



Hepatitis B Surface Antigen (HBsAg) is Significantly Reduced by the HBV small interfering RNA (siRNA) ALG-125755 in HBV-Infected Cells and the AAV-HBV Mouse Model

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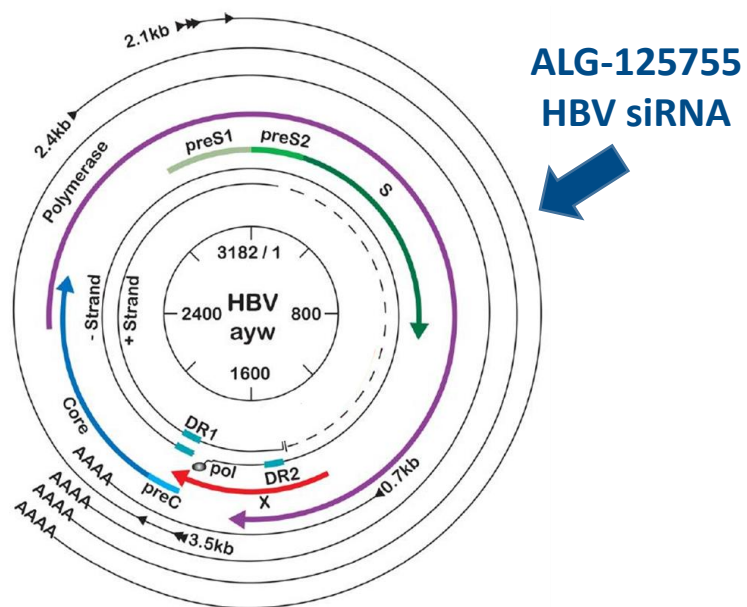
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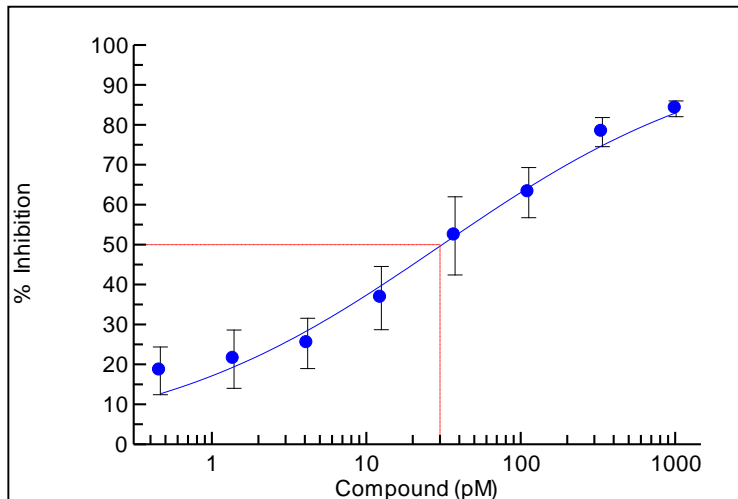
The GalNAc-Conjugated siRNA ALG-125755 Targets a Highly Conserved Region of the HBV Genome

ALG-125755 targets the small HBsAg open reading frame



- ALG-125755 exhibits pan-genotypic, broad coverage via predicted high-affinity binding across different HBV genotype sequences
- Predicted binding free energy (ΔG) for perfect match target sites = -28.5 kcal/mol
- 95% of HBV genomes Genotype A-J have 0 mismatches (MM) to ALG-125755, and the remaining 5% have 1 MM

ALG-125903, the Parent Unconjugated siRNA, Demonstrates Potent Inhibition of HBsAg Release in Multiple Cell Lines

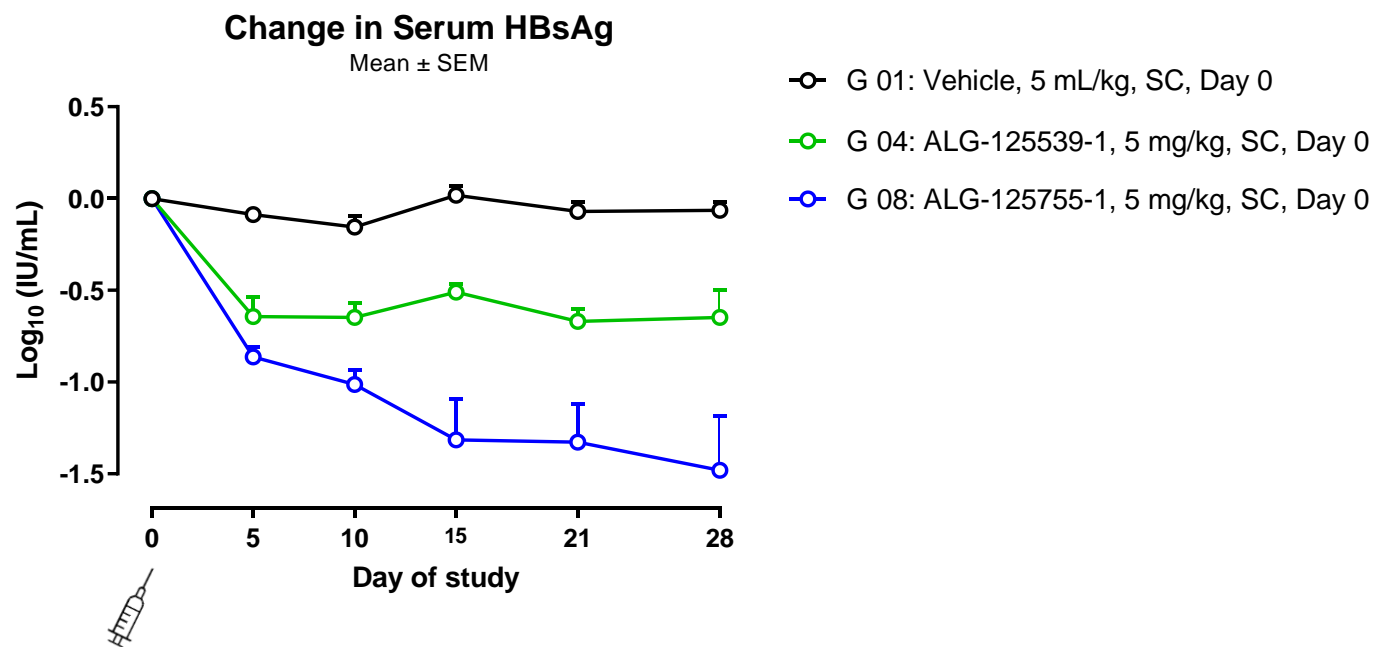


Cell Line	EC ₅₀ (pM)	CC ₅₀ (pM)
HepG2.2.15 ^a	10.7	>1000
HBV-infected PHH ^b	28.8	>50,000

- Unconjugated siRNAs were transfected using Lipofectamine[®] RNAiMAX
- The secreted HBsAg was quantified by ELISA and cell viability was assessed using Cell Titer Glo
- **ALG-125903 exhibits picomolar EC₅₀ values for inhibition of HBsAg release in HepG2.2.15 and HBV-infected PHH cells**
- **Cytotoxicity is not observed up to the highest concentrations tested**

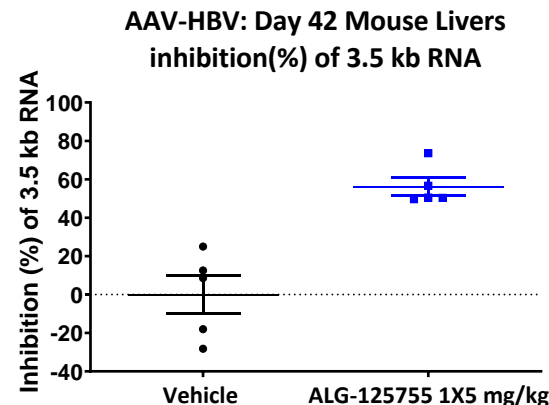
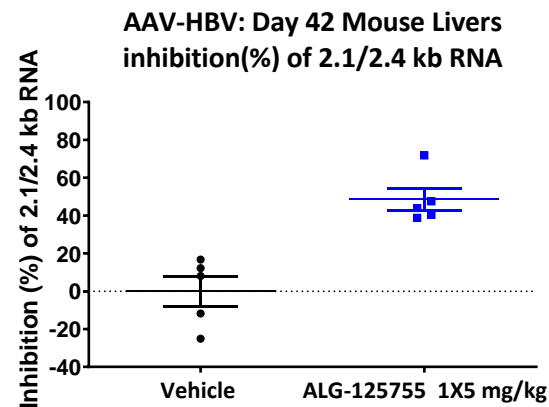
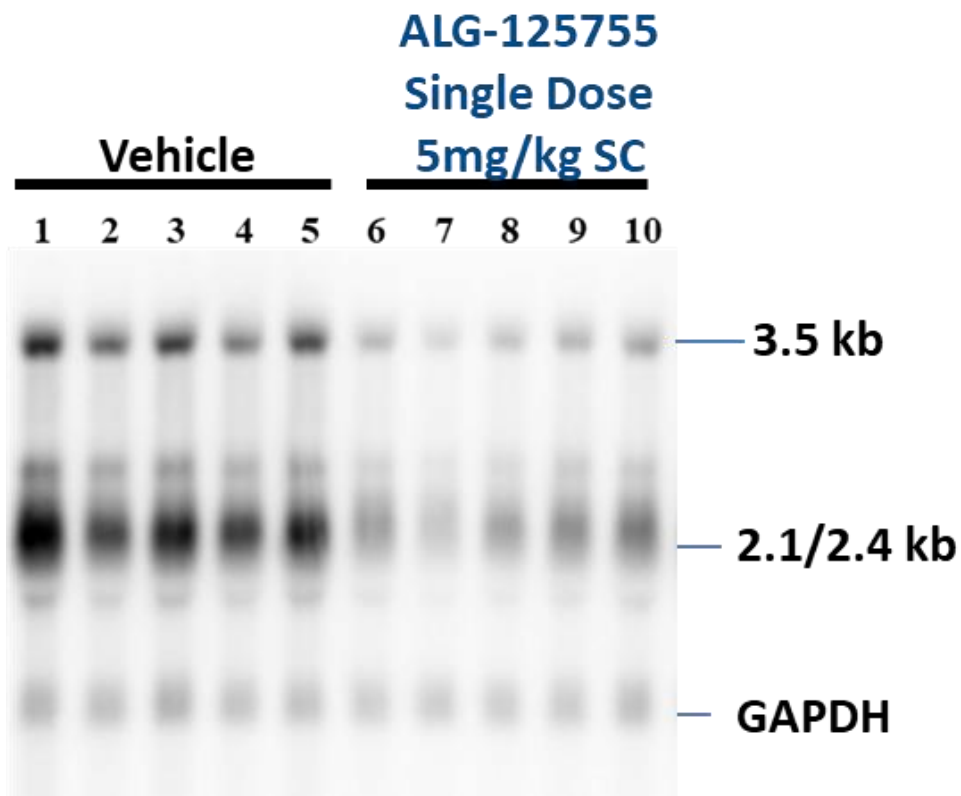


ALG-125755 Demonstrates Greater HBsAg Reduction in the AAV-HBV Mouse Model as Compared to an Unoptimized siRNA



- A single, 5 mg/kg SC ALG-125755 dose reduces serum HBsAg by 1.5 log₁₀ IU/mL from baseline
- ALG-125539 is an unoptimized siRNA that does not contain Aligos stabilizing chemistries and demonstrates a weaker reduction of HBsAg
- ALT is not elevated in either ALG-125755 or ALG-125539 treated mice (data not shown)

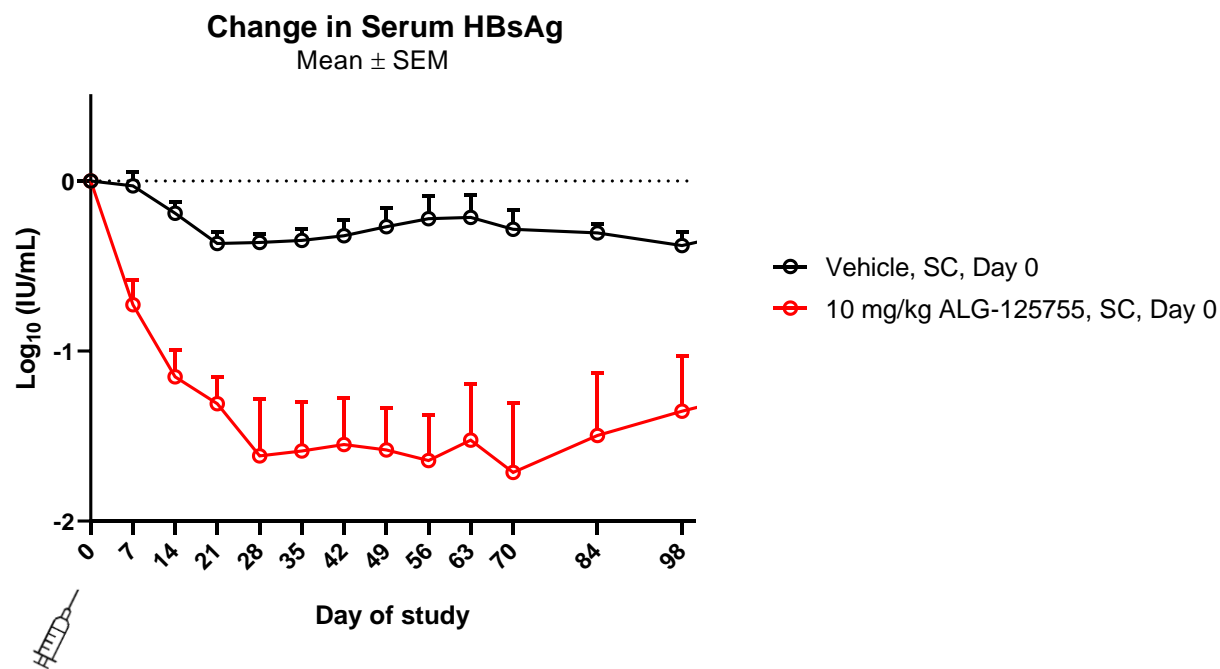
ALG-125755 Significantly Reduces HBV RNA Levels in AAV-HBV Mouse Liver



- A single, 5 mg/kg SC ALG-125755 dose reduces liver levels of HBV RNAs at Day 42
- Liver HBsAg is also reduced, with a corresponding serum HBsAg reduction of 1.25 log₁₀ IU/mL



Durable and Sustained Reduction of Serum HBsAg by ALG-125755 in AAV-HBV Mice



- A single, 10 mg/kg SC ALG-125755 dose decreased serum HBsAg by 1.7 log₁₀ IU/mL from baseline
- Reduced HBsAg levels were maintained for 70 days post-dose



Results and Conclusions

- ALG-125755 significantly reduced HBsAg in multiple HBV-infected cell lines
- The ALG-125755 mechanism of action was confirmed with an *in vitro* Ago2 RNA cleavage assay
- Stabilization chemistry used in ALG-125755 improved HBsAg knockdown *in vivo* as compared to an unmodified siRNA
- ALG-125755 demonstrated significant and sustained HBsAg knockdown in the AAV-HBV mouse model with reductions of HBsAg levels observed for 70 days post-dose
- Northern blot analysis of HBV RNAs from AAV-HBV mouse livers showed decreased levels with ALG-125755 treatment, indicating on-target activity
- Further development of ALG-125755 is ongoing