This week in therapeutics

Indication	Target/marker/ pathway	Summary	Licensing status	Publication and contact information
Infectious disease				
Ebola	Ebola glycoprotein GP1; Ebola glycoprotein GP2	<p>Nonhuman primate studies suggest a prime-boost vaccination regimen using chimpanzee-derived replication-defective adenovirus 3 (ChAd3) vectors and modified vaccinia Ankara (MVA) vectors that both encode Ebola glycoproteins could help protect against Ebola infection. In nonhuman primates, priming with the Ebola glycoprotein-expressing ChAd3 and boosting with the Ebola glycoprotein-expressing MVA 8 weeks later protected all macaques from a lethal challenge with the virus 10 months later. At three months post-treatment, nonhuman primates receiving the ChAd3 and MVA vaccination showed high levels of Ebola glycoprotein-specific antibodies and CD4⁺ T cells as well as CD8⁺ memory T cells that produce tumor necrosis factor (TNF), interferon-γ (IFNγ; IFN-γ) and IL-2. Next steps include testing the vaccine in larger numbers of nonhuman primates and conducting a safety and immunogenicity study in healthy volunteers.</p> <p>SciBX 7(37); doi:10.1038/scibx.2014.1100 Published online Sept. 25, 2014</p>	Patent and licensing status undisclosed	<p>Stanley, D.A. <i>et al. Nat. Med.</i>; published online Sept. 7, 2014; doi:10.1038/nm.3702</p> <p>Contact: Nancy J. Sullivan, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md. e-mail: njsull@mail.nih.gov</p>