Preclinical and First-In-Human Phase I Clinical Evaluation of Stampidine, a Potent Anti-HIV Pharmaceutical Drug Candidate

Pedro Cahn1,2,*, María Jose Rolon2, Ana Mirta Gun2, Ines Ferrari4, Ilker Dibirdik5,6, Sanjive Qazi5,6, Osmond D’Cruz5,6, Kazim Sahin7 and Fatih Uckun1,2,8

1Department of Medicine, Buenos Aires University Medical School, Buenos Aires, Argentina
2Infectious Diseases Unit, Hospital Juan A. Fernández, Buenos Aires, Argentina
3Developmental Therapeutics Program, Children’s Hospital Los Angeles, Children’s Center for Cancer and Blood Diseases, Los Angeles, CA 90027, USA
4Laboratorio de Bioequivalencia y Biología Molecular, Universidad Barceló. French 2464 – Ciudad Autonoma de Buenos Aires, Argentina
5Paradigm Pharmaceuticals, St. Paul, Minnesota 55455, Drug Discovery Program, USA
6Parker Hughes Institute, St. Paul, MN 55455, USA
7Faculty of Veterinary Science and Department of Nutrition, Firat University, Elazig, Turkey
8Department of Pediatrics, University of Southern California Keck School of Medicine, Los Angeles, CA 90027, USA

Abstract

The rationally designed novel anti-HIV drug candidate Stampidine exhibited (a) remarkable subnanomolar to low nanomolar in vitro ARV potency against genotypically and phenotypically NRTI-resistant primary clinical HIV isolates, non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NNRTI)-resistant HIV-1 isolates, clinical non-B subtype HIV-1 isolates (subtypes A, C, F, and G) originating from South America, Asia, and sub-Saharan Africa with resistance to stavudine, adeovir and tenofovir, as well as recombiant HIV clones containing common patterns of RT mutations responsible for NRTI resistance such as multiple TAMs plus M184V, multiple TAMs plus T69 insertion, and Q151 complex (b) favorable, safety profile in mice, rats, dogs, and cats, and (c) promising prophylactic in vivo anti-retroviral activity in Hu-PBL-SCID mice as well as therapeutic anti-retroviral activity in FIV-infected domestic cats. Notably, in a placebo-controlled Phase I study involving 30 therapy-naïve adult HIV-infected adult patients, formulated GMP-grade oral Stampidine capsules did not cause dose-limiting toxicity at single dose levels ranging from 5 to 25 mg/kg. Taken together, the presented favorable preclinical and early clinical safety/activity profile of Stampidine warrants its further development as a new anti-HIV drug candidate.

Introduction

Human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) infection remains a global health concern affecting millions of individuals worldwide [1,2]. Combination antiretroviral therapy has become the standard of care for patients with HIV infection [3,4]. Antiretroviral (ARV) treatment regimens employing combinations of drugs from at least two of the three classes of ARV therapy, namely nucleoside analogue RT inhibitors (NRTI), non-nucleoside analogue RT inhibitors (NNRTI), and protease inhibitors, exhibit a potent and sustained antiviral effect and confer consistent long-term viral suppression in patients with HIV infection [3,4]. However, each of these drugs can select for drug-resistant viruses and the emergence of antiviral drug resistance limits their clinical benefit [5-8]. Acquired resistance to ARV agents hampers the long-term success of contemporary highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) regimens [5-8]. Likewise, pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP), an evolving new approach to HIV prevention in which ARV agents are used prior to potential HIV exposure in an attempt to reduce the likelihood of HIV infection post exposure in the context of unprotected heterosexual intercourse [9-13], has had limited success due to ARV resistance [14-19]. Notably, TDF, one of the PrEP arms of VOICE study, an NIH funded HIV prevention trial of the Microbicide Trials Network involving more than 5,000 women in Africa and evaluating oral PrEP agents TDF and Truvada (TDF/FTC), a vaginal microbicide gel formulation of TDF, and combinations thereof, has been discontinued based on the interim review of the data by the NIAID Prevention Trials DSBMB demonstrating that oral TDF did not reduce HIV infection in participants receiving it [18]. Likewise, FEM-PrEP, a large PrEP trial of Truvada could not demonstrate efficacy in preventing HIV acquisition in women and was recently closed for futility [19]. Therefore, there is an urgent need for potent anti-HIV agents that are active against ARV-resistant HIV strains.

Stampidine (5’-[(4-bromophenyl methoxylaninylphosphate)-2,3’-dideoxy-3’-deoxythymidine] (CAS 217178-62-6), is a rationally designed novel aryl phosphate derivative of stavudine (STV)/d4T (CAS 3056-17-5) that is being developed as a promising new drug candidate against ARV-resistant HIV [20,21]. NRTI form the backbone of contemporary combination ARV therapy regimens. The 5’-triphosphates of the NRTI family, which are generated intracellularly by the action of nucleoside and nucleotide kinases, are capable of competing with the natural deoxynucleoside triphosphates for binding to the RT primer/template complex and represent the biologically active form of NRTI responsible for their anti-HIV activity [22]. The rate-limiting step for the generation of the bioactive NRTI triphosphates is the conversion of the NRTI to their monophosphate derivatives. Stampidine was developed in an attempt to overcome the dependence.

*Corresponding authors: Fatih M. Uckun, M.D., Ph.D., Children’s Center for Cancer and Blood Diseases, Children’s Hospital Los Angeles, MS#57, Los Angeles, California 90027-0367, USA, Tel: (323)-361-4328; Fax: 323-361-876; E-mail: fmuckun@chla.usc.edu
Pedro Cahn, M.D, Ph.D., Fundación Huesped, Angel Peluffo 3932 (C1202ABB) Buenos Aires, Argentina, E-mail: pcahn@huesped.org.ar

Received December 22, 2011; Accepted January 20, 2012; Published January 24, 2012


Copyright: © 2012 Cahn P, et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.
of the NRTI stavudine (STV) on intracellular nucleoside kinase activation [20,21]. Stampidine has been shown to inhibit the replication of HIV-1 strain HTLV-IIIB, HIV-2, as well as the AZT (ZDV)-resistant HIV-1 strain RT-MDR in human peripheral blood mononuclear cells at nanomolar concentrations [20,21]. Stampidine is a much more potent anti-HIV agent than STV and was active against phenotypically and/or genotypically NRTI-resistant HIV with low nanomolar to subnanomolar IC₅₀ values [20,21]. The superior anti-HIV-1 activity of Stampidine was attributed to the rapid formation of its active metabolite Ala-STV-MP. Cellular metabolic studies revealed that the p-Br group in the phenyl moiety of Stampidine contributes to its ability to undergo rapid hydrolysis yielding the key metabolite Ala-STV-MP in a TK-independent fashion [20,21,23]. The potency of Stampidine against genotypically and phenotypically NRTI-resistant HIV-1 isolates is likely due to the rapid kinetics of the generation of its active triphosphate metabolite yielding much higher inhibitor concentrations at the catalytic site sufficient to overcome the binding restrictions imposed by the NRTI resistance-associated RT mutations. As a lipophilic aryl phosphate derivative of STV, Stampidine can enter target cells easier than STV, which could also contribute to higher inhibitor concentrations at the catalytic site of HIV RT. In addition, the presence of Ala side chain may promote the binding and/or incorporation of the triphosphate metabolite of these prodrugs. Stampidine as well as its combinations with standard anti-HIV drugs are potent inhibitors of HIV-1 replication in human PBMCs, and replacement of either ZDV, ZDV + 3TC or STV in 3-drug cocktails with Stampidine resulted in greater anti-HIV potency in vitro [24]. Stampidine was found to have a favorable pharmacokinetics profile in mice, rats, dogs, and cats with 25 mg/kg or 30 mg/kg tolerable dose levels yielding micromolar plasma concentrations, which are 1,000-fold higher than its in vitro IC₅₀ value against HIV [25,26]. Drug metabolism studies conducted in multiple animal species have provided experimental evidence that Stampidine is quickly biotransformed to two active metabolites, Ala-STV-MP and STV with favorable pharmacokinetics [27]. Here, we report the very favorable preclinical and early clinical safety and ARV activity profile of Stampidine. In agreement with its preclinical safety profile, the first-in-human Phase I clinical trial of Stampidine reported herein showed that it is clinically safe and does not cause any dose-limiting toxicity at single dose levels of 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25 mg/kg.

Materials and Methods

HIV-1 isolates

36 HIV-1 clones were used in the present analysis, including 30 primary clinical HIV-1 isolates with ARV resistance [20,21,28] and a panel of recombinant HIV-1 infectious clones containing common patterns of RT mutations responsible for resistance to each of the currently available NRTI and submitted it to the NIH AIDS Research and Reference Reagent Program. The following 6 prototypical multi-drug resistant HIV-1 clones containing multiple NRTI resistance mutations were used: NIH-7324-1, NIH-7295-1, NIH-52534-2, NIH-1617-1, NIH-4755-5, NIH-56252-1 [28].

Anti-HIV potency assays

The sensitivity of clinical HIV-1 isolates and recombinant HIV-1 clones to Stampidine and other antiretroviral agents was tested using our previously published HIV-1 replication assays [24] (see Supplemental Material for detailed description). IC₅₀ value was defined as the concentration at which HIV-1 replication in peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) was inhibited by 50%.

MTS staining for PBMC viability to measure cytotoxicity

At assay termination, assay plates were stained with the soluble tetrazolium-based dye MTS (CellTiter 96 Reagent, Promega) to determine cell viability and quantify compound toxicity (see Supplemental Material for detailed description of the procedure).

Toxicity studies in animals

The toxicity of orally administered Stampidine was examined at multiple dose levels and according to distinct treatment regimens in BALB/c mice, Wistar albino rats, Beagle dogs (Canis familiaris), and FIV-infected shorthair domestic cats, as described in detail in the Supplemental Material. All animal studies were performed with approval from an Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) in strict compliance with relevant laws, the Animal Welfare Act, and Public Health Services Policy.

Assessment of the in vivo anti-retroviral activity of stampidine in HIV-1-infected Hu-PBL-SCID mice and FIV-infected domestic cats

The in vivo anti-HIV-1 activity of orally administered Stampidine was examined in a BL-3 containment facility with IACUC approval in the surrogate Hu-PBL-SCID mouse model of AIDS, as previously described [29] and reported in detail in the Supplemental Material. Human peripheral blood lymphocyte (Hu-PBL)-SCID mice were generated by reconstituting SCID mice by i.p. injection of 10⁶ peripheral blood mononuclear cells from seronegative volunteer donors. Two weeks after inoculation of the cells, mice were anesthetized with isoflurane and then challenged by i.p. injection of 1x10⁶ experimentally determined median 50% tissue culture infectious doses (TCID₅₀) of cell-free BR/92/019, a genotypically and phenotypically NRTI-resistant HIV-1 isolate. Two weeks after infection, Hu-PBL-SCID mice were electively killed, and their peritoneal lavage cells as well as spleen cells were examined for evidence of infection by determining the viral RNA load (log₁₀[RNA copies per milligram of spleen tissue or per milliliter of peritoneal lavage fluid]) using an Organon Teknika Nuclisens HIV-1 QT assay kit (bioMerieux, Durham, N.C.). Chronically FIV-infected cats were previously inoculated intravaginally with FIV₃₅0-infect-FeT-J cells (5x10⁶ to 5x10⁷ cells/0.4 mL) >6 months prior to initiation of the study, as previously described [30]. At the time of the present study, all chronically infected cats were off antiretroviral therapy for 4 weeks and had viral culture evidence of FIV infection in their PBMC. At the indicated time points (pre-study, 2 weeks, 4 weeks, 6 weeks, and 8 weeks), the FIV load in peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) was measured by virus isolation. The cells from Stampidine treated and placebo-treated cats were co-cultured in 25-cm² tissue culture flasks (total volume: 5 mL) for 3 weeks with 5x10⁶ T-cell enriched PBMCs from SPF cats in a total volume of 5 mL at a ratio of 1:1, 1:10, 1:100, 1:1000, 1:10,000, 1:100,000, or 1:1,000,000. Culture supernatants were harvested and cells were resuspended in fresh culture media every 3 days. FIV replication was monitored by measuring the levels of RT activities in the culture supernatants. The RT values were considered positive if the value was ≥ 10,000 cpm/mL. FIV load in PBMC is presented as the highest dilution (log-X) of infected cells from the cat needed to detect FIV in cocultured PBMCs from SPF cats by virus isolation (VI-RT values), whereby undiluted infected PBMC concentration is set at 1x10⁶ cells/mL. Thus, the FIV load can range from 1, which is equivalent to FIV detection at undiluted cell concentration of 1x10⁶ cells/mL, to 6, which is equivalent to FIV detection at 1:1,000,000 dilution. The FIV load (VI-RT) was arbitrarily assigned a value of “0” when no FIV was detected even at 1x10⁶/mL.

J AIDS Clinic Res
ISSN:2155-6113 JAR an open access journal
Volume 3 • Issue 1 • 1000138
GMP-grade stampidine drug product and placebo control

The clinical grade Stampidine Drug Product was prepared in accordance with current Good Manufacturing Practices (cGMP) in the clinical manufacturing facility at the Division of Pharmaceutical Service at the College of Pharmacy at the University of Iowa (Iowa City, Iowa, U.S.A., also known as Iowa University Pharmaceuticals [IUP]) as previously reported [31]. The raw materials used in the preparation of the Stampidine Drug Product were Stampidine, microcrystalline cellulose, magnesium stearate, and a white opaque gelatin capsule (size 00). The GMP-grade Stampidine drug substance was obtained from Cardinal Health (formerly Magellan Laboratories, Inc.) (Morrisville, North Carolina, U.S.A.) following cGMP guidelines. The magnesium stearate, NF material was obtained from Spectrum Laboratory Products, Inc. (New Brunswick, New Jersey, U.S.A.) and the white opaque gelatin capsule (size 00) material was obtained from Capsugel (Greenwood, South Carolina, U.S.A.). The Stampidine-free placebo capsules were also prepared in the clinical manufacturing facility at the Division of Pharmaceutical Service at the College of Pharmacy at the University of Iowa (Iowa City, Iowa, U.S.A.). The raw materials used in the preparation of the placebo were microcrystalline cellulose, magnesium stearate, and a white opaque gelatin capsule (size 00).

Patients

After written informed consent was obtained, 35 therapy-naïve HIV-infected adult patients were screened for study eligibility. Patients had to fulfill all of the following inclusion criteria within 15 days prior to enrollment, unless specified otherwise, to be eligible for study entry:

- Documented laboratory diagnosis of HIV infection with Plasma HIV-1 RNA level >1,000 and <50,000 copies/mL on at least two occasions within 2 weeks prior to study entry using the Roche Amplicor HIV-1 MonitorTM Ultrasensitive Test.
- CD4+ T-cell count of >250 cells/mm³, obtained within 30 days prior to study entry.
- Adequate cardiac function defined as: No clinical signs or symptoms of cardiac failure; Normal vital signs; Normal cardiac size by chest x-ray, normal EKG, and ejection fraction of >50% by either echocardiogram or gated radionuclide study if there is clinical indication for determination.
- Adequate pulmonary function defined as: No evidence of dyspnea at rest, no exercise intolerance, and a pulse oximetry > 94% if there is clinical indication for determination.
- Adequate central nervous system function defined as: CNS toxicity ≤ grade 1.
- Adequate hematologic function (absolute neutrophil count >1000/µL; platelets >50,000/µL, hemoglobin > 8.0 g/dL) in the absence of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor (G-CSF), granulocyte-macrophage colony stimulating factor GM-CSF, or other hematologic growth factors.
- Patients who presented with any of the following exclusion criteria were not enrolled in this study:
  - Immunization within 30 days of baseline.
  - A new AIDS-defining event diagnosed within 30 days of baseline.
  - Patients with lymphoma.
  - Patients with malignancy which requires systemic therapy, other than minimal Kaposi’s sarcoma.
  - Patients with a history of ≥ Grade 2 bilateral peripheral neuropathy.
  - Patients with history of acute or chronic pancreatitis.
  - Patients with active uncontrolled opportunistic infection or other uncontrolled infections within 14 days prior to study entry.
  - Unexplained temperature > 38.5°C (101.3°F) for any 7 days within 30 days prior to study entry.
  - Patients with severe chronic diarrhea defined as > than 3 liquid stools per day persisting for 15 days, within the last 30 days prior to study entry.
  - Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus, or other serious medical condition(s) within 14 days prior to study entry.
  - Pregnant or lactating patients.
  - Evidence of a gastrointestinal malabsorption syndrome or chronic nausea or vomiting which may confer an inability to receive an orally administered medication.
  - Current alcohol or substance abuse judged by the investigator to potentially interfere with patient compliance.
  - Active, serious infections (other than HIV-1 infection) requiring parenteral antibiotic therapy within the past 15 days.
  - Any other clinical condition or prior therapy that, in the opinion of the investigator, would make the patient unsuitable for study or unable to comply with the dosing requirements.
  - Pregnant or nursing patients.
  - Any experimental therapy within 30 days prior to study entry.
  - Erythropoietin, G-CSF or GM-CSF treatments within 30 days prior to study entry.
  - Interferons, interleukins or HIV vaccines within 30 days prior to study entry.
  - Rifampin or rifabutin within 14 days prior to study entry.
  - Patients with active uncontrolled opportunistic infection or other uncontrolled infections within 14 days prior to study entry.
  - Unexplained temperature > 38.5°C (101.3°F) for any 7 days within 30 days prior to study entry.
  - Patients with severe chronic diarrhea defined as > than 3 liquid stools per day persisting for 15 days, within the last 30 days prior to study entry.
  - Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus, or other serious medical condition(s) within 14 days prior to study entry.
  - Pregnant or lactating patients.
  - Evidence of a gastrointestinal malabsorption syndrome or chronic nausea or vomiting which may confer an inability to receive an orally administered medication.
  - Current alcohol or substance abuse judged by the investigator to potentially interfere with patient compliance.
  - Active, serious infections (other than HIV-1 infection) requiring parenteral antibiotic therapy within the past 15 days.
  - Any other clinical condition or prior therapy that, in the opinion of the investigator, would make the patient unsuitable for study or unable to comply with the dosing requirements.
  - Pregnant or nursing patients.
  - Any experimental therapy within 30 days prior to study entry.
  - Erythropoietin, G-CSF or GM-CSF treatments within 30 days prior to study entry.
  - Interferons, interleukins or HIV vaccines within 30 days prior to study entry.
  - Rifampin or rifabutin within 14 days prior to study entry or at any time while on study.
  - On-going therapy with nephrotoxic agents, systemic chemotherapeutic agents, Systemic corticosteroids, Investigational agents, or anti-retroviral drugs - Administration.
of any of the above medications must be discontinued at least 30 days prior to study entry and for the duration of the study period. Patients must have never received an anti-retroviral drug to be eligible for this study.

Four patients were excluded because of not meeting the eligibility criteria and one patient withdrew consent. A total of eligible 30 patients were enrolled in the study, including 6 females and 24 males. The median age was 34.5 years (Range: 23-44 years).

**Clinical study**

The clinical safety of Stampidine was examined in a placebo-controlled first-in-human Phase I clinical study in compliance with ICH Guidelines and Good Clinical Practice (GCP) conditions (Argentinian Ministry of Health and Environment, ANMAT Record # 1-0047-0000-0025930-06-9, ANMAT Approval # 2455). The study and its amendments were reviewed and approved by the Comité de Bioética of the Fundacion Huesped and the Comité de Docencia e Investigación of the Hospital General de Agueros Juan A. Fernandez. Laboratorio de Bioequivalencia y Biología Molecular (LBBM), Universidad Barceló. French 2464 – Ciudad Autonoma de Buenos Aires, Argentina served as the CRO for regulatory Affairs and local monitoring. The study was conducted according to the ICH/GCP guidelines, regulatory requirements, and the provisions of the Helsinki Declaration (version 2004). A total of 30 evaluable patients in cohorts of 6 patients/group were included. 30 patients were enrolled in the study, 5 were treated with placebo and 25 were treated with Stampidine at one of the 5 different dose levels (5 patients/dose level). In each cohort, the number of placebo pills matched the number of study drug pill. On the morning of Day 1, after an overnight fasting, patients took a single dose of the study medication or placebo under site staff supervision. They had to remain NPO (nothing per mouth) for 4 hours after drug intake. Patients were observed in an inpatient setting for 48 hours and if no dose limiting toxicity (DLT) was observed at 1 week after dosing, new patients were entered at the next dose level according to a stepwise dose escalation scheme. Each cohort included one patient receiving placebo and 5 receiving Stampidine (~5, 10, 15, 20 and 25 mg/kg respectively):

- **Group 1 (6 patients):** 1 capsule of Placebo (N=1) or Stampidine (N=5)
- **Group 2 (6 patients):** 2 capsules of Placebo (N=1) or Stampidine (N=5)
- **Group 3 (6 patients):** 3 capsules of Placebo (N=1) or Stampidine (N=5)
- **Group 4 (6 patients):** 4 capsules of Placebo (N=1) or Stampidine (N=5)
- **Group 5 (6 patients):** 5 capsules of Placebo (N=1) or Stampidine (N=5)

No intra-patient dose-escalation was permitted. For the purpose of dose escalation, a patient who experienced no DLT was evaluable for toxicity if the patient received Stampidine and was followed for a minimum of 4 weeks after completion of therapy. A patient who started the regimen and discontinued therapy due to dose limiting toxicity was considered evaluable. The maximum tolerated dose of Stampidine was defined as the dose at which fewer than 30% of patients experience dose limiting toxicity. A patient experiencing grade III or IV toxicity using the standard toxicity criteria, was considered to have a DLT.

**Results**

**In vitro Anti-HIV potency of Stampidine against NRTI-resistant clinical HIV-1 isolates and recombinant HIV-1 clones**

Stampidine (Figure 1A) inhibited the replication of each of the 30 primary clinical HIV-1 isolates with genotypic and/or phenotypic NRTI resistance as well as 6 multi-NRTI resistant recombinant HIV-1 clones containing common patterns of RT mutations responsible for

---

**Figure 1:**

[A] Chemical Structure of Stampidine.

[B] IC_{50} values of Stampidine against 30 ARV-resistant primary clinical HIV isolates and 6 multi-drug resistant recombinant HIV clones. Preliminary findings were reported in part in references 32 and 33.

[C] Potent ARV activity of Stampidine against multi-drug resistant HIV clones at non-cytotoxic concentrations. The cytotoxicity of Stampidine against PBMC was determined as detailed in Materials and Methods. Pooled results from two independent experiments that employed two separate GMP batches of Stampidine are presented. Stampidine inhibited HIV replication at nanomolar concentrations but it was not cytotoxic to PBMC even at a 50 micromolar concentration.
resistance to each of the currently available NRTI at subnanomolar to low nanomolar concentrations with a mean $IC_{50}$ value of 8.0±1.8 nM (Figure 1B). Notably, HIV-1 isolates with the MDR Q151M complex (1617–1, 56252–1, 69 insertion complex (52534–1), the non-thymidine mutations M184V (7295–1, 56252–1, C140, 4755–5), L74V (X267–1, 52534–1), and K65R (56252–1), or 5 different TAMs (G910-6, G890-1, G780-1, G704-2, 7324–1) were all equally sensitive to Stampidine (Figure 1B). Further, Stampidine exhibited potent anti-HIV-1 activity against non-B subtype clinical isolates (A, C, F, and G) originating in Africa (Rwanda, Nigeria), South America (Brazil), and Asia (India) (Figure 1B) (RW/92/16, BR/93/20, BR/92/25, BR/93/29, IV 1083, G3, IN/93/01). Importantly, Stampidine was not toxic to the peripheral blood mononuclear cells even at 50 µM (Figure 1C).

### Preclinical toxicity profile of orally administered stampidine in multiple animal species

As summarized in Table 1 and presented in detail in the Supplemental Material, orally administered Stampidine was well tolerated in mice, rats, and dogs, and cats with a single dose “no observable adverse effect level” (NOAEL) of 100 mg/kg. Repeated daily administration of Stampidine at this daily dose level did not cause clinical or subclinical toxicity detectable by laboratory tests at cumulative dose levels as high as 5.6 g/kg in BALB/c mice, 1.4 g/kg in Wistar Albino rats, 3.0 g/kg in Beagle dogs, or 4.9 g/kg in domestic shorthair cats. No toxic lesions were found in any of the organs examined (Table 1).

#### Table 1: Preclinical Toxicity Profile of Orally Administered Stampidine in Small and Large Animal Species.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal Species</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Daily Dose (mg/kg)</th>
<th>Highest Cumulative Dose (mg/kg)</th>
<th>WT Loss</th>
<th>Toxicities Observed</th>
<th>PUL</th>
<th>Toxic Organ Lesions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mice</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>po bolus x1</td>
<td>25-100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>HE, G, LI, PA, RE, ME, CV</td>
<td></td>
<td>0/22 (N=75)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mice</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>po qd x 78-56d</td>
<td>50-100</td>
<td>5,600</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
<td>0/22 (N=105)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rats</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>po qd x 14d</td>
<td>50-200</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
<td>0/21 (N=30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogs</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>po bid x 5d-30d</td>
<td>50-100</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
<td>0/37 (N=5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cats AI</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>po bid x 28d-49d</td>
<td>50-100</td>
<td>4,900</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cats CI*</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>po bid x 28d</td>
<td>50-200</td>
<td>5,600</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
<td>0/31 (N=7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cats CI</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>po bolus x 1</td>
<td>50-100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
<td>0/31 (N=2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Three of these cats had two months earlier been treated at either 1.4 g/kg (N=1) or 2.8 g/kg (N=2) dose levels, so that their total cumulative doses were 7.0 g/kg (N=1) and 8.4 g/kg (N=2), respectively.

Stampidine caused gastrointestinal and hepatic toxicity in chronically HIV-infected cats when used at a daily dose level of 200 mg/kg. Four chronically HIV-infected cats were treated with 100 mg/kg dose stampidine in hard gelatin capsules twice daily (200 mg/kg/day) for 28 consecutive days (cumulative dose = 5.6 g). Three of these cats had two months earlier been treated at either 1.4 g/kg (N=1) or 2.8 g/kg (N=2) dose levels, so that their total cumulative doses were 7.0 g/kg (N=1) and 8.4 g/kg (N=2), respectively. In these cats, stampidine caused nausea/vomiting for 2-3 days during the first week of treatment. All cats exhibited a decreased appetite for at least 3 weeks during the 4-week treatment course and lost weight during the first 1-3 weeks of treatment. Diarrhea was observed in 3 of the 4 cats and only on 1-3 days of the 4-week treatment period (Table 1). Otherwise, the treatments were well tolerated and did not cause any significant toxicity. Blood tests done at 2, 4, 8, or 10 weeks after initiation of therapy showed that stampidine did not cause (a) anemia, thrombocytopenia, neutropenia, or lymphopenia suggestive of hematologic toxicity, (b) elevations of BUN or creatinine or electrolyte disturbances suggestive of renal toxicity or metabolic abnormalities, (c) elevations of ALT, AST, Alk. Ptase, or bilirubin suggestive of hepatotoxicity, (d) decreases in serum albumin or total protein suggestive of protein losing renal or gut toxicity, or (e) hyperglycemia, hypoglycemia or hyperchleosterolesia suggestive of abnormalities in carbohydrate or fat metabolism. No toxic lesions were found in any of the 3 organs examined (Table 1).

### In vivo activity of stampidine against NRTI-resistant HIV-1 in a surrogate SCID mouse model of human AIDS

We next examined the in vivo anti-HIV activity and toxicity of Stampidine in Hu-PBL-SCID mice infected with BR/92/019, a...
chronically FIV-infected shorthair domestic cats

In vivo anti-retroviral (ARV) activity of Stampidine in chronically FIV-infected shorthair domestic cats

**A. ARV Activity of Stampidine in Acutely HIV-Infected Hu-PBL-SCID Mice**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stampidine Dose Level (mg/kg/d)</th>
<th>HIV-NASBA*</th>
<th>Spleen P-value (Chi-square value)</th>
<th>Peritoneal Lavage P-value (Chi-square value)</th>
<th>Histopathology (Toxic lesions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>4/10</td>
<td>0.007 (7.2)</td>
<td>7/10</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>7/20</td>
<td>0.0002 (14.2)</td>
<td>12/20</td>
<td>0.06 (3.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>10/30</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001 (19.2)</td>
<td>17/28</td>
<td>0.0008 (11.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400</td>
<td>1/19</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001 (36.9)</td>
<td>2/18</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001 (41.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle</td>
<td>35/42*</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>40/43*</td>
<td>ND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B. ARV Activity of Stampidine in Chronically FIV-Infected Cats**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stampidine Dose Level (mg/kg xbid)</th>
<th>Log_{10} FIV-load in PBMC</th>
<th>Log Reduction of FIV-load</th>
<th>Average Log Reduction Mean±SE (P-value)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre</td>
<td>Post</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 (#1)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 (#2)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 (#3)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 (#1)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 (#2)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 (#3)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 (#4)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placebo (#1)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placebo (#2)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placebo (#3)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The anti-HIV activity of Stampidine against BR/92/019, a genotypically and phenotypically NRTI-resistant HIV-1 isolate was evaluated in Hu-PBL-SCID mice. Stampidine was administered via gavage or by addition to the food starting on the day of virus inoculation. Throughout the experimental period, mice were monitored daily for morbidity and mortality. Two weeks after virus inoculation, Hu-PBL-SCID mice were electively killed, and their peritoneal lavage cells as well as spleen cells were examined for evidence of HIV-1 infection by NASBA. Stampidine showed significant ARV activity (Table 2B). Three of 3 cats treated at the 100 mg/kg daily dose level (viz.: 50 mg/kg/dose b.i.d.) showed a therapeutic response, as evidenced by a 1-2 logs (Mean±SE = 1.33±0.33 logs, P=0.008) reduction of the FIV load in PBMC within 2 weeks, as measured by V1-RT assays (Table 2B). Likewise, 4 of 4 cats treated at the 200 mg/kg daily dose level (viz.: 100 mg/kg/dose b.i.d.) showed a 1-2 logs (Mean±SE = 1.25±0.25 logs, P=0.002) reduction of the PBMC FIV load (Table 2B).

**Early safety and activity assessment of stampidine in a first-in-human placebo-controlled phase I clinical study in therapy-naïve HIV-infected patients**

A phase I randomized, placebo controlled study to explore the safety and tolerability of Stampidine in patients infected with HIV 1 with plasma HIV-1 RNA levels > 1,000 copies/mL and < 50,000 copies/mL was performed. A single dose intake of Stampidine in the range from 5 to 25 mg/kg did not result in clinically significant adverse events or clinically significant laboratory adverse events (Table 3). A total of 24 adverse events in 13 patients occurred after taking Stampidine most of which were grade 1 toxicities unrelated to the study drug and 8 adverse events were reported in the 5 patients on the placebo arm. There was no dose relationship for any of the reported adverse events. No dose-limiting or severe adverse side effects were observed after Stampidine administration. In particular, no patient developed neuropathy, hyperlactatemia, lactic acidosis, or lipodystrophy/fat atrophy suggestive of mitochondrial toxicity. The laboratory evaluations, ECG, or the

**Table 2: Anti-Retroviral Activity of Stampidine in HIV-Infected Hu-PBL-SCID Mice and FIV Infected Shorthair Domestic cats**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stampidine Dose Level (mg/kg/d)</th>
<th>Log_{10} HIV-load in PBMC</th>
<th>P-value (Mean±SE)</th>
<th>Log Reduction of HIV-load</th>
<th>Average Log Reduction Mean±SE (P-value)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Placebo (#1)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.007 (7.2)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.33±0.33 (P=0.008)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placebo (#2)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.0002 (14.2)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.25±0.25 (P=0.002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placebo (#3)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001 (36.9)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-2.0±0.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

++The anti-retroviral activity of Stampidine was examined in chronically FIV-infected shorthair domestic cats, as described in Materials and Methods. The FIV load of PBMCs from Stampidine-treated vs. placebo-treated cats was determined in standard PBMC co-culture experiments, as previously reported (30).
Our lead anti-HIV drug candidate Stampidine exhibits (a) remarkable subnanomolar to low nanomolar in vitro ARV potency against genotypically and phenotypically NRTI-resistant primary clinical HIV isolates, non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NNRTI)-resistant HIV-1 isolates, clinical non-B subtype HIV-1 isolates (subtypes A, C, F, and G) originating from South America, Asia, and sub-Saharan Africa with resistance to stavudine, efavirenz and tenofovir, as well as recombinant HIV clones containing common patterns of RT mutations responsible for NRTI resistance such as multiple TAMs plus M184V, multiple TAMs plus T69 insertion, and Q151 complex (b) favorable, safety profile in mice, rats, dogs, and cats, and (c) in vivo anti-retroviral activity in Hu-PBL-SCID mice as well as FIV-infected domestic cats. Except for the sporadic occurrence of nausea and vomiting after its administration and elevation of serum ALT levels in some of the cats, Stampidine therapy was not associated with any clinical or laboratory evidence of significant toxicity. No Stampidine-related toxic lesions were found in any of the organs from Stampidine-treated mice, rats, cats or dogs. Stampidine exhibited dose-dependent in vivo anti-HIV activity in Hu-PBL-SCID mice against a genotypically and phenotypically NRTI-resistant clinical HIV-1 isolate at nontoxic dose levels. Likewise, Stampidine reduced the FIV load in PMBC of chronically FIV-infected domestic cats. The in vitro potency of Stampidine against primary clinical HIV-1 isolates with genotypic and/or phenotypic NRTI- or NNRTI-resistance as well as non-B envelope subtype along with its prophylactic in vivo anti-retroviral activity in HIV-infected Hu-PBL-SCID mice as well as therapeutic in vivo anti-retroviral activity in FIV-infected cats [29] prompted its further development as a new NRTI candidate for clinical use in HIV-1 infected individuals. Notably, in a placebo-controlled Phase I study involving 30 therapy-naïve adult HIV-infected adult patients, formulated GMP-grade oral Stampidine capsules did not cause dose-limiting toxicity at single dose levels ranging from 5 to 25 mg/kg. Taken together, the presented favorable preclinical and early clinical safety/
activity profile of Stampidine warrants its further development as a new anti-HIV drug candidate against ARV-resistant HIV strains. Our immediate future plans include a 14 day dose-ranging study designed to collect more safety and activity data for Stampidine as well as a non-human primate study to obtain preclinical proof-of-principle for using Stampidine as a PrEP agent.

References

1. The AIDS Institute Global Fact Sheet
18. FHI 360: VOICE September 2011 Update: VOICE HIV prevention trial continues, but researchers suspend oral tenofovir arm because of futility (September 28, 2011).
19. FHI 360: Fem-Pep June 2011 Update: Fem-Pep study will be highly unlikely to demonstrate Truvada’s effectiveness in preventing HIV infection in the study population.