

BCX4430, an Adenosine Analog, with Potent Activity Against Yellow Fever Virus in a Hamster Model

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Epidemiology of Yellow Fever

- Endemic to Africa and South America
- Cause periodic outbreaks with 20-50% mortality
- Imported cases and vaccine-associated adverse effects in areas outside natural range
- **No approved antiviral therapy**

BCX4430 Characteristics

- Novel adenosine analog
- Efficiently phosphorylated to triphosphate form in cells
- Does not incorporate into mammalian RNA or DNA
- Metabolically stable – not deaminated

Study	Concentration	Result
AMES	5 mg/plate	Negative
hERG	30 μ M	Negative
Mammalian DNA incorporation	30 μ M	Negative
Mammalian RNA incorporation	30 μ M	Negative

Broad-Spectrum Activity of BCX4430

Family	Virus	EC ₅₀ (µg/mL)	EC ₉₀ (µg/mL)	In Vivo PoP	Model
Flaviviridae	Yellow Fever	8.3	9.33	Yes	Hamster
	Dengue 2	13	13.05	Yes	Mouse
	West Nile	16	7	Yes	Hamster
	JEV (SA-14)	6.5	n/d	n/d	n/d
Bunyaviridae	Rift Valley Fever	54	37	Yes	Mouse
	Maporal (Hantavirus) (HV97021050)	7.8	n/d	n/d	n/d
Rhabdoviridae	Rabies (Flury LEP)	9.8	n/d	n/d	n/d
Coronaviridae	SARS-CoV	16	n/d	n/d	n/d
Togaviridae	VEE (TC83)	72	60	n/a	n/a
	EEE (FL93-939)	13	n/d	n/d	n/d
Paramyxoviridae	Measles	1.4	0.37	n/a	n/a
	Parainfluenza 3	10	n/d	n/d	n/d
	RSV	13	n/d	n/d	n/d
Picornaviridae	Rhinovirus 2	5.7	19	n/d	n/d
Adenoviridae	Adenovirus	60	25	n/d	n/d

n/d: not determine

BCX4430 is Active Against YFV

- Broad-spectrum activity against several families, with specific pan-flavivirus activity
- Effective against YFV (17D) in Vero cells:
EC50: 8.3 µg/ml; EC90: 9.3 µg/ml; CC50: 320 µg/ml
- Potential RNA polymerase inhibitor- results pending
- *In vivo* testing warranted

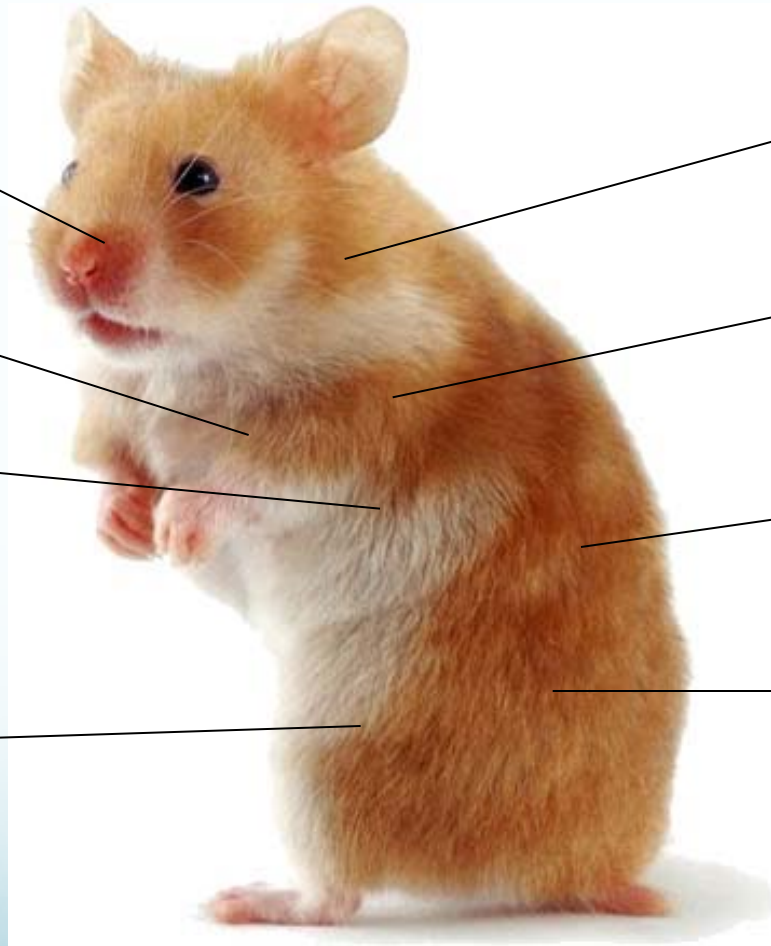
Hamster Model of Yellow Fever

- Some hemorrhagic manifestations: petechiae, nosebleed

- Viremia, 2-5 d

- Liver disease w/ microvesicular steatosis

- Adapted Jimenez strain, i.p.



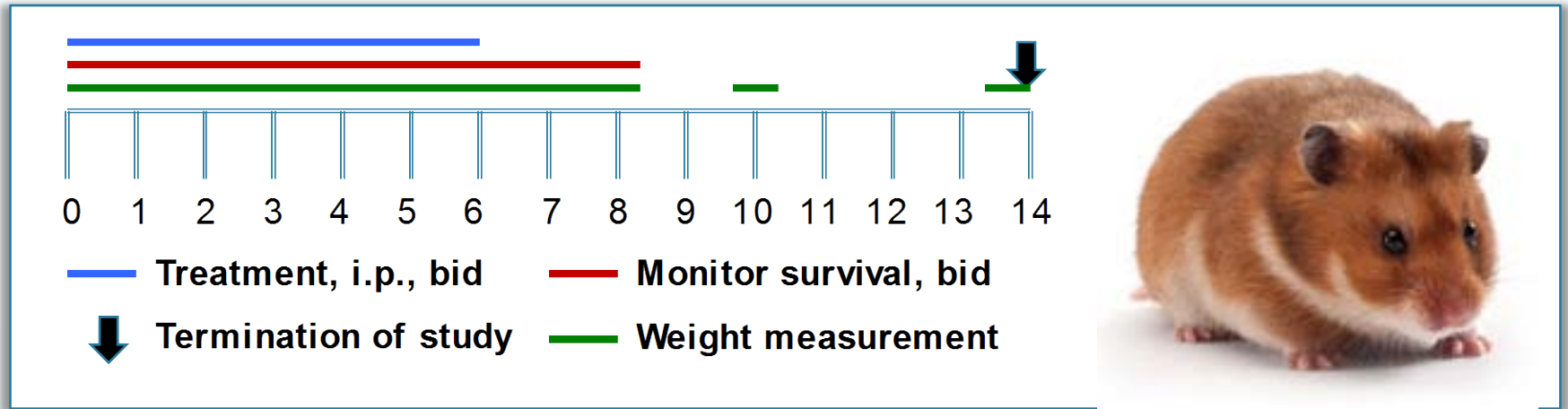
- 80% mortality around 6-9 dpi

- Serum AST>ALT

- Renal dysfunction

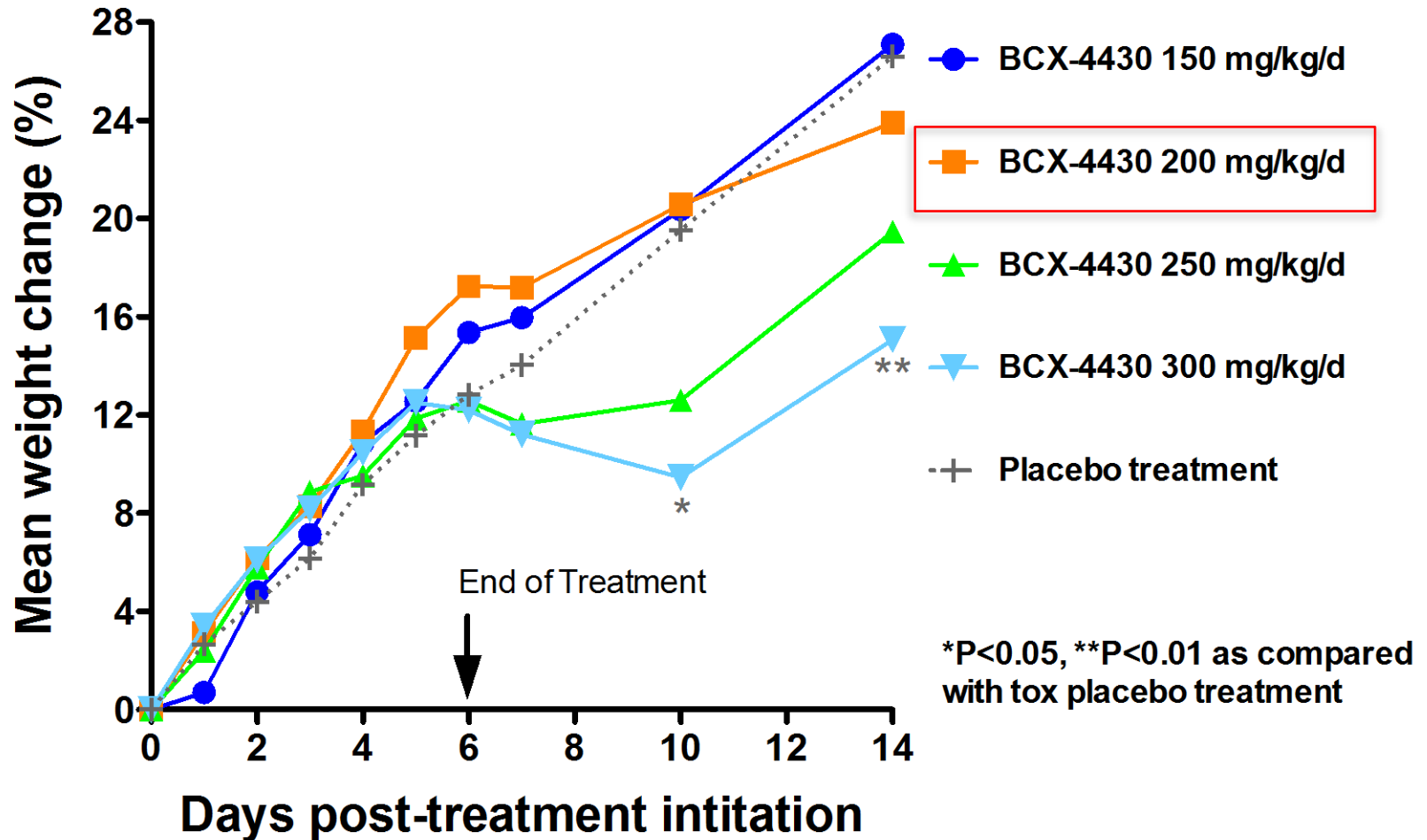
- Several measurable blood parameters of disease

Tolerated dose

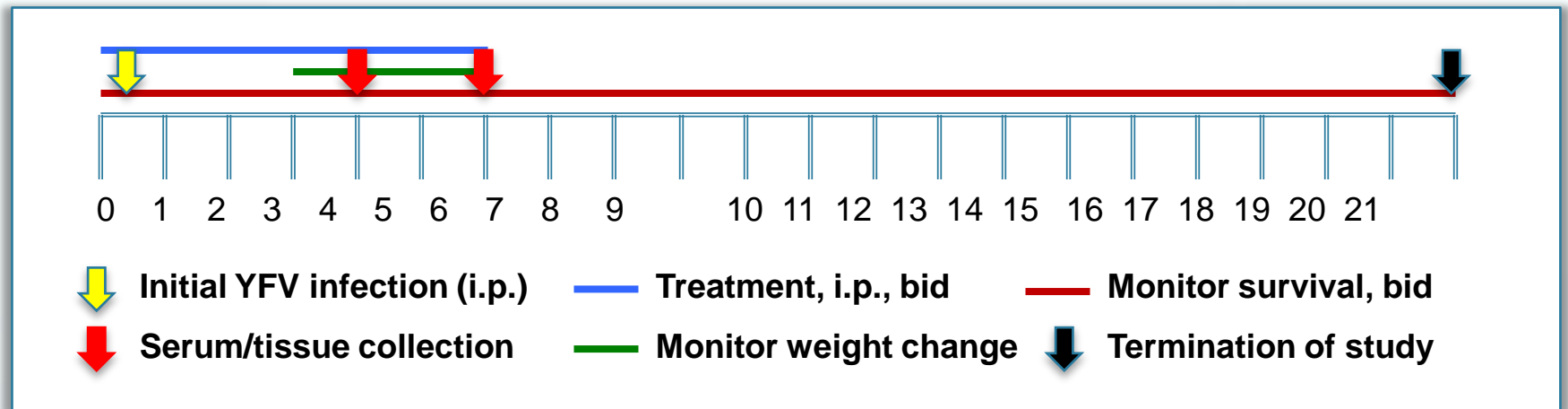


- Golden Syrian hamsters, Charles River Labs
- Uninfected animals, 3/group
- BCX4430 doses from 150-300 mg/kg/d tested
- Weights and survival monitored

Tolerated Dose in Uninfected Hamsters

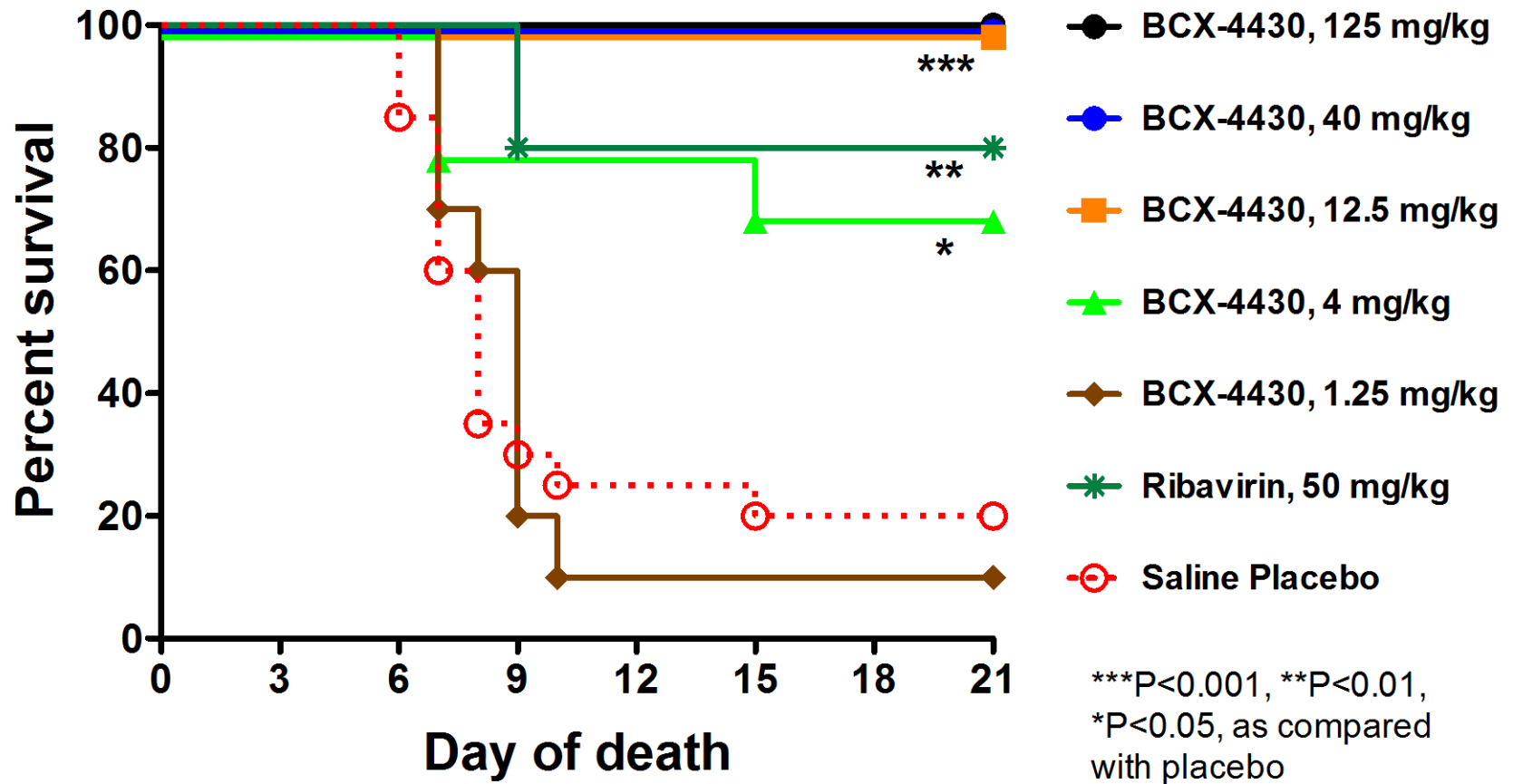


Dose Response in YFV Infected Hamsters

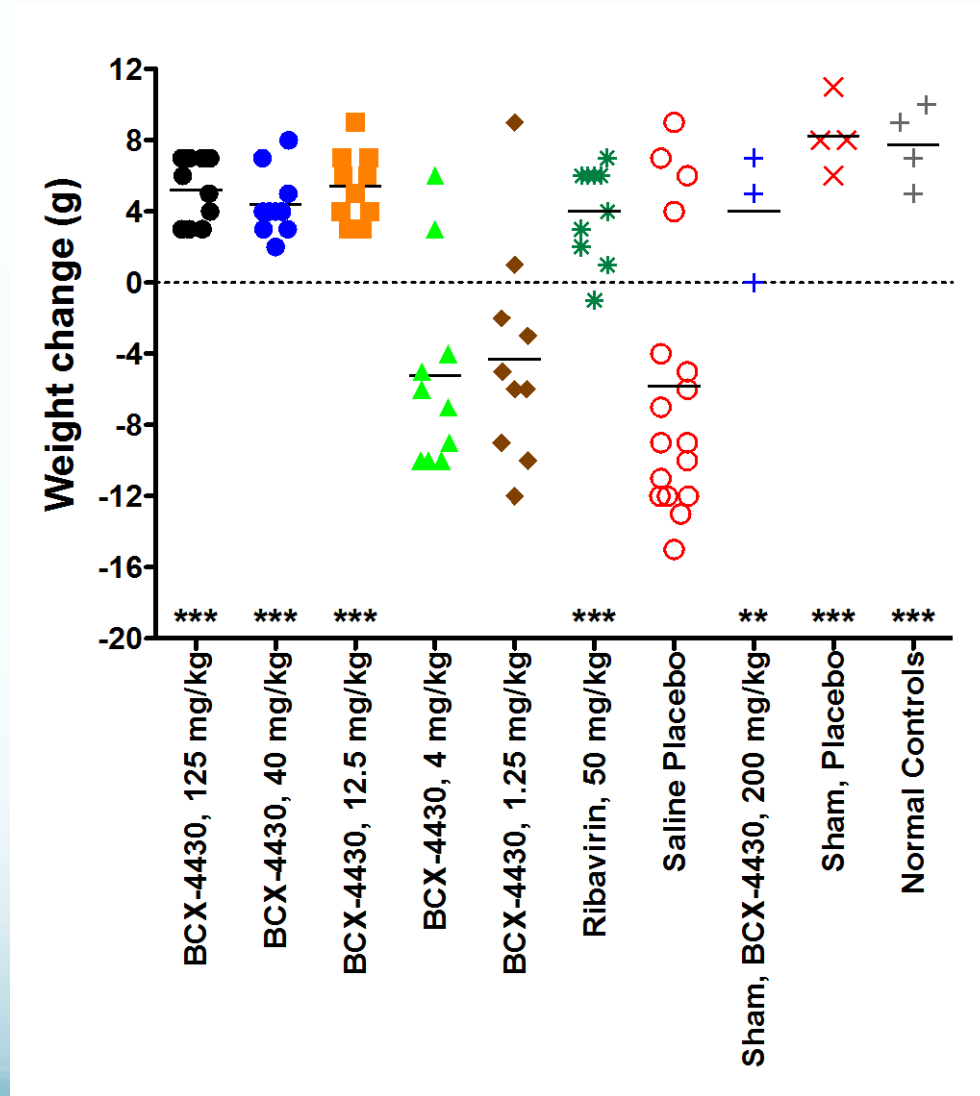


- 10 hamsters/group infected, 5/group tox
- Test doses of 1.25, 4.0, 12.5, 40 and 125 mg/kg/d
- Administered i.p., bid X 7 days beginning -4 h
- Disease parameters: survival, Δ weight, serum ALT (day 6), viremia (d 4)

BCX-4430 Protected Animals at Doses Ranging from 4 to 125 mg/kg

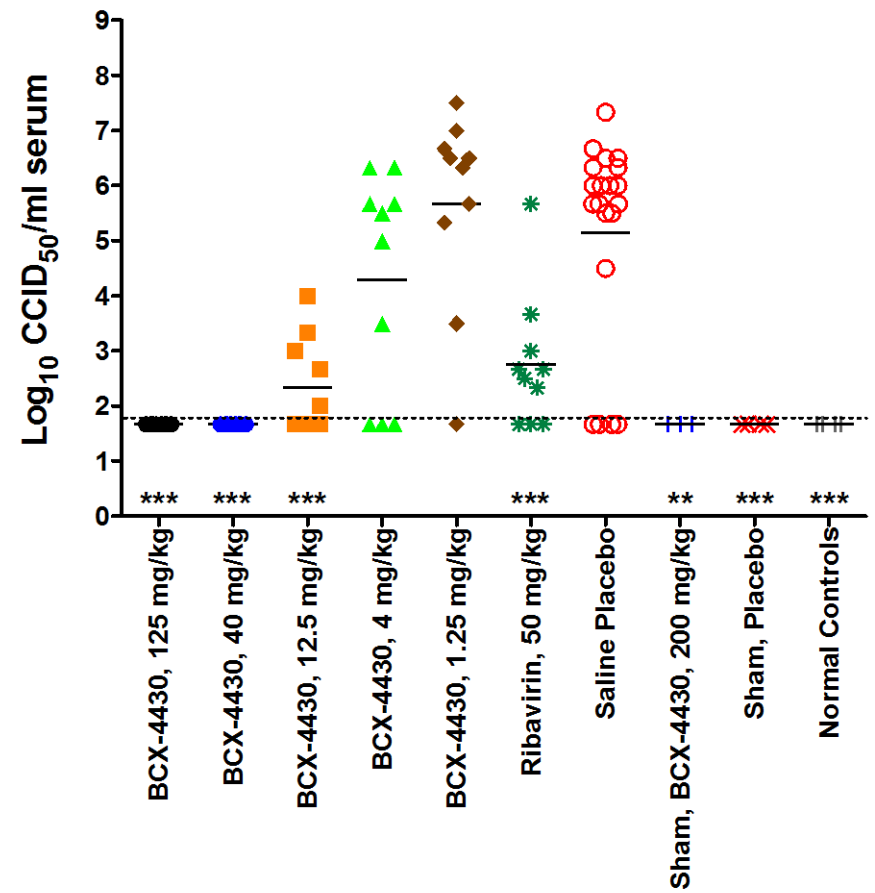
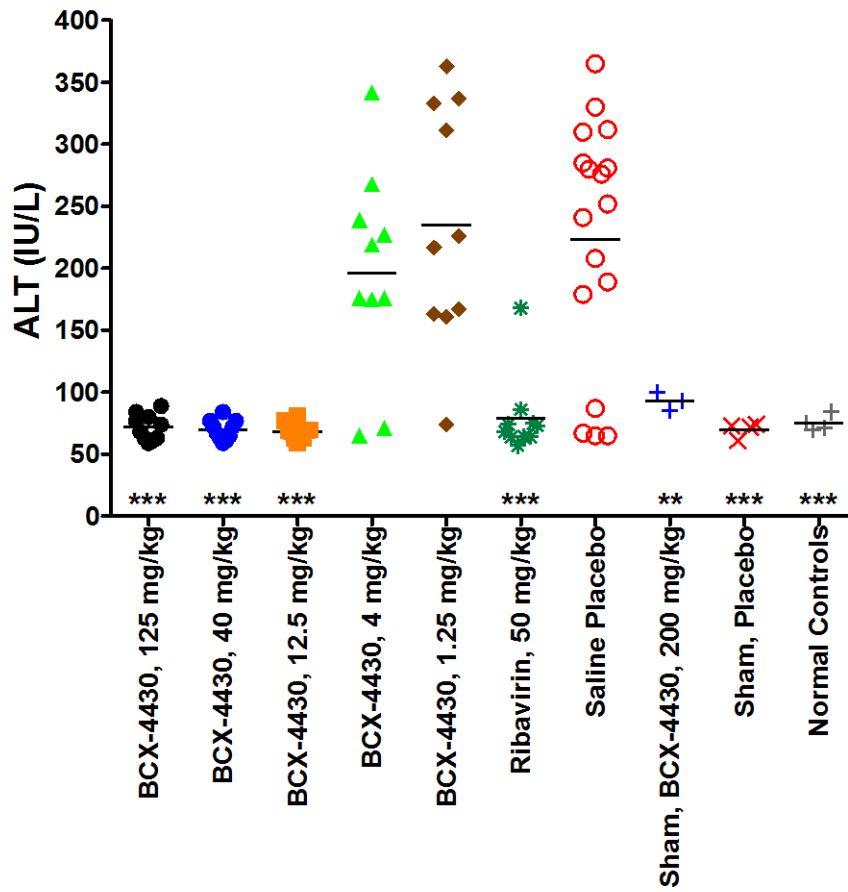


BCX-4430 Treatment Improves Weight Change



***P<0.001, **P<0.01, as compared with placebo

BCX-4430 Treatment Significantly Reduces Serum ALT and Viremia

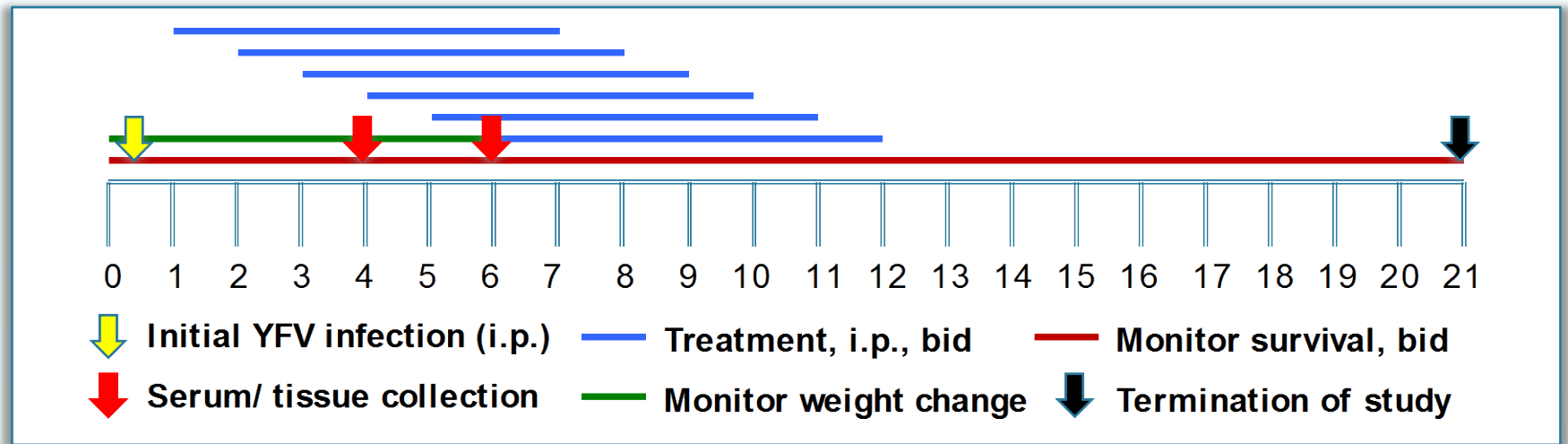


***P<0.001, **P<0.01, as compared with placebo treatment

Dose Response- Key Findings

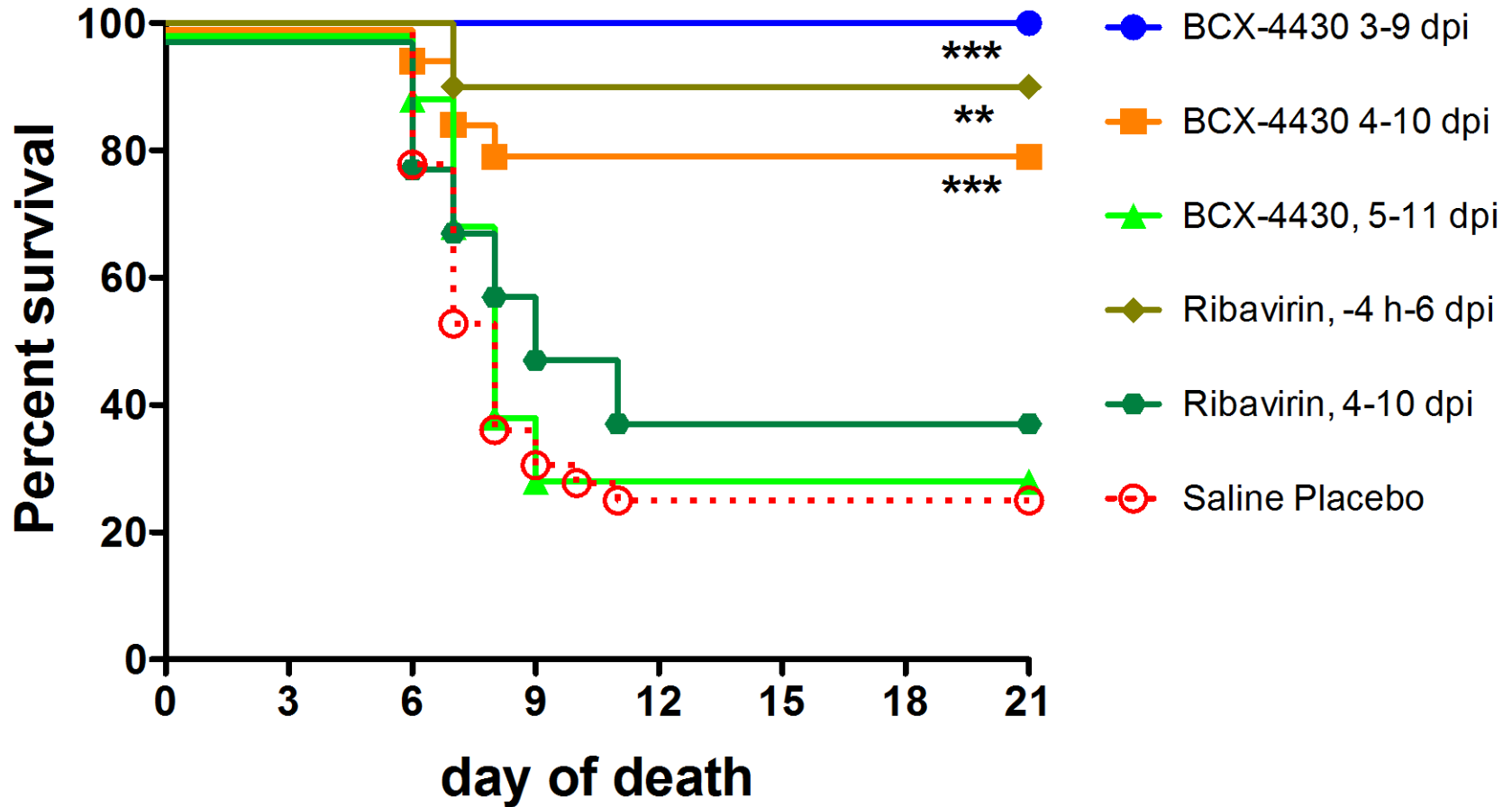
- Maximum tolerated dose 200 mg/kg/d administered i.p., bid for 7 days
- Minimum effective dose 4 mg/kg/d
- 12.5 mg/kg/d required for significant improvement of all disease parameters
- Broad therapeutic index ~50 with i.p. administration

Post-Virus Treatment Initiation



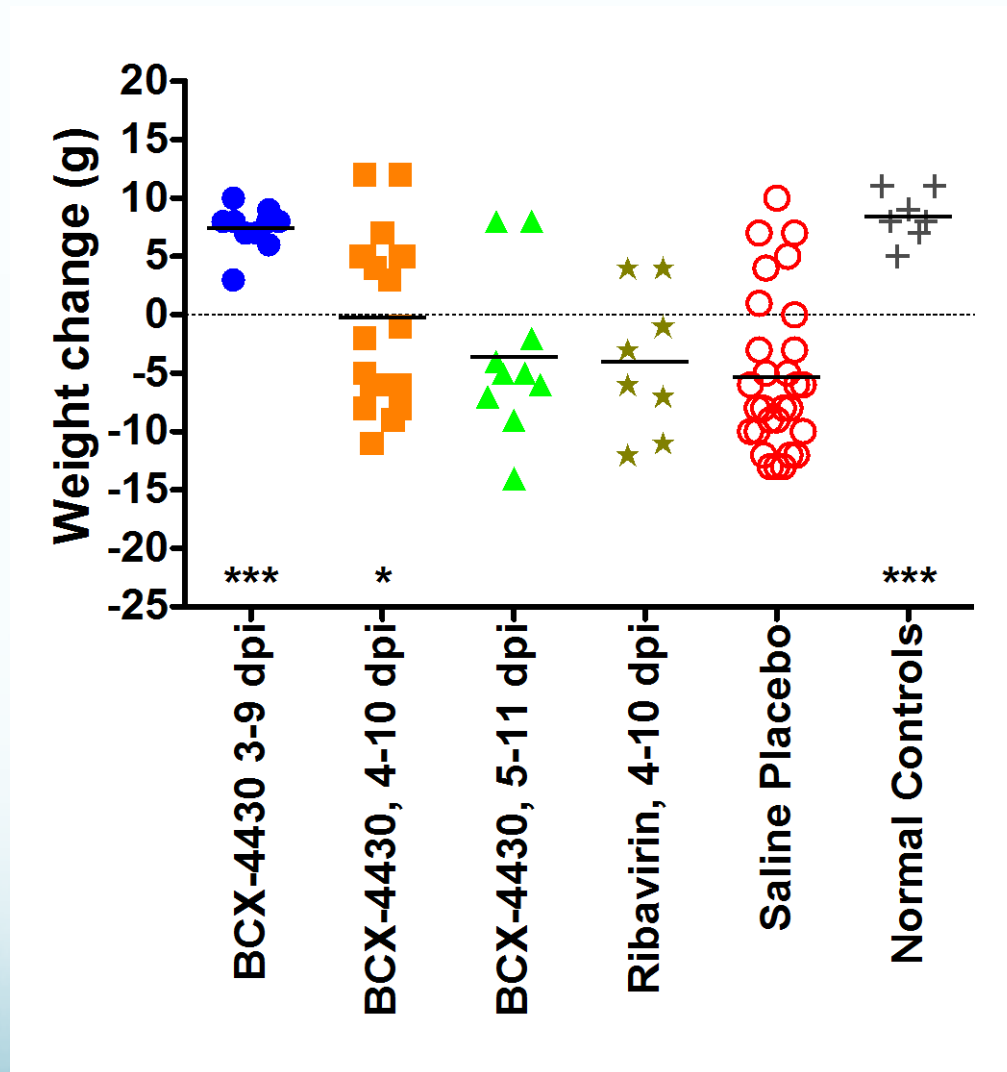
- BCX-4430 200 mg/kg/d, bid X 7
- Treatment initiated daily (0-6 dpi) 2 separate studies
- Disease parameters include survival, Δ weight, ALT (day 6), and viremia (day 4)

BCX-4430 Protected Animals When Initiated up to 4 Days Post-Infection



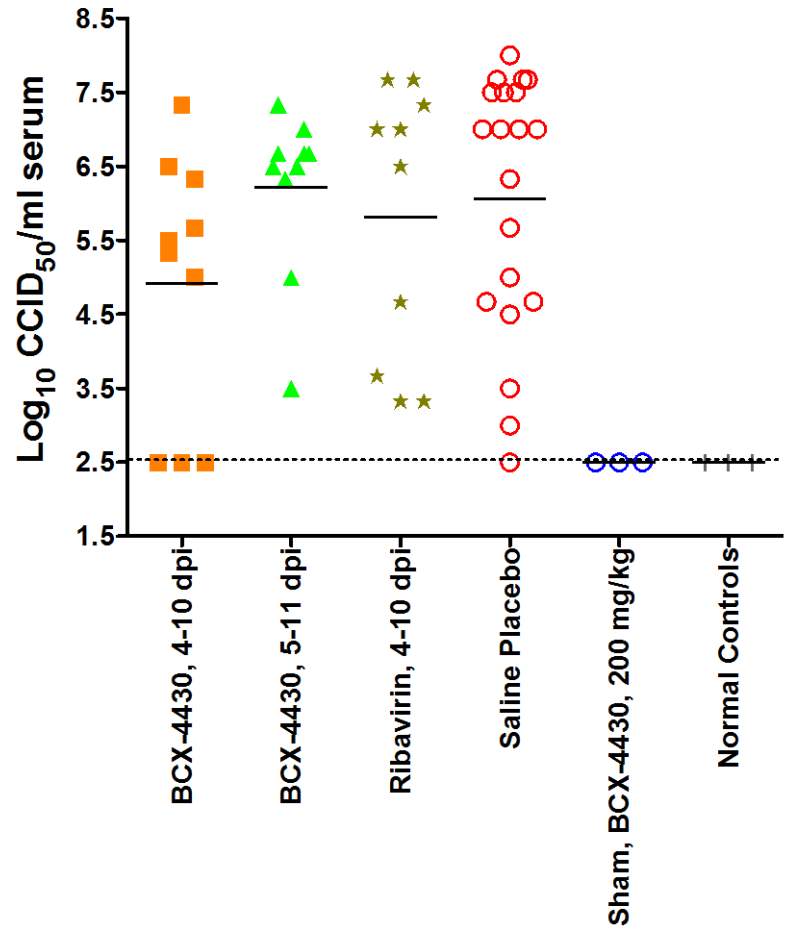
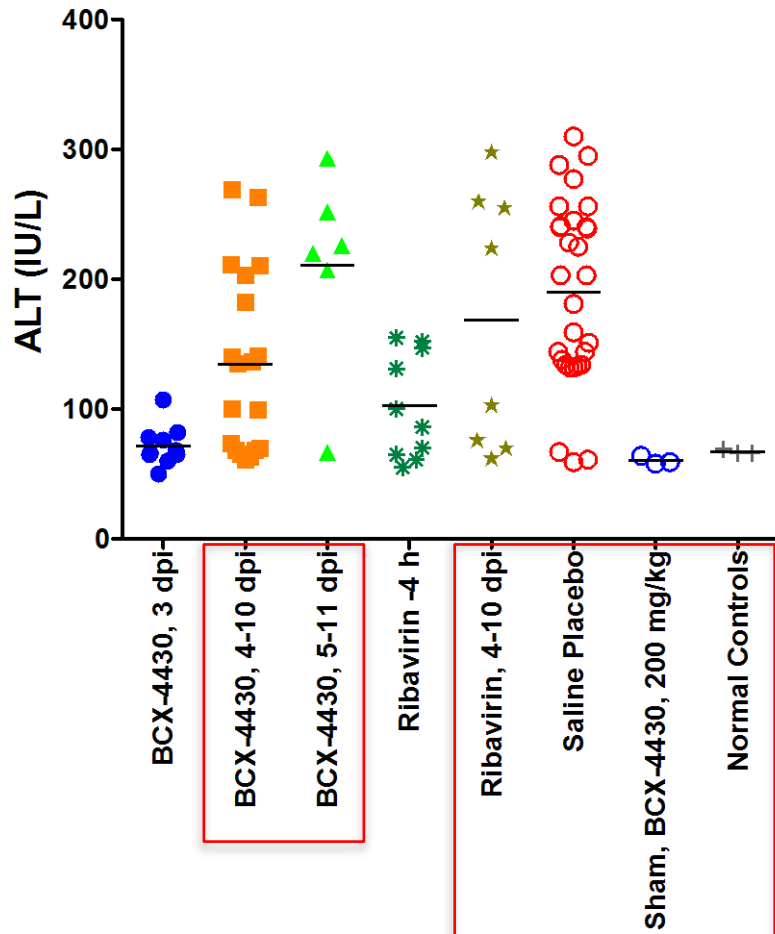
Data combined from 2 studies

Treatment Ameliorated Weight Loss When Delayed 3 or 4 Days Post-Infection



Data combined from 2 studies, weight change between 3 and 6 dpi
***P<0.001, *P<0.05, as compared with placebo

Effect of Therapeutic BCX-4430 Treatment on Serum ALT and Viremia

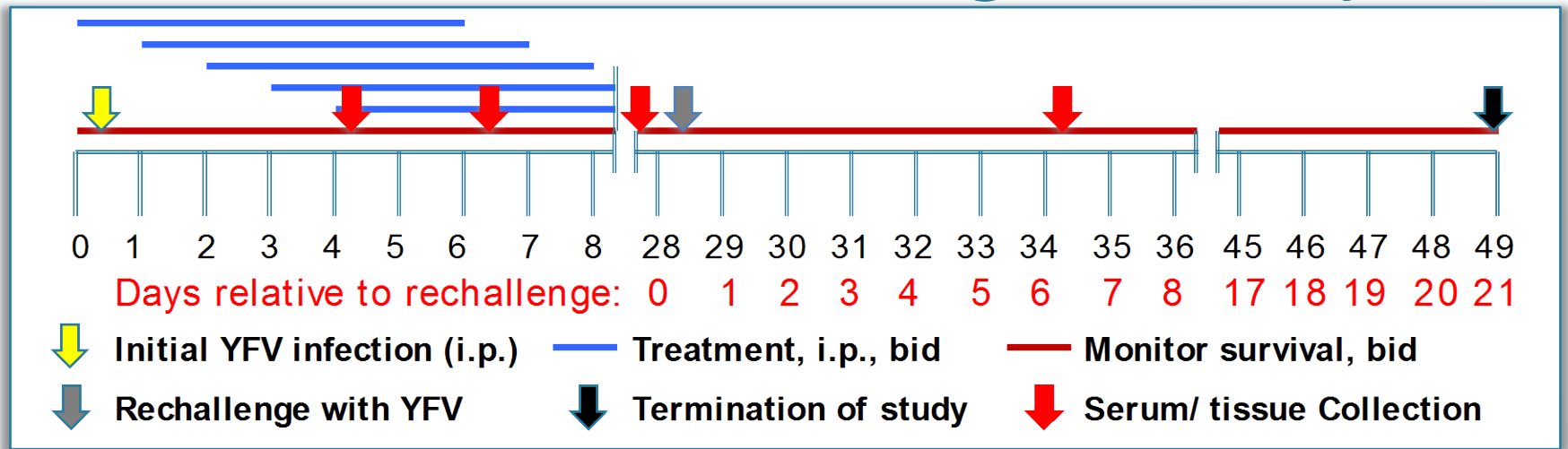


Data combined from 2 studies

Therapeutic Efficacy- Key Findings

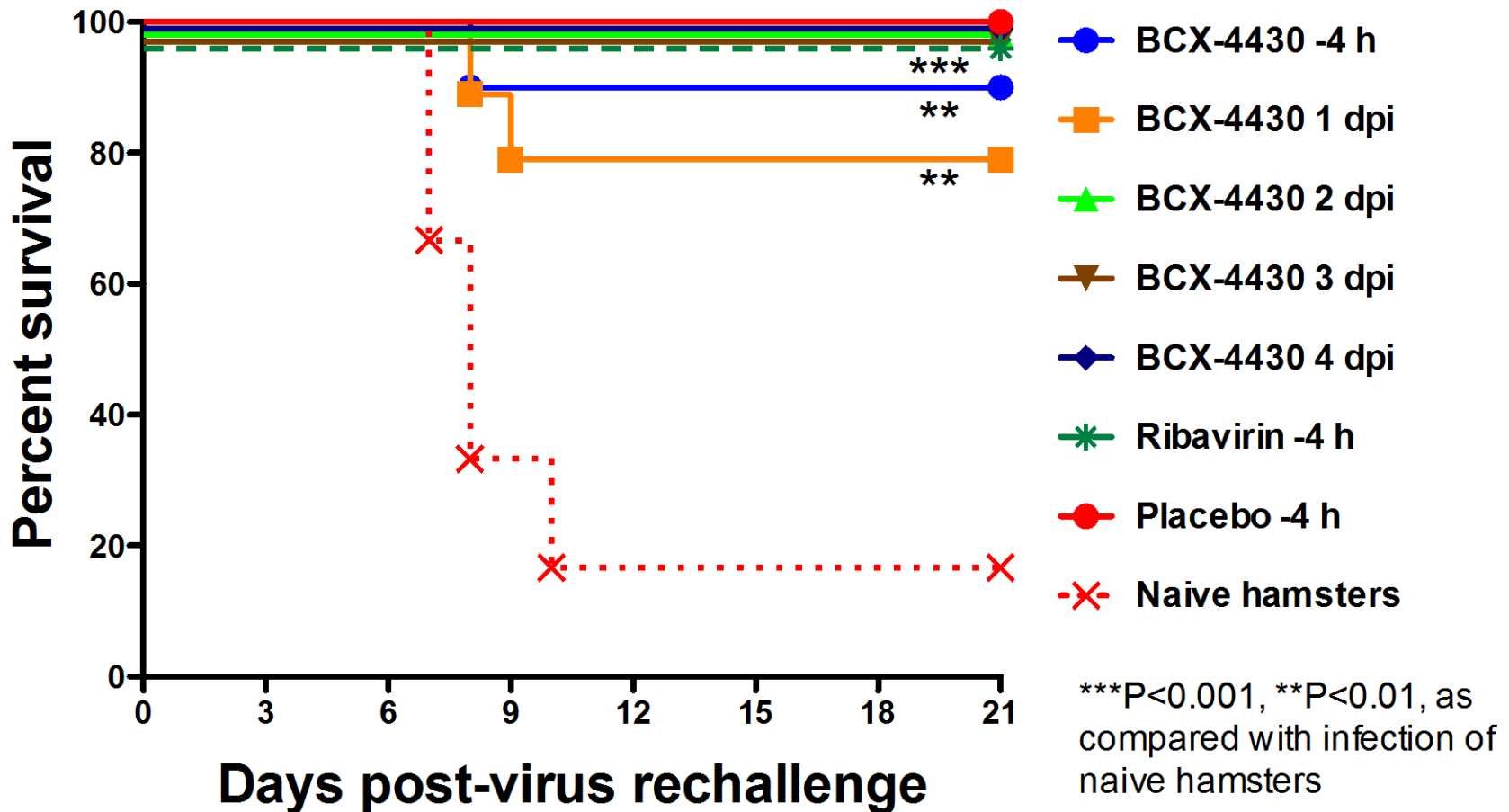
- BCX4430 treatment significantly improved survival and weight change when administered up to 4 days after virus challenge, despite minimal effect on ALT and serum virus titer
- Treatment beginning on 4 dpi coincides with peak viremia and liver titers
- Two separate studies confirmed the efficacy of treatment initiated 3 and 4 dpi

Virus Rechallenge Study

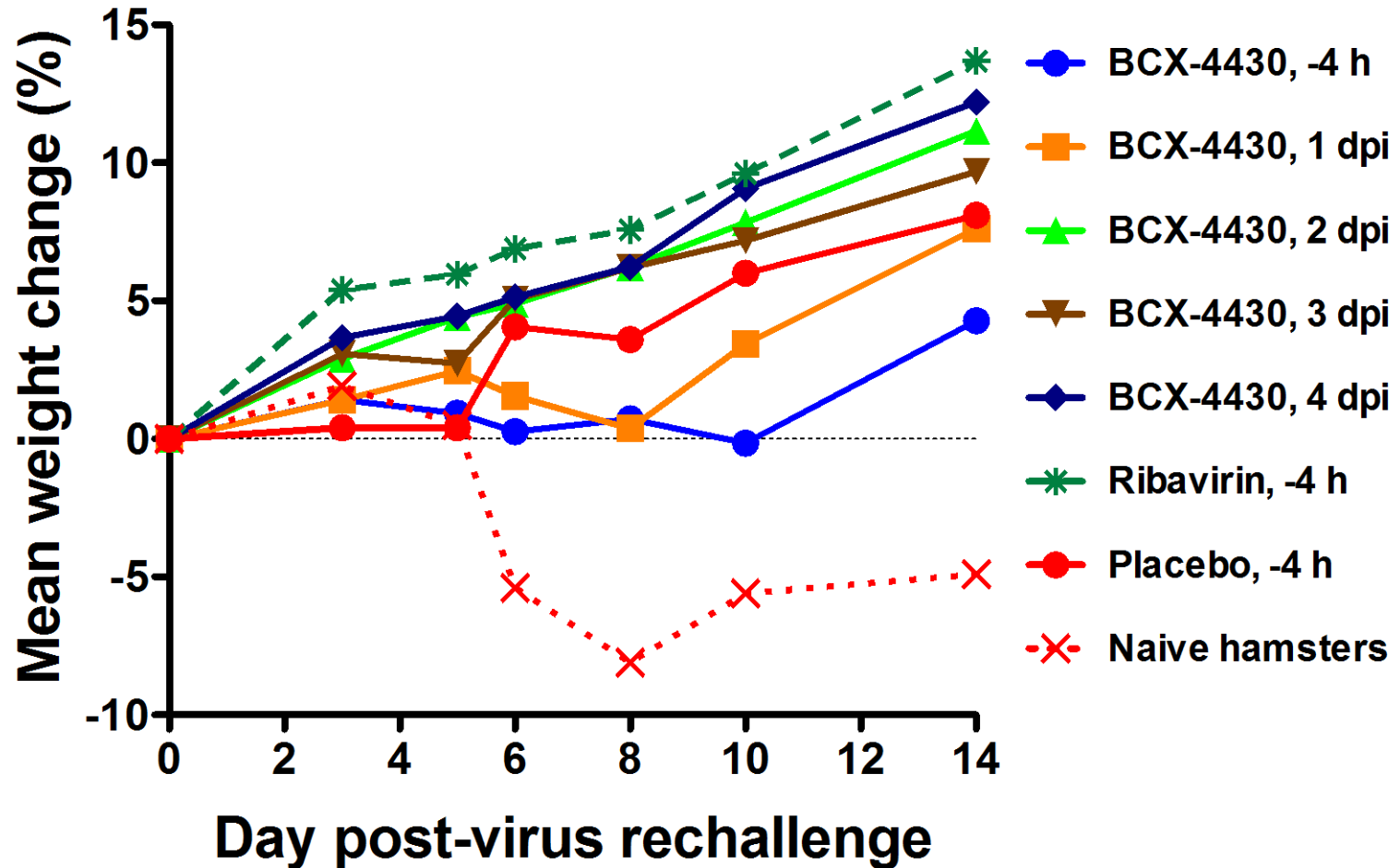


- 2° challenge of animals from therapeutic study compared with challenge of naïve indiv.
- Disease parameters: survival, Δ weight, ALT (day 6), viremia (day 4), and nAb titer (day 0)

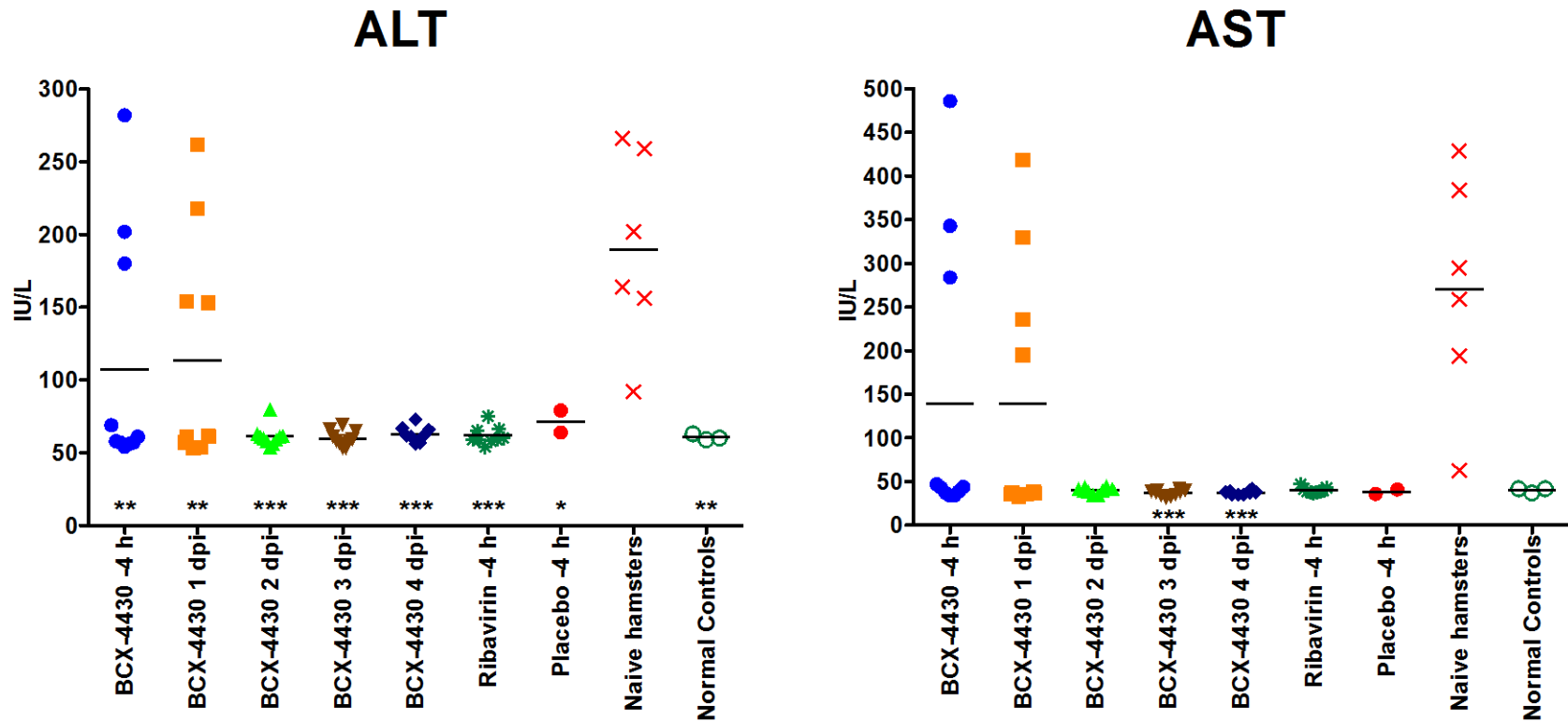
Significantly Improved Survival in Rechallenged Versus Naïve Animals



Weight Increases After Rechallenge vs. Naïve Animals

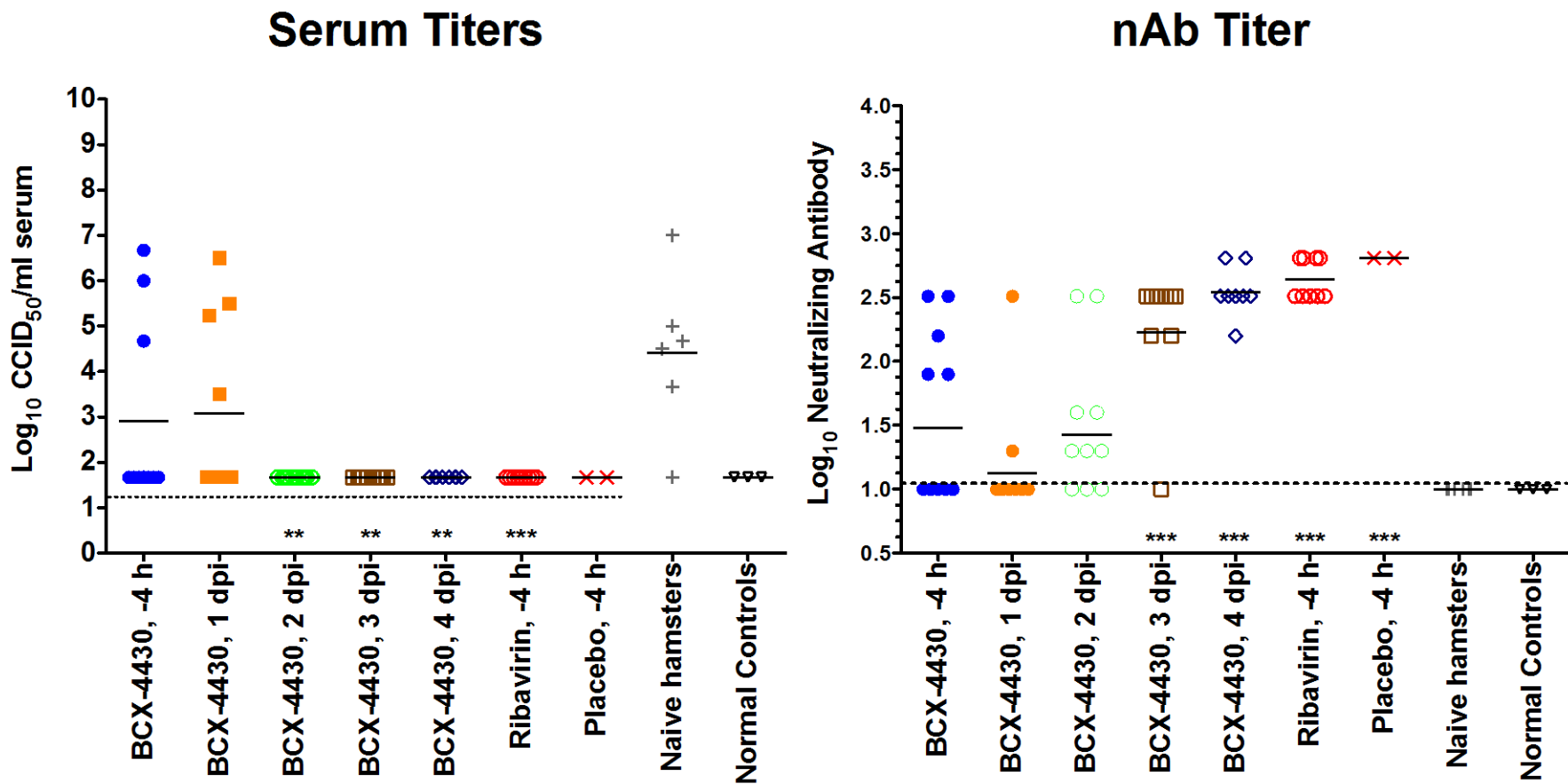


Serum ALT and AST were Significantly Improved after Rechallenge



***P<0.001, **P<0.01, *P<0.05, as compared with placebo

Significantly Lower Virus Titers Correlate with Higher nAb Levels

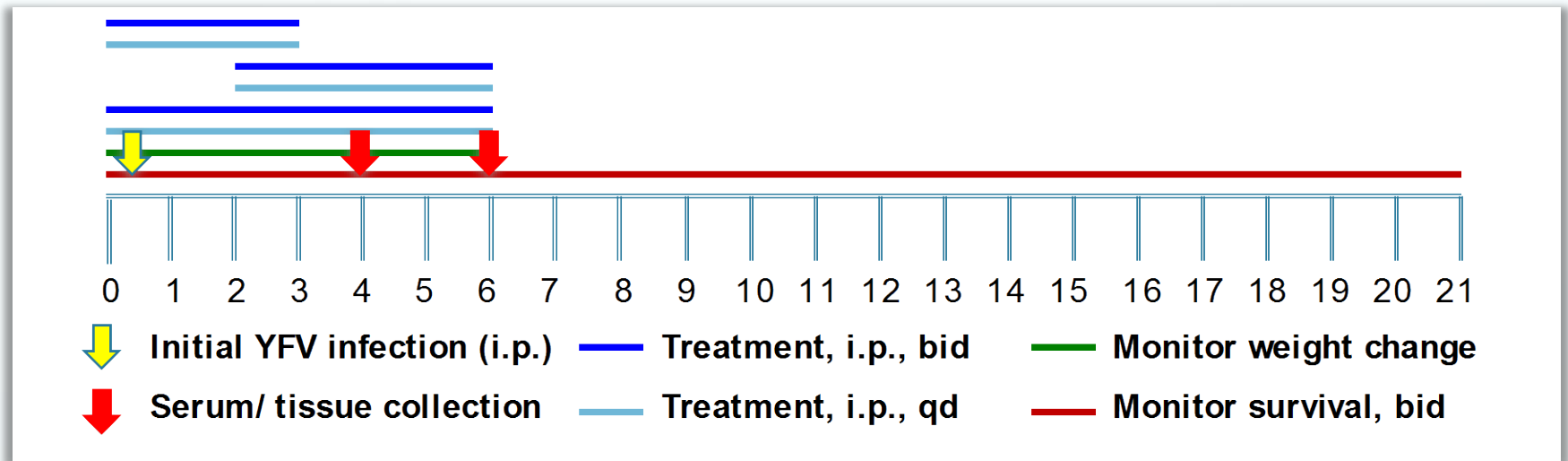


***P<0.001, **P<0.01, as compared with placebo

Key Findings

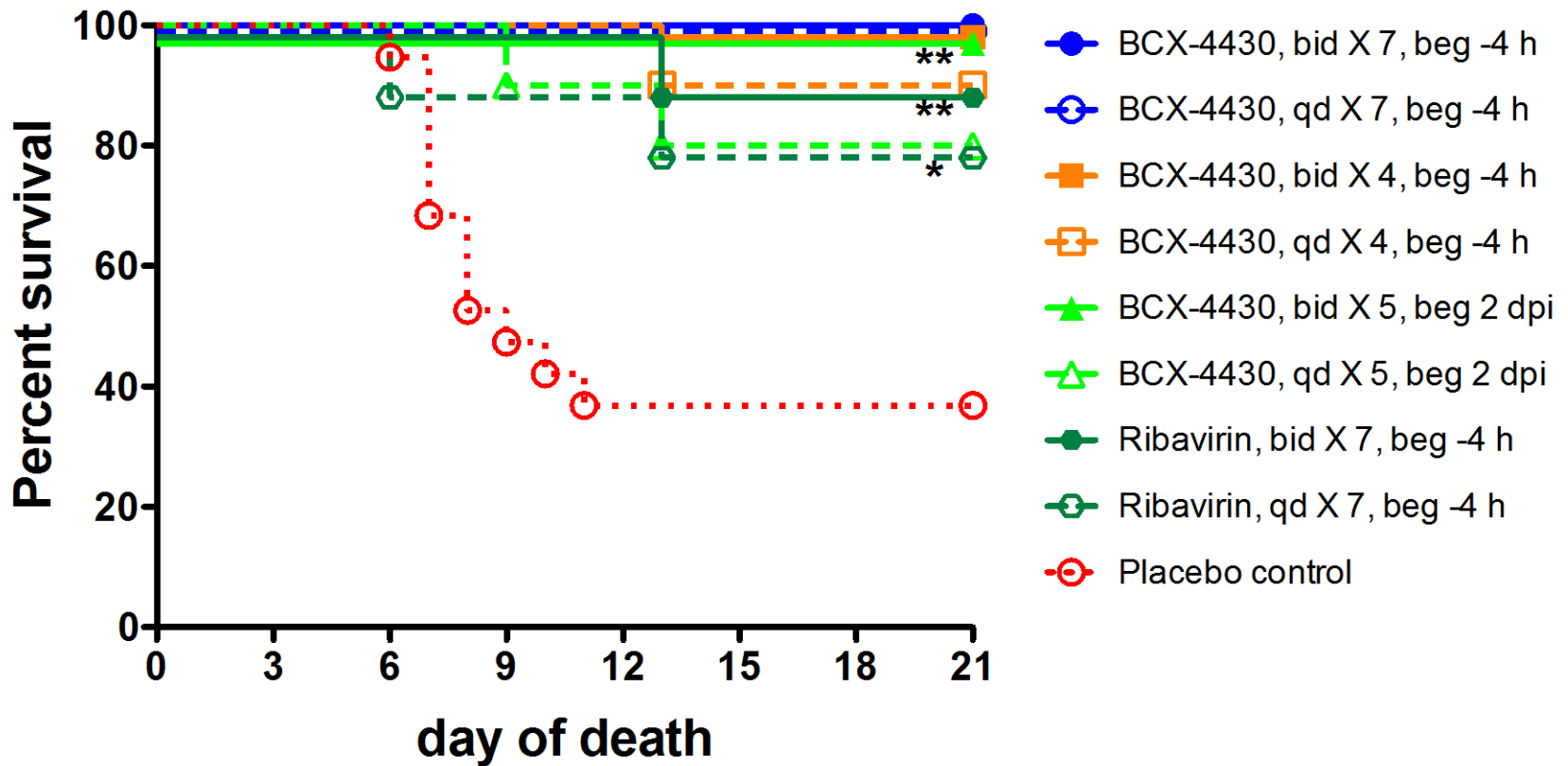
- BCX4430 treatment up to 24 h after infection results in efficient clearance of YFV
- Animals treated beginning 2 dpi or later demonstrated complete immune response and protection against other disease parameters
- Earlier treatment initiation (<2 dpi) resulted in a less effective protection to secondary virus challenge

Reduced Treatment Freq./Duration



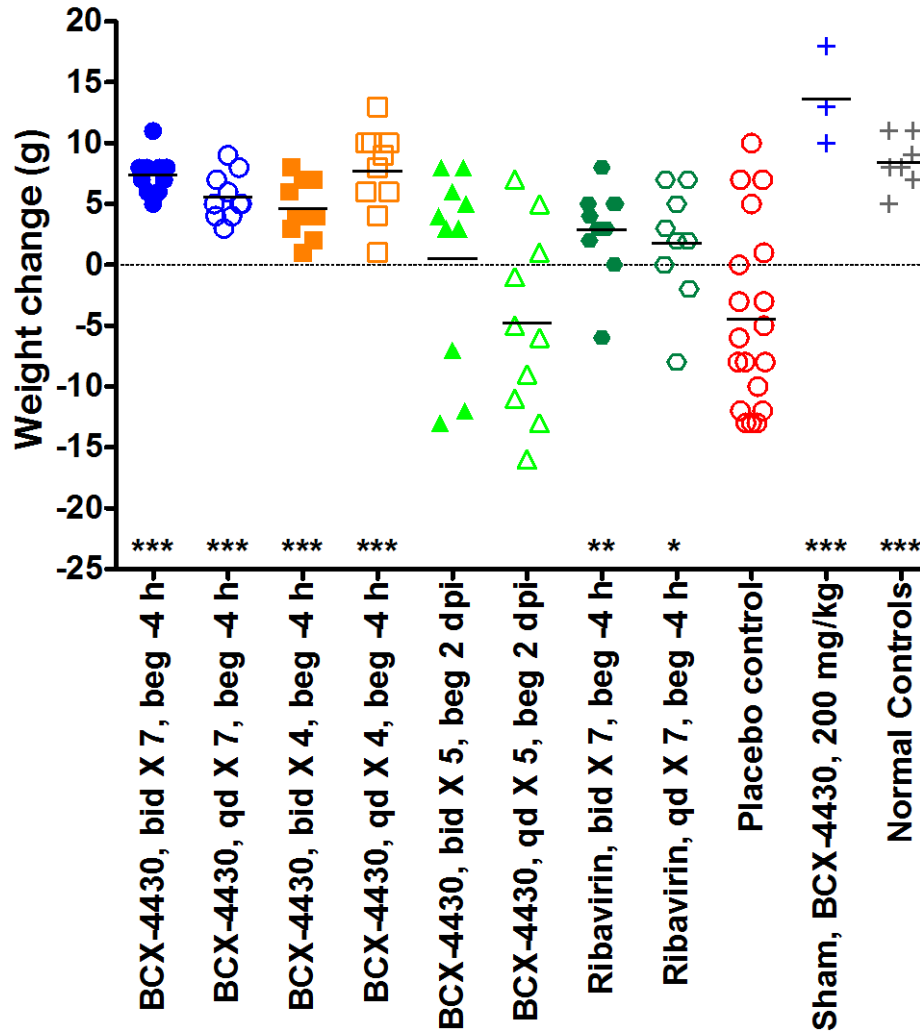
- 12 mg/kg/d of BCX4430 in 0.2 ml; Ribavirin control, 50 mg/kg/d
- Twice daily (bid) vs once daily (qd) treatment
- Treatment duration of 4 or 7 days, initiated -4 h
- Treatment duration of 5 days, initiated 2 dpi
- Disease parameters: Survival, weight change, serum ALT (6 dpi) and serum virus titer (4 dpi).

Shorter, Less Frequent Dosing was Still Protective, Even Therapeutically



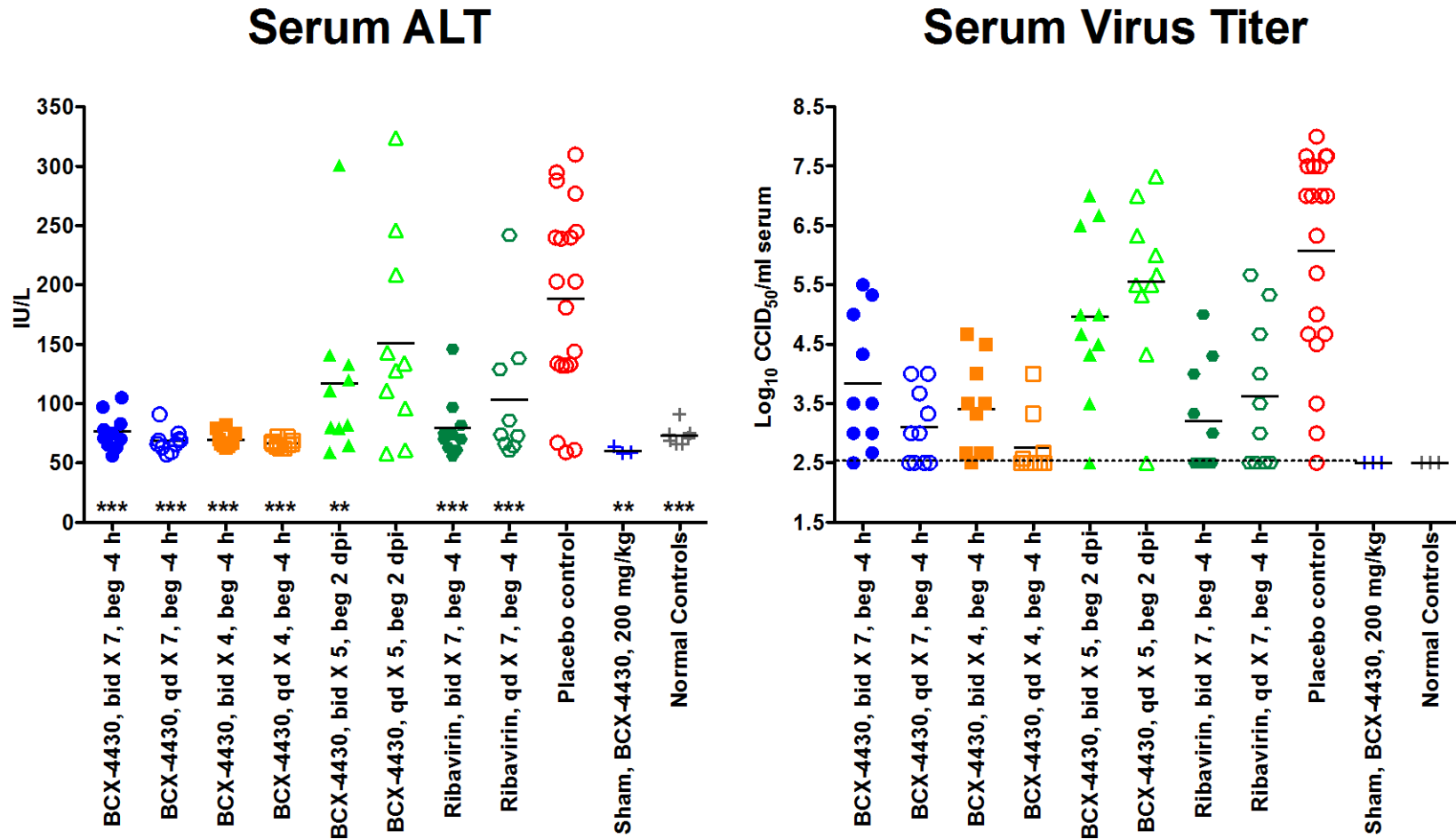
**P<0.01, *P<0.05, as compared with placebo

Altered Treatment Regimen Significantly Improves Weights



***P<0.001, **P<0.01, *P<0.05, vs placebo

Less Frequent, Shorter Treatment Regimen Improves ALT, Virus



Key Findings

- QD treatment is not significantly different than BID treatment
- A 4 day treatment regimen appears to be as effective as a 7 day regimen
- BCX-4430 (12 mg/kg) compared favorably with the positive control Ribavirin (50 mg/kg)
- A 5 day treatment initiated on 2 dpi was effective and resulted in significantly reduced mortality, regardless of treatment frequency

Summary of Findings- BCX-4430

- Tolerable in hamsters up to 200 mg/kg/day, i.p. for 7 days
- Anti-YFV activity at doses as low as 4 mg/kg/d
 - Tolerability index of ~50
- Improves survival from 10-30% in controls to 70-100%
- Reduces/prevents viremia and hepatic viral proliferation

Summary of Findings- BCX-4430

- Reduces/prevents transaminitis
- Demonstrates dose-response relationship
- Effective when administered bid X 7 days at a dose of 200 mg/kg/d when initiated up to 4 dpi
 - Coincides with onset of disease signs
- Permits induction of protective immunity

Acknowledgements

- Institute for Antiviral Research: Isaac Wong, Choi Jung, Joe Hagloch, Shelby Wilcox, and Makda Gebre
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- NIH Contract: HHSN272201000039I/A21, Division of Microbiology and Infectious Disease, NIAID, NIH



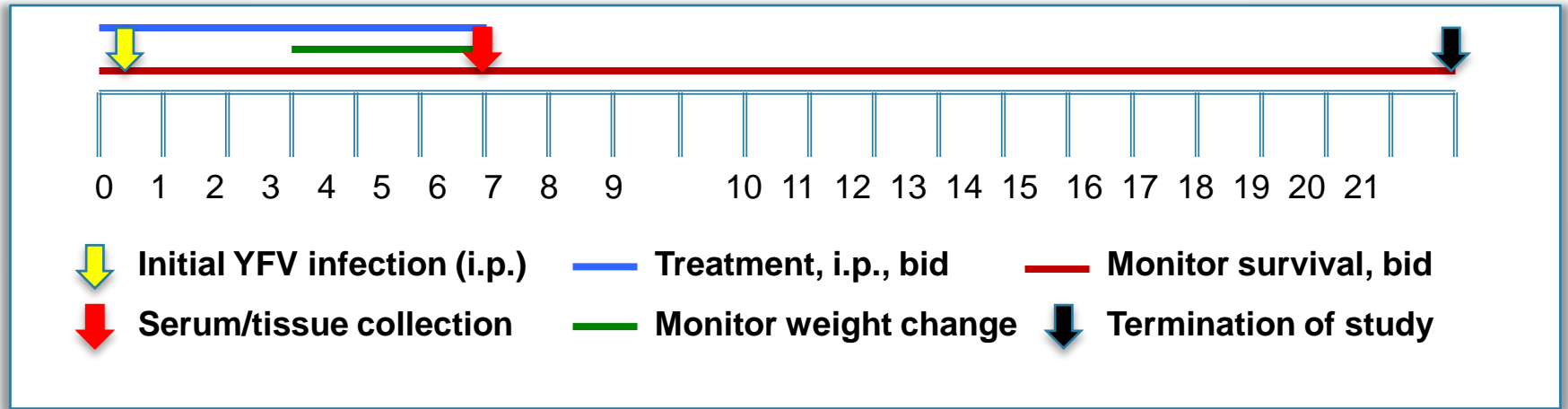


Characterizing the Activity of BCX4430

- Dose range finding study
- Post-virus challenge activity
- Rechallenge after treatment
- Frequency of dosing
- Treatment duration

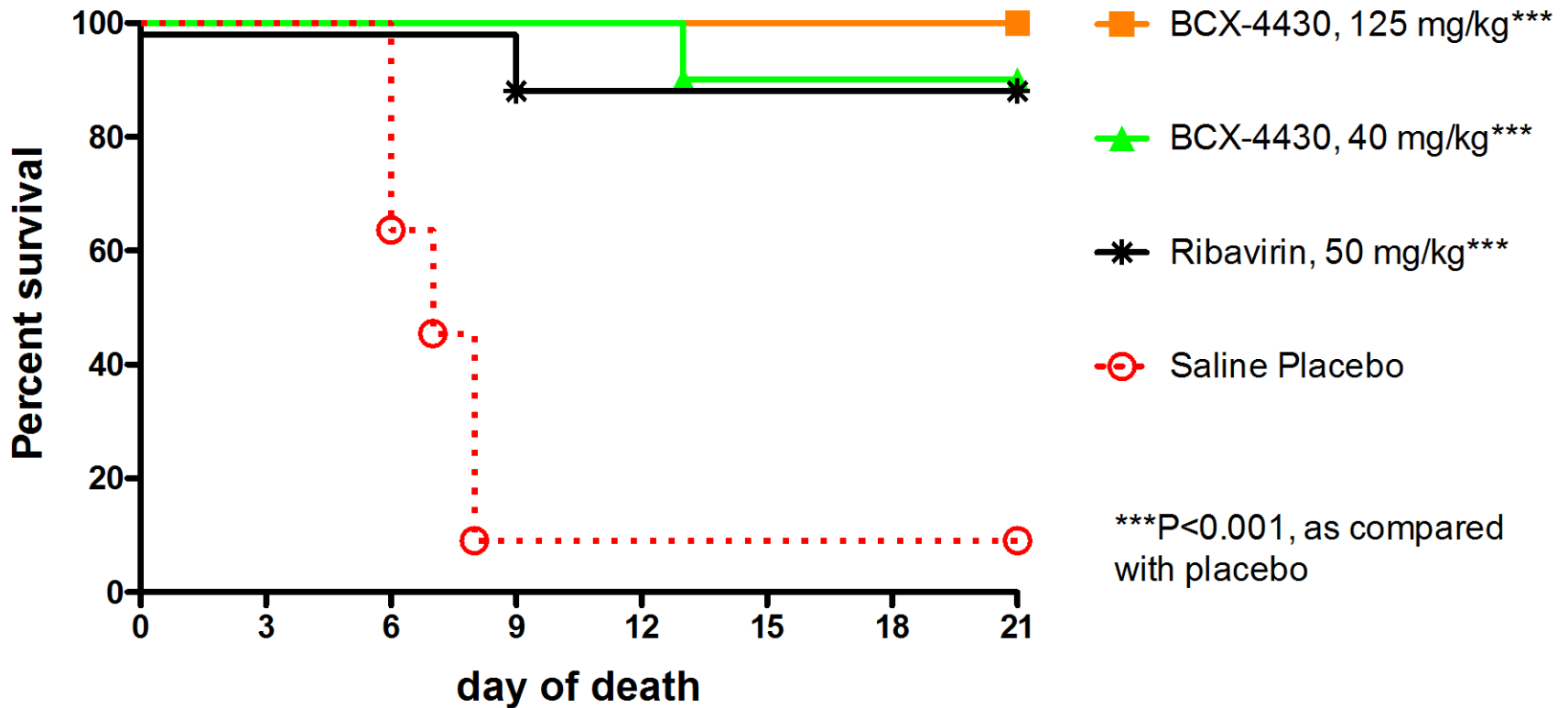


Dose Response- Study 1

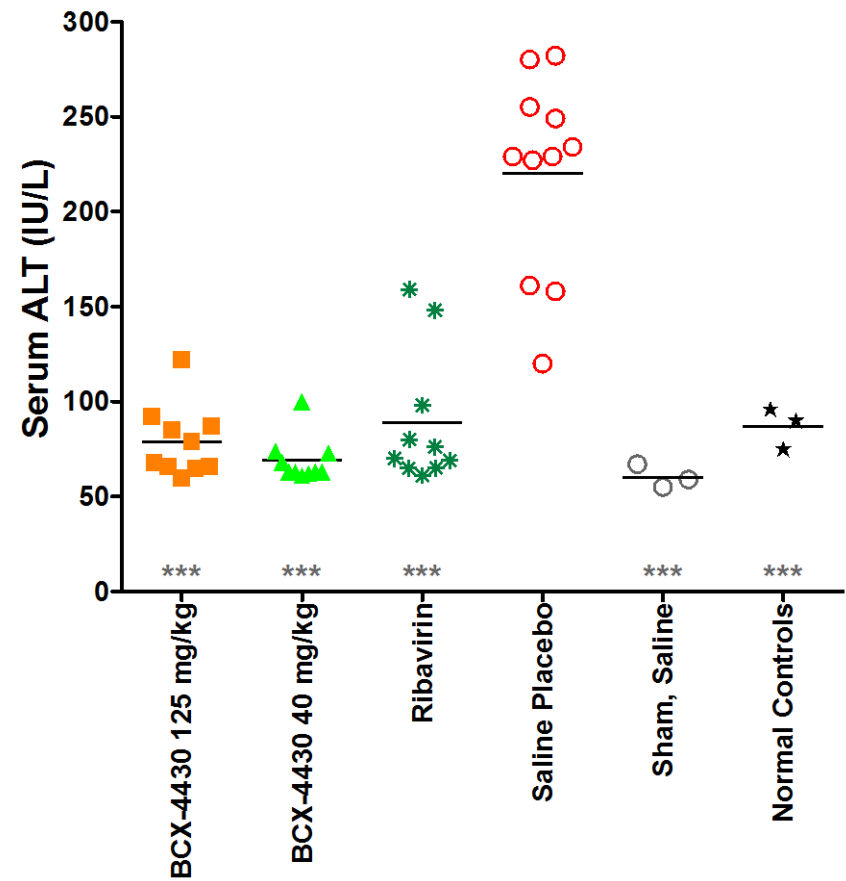
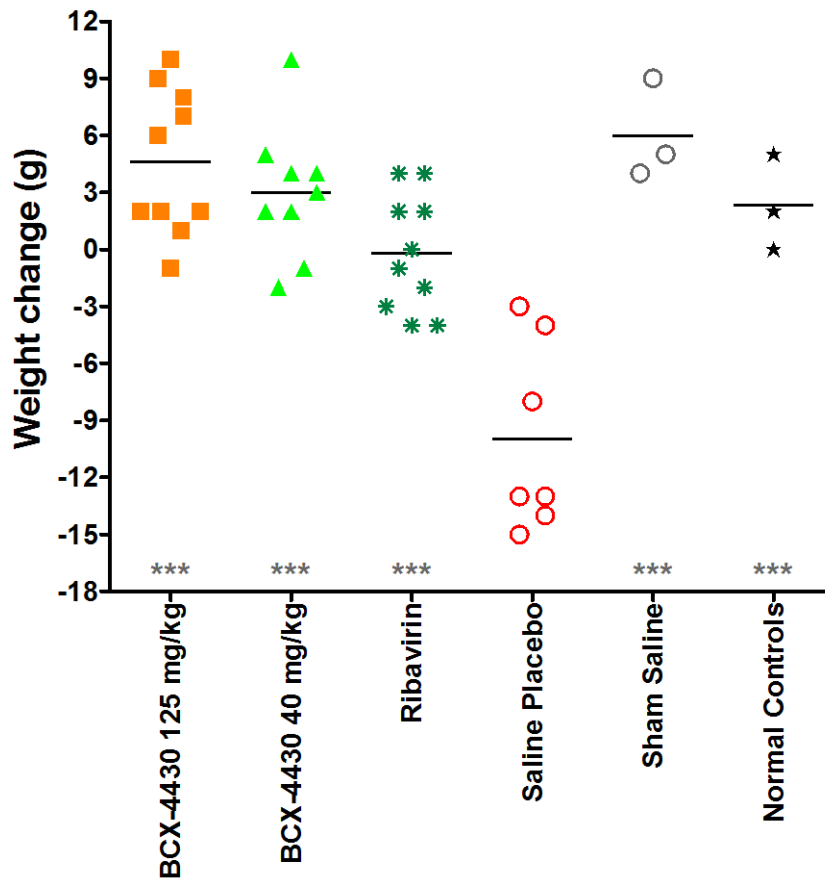


- 10 hamsters/group infected, 5/group tox
- BCX4430 doses of 40 and 125 mg/kg/d tested
- Administered i.p., bid X 7 days beginning -4 h
- Parameters: survival, Δ weight (d 3 to 6), ALT (d 6)

BCX-4430 Significantly Improves Survival



Treatment Significantly Improves Weight Change and Serum ALT



***P<0.001, as compared with placebo