating TFO

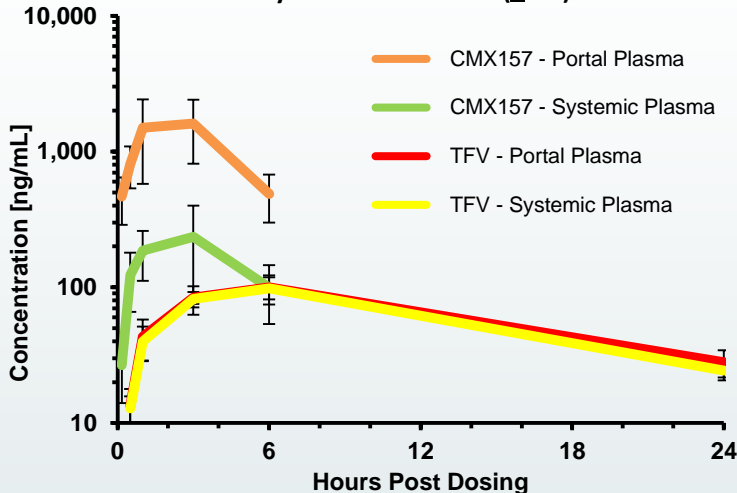
Enhanced Potency

- 97 fold more potent in HBV than TFO in vitro
- 200 fold more potent in HIV than TFO in vitro

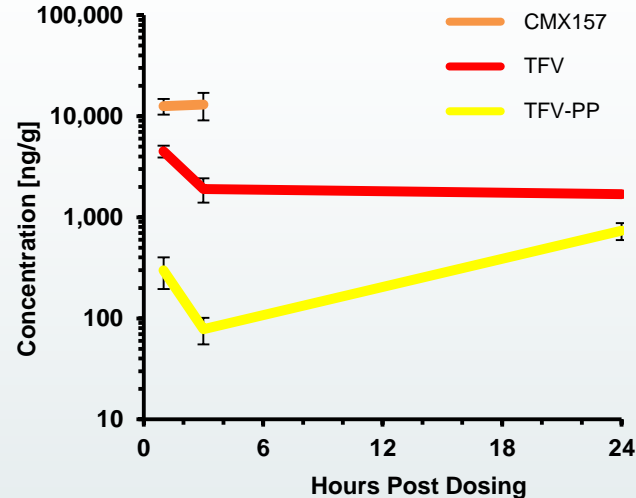


CMX157: Liver Extraction

Drug Concentration in Hepatic Portal Vein
vs. Systemic Circulation (\pm SD)



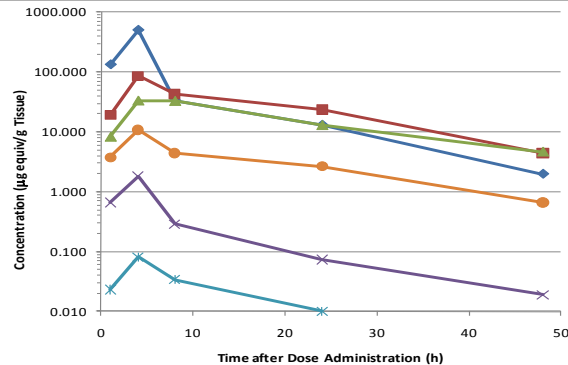
Drug Concentration in Liver (\pm SD)



- Rapid, efficient extraction and conversion to high liver levels of the active antiviral, TFV-PP after single dose in rat
 - 86% first pass extraction by the liver
 - Portal vein levels of CMX157 peaked at 1-3 hours and declined rapidly
 - Same pattern observed in liver
 - Low systemic levels of TFV

CMX157: Tissue Distribution

Tissue Concentrations of Radioactivity After Oral Administration of 20 mg/kg ^{14}C -CMX157 to Rats



Tissue Concentrations of Radioactivity After IV Administration of 2 mg/kg ^{14}C -CMX157 to Rats

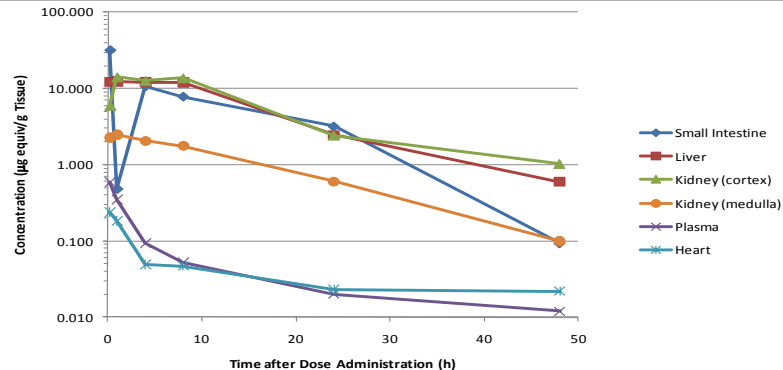


Figure 9: Whole-Body Autoradiogram of the Radioactivity Distribution in a Male L.E. Rat at 4 h (Rat # 9) Following a Single PO Administration of ^{14}C -CMX157 at a Target Dose of 20 mg/kg

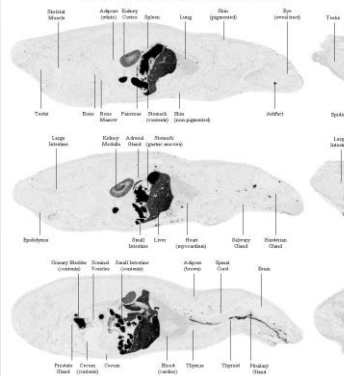


Figure 10: Whole-Body Autoradiogram of the Radioactivity Distribution in a Male L.E. Rat at 4 h (Rat # 9) Following a Single PO Administration of ^{14}C -CMX157 at a Target Dose of 20 mg/kg

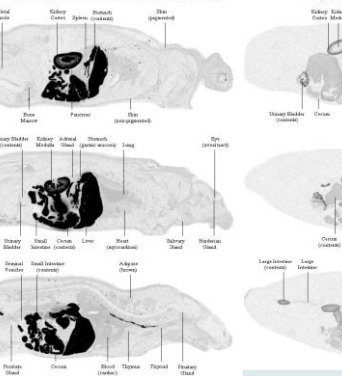
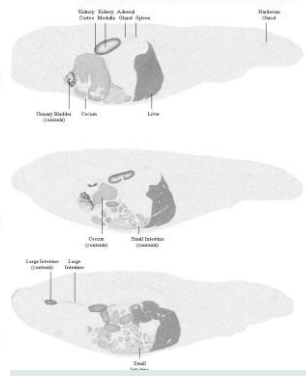


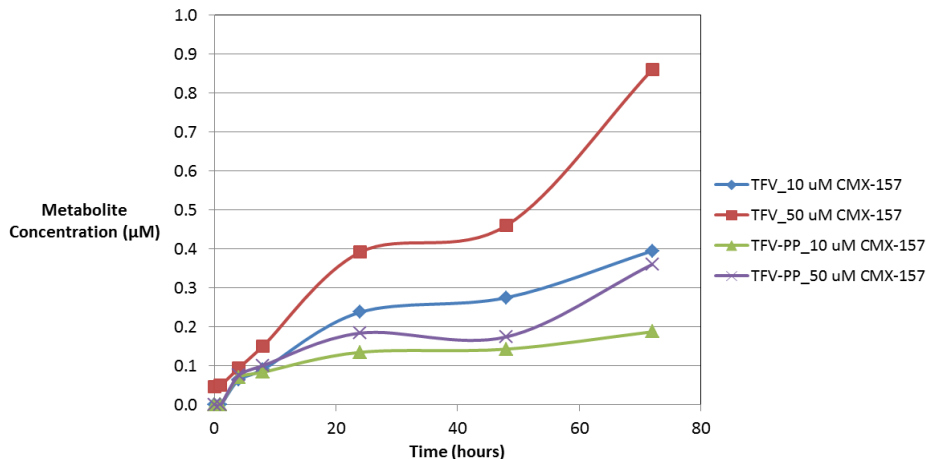
Figure 12: Whole-Body Autoradiogram of the Radioactivity Distribution in a Male L.E. Rat at 48 h (Rat # 12) Following a Single PO Administration of ^{14}C -CMX157 at a Target Dose of 20 mg/kg



- Highly liver targeted
- No substantial accumulation or retention in the heart.

CMX157: Metabolism in Primary Human Hepatocytes

Metabolite Production over Time

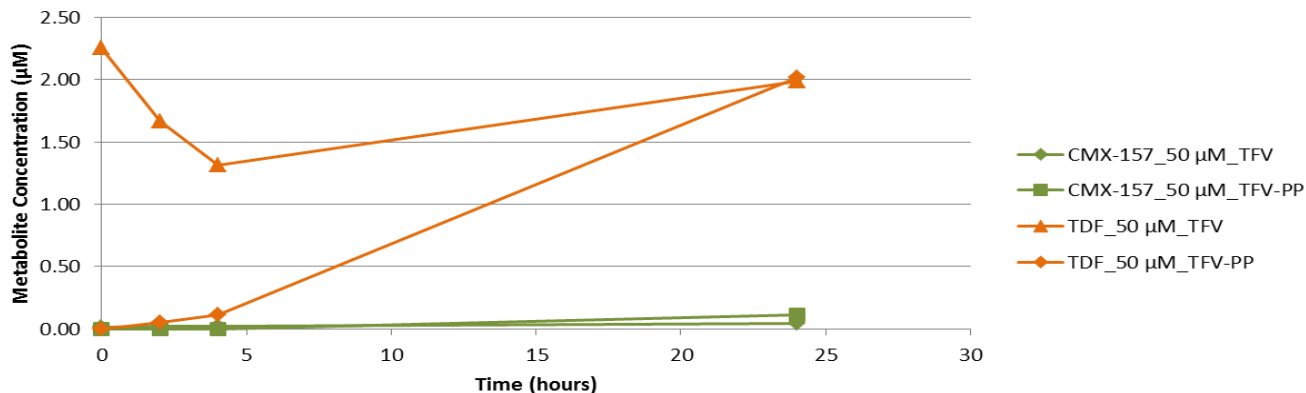


- **Rapid, efficient conversion to TFV-PP**
- **Hepatocytes fully viable**
- **Conversion is time and concentration dependent**

Time Point	CMX157 10 µM		CMX157 50µM	
	TFV, nM	TFV-PP, nM	TFV, nM	TFV-PP, nM
0	0	0	46.0	0
1	0	0	50.3	0
4	65.1	70.7	94.9	76
8	91.3	84.3	152	101
24	238	135	392	185
48	275	143	460	175
72	395	188	860	361

CMX157: Metabolism in Stem-Cell Derived Human Cardiomyocytes

Metabolite Production over Time



Substrate	Concentration (μM)	Time (hr)	TFV (nM)	TFV-PP (nM)
CMX-157	50	0	10.8	0
		2	18.1	0
		4	22.9	0
		24	47.4	115
TDF	50	0	2260	0
		2	1670	54.1
		4	1320	116
		24	1990	2020

- **Minimal CMX157 metabolism by cardiomyocytes**
- **Cardiomyocytes fully viable**

CMX157: Antiviral Activity *in vitro*

- 97 fold more potent than TFV
 - HepG2.2.15 cells in a standard assay
 - Real time qPCR (Taqman) HBV DNA quantitation

Test Article	EC ₅₀ (nM) Mean ± SD*	CC ₅₀ (nM) Mean ± SD	Selectivity Index CC ₅₀ / EC ₅₀
CMX157	15.03 ± 4.31	18,110 nM	1205
TFV	1460± 1,127	>100,000 µM	>68

*Mean ± standard deviation

- Supported by experiments in HIV systems
 - 200 fold more potent than TFV *in vitro*

CMX157: Cytotoxicity Evaluation

Cell Line	Tissue Origin	CMX157 CC ₅₀ (μM)	TFV CC ₅₀ (μM)	TDF CC ₅₀ (μM)	3 Day Incubation
Proliferating					
HepG2	Liver	>100.0	>100.0	12.5	
Caki-1	Kidney	>100.0	>100.0	>100.0	
SNB-78	Brain	>100.0	>100.0	>100.0	
COLO-205	Colorectal	28.0	>100.0	40.2	
CCRF-CEM	PBMC	86.0	>100.0	16.0	
SJCRH30	Muscle	57.7	>100.0	46.6	
Non-proliferating					
Cardiomyocyte	Heart	>100.0	>100.0	61.6	
Proliferating					6 Day Incubation
CEM-SS	Lymph	>10.0	>100.0	>10.0	
HeLa	Cervical	>10.0	>100.0	>10.0	
ME 180	Cervical	>10.0	>100.0	>10.0	
Huh-7	Liver	>10.0	>100.0	>10.0	
HepG2	Liver	>10.0	>100.0	8.8	
PBMC (stimulated)	Blood	>10.0	>100.0	>10.0	
Non-proliferating					
PBMC (unstimulated)	Blood	>10.0	>100.0	7.4	
Monocyte Macrophage	Blood	>10.0	>100.0	>10.0	
Dendritic	Brain	>10.0	>100.0	>10.0	
Hepatocyte	Liver	>10.0	>100.0	>10.0	
PBMC (unstimulated)	Blood	>10.0	>100.0	7.4	

CMX157: Cytotoxicity Evaluation

- Low potential for cytotoxicity
 - Tested in a large panel of proliferating or non-proliferating cell lines for up to 14 days
 - Tissues represented include liver, brain, heart, kidney, lymph, muscle, cervix, blood, bone marrow and gut

Cell Line	Tissue Origin	CMX157 CC ₅₀ (μM)	TFV CC ₅₀ (μM)	TDF CC ₅₀ (μM)	12 or 13 Day Incubation
Proliferating					
COLO-205	Colorectal	36.0	>100.0	12.9	
SJCRH30	Muscle	17.4	>100.0	9.1	
Non-proliferating					
Cardiomyocyte	Heart	>100.0	>100.0	12.8	
Cell Line	Tissue Origin	CMX157 CC ₅₀ (μM)	TFV CC ₅₀ (μM)	TDF CC ₅₀ (μM)	14 Day Incubation
GM-CFU	Bone Marrow	2.46	4.72	1.89	
E-BFU		4.62	3.48	0.5	

CMX157: Mitochondrial Toxicity Evaluation in the HepG2 Liver Cell Line

	Viable Cells (% vehicle)		SDH-A:COX-I Ratio	
Compound (μM)	Glucose	Galactose	Glucose	Galactose
Medium	117.3	102.8	2.3	2.2
Vehicle	100.0	100.0	2.0	1.9
Chloramphenicol				
30	20.7	14.0	10.1	6.8
CMX157				
0.1	83.2	106.5	1.9	2.1
1	88.3	83.2	2.2	2.0
10	70.4	65.4	2.2	1.9
100	*	*	*	*
TDF				
0.1	72.2	94.4	2.4	1.9
1	61.5	29.0	2.3	2.1
10	*	*	*	*
100	*	*	*	*
TFV				
0.1	76.0	68.2	2.1	1.7
1	69.3	61.7	2.3	1.8
10	62.0	57.0	2.0	2.0
100	54.7	59.8	2.3	1.8

* Insufficient cells for analysis

- Low potential for mitochondrial toxicity
- Confirms previous experiments

CMX157: Impact on Transporters

- Low potential for Drug-Drug Interactions

	% Inhibition	
Compound	CMX157 (3 μ M)	TFV (1 μ M)
BSEP	0	0
MRP2	0	0
BCRP	< 10	11
	CMX157 (15 μ M)	TFV (1 μ M)
OATP1B1	93*	< 10
OATP1B3	32	< 10
	CMX157 (0.15 μ M)	TFV (0.5 μ M)
OAT1	< 10	< 10
OAT3	< 10	0
OCT2	11	0
MATE1	< 10	0
MATE2-K	< 10	0
	CMX157 (0.15 μ M)	TFV (1 μ M)
P-gp	0	0

* > 26,000 fold above protein-adjusted C_{max} at 400 mg SD

CMX157: Low Potential for CYP450 Inhibition

In Vitro Evaluation of CMX157 as an Inhibitor of Human CYP Enzymes

	Direct Inhibition	Time-Dependent Inhibition
Enzyme	Zero-Minute Preincubation	30-Minute Preincubation
	IC ₅₀ (μM) ^a	IC ₅₀ (μM) ^a
CYP1A2	39	32
CYP2B6	18	15
CYP2C8	4.4	3.3
CYP2C9	11	15
CYP2C19	31	28
CYP2D9	27	26
CYP3A4/5	12	12
CYP3A4/5	24	19
CYP3A4/5	18	16

^aAverage data (i.e., percent of control activity) obtained from duplicate samples for each test article concentration were used to calculate IC₅₀ values.

* Value for CYP2C8 is > 3,500 fold above the protein-adjusted C_{max} at 400 mg SD

CMX157: Low Potential for CYP450 Induction

In Vitro Evaluation of CMX157 as an Inducer of Human CYP Enzymes

Treatment	Concentration	Fold Increase ^a		
		Phenacetin O-dealkylation (CYP1A2)	Bupropion hydroxylation (CYP2B6)	Testosterone 6 β -hydroxylation (CYP3A4/5)
Dimethyl Sulfoxide	0.1% (v/v)	1.00 \pm 0.19	1.00 \pm 0.26	1.00 \pm 0.09
CMX157	1 μ M	1.03 \pm 0.24	0.954 \pm 0.117	1.15 \pm 0.09
CMX157	10 μ M	1.05 \pm 0.16	0.974 \pm 0.098	1.10 \pm 0.09
CMX157	100 μ M	1.08 \pm 0.20	0.849 \pm 0.356	1.40 \pm 0.09†
Omeprazole	100 μ M	44.9 \pm 24.5*	12.8 \pm 9.0	2.56 \pm 0.42
Phenobarbital	750 μ M	2.60 \pm 0.59	20.1 \pm 7.8	7.02 \pm 0.66*
Rifampin	10 μ M	2.04 \pm 0.27	10.3 \pm 4.5	6.32 \pm 0.33*

^aValues are the mean \pm standard deviation of three determinations (human hepatocyte preparations H893, H895 and H899).

*Significantly different from the vehicle control (DMSO) as a result of One-way Analysis of Variance ($p < 0.05$) with all treatment groups included in the statistical analysis.

† Significantly different from the vehicle control (DMSO) as a result of One-way Analysis of Variance ($p < 0.05$) with the positive control groups (omeprazole, phenobarbital and rifampin) excluded from the statistical analysis.

CMX157 Potent HBV Antiviral Activity

Key HBV IND/CTA Enabling Data

Test Article	EC ₅₀ (nM) Mean ± SD*	CC ₅₀ (nM) Mean ± SD	Selectivity Index CC ₅₀ / EC ₅₀
CMX157	15.03 ± 4.31	18,110 nM	1205
TFV	1460± 1,127	>100,000 µM	>68

*Mean ± standard deviation

CMX157 is 97 fold more potent than TFV *in vitro* systems

- Equal, possibly better efficacy at low dose vs. TDF
- Potential for improved safety profile due to less circulating TFV

Favorable *in vitro*
safety profile

- ✓ **Low potential for QT interval cardiac arrhythmias**
 - No inhibition of hERG potassium channel at clinically relevant concentrations
- ✓ **No genotoxicity in standard assays**
- ✓ **Low potential for cytotoxicity**
 - Tested in a large panel of proliferating or non-proliferating cell lines for 3, 6 or 13 days
 - Tissues represented include liver, brain, heart, kidney, lymph, muscle, cervical, blood bone marrow and gut
- ✓ **Low potential for mitochondrial toxicity***
 - Tested in HepG2 cells incubated with glucose or galactose

*Characteristic toxicity of the nucleoside class