











Efficacy in Genotype 1 Patients Patients with HCV RNA <LOD over Time, n/N (%) SOF + RBV SOF + GS-5885 + RBV Treatment-naïve **Null responder** Treatment-naïve **Null responder** (n = 25)(n = 10)Week 1 8/25 (32) 1/10 (10) 11/25 (44) 0/9 (0) 22/25 (88) Week 2 17/25 (68) 7/10 (70) 4/9 (44) Week 4 25/25 (100) 10/10 (100) 25/25 (100) 8/9 (89) EOT 25/25 (100) 25/25 (100) 9/9 (100) 10/10 (100) SVR4 22/25 (88) 1/10 (10) 25/25 (100)* 3/3 (100)† SVR12 21/25 (84) 1/10 (10) HCV RNA analyzed by TaqMan® HCV Test 2.0 with limit of detection (LOD) of 15 IU/mL *Includes one patient who stopped all treatment for SAE at week 8 *IData collection ongoing Gane E, et al. 63rd AASLD; Boston, MA; November 9-13, 2012:. Abst. LB-1.

AQVe	rse eve	ents in C	jehoty	/pe 1 Pa	
	SOF + RBV		SOF + GS-5885 + RBV		
	Treatment-naïve (n = 25)	Null responder (n = 10)	Treatment- naïve (n = 25)	Null responder (n = 9)	
SAEs*	1 (4)	0	2 (8)	0	
AEs that Led to Discontinuation	0	0	1 (4)†	0	
≥Grade 2 AEs‡	10 (40)	3 (30)	12 (48)	2 (22)	
Anemia	0	1 (10)	5 (20)	0	
Headache	1 (4)	0	1 (4)	0	
Depression	0	1 (10)	2 (8)	0	
Ligament Sprain	1 (4)	1 (10)	0	0	

Grade 3 and 4 Laboratory Abnormalities in Genotype 1 Patients

	SOF +	RBV	SOF + GS-5885 + RBV		
	Treatment-naïve (n = 25)	Null responder (n = 10)	Treatment-naïve (n = 25)	Null responder (n = 9)	
Grade 3	11 (44)	4 (40)	13 (52)	2 (22)	
Grade 4	0	0	0	0	
ALT	1 (4)	0	0	0	
Total Bilirubin	1 (4)	0	0	0	
Hemoglobin	3 (12)	3 (30)	5 (20)	2 (22)	
Prothrombin Time	1 (4)	0	2 (8)	0	
Urine Occult Blood*	5 (20)	2 (20)	9 (36)	0	

*Majority of occult blood findings unconfirmed or in females
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Summary: Sofosbuvir in HCV Genotype 1

- 12 weeks SOF + RBV provided SVR12 in 84% of treatment-naïve, but only in 10% of null responders
- Addition of GS-5885 increased efficacy of SOF + RBV
 - 100% SVR4 in treatment-naïve patients
 - No impact of HCV genotype subtype, IL28B status, BMI
 - No additional safety or tolerability issues detected
 - No virologic failures

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Conclusions

- In HCV genotype 2 or 3 infection, sofosbuvir + RBV for 12 weeks appears to be a safe and effective regimen for both treatment-naïve and previously treated patients
 - Durations of less than 12 weeks or reduced RBV dose may adversely impact treatment efficacy
- In HCV genotype 1 infection, sofosbuvir + GS-5885 + RBV for 12 weeks appears to be a safe and effective regimen for treatment-naïve patients
 - Awaiting full results in prior null responders

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