

HCV Replicon shuttle vectors

This invention pertains to novel HCV replicon shuttle vectors which are useful for screening, testing and evaluating HCV polymerase inhibitors.

Hepatitis C virus is a major health problem and the leading cause of chronic liver
5 disease throughout the world. (Boyer, N. *et al. J. Hepatol.* **2000** 32:98-112). Patients
infected with HCV are at risk of developing cirrhosis of the liver and subsequent
hepatocellular carcinoma and hence HCV is the major indication for liver transplantation.

According to the World Health Organization, there are more than 200 million
10 infected individuals worldwide, with at least 3 to 4 million people being infected each
year. Once infected, about 20% of people clear the virus, but the rest can harbor HCV the
rest of their lives. Ten to twenty percent of chronically infected individuals eventually
develop liver-destroying cirrhosis or cancer. The viral disease is transmitted parenterally
by contaminated blood and blood products, contaminated needles, or sexually and
15 vertically from infected mothers or carrier mothers to their offspring. Current treatments
for HCV infection, which are restricted to immunotherapy with recombinant interferon- α
alone or in combination with the nucleoside analog ribavirin, are of limited clinical
benefit particularly for genotype 1. There is an urgent need for improved therapeutic
agents that effectively combat chronic HCV infection

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HCV has been classified as a member of the virus family Flaviviridae that includes
the genera *flaviviruses*, *pestiviruses*, and *hepaciviruses* which includes hepatitis C viruses
(Rice, C. M., *Flaviviridae: The viruses and their replication*, in: *Fields Virology*, Editors:
Fields, B. N., Knipe, D. M., and Howley, P. M., Lippincott-Raven Publishers,
25 Philadelphia, Pa., Chapter 30, 931-959, 1996). HCV is an enveloped virus containing a
positive-sense single-stranded RNA genome of approximately 9.4 kb. The viral genome

consists of a 5'-untranslated region (UTR), a long open reading frame encoding a polyprotein precursor of approximately 3011 amino acids, and a short 3' UTR. The 5' UTR is the most highly conserved part of the HCV genome and is important for the initiation and control of polyprotein translation.

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Genetic analysis of HCV has identified six main genotypes showing a >30% divergence in the DNA sequence. Each genotype contains a series of more closely related subtypes which show a 20-25 % divergence in nucleotide sequences (Simmonds, P. **2004** *J. Gen. Virol.* 85:3173-88) . More than 30 subtypes have been distinguished. In
10 the US approximately 70% of infected individuals have type 1a and 1b infection. Type 1b is the most prevalent subtype in Asia. (X. Forns and J. Bukh, *Clinics in Liver Disease* **1999** 3:693-716; J. Bukh *et al.*, *Semin. Liv. Dis.* **1995** 15:41-63). Unfortunately Type 1 infections are less responsive to the current therapy than either type 2 or 3 genotypes (N. N. Zein, *Clin. Microbiol. Rev.*, **2000** 13:223-235).

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The genetic organization and polyprotein processing of the nonstructural protein portion of the ORF of pestiviruses and hepaciviruses is very similar. These positive stranded RNA viruses possess a single large open reading frame (ORF) encoding all the viral proteins necessary for virus replication. These proteins are expressed as a
20 polyprotein that is co- and post-translationally processed by both cellular and virus-encoded proteinases to yield the mature viral proteins. The viral proteins responsible for the replication of the viral genome RNA are located towards the carboxy-terminal. Two-thirds of the ORF are termed nonstructural (NS) proteins. For both the pestiviruses and hepaciviruses, the mature nonstructural (NS) proteins, in sequential order from the
25 amino-terminus of the nonstructural protein coding region to the carboxy-terminus of the ORF, consist of p7, NS2, NS3, NS4A, NS4B, NS5A, and NS5B.

The NS proteins of pestiviruses and hepaciviruses share sequence domains that are characteristic of specific protein functions. For example, the NS3 proteins of viruses in
30 both groups possess amino acid sequence motifs characteristic of serine proteinases and of helicases (Gorbalenya *et al.* *Nature* **1988** 333:22; Bazan and Fletterick *Virology* **1989** 171:637-639; Gorbalenya *et al.* *Nucleic Acid Res.* **1989** 17:3889-3897). Similarly, the

NS5B proteins of pestiviruses and hepaciviruses have the motifs characteristic of RNA-directed RNA polymerases (Koonin, E. V. and Dolja, V. V. *Crit. Rev. Biochem. Molec. Biol.* **1993** 28:375-430).

- 5 The actual roles and functions of the NS proteins of pestiviruses and hepaciviruses in the lifecycle of the viruses are directly analogous. In both cases, the NS3 serine proteinase is responsible for all proteolytic processing of polyprotein precursors downstream of its position in the ORF (Wiskerchen and Collett *Virology* **1991** 184:341-350; Bartenschlager *et al. J. Virol.* **1993** 67:3835-3844; Eckart *et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Comm.* **1993** 192:399-406; Grakoui *et al. J. Virol.* **1993** 67:2832-2843; Grakoui *et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **1993** 90:10583-10587; Iijikata *et al. J. Virol.* **1993** 67:4665-4675; Tome *et al. J. Virol.* **1993** 67:4017-4026). The NS4A protein, in both cases, acts as a cofactor with the NS3 serine protease (Bartenschlager *et al. J. Virol.* **1994** 68:5045-5055; Failla *et al. J. Virol.* **1994** 68: 3753-3760; Xu *et al. J Virol.* **1997** 71:5312-5322). The NS3 protein of both viruses also functions as a helicase (Kim *et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Comm.* **1995** 215: 160-166; Jin and Peterson *Arch. Biochem. Biophys.* **1995**, 323:47-53; Warrenner and Collett *J. Virol.* **1995** 69:1720-1726). Finally, the NS5B proteins of pestiviruses and hepaciviruses have the predicted RNA-dependent RNA polymerase activity (Behrens *et al. EMBO* **1996** 15:12-22; Lechmann *et al. J. Virol.* **1997** 71:8416-8428; Yuan *et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Comm.* **1997** 232:231-235; Hagedorn, PCT WO 97/12033; Zhong *et al. J. Virol.* **1998** 72:9365-9369).
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- Currently there are a limited number of approved therapies are currently available for the treatment of HCV infection. New and existing therapeutic approaches to treating HCV and inhibition of HCV NS5B polymerase have been reviewed: R. G. Gish, *Sem. Liver. Dis.*, **1999** 19:5; Di Besceglie, A. M. and Bacon, B. R., *Scientific American*, October: **1999** 80-85; G. Lake-Bakaar, Current and Future Therapy for Chronic Hepatitis C Virus Liver Disease, *Curr. Drug Targ. Infect Dis.* **2003** 3(3):247-253; P. Hoffmann *et al.*, Recent patents on experimental therapy for hepatitis C virus infection (1999-2002), *Exp. Opin. Ther. Patents* **2003** 13(11):1707-1723; F. F. Poordad *et al.* Developments in Hepatitis C therapy during 2000-2002, *Exp. Opin. Emerging Drugs* **2003** 8(1):9-25; M. P. Walker *et al.*, Promising Candidates for the treatment of chronic hepatitis C, *Exp. Opin. Investig. Drugs* **2003** 12(8):1269-1280; S.-L. Tan *et al.*, Hepatitis C Therapeutics:
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Current Status and Emerging Strategies, *Nature Rev. Drug Discov.* **2002** 1:867-881; R. De Francesco *et al.* Approaching a new era for hepatitis C virus therapy: inhibitors of the NS3-4A serine protease and the NS5B RNA-dependent RNA polymerase, *Antiviral Res.* **2003** 58:1-16; Q. M. Wang *et al.* Hepatitis C virus encoded proteins: targets for antiviral therapy, *Drugs of the Future* **2000** 25(9):933-8-944; J. A. Wu and Z. Hong, Targeting NS5B-Dependent RNA Polymerase for Anti-HCV Chemotherapy *Cur. Drug Targ.-Inf. Dis.* **2003** 3:207-219.

Despite advances in understanding the genomic organization of the virus and the functions of viral proteins, fundamental aspects of HCV replication and pathogenesis remain unknown. A major challenge in gaining experimental access to HCV replication is the lack of an efficient cell culture system that allows production of infectious virus particles. Although infection of primary cell cultures and certain human cell lines has been reported, the amounts of virus produced in those systems and the levels of HCV replication have been too low to permit detailed analyses.

The construction of selectable subgenomic HCV RNAs that replicate with minimal efficiency in the human hepatoma cell line Huh-7 has been reported. Lohman *et al.* reported the construction of a replicon (I₃₇₇/NS3-3') derived from a cloned full-length HCV consensus genome (genotype 1b) by deleting the C-p7 or C-NS2 region of the protein- coding region (Lohman *et al.*, *Science* **1999** 285: 110-113). The replicon contained the following elements: (i) the HCV 5'-UTR fused to 12 amino acids of the capsid encoding region; (ii) the neomycin phosphotransferase gene (NPTII); (iii) the IRES from encephalomyocarditis virus (EMCV), inserted downstream of the NPTII gene and which directs translation of HCV proteins NS2 or NS3 to NS5B; and (iv) the 3'-UTR. After transfection of Huh-7 cells, only those cells supporting HCV RNA replication expressed the NPTII protein and developed resistance against the drug G418. While the cell lines derived from such G418 resistant colonies contained substantial levels of replicon RNAs and viral proteins, only 1 in 10⁶ transfected Huh-7 cells supported HCV replication.

Similar selectable HCV replicons were constructed based on an HCV-H genotype 1a infectious clone (Blight et al., *Science* **2000** 290:1972-74). The HCV-H derived replicons were unable to establish efficient HCV replication, suggesting that the earlier-constructed replicons of Lohmann (1999), supra, were dependent on the particular
5 genotype 1 b consensus cDNA clone used in those experiments. Blight et al. (2000), supra, reproduced the construction of the replicon made by Lohmann et al. (1999), supra, by carrying out a PCR- based gene assembly procedure and obtained G418-resistant Huh-7 cell colonies. Independent G418-resistant cell clones were sequenced to determine whether high-level HCV replication required adaptation of the replicon to the host cell.
10 Multiple independent adaptive mutations that cluster in the HCV nonstructural protein NS5A were identified. The mutations conferred increased replicative ability in vitro, with transduction efficiency ranging from 0.2 to 10% of transfected cells as compared to earlier- constructed replicons in the art, e.g., the I₃₇₇/NS3-3' replicon had a 0.0001% transduction efficiency.

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The present invention features the development of a novel HCV replicon shuttle vector in which unique restriction enzyme sites are introduced at the 5' and 3' ends of the NS5B gene such that NS5B sequences derived from the samples of HCV-infected patients can be cloned in the shuttle vector and the resulting replicons be evaluated for
20 replication fitness and susceptibility to HCV polymerase inhibitors. Since an individual HCV-infected patient typically contains a genetically diverse virus population due to the high error rate of the NS5B RNA polymerase, the use of the shuttle vector of the present invention would allow the characterization of specific patient-derived NS5B variants and the sensitivity or resistance of these variants to drug treatment.

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Accordingly, in a first aspect, there is provided an HCV replicon shuttle vector comprising an HCV polynucleotide sequence that comprises, in order, a polynucleotide sequence encoding a NS3 protein, a polynucleotide sequence encoding a NS4A protein, a polynucleotide sequence encoding a NS4B protein, a polynucleotide sequence encoding a
30 NS5A protein, a restriction enzyme sequence that recognizes AsiSI or SnaBI placed between 1 nucleotide and 20 nucleotides 5' from a polynucleotide sequence encoding a NS5B protein, a polynucleotide sequence encoding a NS5B protein, and a restriction enzyme sequence that recognizes SacII or RsrII placed between 1 nucleotide and 20 nucleotides 3' from a polynucleotide sequence encoding a NS5B protein. In one

embodiment, the HCV polynucleotide sequence is derived from HCV genotype-1a or genotype-1b. In another embodiment, the polynucleotide sequence encoding the NS5B protein has been modified such that the NS5B protein is non-functional. In a second aspect, there is provided a HCV replicon shuttle vector comprising an HCV polynucleotide sequence selected from SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, or SEQ ID NO:8.

In a third aspect, there is provided a method for assessing the effectiveness of an HCV polymerase inhibitor to control an HCV infection in a subject comprising the steps of providing a sample from the subject infected with HCV, PCR-amplifying polynucleotide sequences encoding the NS5B protein from a plurality of HCV quasispecies present in the sample with the use of a sense-strand primer which comprises a restriction enzyme sequence that recognizes *AsiSI* or *SnaBI*, and an anti-sense strand primer which comprises a restriction enzyme sequence that recognizes *SacII* or *RsrII*, cloning said PCR-amplified polynucleotide sequences into an HCV replicon shuttle vector to produce chimeric HCV replicon plasmids, linearizing said chimeric HCV replicon plasmids and subjecting said linearized plasmids to *in vitro* transcription to produce chimeric HCV replicon RNAs, and transfecting a Huh7 cell line with said HCV replicon RNAs and measuring replication level of said HCV replicon RNAs in the presence or absence of the HCV polymerase inhibitor.

A still further embodiment provides a method for assessing the effectiveness of an HCV polymerase inhibitor to control an HCV infection in a subject comprising the steps of providing a sample from the subject infected with HCV, PCR-amplifying polynucleotide sequences encoding the NS5B protein from a plurality of HCV quasispecies present in the sample with the use of a sense-strand primer which comprises a restriction enzyme sequence that recognizes *AsiSI* or *SnaBI*, and an anti-sense strand primer which comprises a restriction enzyme sequence that recognizes *SacII* or *RsrII*, cloning said PCR-amplified polynucleotide sequences into an HCV replicon shuttle vector to produce chimeric HCV replicon plasmids, transforming said plasmids into cells to generate a plurality of colonies of transformed cells, pooling said colonies and isolating chimeric HCV replicon plasmids from the pooled colonies, linearizing said chimeric HCV replicon plasmids, subjecting said linearized plasmids to *in vitro* transcription to produce chimeric HCV replicon RNAs, and transfecting Huh7 cell line

with said HCV replicon RNAs and measuring replication level of said HCV replicon RNAs in the presence or absence of the HCV polymerase inhibitor.

In a fourth aspect, there is provided a method for assessing the effectiveness of an HCV polymerase inhibitor to control an HCV infection in a subject comprising the steps of: (a) providing a sample from the subject infected with HCV; (a) PCR-amplifying polynucleotide sequences encoding the NS5B protein from a plurality of HCV quasispecies present in the sample with the use of a sense-strand primer comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from SEQ ID NO:9 thru SEQ ID NO:19, and an anti-sense strand primer comprising a nucleotide selected from SEQ ID NO:20 thru SEQ ID NO:33; (b) cloning said PCR-amplified polynucleotide sequences into an HCV replicon shuttle vector to produce chimeric HCV replicon plasmids; (c) linearizing said chimeric HCV replicon plasmids and subjecting said linearized plasmids to *in vitro* transcription to produce chimeric HCV replicon RNAs; and (d) transfecting Huh7 cell line with said HCV replicon RNAs and measuring replication level of said HCV replicon RNAs in the presence or absence of the HCV polymerase inhibitor.

In a fifth aspect, there is provided a method for assessing the effectiveness of an HCV polymerase inhibitor to control an HCV infection in a subject comprising the steps of: (a) providing a sample from the subject infected with HCV; (b) PCR-amplifying polynucleotide sequences encoding the NS5B protein from a plurality of HCV quasispecies present in the sample with the use of a sense-strand primer which comprises a restriction enzyme sequence that recognizes AsiSI or SnaBI, and an anti-sense strand primer which comprises a restriction enzyme sequence that recognizes SacII or RsrII; (c) cloning said PCR-amplified polynucleotide sequences into an HCV replicon shuttle vector to produce chimeric HCV replicon plasmids; (d) transforming said plasmids into cells to generate a plurality of colonies of transformed cells; (e) pooling said colonies and isolating chimeric HCV replicon plasmids from the pooled colonies; (f) linearizing said chimeric HCV replicon plasmids from step (e) and subjecting said linearized plasmids to *in vitro* transcription to produce chimeric HCV replicon RNAs; and (g) transfecting Huh7 cell line with said HCV replicon RNAs in the presence or absence of the HCV polymerase inhibitor.

In a sixth aspect, there is provided a method for assessing the effectiveness of an HCV polymerase inhibitor to control an HCV infection in a subject comprising the steps of: (a) providing a sample from the subject infected with HCV; (b) PCR-amplifying polynucleotide sequences encoding the NS5B protein from a plurality of HCV quasispecies present in the sample with the use of a sense-strand primer comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from SEQ ID NO:9 thru SEQ ID NO:19, and an anti-sense strand primer comprising a nucleotide selected from SEQ ID NO:20 thru SEQ ID NO:33; (c) cloning said PCR-amplifying polynucleotide sequences into an HCV replicon shuttle vector to produce chimeric HCV replicon plasmids; (d) transforming said plasmids into cells to generate a plurality of colonies of transformed cells; (e) pooling said colonies and isolating chimeric HCV replicon plasmids from the pooled colonies; (f) linearizing said chimeric HCV replicon plasmids from step (e) and subjecting said linearized plasmids to *in vitro* transcription to produce chimeric HCV replicon RNAs; and (g) transfecting Huh7 cell line with said HCV replicon RNAs and measuring replication level of said HCV replicon RNAs in the presence or absence of the HCV polymerase inhibitor.

The foregoing and other advantages and features of the invention, and the manner in which the same are accomplished, will become more readily apparent upon consideration of the following detailed description of the invention taken in conjunction with the accompanying examples, which illustrate exemplary embodiments.

Figure 1 is a schematic representation of the HCV replicon shuttle vector and the positions where the restriction enzyme sites (shown as AsiSI and RsrII restriction sites) have been introduced to allow the cloning of patient-derived NS5B sequences into the vector.

Figure 2 provides a graphical representation of the experimental design of the cloning of the patient-derived NS5B PCR samples into the replicon shuttle vector and the testing of the resulting replicons.

Figure 3 shows the difference in sensitivity to the HCV polymerase inhibitors, thiophene-2-carboxylic acid and benzothiadiazine across genetically diverse and treatment naive clinical isolates compared to the sensitivity of reference replicons (Con 1 for genotype-1b and H77 for genotype-1a).

Definitions

The term “HCV replicon” refers to a nucleic acid from the Hepatitis C virus that is capable of directing the generation of copies of itself. As used herein, the term “replicon” includes RNA as well as DNA, and hybrids thereof. For example, double-stranded DNA versions of HCV genomes can be used to generate a single-stranded RNA transcript that constitutes an HCV replicon. The HCV replicons can include full length HCV genome or HCV subgenomic constructs also referred as a “subgenomic replicon”. For example, the subgenomic replicons of HCV described herein contain most of the genes for the

non-structural proteins of the virus, but are missing most of the genes coding for the structural proteins. Subgenomic replicons are capable of directing the expression of all of the viral genes necessary for the replication of the viral subgenome, replication of the sub-genomic replicon, without the production of viral particles.

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A basic HCV replicon is a subgenomic construct containing an HCV 5'-untranslated (UTR) region, an HCV NS3-NS5B polyprotein encoding region, and a HCV 3'-UTR. Other nucleic acid regions can be present such as those providing for HCV NS2, structural HCV protein(s) and non-HCV sequences.

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The HCV 5'-UTR region provides an internal ribosome entry site (IRES) for protein translation and elements needed for replication. The HCV 5'-UTR region includes naturally occurring HCV 5'-UTR extending about 36 nucleotides into a HCV core encoding region, and functional derivatives thereof. The 5'-UTR region can be present in different locations such as site downstream from a sequence encoding a selection protein, a reporter, protein, or an HCV polyprotein.

In addition to the HCV 5'-UTR-PC region, non-HCV IRES elements can also be present in the replicon. The non-HCV IRES elements can be present in different locations including immediately upstream the region encoding for an HCV polyprotein. Examples of non-HCV IRES elements that can be used are the EMCV IRES, poliovirus IRES, and bovine viral diarrhea virus IRES.

The HCV 3'-UTR assists HCV replication. HCV 3' UTR includes naturally occurring HCV 3'-UTR and functional derivatives thereof. Naturally occurring 3'-UTRs include a poly U tract and an additional region of about 100 nucleotides.

The NS3-NS5B polyprotein encoding region provides for a polyprotein that can be processed in a cell into different proteins. Suitable NS3-NS5B polyprotein sequences that

may be part of a replicon include those present in different HCV strains and functional equivalents thereof resulting in the processing of NS3-NS5B to produce a functional replication machinery. Proper processing can be measured for by assaying, for example, NS5B RNA dependent RNA polymerase.

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The ability of an NS5B protein to provide RNA polymerase activity can be measured using techniques well known in the art. The NS5B protein is rendered "non-functional" when its RNA polymerase activity is virtually non-measurable and can be accomplished by "modifying" the polynucleotide sequence of the NS5B protein through,
10 for example, the introduction of nucleotide substitutions, insertions or deletions.

A "vector" is a piece of DNA, such as a plasmid, phage or cosmid, to which another piece of DNA segment may be attached so as to bring about the replication, expression or integration of the attached DNA segment. A "shuttle vector" refers to a
15 vector in which a DNA segment can be inserted into or excised from a vector at specific restriction enzyme sites. The segment of DNA that is inserted into shuttle vector generally encodes a polypeptide or RNA of interest and the restriction enzyme sites are designed to ensure insertion of the DNA segment in the proper reading frame for transcription and translation.

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A variety of vectors can be used to express a nucleic acid molecule. Such vectors include chromosomal, episomal, and virus-derived vectors, e.g., vectors derived from bacterial plasmids, from bacteriophage, from yeast episomes, from yeast chromosomal elements, including yeast artificial chromosomes, from viruses such as baculoviruses,
25 papovaviruses such as SV40, vaccinia viruses, adenoviruses, poxviruses, pseudorabies viruses, herpes viruses, and retroviruses. Vectors may also be derived from combinations of these sources, such as those derived from plasmid and bacteriophage genetic elements, e.g., cosmids and phagemids. Appropriate cloning and expression vectors for prokaryotic and eukaryotic hosts are described in Sambrook et al., (1989) *Molecular Cloning: A*
30 *Laboratory Manual*. 2nd edn. Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, USA.

A vector containing the appropriate nucleic acid molecule can be introduced into an appropriate host cell for propagation or expression using known techniques. Host cells can include bacterial cells including, but not limited to, *E. coli*, *Streptomyces*, and *Salmonella typhimurium*, eukaryotic cells including, but not limited to, yeast, insect cells, such as *Drosophila*, animal cells, such as Huh-7, HeLa, COS, HEK 293, MT- 2T, CEM-SS, and CHO cells, and plant cells.

Vectors generally include selectable markers that enable the selection of a subpopulation of cells that contain the recombinant vector constructs. The marker can be contained in the same vector that contains the nucleic acid molecules described herein or may be on a separate vector. Markers include tetracycline- or ampicillin-resistance genes for prokaryotic host cells and dihydrofolate reductase or neomycin resistance for eukaryotic host cells. However, any marker that provides selection for a phenotypic trait will be effective.

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A "polynucleotide" or "nucleic acid molecule" generally refers to any polyribonucleotide or polydeoxribonucleotide, which may be unmodified RNA or DNA or modified RNA or DNA. "Polynucleotides" include, without limitation single- and double-stranded DNA, DNA that is a mixture of single- and double-stranded regions, single- and double-stranded RNA, and RNA that is mixture of single- and double-stranded regions, hybrid molecules comprising DNA and RNA that may be single-stranded or, more typically, double-stranded or a mixture of single- and double-stranded regions. In addition, "polynucleotide" refers to triple-stranded regions comprising RNA or DNA or both RNA and DNA. "Polynucleotide" also embraces relatively short polynucleotides, often referred to as oligonucleotides.

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In addition, the term "DNA molecule" refers only to the primary and secondary structure of the molecule, and does not limit it to any particular tertiary forms. Thus, the term includes double-stranded DNA found, inter alia, in linear DNA molecules (e.g., restriction fragments), viruses, plasmids, and chromosomes. In discussing the structure of particular double-stranded DNA molecules, sequences may be described herein according to the normal convention of giving only the sequence in the 5' to 3' direction

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along the nontranscribed strand of DNA (i.e., the strand having a sequence homologous to the mRNA).

An "RNA molecule" refers to the polymeric form of ribonucleotides in its either
5 single-stranded form or a double-stranded helix form. In discussing the structure of
particular RNA molecules, sequence may be described herein according to the normal
convention of giving the sequence in the 5' to 3' direction.

The term "restriction enzyme sequence" refers to a specific double stranded-DNA
sequence which is recognized and cut by bacterial enzymes, each of which cut double-
10 stranded DNA at or near a specific nucleotide sequence. The restriction enzyme "AsiSI"
recognizes the sequence 5'GCGAT[▼]CGC 3' and cuts the double-stranded DNA after the
3'CGC[▲]TAGCG 5'

T residue on the recognition sequence (shown with [▼][▲]). The restriction enzyme
15 "SnaBI"
recognizes the sequence 5'TAC[▼]GTA 3' and cuts at the indicated nucleotide position.
3'ATG[▲]CAT 5'
Similarly, "SacII" recognizes and cuts at 5'CCGC[▼]GG 3' and "RsrII" recognizes and
cuts
20 3'GG[▲]CGCC 5'
either at 5'CG[▼]GACCG 3' or at 5'CG[▼]GTCCG 3'
3'GCCTG[▲]GC 5' 3'GCCAG[▲]GC 5'.

25 The term "primer" as used herein refers to an oligonucleotide, either RNA or DNA,
either single-single-stranded or double-stranded, either derived from a biological system,
generated by restriction enzyme digestion, or produced synthetically which, when placed
in the proper environment, is able to functionally act as an initiator of template-
dependent nucleic acid synthesis. When presented with an appropriate nucleic acid
30 template, suitable nucleoside triphosphate precursors of nucleic acids, a polymerase
enzyme, suitable cofactors and conditions such as a suitable temperature and pH, the
primer may be extended at its 3' terminus by the addition of nucleotides by the action of
a polymerase or similar activity to yield a primer extension product. The primer may
vary in length depending on the particular conditions and requirement of the application.
35 For example, in PCR reactions, the primer is typically 15-25 nucleotides or longer in
length. The primer must be of sufficient complementarity to the desired template to
prime the synthesis of the desired extension product, i.e. to be able to anneal with the

desired template strand in a manner sufficient to provide the 3'-hydroxyl moiety of the primer in appropriate juxtaposition for use in the initiation of synthesis by a polymerase or similar enzyme. It is not required that the primer sequence represent an exact complement of the desired template. For example, a non-complementary nucleotide
5 sequence (e.g. a restriction enzyme recognition sequence) may be attached to the 5'-end of an otherwise complementary primer. Alternatively, non-complementary bases may be interspersed within the oligonucleotide primer sequence, provided that the primer sequence has sufficient complementarity with the sequence of the desired template strand to functionally provide a template-primer complex for the synthesis of the extension
10 product.

The term "chimeric" as used herein means a molecule of DNA that has resulted from DNA from two or more different sources that have been fused or spliced together.

As used herein, the term "quasispecies" means a collection of microvariants of a
15 predominant HCV genome sequence (i.e. genotype), said microvariants being formed in a single infected subject or even in a single cell clone or even in a single cell clone as a result of high mutation rate during HCV replication.

The term "subject" as used herein refers to vertebrates, particular members of the
20 mammalian species and includes, but not limited to, rodents, rabbits, shrews, and primates, the latter including humans.

The term "sample" refers to a sample of tissue or fluid isolated from a subject, including but not limited to, for example, plasma, serum, spinal fluid, lymph fluid, the
25 external sections of the skin, respiratory, intestinal and genitourinary tracts, tears, saliva, milk, blood cells, tumors, organs, and also samples of in vitro cell culture constituents (including but not limited to, conditioned medium resulting from the growth of cultured cells, putatively viral infected cells, recombinant cells, and cell components).

30 A cell has been "transformed" or "transfected" by exogenous or heterologous DNA or RNA when such DNA or RNA has been introduced inside the cell. The transforming or transfecting DNA or RNA may or may not be integrated (covalently linked) into chromosomal DNA making up the genome of the cell. For example, in prokaryotes,

yeast, and mammalian cells, the transforming DNA may be maintained on an episomal element such as a plasmid. With respect to eukaryotic cells, a stably transformed cell is one in which the transforming DNA has become integrated into a chromosome so that it is inherited by daughter cells through chromosome replication. This stability is
5 demonstrated by the ability of the eukaryotic cell to establish cell lines or clones comprised of a population of daughter cells containing the transforming DNA. In the case of an HCV replicon that transforms a mammalian cell as described in the present invention, the RNA molecule, e.g., an HCV RNA molecule, has the ability to replicate semi-autonomously. Huh-7 cells carrying the HCV replicons are detected either by the
10 presence of a selection marker or a reporter gene present on the replicon.

A "clone" refers to a population of cells derived from a single cell or common ancestor generally by the process of mitosis.

EXAMPLES

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The following preparations and examples are given to enable those skilled in the art to more clearly understand and to practice the present invention. They should not be considered as limiting the scope of the invention, but merely as being illustrative and representative thereof.

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Example 1

Construction of Plasmids

The transient HCV genotype-1b Con1 replicon vector rep PI-luc/ET, shown in Figure 1, was obtained from R. Bartenschlager and contains the HCV polynucleotide
25 sequence from the 5'-UTR, NS3 through NS5B proteins and the 3'-UTR disclosed in GenBank Accession Number AJ238799. It also includes the poliovirus internal ribosome entry site (IRES), which controls the translation of a firefly luciferase gene. Downstream of the firefly luciferase gene, the IRES from the encephalomyocarditis virus (EMCV) controls the translation of the HCV non-structural genes (NS3, NS4A, NS4B, NS5A and
30 NS5B).

The transient replicon repPI-luc/ET vector was modified to replace the pBR322 backbone with the pUC18 backbone to generate replicon pPI-luc/ET/SC (SEQ ID NO:1). In test assays, pPI-luc/ET/SC replicated with similar levels to rep PI-luc/ET (see Table 1).

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The transient HCV genotype-1a H77 replicon vector pSS-1 was generated by ligating a SpeI – BsrGI fragment from pPI-luc/ET/SC which contains nucleotide sequence from the pUC18 backbone, 5'-UTR, poliovirus IRES, firefly luciferase, EMCV IRES and 75 amino acids from the 5'-end of the NS3 gene (genotype 1b-Con1) with a
10 BsrGI – SpeI fragment from HCV genotype 1a H77 (Yanagi et al. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 1997 94:8738-8743; GenBank Accession Number AF011751) which contains the remainder of the NS3 gene through the 3'-UTR, and also the S2204I adaptive mutation in the NS5A gene (Blight et al. 2000). The full nucleotide sequence of pSS-1 is shown in SEQ ID NO: 2.

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For site-directed mutagenesis purpose, an intermediate vector (pSLP) was created and contains a fragment of either pPI-luc/ET/SC or pSS-1 which includes the 3' end region of the NS5A, the NS5B coding region and the 3'-UTR (XhoI-SpeI fragment) subcloned into the pBSKII+ vector. Mutations were introduced into the intermediate
20 vector pSLP using Quick Change site-directed mutagenesis kit following manufacturers' instructions (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA, USA) and were confirmed by double-stranded DNA sequencing. The site-directed mutants described here were created in the intermediate vector pSLP and the mutant fragments XhoI-SpeI were then subcloned into the replicon vectors (pPI-luc/ET/SC or pSS-1).

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To create the HCV replicon shuttle vectors used in the phenotypic assays, the intermediate vector pSLP was used to introduce enzyme restriction sites at the 3' end of the NS5A gene between 1 and 20 nucleotides 5' to the start of the NS5B gene, and in the 3'-UTR between 1 and 20 nucleotides 3' to the end of the NS5B gene. Several
30 combinations of restriction sites in both positions were created in the pSLP vector and then subcloned into the replicon shuttle vectors. The pPI-luc/ET/SC vector was utilized as the template to synthesize the genotype 1b shuttle vectors,

pSC_1b_NS5B_5'AsiSI_3'RsrII (SEQ ID NO:3) and pSC_1b_NS5B_5'AsiSI_3'SacII (SEQ ID NO:4). pSS-1 was used as the template vector to synthesize the genotype 1a shuttle vector pSS-1_1a_NS5B_5'AsiSI_3'RsrII (SEQ ID NO: 7).

5 pSC_1b_NS5B_5'AsiSI_3'SacII was used to create a deletion in the NS5B gene between the 2 BglII sites, removing a 1.044 kb fragment to generate the replicon shuttle vector pSC_1b_delNS5B_5'AsiSI_3'SacII (SEQ ID NO:5). The replication capability of the deleted replicon was abolished due to the absence of a functional NS5B protein (see Table 1).

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Non-self replicating HCV replicon shuttle vectors were also constructed in which the NS5B nucleotide sequence within pSC_1b_NS5B_5'AsiSI_3'RsrII and pSS-1_1a_NS5B_5'AsiSI_3'RsrII were replaced with an approximately 1.0 kb nucleotide sequence fragment containing the lacZ promoter and the *Anemonia majano* cyan fluorescent protein (AmCyan) gene from plasmid pAmCyan (Clontech Laboratories Inc.) to generate the shuttle vectors pSC_1b_5'AsiSI_lacZAmC_3'RsrII (SEQ ID NO:6) and pSS-1_1a_5'AsiSI_lacZAmC_3'RsrII (SEQ ID NO:8), respectively.

Replication capability of several of these shuttle vectors was assessed using the phenotypic assay described in Example 3 and the results are shown in Table 1.

20

Example 2

Cloning of the NS5B PCR samples amplified from infected patients into

25 *pSC_1b_NS5B_5'AsiSI_3'SacII and pSC_1b_delNS5B_5'AsiSI_3'SacII*

Figure 2 provides a graphical representation of the experimental design of the cloning of the patient-derived NS5B PCR samples into the replicon shuttle vector and the testing of the resulting replicons. Briefly, DNA sequences encoding the NS5B protein were PCR-generated either directly from plasma or from DNA amplified from plasma obtained from patients infected with HCV using either degenerate primers or patient

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specific primers wherein the sense-strand primers contain an AsiSI restriction site sequence and the antisense-strand primers contain a SacII restriction site sequence.

Sense-strand AsiSI primers used include:

- 5 5' - GGAGGCTAGTGAGGACGCGATCGCTTGCTCAATGTCCTA-3' (SEQ ID NO:9)
- 5' - GGAGGCTAGTGAGGACGCGATCGCTTGCTCAATGTCTTA-3' (SEQ ID NO:10)
- 10 5' - GGAGGCTAGTGAGGACGCGATCGCTTGCTCRATGTCCTA-3' (SEQ ID NO:11)
- 5' - GGAGGCTAGTGAGGACGCGATCGCCTGCTCAATGTCTTA-3' (SEQ ID NO:12)
- 5' - GGAGGCTAGTGAGGACGCGATCGCCTGCTCAATGTCCTA-3' (SEQ ID NO:13)
- 15 5' - GGAGGCTAGTGAGGACGCGATCGCTTGCTCRATGTCTTA-3' (SEQ ID NO:14)
- 5' - GGAGGCTAGTGAGGACGCGATCGCYTGYTCAATGTCTTA-3' (SEQ ID NO:15)
- 20 5' - GGAGGCTAGTGAGGACGCGATCGCCTGCTCGATGTCTTA-3' (SEQ ID NO:16)
- 5' - GGAGGCTAGTGAGGACGCGATCGCCTGTTCGATGTCCTA-3' (SEQ ID NO:17)
- 5' - GGAGGCTAGTGAGGACGCGATCGCCTGCTCRATGTCCTA-3' (SEQ ID NO:18)
- 25 5' - GGAGGCTAGTGAGGACGCGATCGCCTGCTCGATGTCCTA-3' (SEQ ID NO:19)

Antisense-strand SacII primers used include:

5'- GGCCTGGAGTGTTTAGCTCCGCGGTCATCGGTTGGGGTA-3' (SEQ ID NO:20)

5'- GGCCTGGAGTGTTTAGCTCCGCGGTCAYCGGTTGGGGAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:21)

5'- GGCCTGGAGTGTTTAGCTCCGCGGTCATCGGTTGGGAAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:22)

5'- GGCCTGGAGTGTTTAGCTCCGCGGTC AACGGTTGGGAAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:23)

5'- GGCCTGGAGTGTTTAGCTCCGCGGTCATCGGTTGGGAAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:24)

Accuprime Pfx (KOD polymerase, Invitrogen) was used to ensure high fidelity and robust yields. Annealing temperatures in the range of 60°-68°C were used depending upon patient sample and primer combinations. Patient NS5B DNA which were PCR amplified were then purified using Qiagen PCR Purification Columns, double digested with restriction endonucleases SgfI (Isoschizomer of AsiSI) and SacII (Promega), and gel purified using Qiagen's Gel Extraction Kit.

The shuttle replicon vector pSC_1b_NS5B_5'AsiSI_3'SacII or the deleted shuttle replicon vector pSC_1b_delNS5B_5'AsiSI_3'SacII were prepared by double digestion with restriction endonucleases SgfI and SacII (Promega). The vectors were separated from digested insert by 1% agarose electrophoresis and gel purified using Qiagen's Gel Extraction Kit. Purified vectors were then treated with Shrimp Alkaline Phosphatase (Roche Applied Science).

Twenty-five ng of shuttle vector were ligated with the digested patient amplicons using T4 DNA ligase (Roche Applied Science) overnight at 14-16°C. Vector to insert ratio of 1:2 to 1:4 were routinely used. After overnight ligation, 5 ul of the reaction were

transformed into 100 ul of DH5 α , Maximum Efficiency Cells (Invitrogen) and plated after 1 hour of phenotypic expression at 37C. When greater than 20% of the transformation mix was plated, sufficient number of colonies was obtained the following day.

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96 individual colonies were picked to inoculate 200 ul of Terrific Broth (TB) supplemented with 50 ug/ml ampicillin. This "stock" 96-well plate was incubated overnight at 37C. The next day, this plate was used to prepare a replica plate. A 48 pin stamp was used to replica plate onto two LB plates supplemented with 100 ug/ml carbenicillin. The 96 individual 200 ul cultures were also transferred into 1.5 ml TB cultures supplemented with 50 ug/ml ampicillin to be used for DNA preparation. After an overnight incubation at 37C, the replica plate was spread with 6 mls of LB to obtain a heterogeneous pool of 96 clones, which was then used for mini-DNA preps. This DNA patient pool was then used for the subsequent Replicon Phenotypic Assay. After overnight shaking at 37C, the 96 individual 1.5 ml TB cultures were spun down, decanted and plasmid DNA was extracted using Qiagen's Qiaprep 96 Turbo Mini-DNA Kit. These individual molecular clones, which represent the composite 96 pool used for the Replicon Phenotypic Assay, were used for sequencing reactions.

20 Heterogeneous clone pool plasmid DNAs were submitted to sequencing to confirm the identity of patient samples and to screen for potential contaminating DNA prior to the *in vitro* transcription reaction. Individual molecular clones were submitted to sequencing for subsequent analysis in an effort to gain insight between Phenotypic Replicon Assay results and patient NS5B sequences. One-half microgram of plasmid DNA and 8 pmole of sequencing primers were routinely used.

Cloning of the NS5B PCR samples amplified from infected patients into pSC_1b_NS5B_5'AsiSI_3'RsrII, pSC_1b_5'AsiSI_lacZAmC_3'RsrII, pSS-1_1a_NS5B_5'AsiSI_3'RsrII, and pSS-1_1a_5'AsiSI_lacZAmC_3'RsrII

Cloning of NS5B PCR samples into the vectors which contain RsrII at the 3' end of the NS5B gene were conducted using the procedures described in Example 2 except that the following antisense-strand primers containing RsrII restriction site were used for PCR-amplifying patient NS5B:

- 5'-GGCCTGGAGTGTTTAGCTCGGACCGTCATCGRTTGGGGAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:25)
- 5'-GGCCTGGAGTGTTTAGCTCGGACCGTCACCGGTTGGGGAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:26)
- 5'-GGCCTGGAGTGTTTAGCTCGGACCGTCAYCGGTTGGGGAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:27)
- 15 5'-GGCCTGGAGTGTTTAGCTCGGACCGTCATCGGTTGGGAAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:28)
- 5'-GGCCTGGAGTGTTTAGCTCGGACCGTCAACGGTTGGGAAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:29)
- 20 5'-GGCCTGGAGTGTTTAGCTCGGACCGTCAACGGTTGGGGTA-3' (SEQ ID NO:30)
- 5'-GGCCTGGAGTGTTTAGCTCGGACCGTCATCGGTTGGGRAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:31)
- 5'-GGCCTGGAGTGTTTAGCTCGGACCGTCATCGGTTGGGGTA-3' (SEQ ID NO:32)
- 25 5'-GGCCTGGAGTGTTTAGCTCGGACCGTCATCGGTTGGGAAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:33)

Example 4

Replicon Phenotypic Assay

A. Preparation of *in vitro* transcribed RNA

Five micrograms of DNA plasmids were linearized by Sca I restriction enzyme
5 (Roche). After overnight digestion at 37°C, the DNA was purified using Qiagen PCR
purification kit. One microgram of linearized DNA was used for the *in vitro* transcription
using T7 Mega script kit following manufacturer's protocol (Ambion). After 2 hours of
incubation at 37°C, DNase treatment was performed for 30 minutes at 37°C to remove
the DNA template. *In vitro* transcribed RNA was then purified using NucAway Spin
10 Column following manufacturer's protocol (Ambion).

B. Hepatoma cell line

Cured hepatoma cell line Huh7 were cultured at 37°C in a humidified atmosphere
with 5 % CO₂ in Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium (DMEM) supplemented with
15 Glutamax™ and 100 mg/ml sodium pyruvate (Cat# 10569-010). The medium was
further supplemented with 10 % (v/v) FBS (Cat# 16000-036) and 1 % (v/v)
penicillin/streptomycin (Cat# 15140-122). All reagents were from Invitrogen/Gibco.

C. Determination of transient replicons replication level

20 Four million cured Huh7 cells were transfected with 5 µg of *in vitro* transcribed
RNA using electroporation. Cells were then resuspended in 7.2 ml of DMEM containing
5 % FBS and plated in 96-well plate at 50000 cells/well (in 90µl final volume). Inhibitors
were added 24 hours post-transfection in 3 fold dilutions at a final DMSO concentration
of 1 % and firefly luciferase reporter signal was read 72 hours after addition of inhibitors
25 using the Luciferase Assay system (Promega, cat # E1501). The IC₅₀ values were
assessed as the inhibitor concentration at which a 50 % reduction in the level of firefly
luciferase reporter was observed as compared to the level of firefly luciferase signal
without the addition of compounds. Results of studies testing the inhibitory effects of the
compound, 2'-C-Methyl-Cytidine, on replication of pSS-1_1a_NS5B_5'AsiSI_3'RsrII
30 and replicons with patient-derived NS5B sequences are shown in Table 2.

In order to test the sensitivity of HCV polymerase inhibitors across genetically diverse and treatment naive clinical isolates, the NS5B coding region from the isolates was amplified and cloned into the replicon shuttle replicons (clinical isolates from genotype-1a were cloned into pSS-1_1a_5'AsiSI_lacZAmC_3'RsrII and genotype-1b clinical isolates were cloned into pSC_1b_5'AsiSI_lacZAmC_3'RsrII). 96 molecular clones were pooled for each clinical isolate. In vitro transcription of the pooled DNA was performed. The in vitro transcribed RNA was then electroporated into Huh-7 cells as described above in the absence and presence of polymerase inhibitor(s) to determine IC50. Figure 3 shows the variable potencies exhibited by the HCV polymerase inhibitors, thiophene-2-carboxylic acid and benzothiadiazine, across the NS5B clinical isolates as compared to the reference replicons, Con1 (genotype-1b) and H77 (genotype-1a).

15 D. NS5B sequencing

To determine which NS5B sequences from the patients are able to replicate during the transient assay, total cellular RNA was isolated 3 days post transient transfection using RNeasy Qiagen kit. RT-PCR and direct sequencing in the NS5B region was carried out. The NS5B nucleotide sequences from the transfected Huh7 cells were then compared to the NS5B nucleotide sequences obtained from the pool of 96 clones and to the sequences obtained by direct sequencing of HCV nucleotides in the patient sample.

TABLE 1

Plasmids	Vector backbone	RLU level ^a	Replication level ^b
rep PI-luc/ET (WT)	rep PI-luc/ET	106037/114192/8249 3 110649/378978	
pET_1b_NS5B_5'SnaBI_3'SacII	rep PI-luc/ET	259492/231992/3153 18	WT level
pPI-luc/ET/SC (WT)	pPI-luc/ET/SC	164426/319456/3311 68886337/198268	
pSC_1b_NS5B_5'SnaBI_3'SacII	pPI-luc/ET/SC	354147/421737	WT level
pSC_1b_NS5B_5'AsiSI_3'SacII	pPI-luc/ET/SC	832895/170064	WT level
pSC_1b_delNS5B_5'SnaBI_3'SacII	pPI-luc/ET/SC	Undetectable	No replication
pSC_1b_delNS5B_5'AsiSI_3'SacII	pPI-luc/ET/SC	Undetectable	No replication

^a RLU represents level of firefly luciferase signal observed after 72 hours of replication. Numbers in each row represent different data from independent experiments

^b Replication level is compared to wild type vector (without introduced restriction sites).

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TABLE 2

NS5B Sequence	2'-C-Me-C IC ₅₀ (μM) ^a
pSS-1_1a_NS5B_5'AsiSI_3'RsrII	0.4 ± 0.03
Clinical Isolate Pt 5	0.3 ± 0.05
Clinical Isolate Pt 6	0.3 ± 0.04
Clinical Isolate Pt 7	0.3 ± 0.05
Clinical Isolate Pt 8	0.4 ± 0.07
Clinical Isolate Pt 9	0.4 ± 0.06

^a Inhibition by 2'-C-Methyl-Cytidine of transient HCV replicon RNA replication containing the NS5B from genotype 1a- clinical isolates inserted into the shuttle vector pSS-1_1a_NS5B_5'AsiSI_3'RsrII; mean IC₅₀ value and standard error of mean determined from at least n=3 experiments.

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Claims

1. An HCV replicon shuttle vector comprising an HCV polynucleotide sequence that comprises, in order:
 - 5 (a) a polynucleotide sequence encoding a NS3 protein;
 - (b) a polynucleotide sequence encoding a NS4A protein;
 - (c) a polynucleotide sequence encoding a NS4B protein;
 - (d) a polynucleotide sequence encoding a NS5A protein;
 - (e) a restriction enzyme sequence that recognizes AsiSI or SnaBI placed between
10 1 nucleotide and 20 nucleotides 5' from a polynucleotide sequence encoding
a NS5B protein;
 - (f) a polynucleotide sequence encoding a NS5B protein; and
 - (g) a restriction enzyme sequence that recognizes SacII or RsrII placed
15 between 1 nucleotide and 20 nucleotides 3' from a polynucleotide sequence
encoding a NS5B protein.
2. The HCV replicon shuttle vector of claim 1 wherein the HCV polynucleotide
sequence is derived from HCV genotype-1a or genotype-1b.
- 20 3. The HCV replicon shuttle vector of claim 1 wherein the polynucleotide sequence
encoding the NS5B protein has been modified such that the NS5B protein is non-
functional.
4. An HCV replicon shuttle vector comprising an HCV polynucleotide sequence
25 selected from SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID
NO:7, or SEQ ID NO:8.
5. A method for assessing the effectiveness of an HCV polymerase inhibitor to
control an HCV infection in a subject comprising the steps of:
 - 30 (a) providing a sample from the subject infected with HCV;

- 5 (b) PCR-amplifying polynucleotide sequences encoding the NS5B protein from a plurality of HCV quasispecies present in the sample with the use of a sense-strand primer which comprises a restriction enzyme sequence that recognizes AsiSI or SnaBI, and an anti-sense strand primer which comprises a restriction enzyme sequence that recognizes SacII or RsrII;
- (c) cloning said PCR-amplified polynucleotide sequences into an HCV replicon shuttle vector to produce chimeric HCV replicon plasmids;
- 10 (d) linearizing said chimeric HCV replicon plasmids and subjecting said linearized plasmids to *in vitro* transcription to produce chimeric HCV replicon RNAs; and
- (e) transfecting a Huh7 cell line with said HCV replicon RNAs and measuring replication level of said HCV replicon RNAs in the presence or absence of the HCV polymerase inhibitor.
- 15 6. The method of claim 5 wherein the HCV replicon shuttle vector of step (c) comprises the HCV replicon shuttle vector of claim 1.
7. The method of claim 5 wherein the HCV replicon shuttle vector of step (c) comprises the HCV replicon shuttle vector of claim 2.
- 20 8. The method of claim 5 wherein the HCV replicon shuttle vector of step (c) comprises the HCV replicon shuttle vector of claim 3.
9. The method of claim 5 wherein the HCV replicon shuttle vector of step (c) comprises the HCV replicon shuttle vector of claim 4.
- 25 10. A method for assessing the effectiveness of an HCV polymerase inhibitor to control an HCV infection in a subject comprising the steps of:
- (a) providing a sample from the subject infected with HCV;
- 30 (a) PCR-amplifying polynucleotide sequences encoding the NS5B protein from a plurality of HCV quasispecies present in the sample with the use of a sense-

strand primer comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from SEQ ID NO:9 thru SEQ ID NO: 19, and an anti-sense strand primer comprising a nucleotide selected from SEQ ID NO: 20 thru SEQ ID NO:33;

- (b) cloning said PCR-amplified polynucleotide sequences into an HCV replicon shuttle vector to produce chimeric HCV replicon plasmids;
 - (c) linearizing said chimeric HCV replicon plasmids and subjecting said linearized plasmids to *in vitro* transcription to produce chimeric HCV replicon RNAs; and
 - (d) transfecting Huh7 cell line with said HCV replicon RNAs and measuring replication level of said HCV replicon RNAs in the presence or absence of the HCV polymerase inhibitor.
11. The method of claim 10 wherein the HCV replicon shuttle vector of step (c) comprises the HCV replicon shuttle vector of claim 1.
12. The method of claim 10 wherein the HCV replicon shuttle vector of step (c) comprises the HCV replicon shuttle vector of claim 2.
13. The method of claim 5 wherein the HCV replicon shuttle vector of step (c) comprises the HCV replicon shuttle vector of claim 3.
14. The method of claim 5 wherein the HCV replicon shuttle vector of step (c) comprises the HCV replicon shuttle vector of claim 4.
15. A method for assessing the effectiveness of an HCV polymerase inhibitor to control an HCV infection in a subject comprising the steps of:
- (a) providing a sample from the subject infected with HCV;
 - (b) PCR-amplifying polynucleotide sequences encoding the NS5B protein from a plurality of HCV quasispecies present in the sample with the use of a sense-strand primer which comprises a restriction enzyme sequence that recognizes

AsiSI or SnaBI, and an anti-sense strand primer which comprises a restriction enzyme sequence that recognizes SacII or RsrII;

- (c) cloning said PCR-amplified polynucleotide sequences into an HCV replicon shuttle vector to produce chimeric HCV replicon plasmids;
 - 5 (d) transforming said plasmids into cells to generate a plurality of colonies of transformed cells;
 - (e) pooling said colonies and isolating chimeric HCV replicon plasmids from the pooled colonies;
 - (f) linearizing said chimeric HCV replicon plasmids from step (e) and subjecting
10 said linearized plasmids to *in vitro* transcription to produce chimeric HCV replicon RNAs; and
 - (g) transfecting Huh7 cell line with said HCV replicon RNAs and measuring replication level of said HCV replicon RNAs in the presence or absence of the HCV polymerase inhibitor.
- 15
16. The method of claim 15 wherein the HCV replicon shuttle vector of step (c) comprises the HCV replicon shuttle vector of claim 1.
17. The method of claim 15 wherein the HCV replicon shuttle vector of step (c)
20 comprises the HCV replicon shuttle vector of claim 2.
18. The method of claim 15 wherein the HCV replicon shuttle vector of step (c) comprises the HCV replicon shuttle vector of claim 3.
- 25 19. The method of claim 15 wherein the HCV replicon shuttle vector of step (c) comprises the HCV replicon shuttle vector of claim 4.
20. A method for assessing the effectiveness of an HCV polymerase inhibitor to control an HCV infection in a subject comprising the steps of:
- 30 (a) providing a sample from the subject infected with HCV;
- (b) PCR-amplifying polynucleotide sequences encoding the NS5B protein from a plurality of HCV quasispecies present in the sample with the use of a sense-strand primer comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from SEQ ID NO:9 thru SEQ ID NO: 19, and an anti-sense strand primer
35 comprising a nucleotide selected from SEQ ID NO: 20 thru SEQ ID NO:33 ;

- (c) cloning said PCR-amplified polynucleotide sequences into an HCV replicon shuttle vector to produce chimeric HCV replicon plasmids;
 - (d) transforming said plasmids into cells to generate a plurality of colonies of transformed cells;
 - 5 (e) pooling said colonies and isolating chimeric HCV replicon plasmids from the pooled colonies;
 - (f) linearizing said chimeric HCV replicon plasmids from step (e) and subjecting said linearized plasmids to *in vitro* transcription to produce chimeric HCV replicon RNAs; and
 - 10 (g) transfecting Huh7 cell line with said HCV replicon RNAs and measuring replication level of said HCV replicon RNAs in the presence or absence of the HCV polymerase inhibitor.
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- 21. The method of claim 20 wherein the HCV replicon shuttle vector of step (c) comprises the HCV replicon shuttle vector of claim 1.
 - 15 22. The method of claim 20 wherein the HCV replicon shuttle vector of step (c) comprises the HCV replicon shuttle vector of claim 2.
 - 23. The method of claim 20 wherein the HCV replicon shuttle vector of step (c) comprises the HCV replicon shuttle vector of claim 3.
 - 20 24. The method of claim 20 wherein the HCV replicon shuttle vector of step (c) comprises the HCV replicon shuttle vector of claim 4.