	Nucleoside analog that inhibits the MARV RNA-dependent RNA polymerase and causes lethal mutagenesis	100% survival of crab-eating macaques 48 h after MARV exposure	In phase 1 clinical trial
	Nucleotide analog that inhibits the filovirus RNA-dependent RNA polymerase and causes lethal mutagenesis	100% survival of IFNAR-/- laboratory mice 6 days after parenteral mouse-adapted EBOV exposure; 17% survival of rhesus macaques	Used as a licensed antiinfluenza drug in Japan. Contraindicated in pregnancy because of possibility of teratogenicity and embryotoxicity. In phase 3 clinical trials (FLUAV). Currently is being evaluated on EVD patients in Guinea in a single-arm phase 2 clinical trial
JK-05 (Sihuan Pharmaceutical Holdings Group, Ltd and Academy of Military Medical Sciences)[11]	Nucleotide analog that inhibits the filovirus RNA-dependent RNA polymerase and causes lethal mutagenesis	Efficacy in laboratory mice	Considered for use in emergency situations
TKM-Ebola/Tekmira-100802 (Tekmira Pharmaceuticals Corp)[12,13]	Lipid nanoparticle cocktail of siRNAs targeting EBOV VP35, VP24, and L	100% survival of rhesus monkeys 30–60 min after EBOV exposure; 83%, 50%, and 67% survival at 1, 2, and 3 days after exposure, respectively	Phase 1 clinical trial aborted
"TKM-Marburg" (Tekmira Pharmaceuticals Corp)[14]	Lipid nanoparticle cocktail of siRNAs targeting MARV NP	100% survival of rhesus monkeys 30–45 min, 1 day, 2 days, and 3 days after MARV exposure	
AVI-7537 (Sarepta Therapeutics)[15]	Phosphorodiamidate morpholino oligomer targeting EBOV VP24	63% survival of rhesus monkeys 1 h after EBOV exposure	Phase 1 clinical trial

(Table 23-8 continued)