Incorporation of novel siRNA chemistries significantly improves the potency and durability of HBV siRNAs in the AAV-HBV mouse model

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RESULTS

ALG-125755: Aligos HBV siRNA in development
ALG-125819: initial backup HBV siRNA

Proprietary 2'F Mimic Modified ALG-125755: Modestly Improved Nuclease Stability and In Vivo Potency

Proprietary 5' End Cap Modified ALG-125819: Improved Ago-2 Activity

ALG-125918 with Proprietary 5' End Cap Modification: Significantly Improved Maximum HBsAg Knockdown and Durability

ACK1: Cy5 HBV RNA; ACK2: Cy5 Non-HBV RNA

The current standard of care for chronic hepatitis B (CHB) fails to reduce HBsAg needed to attain functional cure. HBV siRNA therapies have been shown to be effective in reducing HBsAg in CHB patients. For decades, 2'F and 2'OMe modified nucleotides have been the building blocks used to stabilize siRNA duplexes and maintain RNA-like properties. In this study, we applied multiple novel stabilization chemistries, including 5' phosphate mimetic end cap and unique 2'F mimetic nucleotides to distinct HBV siRNAs. As a result, we achieved significant improvements in the extent and duration of HBsAg knockdown in the serum of the AAV-HBV mouse model.

The stability of HBV siRNAs were profiled in lysosome and snake venom phosphodiesterase (SVP) assays. Human Ago-2 assay was used to assess siRNA loading and cleavage of target RNA. Inhibition of HBsAg release was performed in the HepG2.2.15 cell line by transfection using RNAmax. The secreted HBsAg was quantified by ELISA. In the AAV-HBV mouse model, HBV siRNAs conjugated with proprietary GalNAc were administered subcutaneously (SC) with blood collections every 5 days for HBsAg and ALT assessments.

Further Improvement in ALG-125918 with 2'F mimics