







Towards a better understanding of chronic co-infections by hepatitis delta and B viruses: from eco-evolutionary aspects to the improvement of the treatment and prevention of associated liver diseases





InterLabex meeting 2016, December 13<sup>th</sup>



### An emerging program on HDV research in Lyon ?

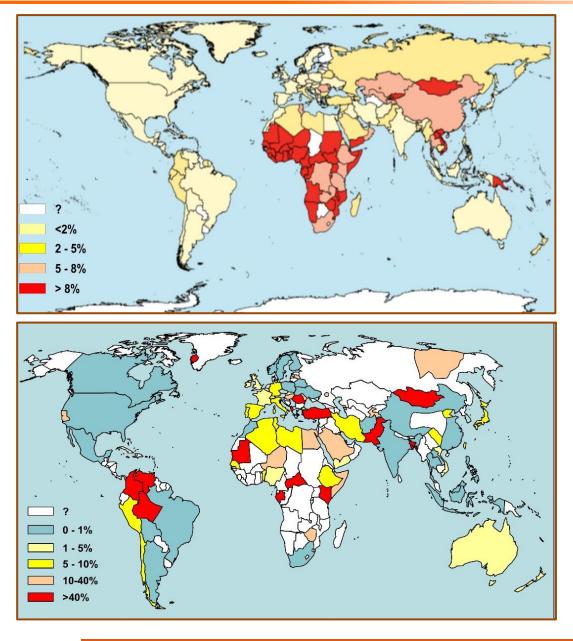
- Set a "virtual HDV laboratory" in Lyon with international visibility to develop within 5 years an integrated and sustained program of research on HDV
- ✓ Gather the expertise of 6 research and clinical teams/units working in complementary areas of research (ecology, epidemiology, virology, immunology, oncology, medical research)
- ✓ 4 main axes of research covering scopes of DevWeCan and Ecofect LabEx
- ✓ Build-up a long-term funding strategy on a "win-win" situation based on a "boot funding" from InterLabex initiative





### **Epidemiology of HDV/HBV co-infection**

HBV 250 millions



Partially undiagnosed

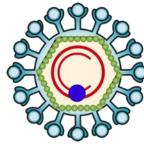
Globally undiagnosed

Schweitzer A et al. Lancet 2015; Alfaiate D et al. Antiviral Res 2015.

HDV(HBV) 15-20 millions



### HDV is a satellite virus of Hepatitis B virus (HBV)



- Circular partially double-stranded DNA virus
- ✓ Genome = 3,2 kB, coding for:
  - Polymerase
  - Surface (S, M, L- HBsAg)
  - Core (HBcAg) and Precore (HBeAg)
  - HBx

HBV

- ✓ Around 250 millions chronic carriers
- No curative treatment
- ✓ Cirrhosis : 5 to 20 % in 10 years
- ✓ ≈ 50% of HCC are due to HBV worldwide (part due to HDV????)
- ✓ HCC incidence: 0.5-2% per year

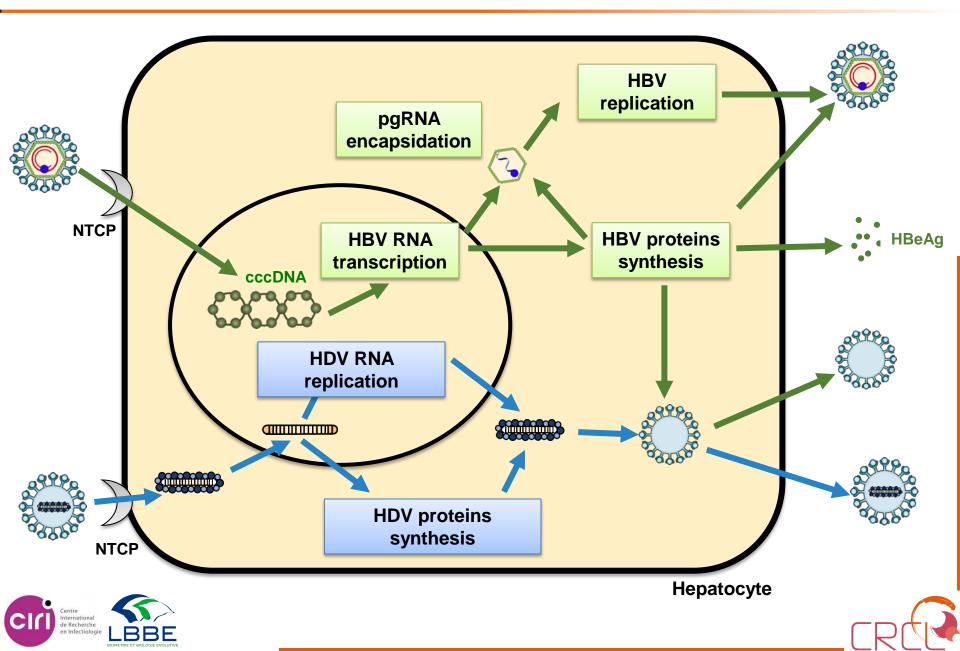


- ✓ Single-stranded negative sense RNA virus
- ✓ Genome = 1,6 kB, coding for:
  - HDAg no enzymatic activity
- ✓ Depends on:
  - Cell RNA polymerases for replication
  - HBV envelop for spreading
- ✓ ≈ 5-10 % of HBV chronically infected patients → 15-20 millions worldwide, but under diagnosed !
- ✓ High rate of fulminant hepatitis
- No efficient txt (Peg-IFNa <10 % efficacy)</p>
- ✓ Cirrhosis :  $\approx$  70 % in 10 years
- ✓ HCC incidence: >> 5 %/year
- ✓ Very poor survival after 10 years (< 50%)</p>

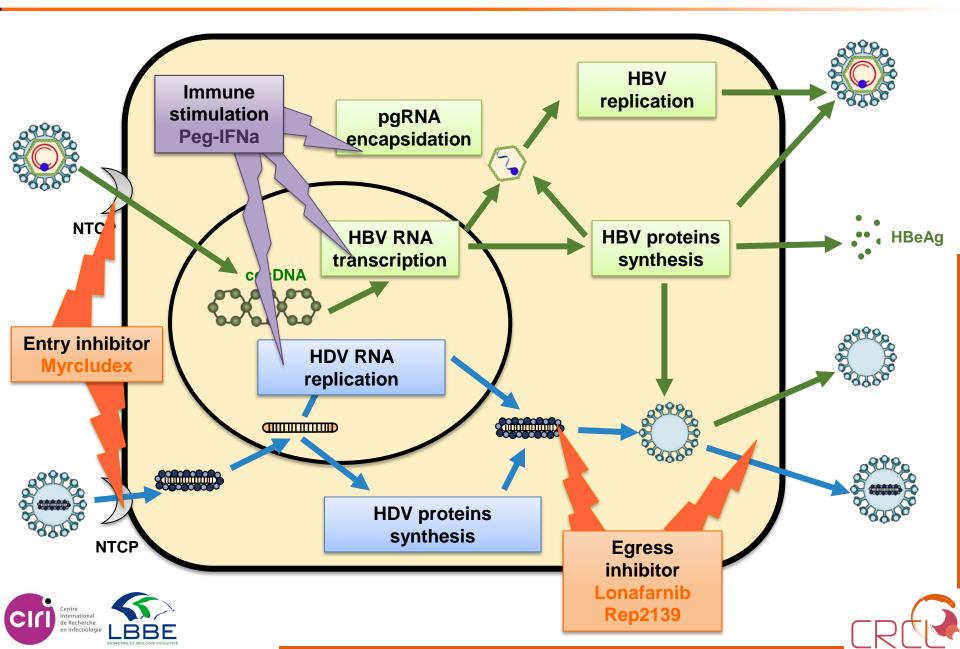


Abbas et al. World J. Gastroenterol. 2010; Schweitzer A et al. Lancet 2015; Wranke & Wedemeyer Curr. Opi. Virol. 2016

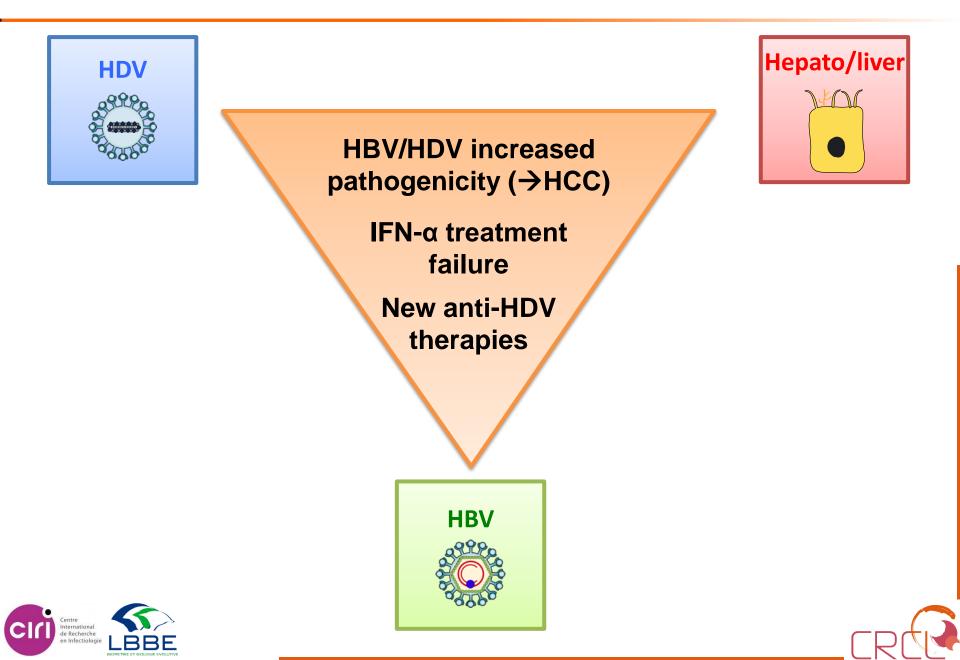
### **Schematic overview of HBV and HDV life cycles**



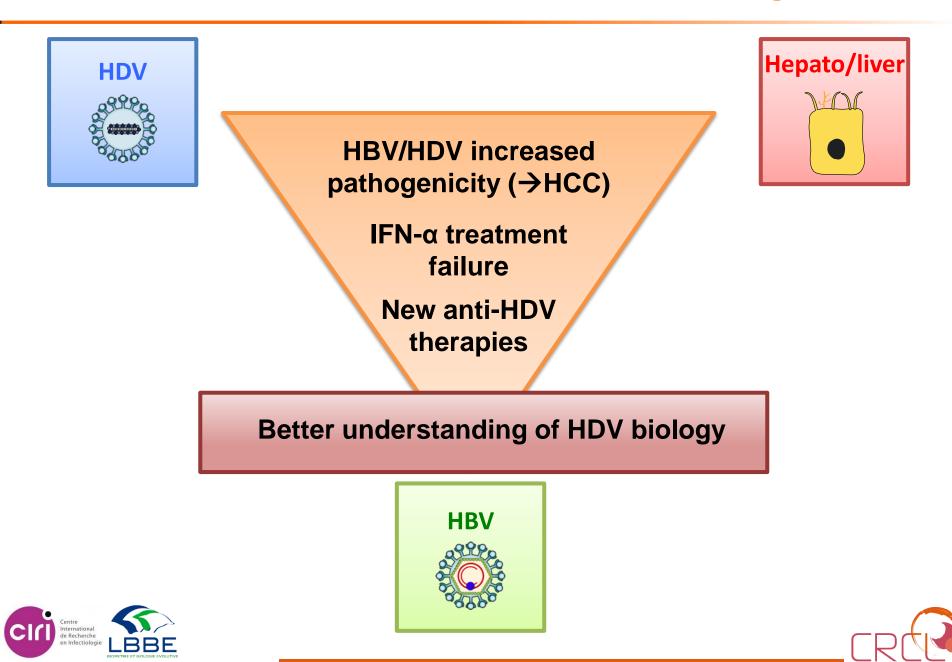
### **Existing and investigational anti-HDV drugs**



### HDV/HBV co-infections medical research challenges



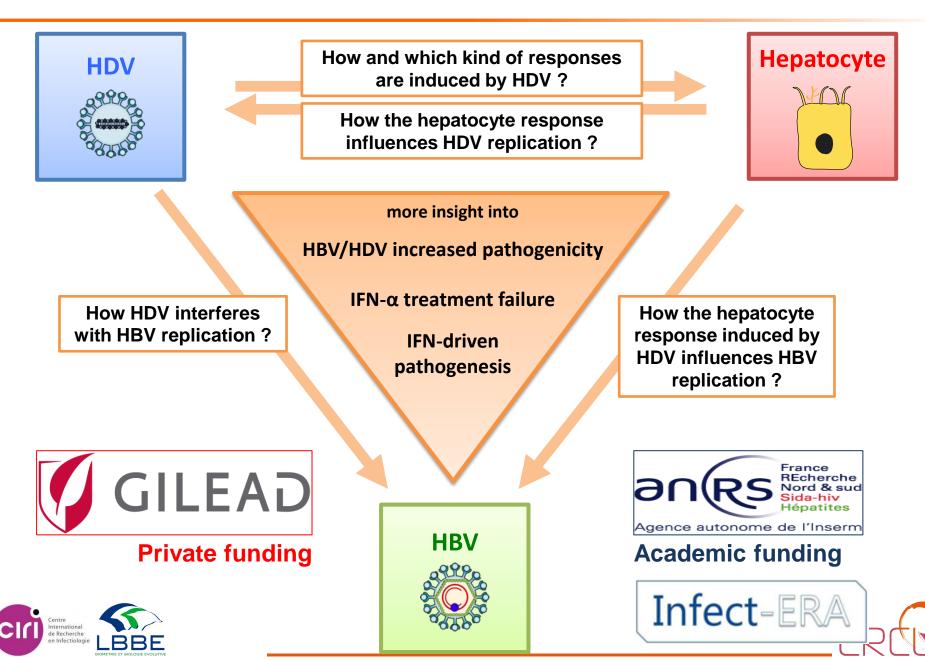
### HDV/HBV co-infections medical research challenges



- ✓ Axis#1: Eco-infectiology of HDV-related viruses in wild animal/human contact areas (Cosset/Pontier)
- Axis#2: Co-evolution of HDV and HBV genomes in human population in link with pathogenic geographical particularities (Deny/Combet/Scholtès)
- ✓ Axis#3: Interplay between HDV/HBV and liver (innate) immunity → relevance for immune-driven pathogenesis (Lucifora/Durantel)
- ✓ Axis#4: Genetic, epigenetic, and molecular patterns of HDV-driven carcinogenesis (Levrero/ Zoulim)

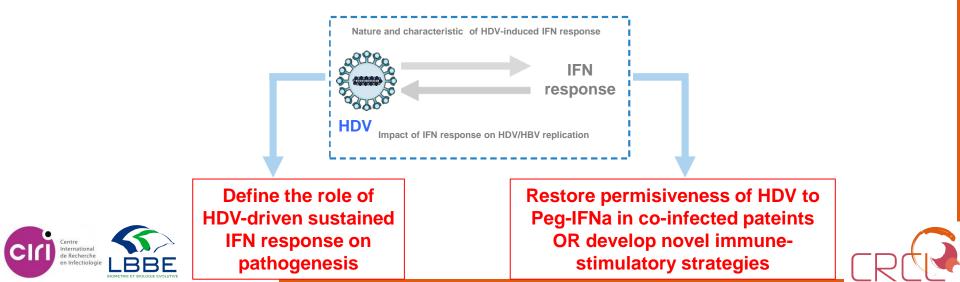


### Axis#3: Interplay between HDV/HBV and innate immunity



### **Axis#3: Main relevance of research**

- ✓ As in the case of HIV or HCV, a sustained viro-induced IFN response has incidence on responsiveness to IFN treatment and pathogenesis
- Peg-IFNa is not efficient against HDV: understanding of underlying mechanism should help improving IFN based therapy and develop novel immune therapeutic options
- ✓ Uncontrolled viro-induced inflammation in liver is a main driver of pathogenesis
- HDV/HBV co-infections represent the worst situation with respect to development of HCC.
- ✓ 50% of patients if left untreated and/or without care die after 10 year! Faster than any other liver infections!
- ✓ Few research done in this area worldwide, because HDV infections are neglected



# Axis#4: Genetic, epigenetic, and molecular patterns of HDV-driven HCC

### HBV-driven carcinogenesis: genetic and epigenetic patterns

- Complex mutational landscape
- Epigenetic changes
- Insertional mutagenesis
- Viral proteins (HBx, HBc)
- Co-morbidities (aflatoxin B1)
- HBV replication correlates with HCC
- Sustained HBV viral suppression
  - no inflammation
  - « regression of cirrhosis» but HCC risk is unchanged

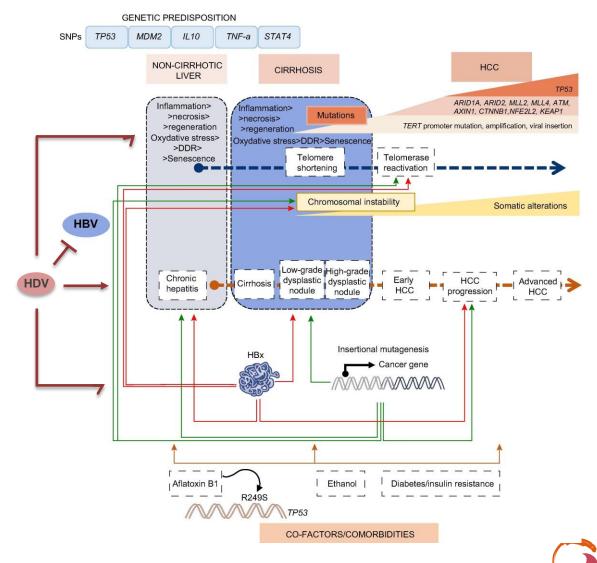
#### > HBV / HDV co-infection:

- more rapid and disease progression
- increase HCC risk
- L-HDAg
  - high inflammation
  - NF-kB signaling
  - increased oxidative stress
  - ER stress

#### S.HDAg

- increased expression of "clusterin"
  - Hyperacetylation
  - epigenetic mechanism

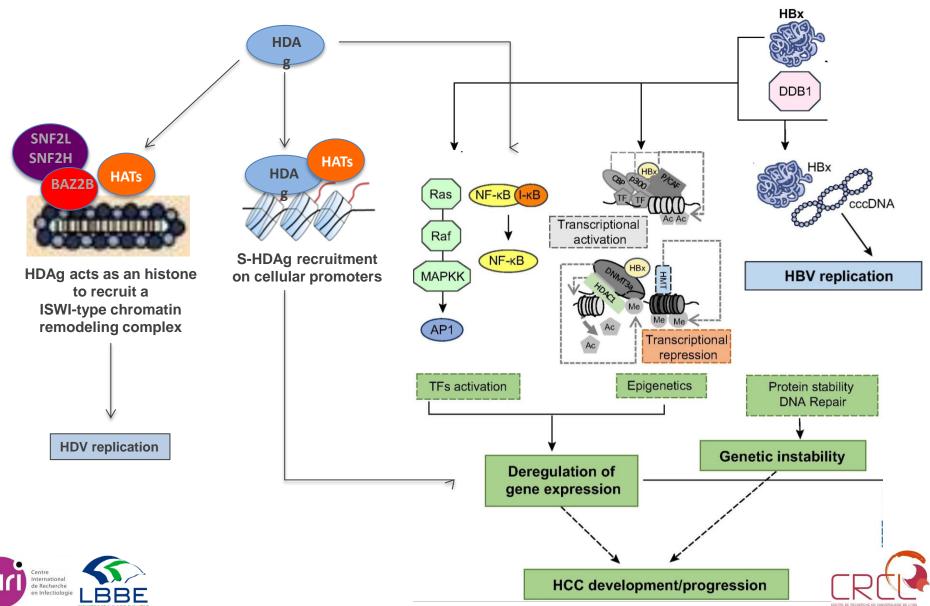




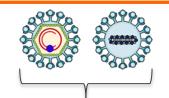
#### Levrero & Zucmann-Rossi, J. Hepatol 2016

## Axis#4: Genetic, epigenetic, and molecular patterns of HDV-driven HCC

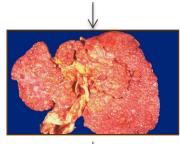
HDAg and HBx double role in viral replication and hepatocarcinogenesis



### Axis#4: Genetic, epigenetic, and molecular patterns of **HDV-driven HCC**









blood, biopsies, T/PT tissues from:

- Lyon / France
- Italy
- Turkey

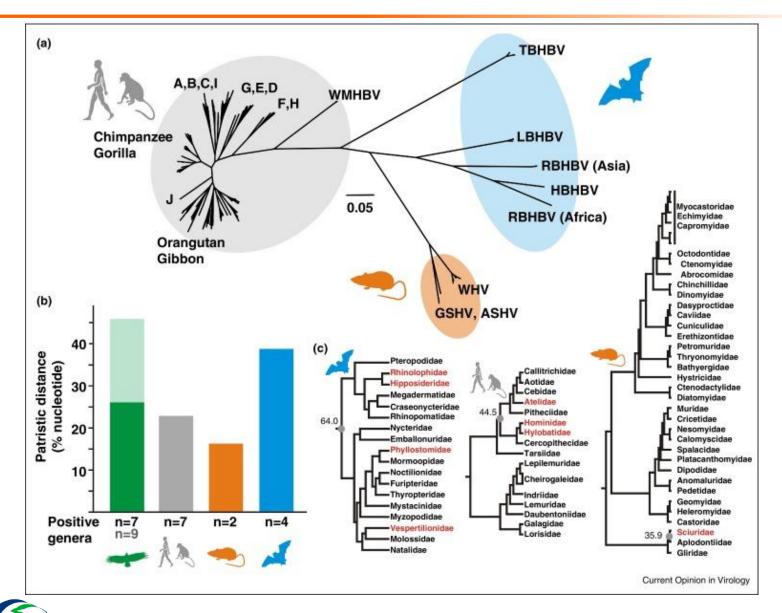


- Genetic landscape of HDV/HBV tumors  $\checkmark$ [Exome sequencing, MiSeq amplicon panels] (Collab. with Dr Jessica Zucmann-Rossi, Paris)
- ✓ HDV/HBV tumors profiling [RNAseq, miRseq] compare with infected cells, pre-neolastic lesions
  - (Collab. with Dr Francesco Negro, Geneva)
- Epigenetic profiles in HDV/HBV tumors [HDAg ChIPseq, histone PTMs ChIPseq] cross analysis with HBx and HBc available and ongoing ChIPseq
- HDAg interaction with cellular RNAs (mRNA, IncRNAs) [HDAg RIPseq]
- ✓ Validation and functional experiments in *in vitro/in* vivo HDVHBV models

[PHH, liver-humanized mice, transgenic mice...]



### **Axis#1: Eco-infectiology of HDV-related viruses**



Rasche et al., Curr. Opi. Virol. 2016

Centre

International de Recherche

en Infectiologie

BBE

### **Axis#1: Eco-infectiology of HDV-related viruses**







### **Axis#1: Eco-infectiology of HDV-related viruses**

- ✓ Define transmission and ecology of HDV-like viruses in their natural bat hosts (field studies in metropolitan France, French Guiana, Tunisia and Gabon)
  - ✓ PCR assays as well as serological longitudinal studies in caves (aim: ca. 10,000 samples faeces, serum)
  - ✓ Identification of bat species via high-throughput sequencing (>40 bat species)
  - ✓ Identification and quantification of HDV-like viruses by sequencing/qPCR
  - ✓ Phylogeny of HDV-like viruses

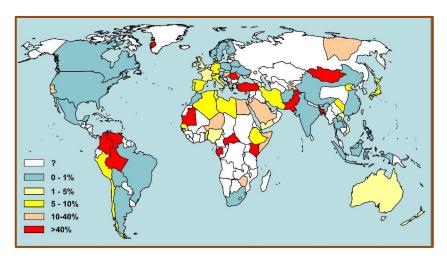
#### ✓ Determine intrinsic barriers and pathways to viral cross-species adaptation

- Understand the role of the HDV-like viruses' envelope glycoproteins found in bats in the potential crossing of the interspecies barrier
- Characterize the cell entry molecular determinants of HDV-like viruses compared to the human HDV/HBV
- ✓ Study HDV-like viruses in bat liver chimeric mice
- Develop an integrative approach linking infectiology and eco-evolutionary biology to emphasize constraints shaping virus circulation between species
  - ✓ Develop probabilistic models
  - ✓ Complete bat species phylogeny
  - ✓ Understand bat species ecology



### Axis#2: Co-evolution of HDV/HBV genomes in human pop.

✓ Define several well annotated cohorts (n=20) of HDV/HBV coinfected patients (genotypically-paired with corresponding HBV-infected patients) from various geographical origins (France/Lyon, Italy, South America, Turkey, Eastern Europe...)

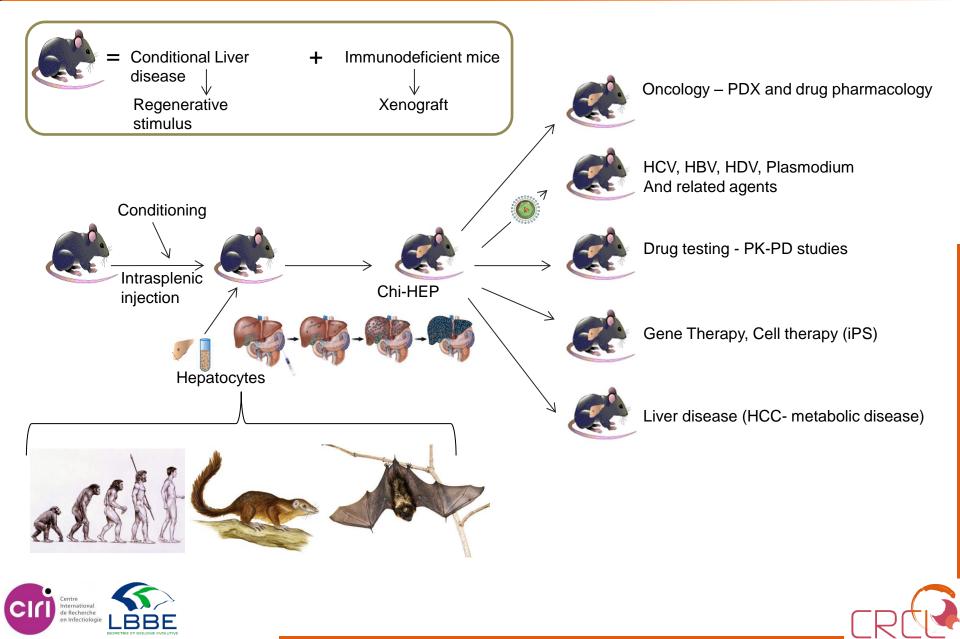


- Use NGS approaches to sequence full length HDV/HBV genomes in cross-sectional conditions
- Analyze co-evolution of genomes using mathematical/bioinformatic means in link with clinically determined pathogenesis
- ✓ Identify association of HDV/HBV genotypes/subtypes correlating with pathogenesis
- ✓ Additional markers to be found in same cohorts in link with axis#3 and 4
- ✓ Co-infections in liver humanized mouse model and *in vitro* to study early/late impact on hepatocyte physiology in link with pathogenesis/HCC



## Axis#1 and 2: Chimeric mouse platform already set, to study cross-species strains and virus co-evolution





### **Model of implementation**

