The potential role of PD-1/PD-L1 blockade in HIV Remission and Cure Strategies

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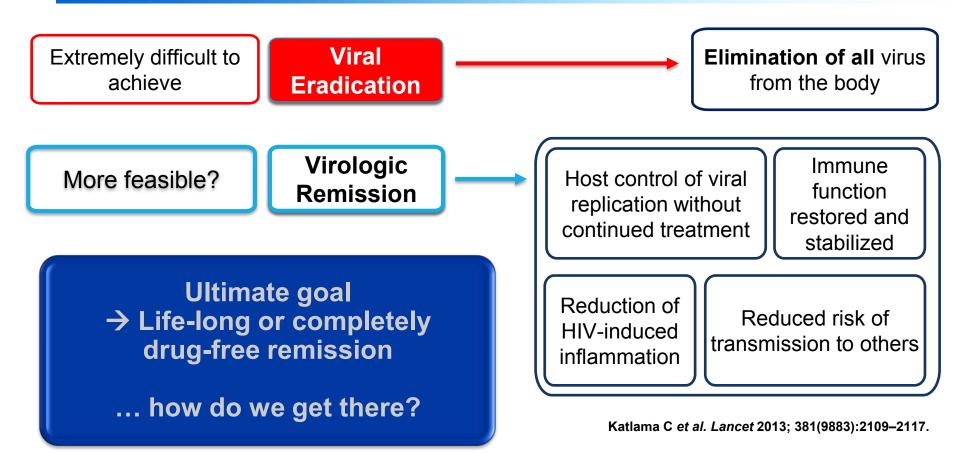
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Community Cure Workshop 2015

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Definitions and Quantifications of HIV cure



HIV remission likely will require combination of agents targeting different barriers to eradication

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Which combinations ...?

Immunomodulators

Enhance innate and adaptive immunity

Therapeutic Vaccine

Enhance antigen recognition

HIV Remission

Latency Activator

Activate & reduce the latent reservoir

Broadly Neutralizing Antibodies

Recognize and reduce the latent reservoir



Which combinations ...?

Immunomodulators

Enhance innate and adaptive immunity

Anti-PD-L1

Therapeutic Vaccine

Enhance antigen recognition

HIV Remission

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Broadly Neutralizing Antibodies

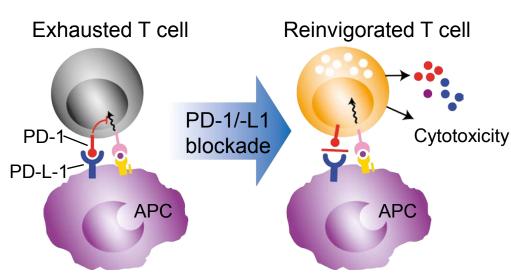
Recognize and reduce the latent reservoir



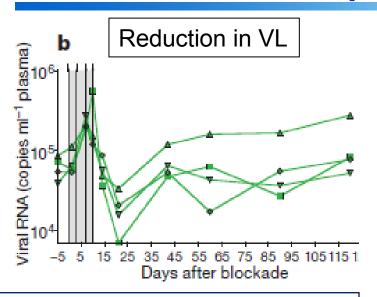
PD-1/PD-L1 pathway in T cell exhaustion

- Virus-specific T-cells are critical to control of chronic viral infections^{1,2,3,4,5}
- PD-1 is a key inhibitory receptor affecting T-cell response⁶
 - ◆ Elevated on virus-specific T-cells in chronic HIV^{3,7}, HBV⁸ and HCV⁹ infection
 - Both CD4+ and CD8+ subsets
 - Cells display exhausted phenotype ex vivo / in vitro
 - Decreases with epitope escape mutation^{7,10} or control of infection^{3,4,7}
- PD-1/PD-L1 blockade restores function to exhausted T cells
 - ◆ Significant effects on T-cell function and viral load observed upon PD-1/PD-L1 blockade both *in vitro*^{3,4,11,12} and *in vivo*^{5,6,13}



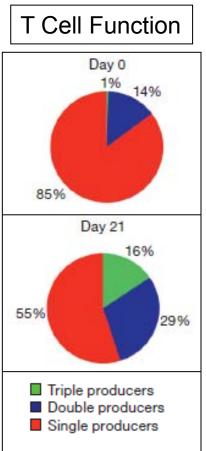


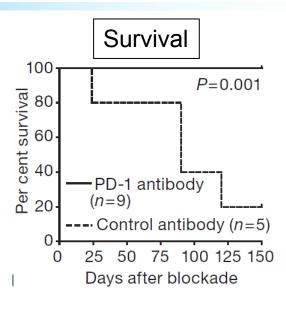
PD-1 blockade in <u>unsuppressed</u> SIV-infected macaques



Treatment with α PD-1:

- Transiently affected viremia
- Restored T and B cell numbers & functions
- Prolonged survival





Velu et al, Nature 2009

PD-1 pathway blockade during suppressive cART?

Most relevant situation for HIV-infected patients



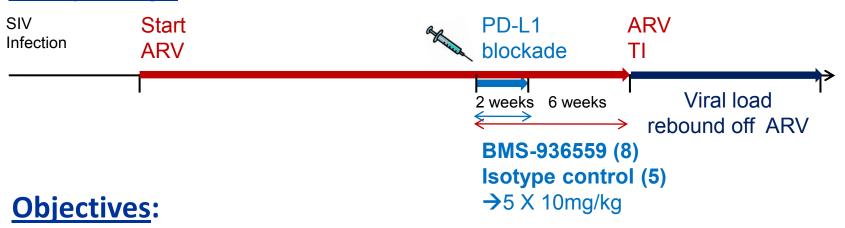
PD-L1 blockade in ARV <u>suppressed</u> SIVmac251-infected Rhesus Macaques

In collaboration with James Whitney (BIDMC, Boston)

Hypothesis:

- Treatment of ARV-suppressed SIV infected macaques with α PD-L1 should:
 - restore SIV-specific T cell function. Subsequently, this may:
 - reduce the latent SIV reservoir
 - lead to host control of virus following interruption of ARV

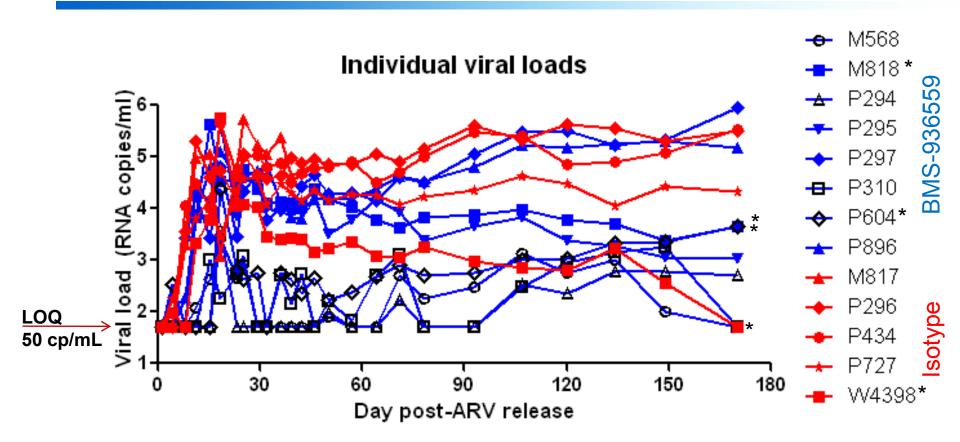
Study design:



- Determine whether multiple doses of BMS-936559 affect:
- 1. Cell-associated viral DNA (latent reservoir) in tissues and periphery,
- 2. Virus recrudescence after cessation of ARV treatment.

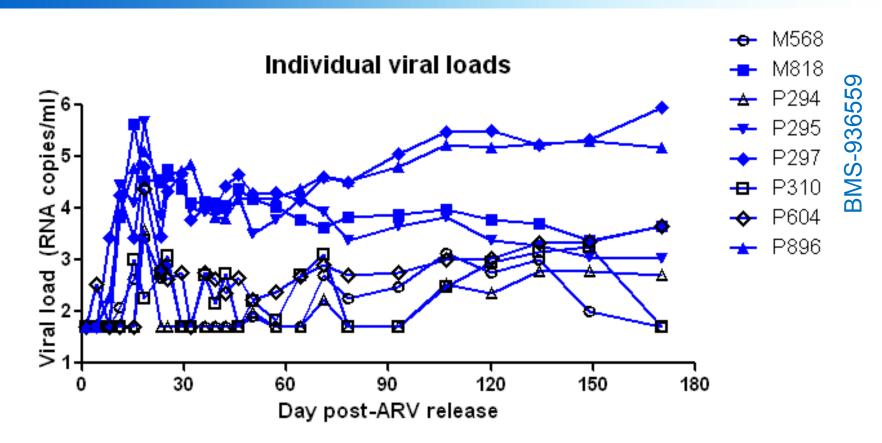
Individual post-TI VL rebound kinetics:

Comparison of BMS-936559- and Isotype-treatment groups



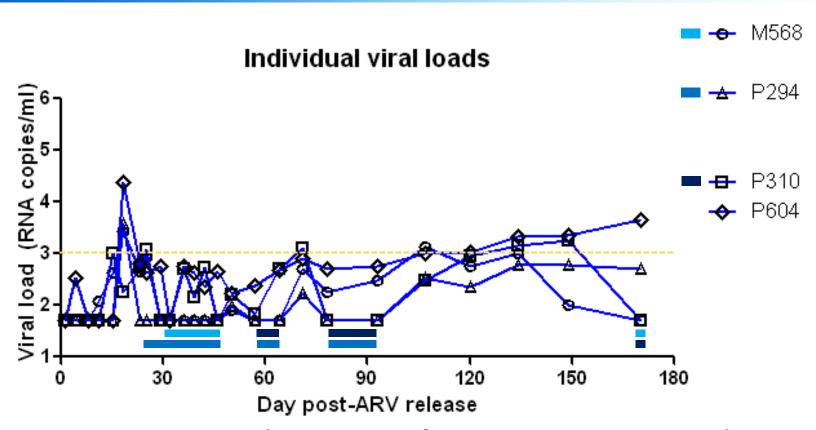
- All animals experienced rebound in viral load post-TI
- Most viral loads stabilized at an apparent a new set-point

Individual post-TI VL rebound kinetics: BMS-936559 Treatment Group



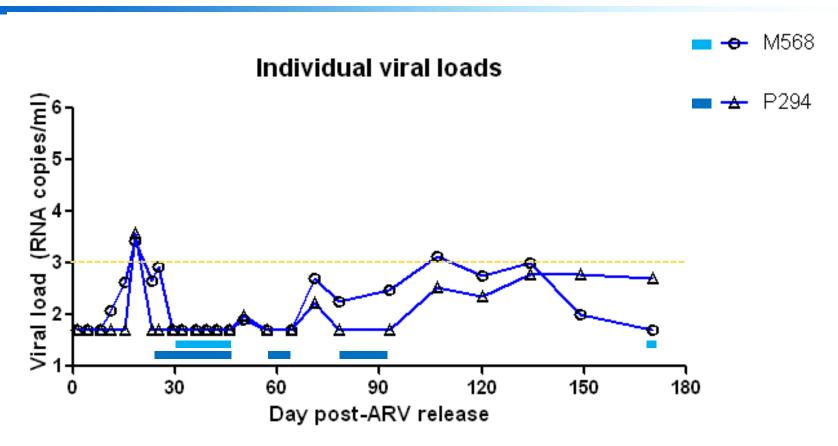
• BMS-936559 treatment group could be separated into two distinct groups: BMS-936559-responders and -non-responders

Individual post-TI VL rebound kinetics: BMS-936559 Treatment-response group



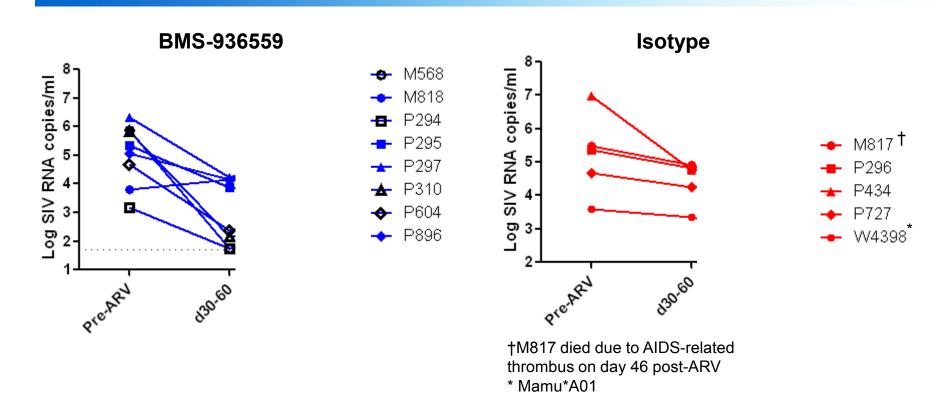
- BMS-936559-responders: 4 out of 8 BMS-936559-treated animals had lower viral loads
- 3 had episodic periods of undetectable VL

Individual data on kinetics of post-TI VL rebound: BMS-936559 Treatment-response group (2)



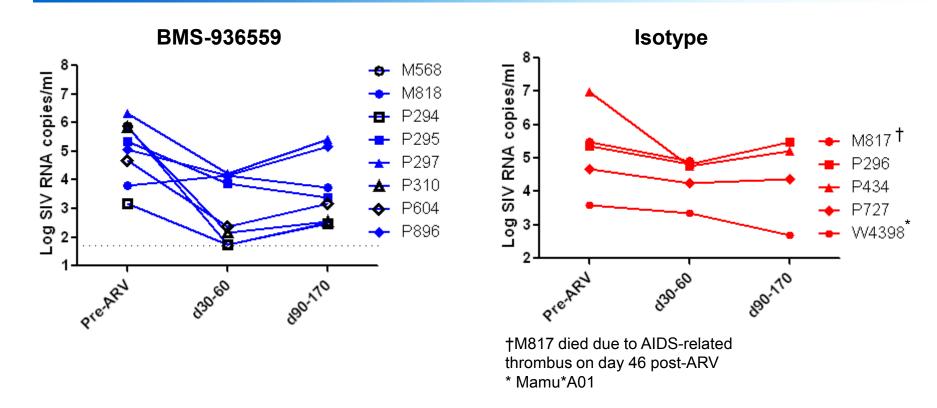
- 2 of 4 treatment responders had undetectable VL for 3-4 weeks
- These treatment responders remained below 1000 RNA cp/mL until the end of the study (day 170 post-TI)

Comparison of pre-ART and post-TI VL



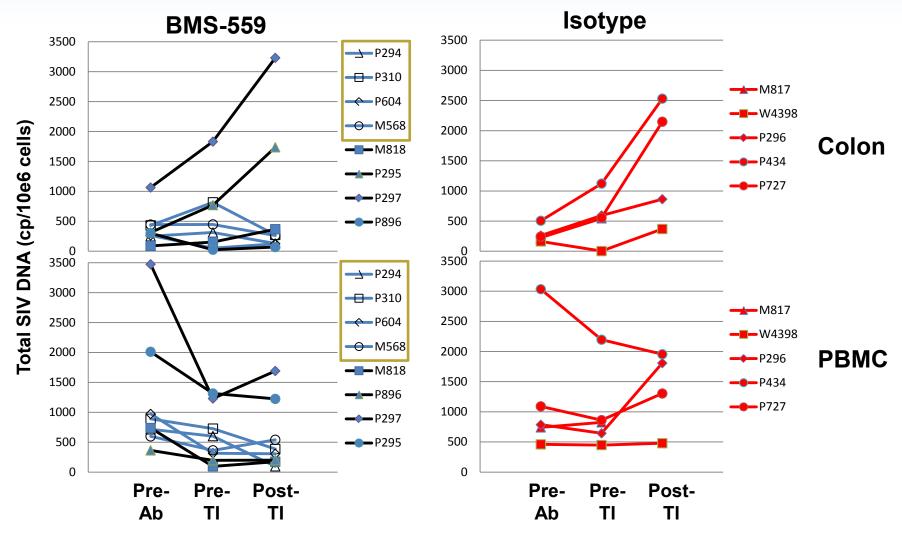
 Most animals in the BMS-936559-treatment group had significantly lower post-TI VL compared to pre-ART VL set point

Comparison of pre-ART and post-TI VL



 Most animals in the BMS-936559-treatment group had significantly lower post-TI VL compared to pre-ART VL set point

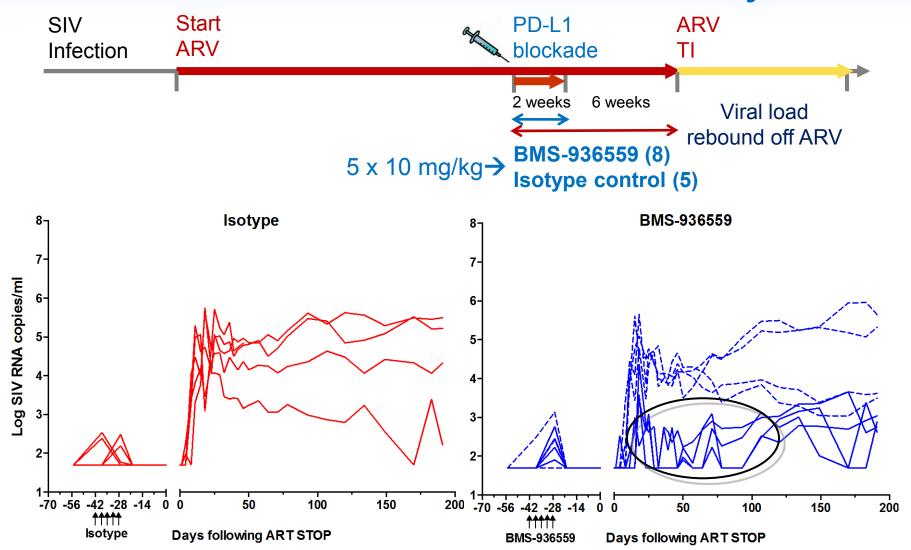
Trend in Total SIV DNA



• SIV DNA in isotype group increased post-TI, but not in the BMS-936559 treatment responders

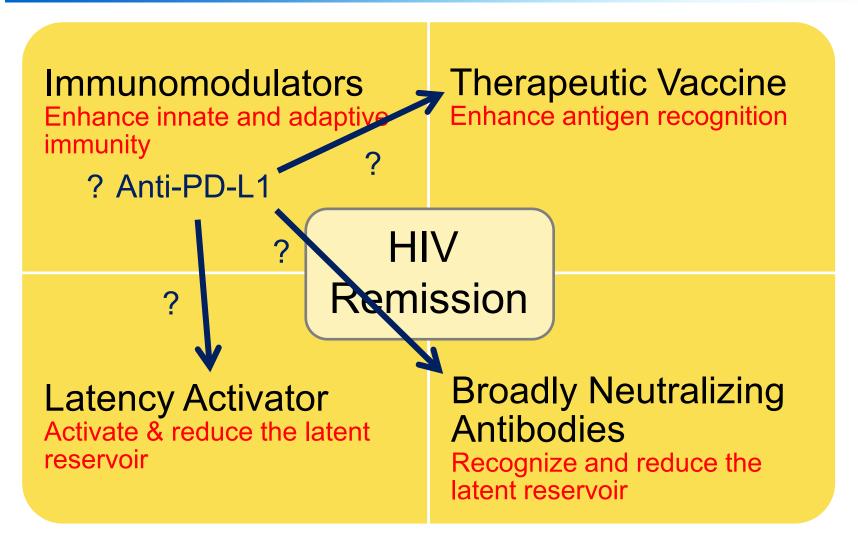
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Effect of Anti-PD-L1 in SIV-infected Monkeys



How can anti-PD-L1 post-ATI responses be expanded and sustained?

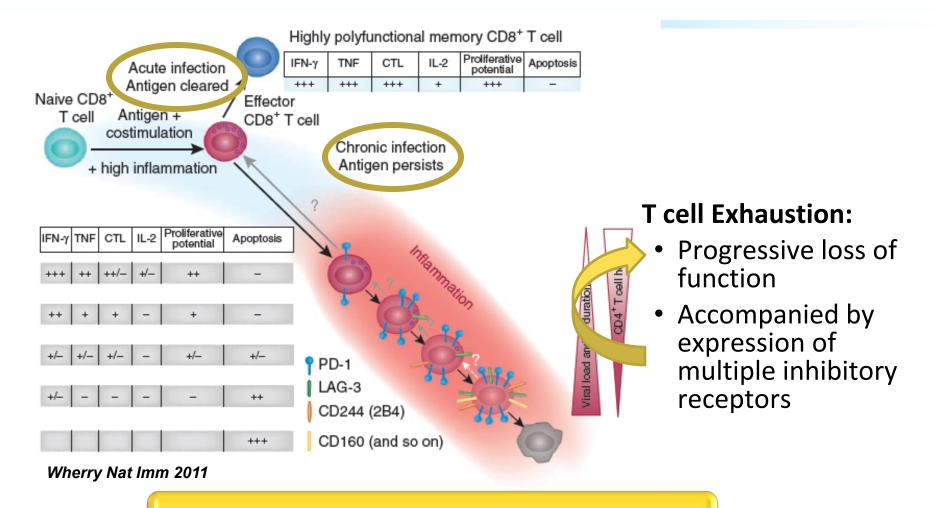
Combinations of modalities likely will be required to Achieve Remission...



...which ones?



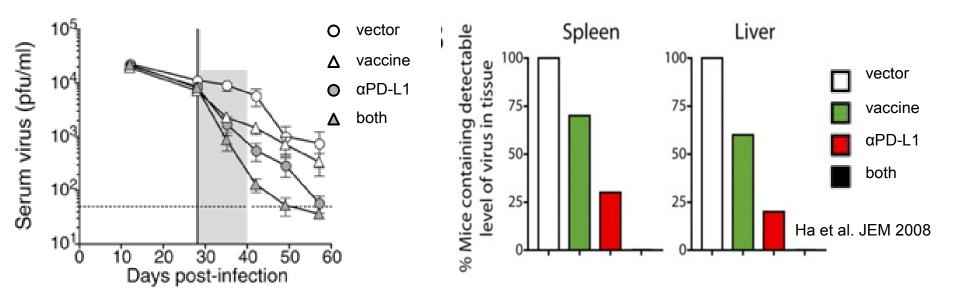
Fully Addressing T Cell Exhaustion



Are multiple Checkpoint blockades required to fully restore T cell function?

Evidence that combination of αPD-L1 & Therapeutic Vaccination can clear chronic viral infections

LCMV mouse model of chronic viral infection



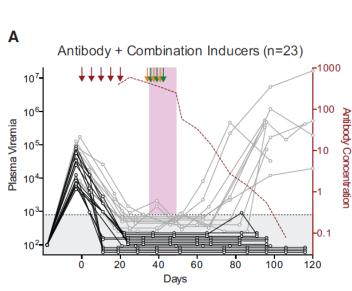
Combination therapy provided:

- Better virologic control both in periphery and tissues
- Correlated with improved LCMV-specific T cell number/function
- Produced a response in a greater number of animals

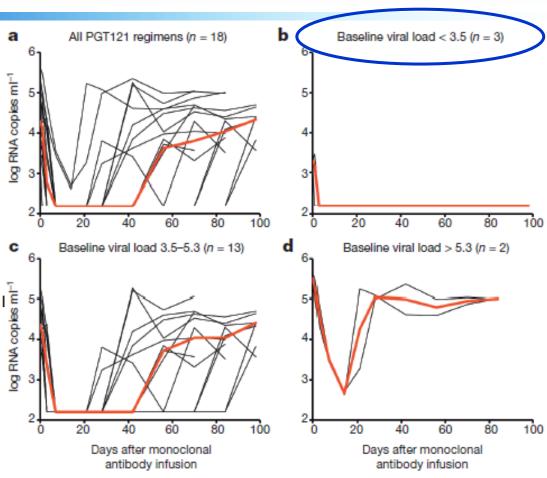
Can additional agents add to the arsenal?

BnAb therapeutic effect in viremic SHIV-infected monkeys

 Particularly effective in those animals with low baseline VL



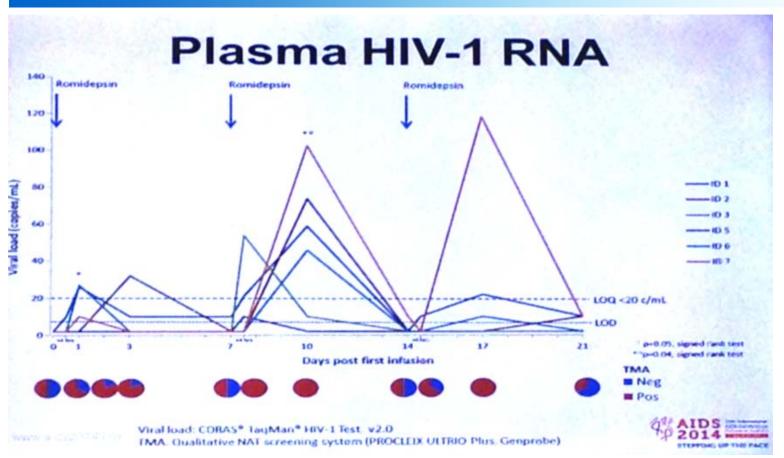




Barouch et al., Nature 2013

Combination of BnAb with latency activators produced sustained effect in HIV/Hu Mouse model Bristol-Myers Squibb

Effect of a strong Latency Re-activating Agent on VL



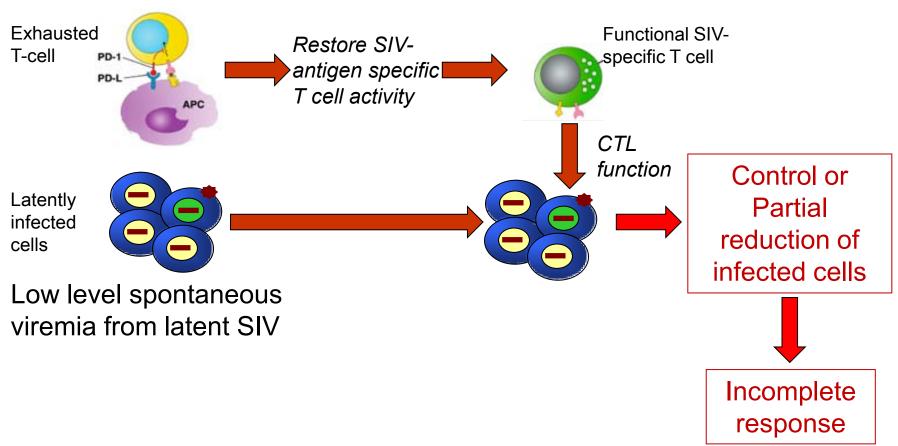
Sogaard et al Melbourne, July 20. 2014

→ Screening and characterizing new compounds as LRAs



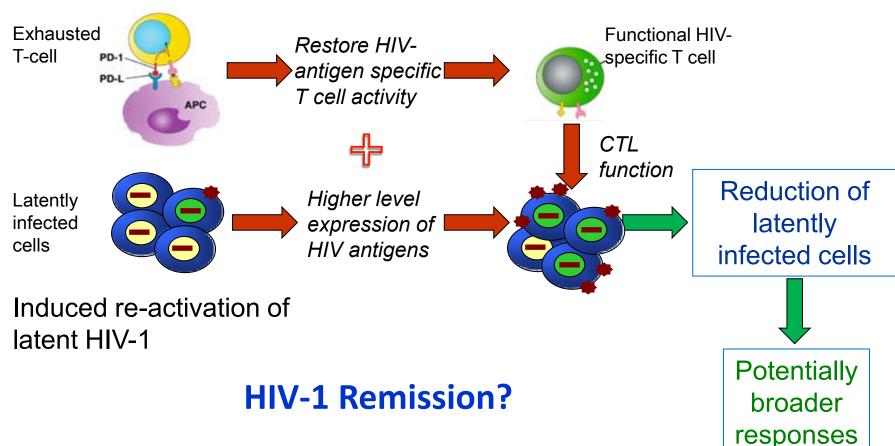
Model for effect of anti-PD-L1 in SIV study

Treatment with αPD-L1



BMS Strategy for HIV-1 Functional Cure: Dual Approach

Treatment with αPD-L1



Spectrum of virologic control and inflammatory states

Virologic suppression

Inflammation

Uncontrolled **HIV** infection

Viremic Suppressors **Elite**

CART controllers Suppressed

Remission

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- Complete HIV remission must surpass EC-state:
 - better virologic suppression
 - lower inflammatory state
- Can these states be approximated therapeutically as intermediate steps toward complete remission?
- Is there medical benefit to "Controller-like states" to make such intermediate goals worthwhile?

If Complete HIV remission is our goal...

...it likely will require:

- Combinations of modalities
- Intermediate goals to find the right combinations along the way to complete remission

Is there an intermediate state that would provide value to patients?

- What could that intermediate state look like?
 - Low level yet detectable viremic state?
 - Shorter periods of drug-free suppression?
 - Requiring re-dosing of agents?
 - How to reduce inflammation?



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