The Ebola Research Database

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Country/ Regional funder	Funding Organisation/s	Funding scheme*	Start date and duration	Value	Title	Type of study	Type of intervention	Recipient Organisation	Lay abstract	Study sites	Timelines (e.g. time to next phase)	Link
Europe	European Commission	Horizon 2020		€ 2,575,810	REACTION	Pre-clinical / Clinical	Therapeutics	Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale (INSERM) (France)	Study the safety and efficacy of Favipiravir, an antiviral already licensed for influenza, first in an animal model of the disease and then on patients with Ebola virus disease.		6 months until initial results expected	http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-14-1194_en.htm
Europe	European Commission	Horizon 2020		€ 1,759,326	EVIDENT	Clinical Trial		Bernhard-Nocht-Institut fuer Tropenmedizin (Germany)	Research on interactions between the Ebola virus and the host. This will provide urgently needed answers regarding the pathophysiology and transmissibility of the disease, and will help better guide the planned clinical trials on vaccines and potential treatments, as well as the management of patients with Ebola virus disease.			http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-14-1194_en.htm
Europe	European Commission	Horizon 2020		€ 1,992,770	IF-EBOla	Basic science/ Pre-clinical	Therapeutics	Institut de Recherche pour le Developpement (France)	Study the safety and efficacy of using antibodies produced in horses against Ebola, as a passive immunity treatment for patients with Ebola virus disease.			http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-14-1194_en.htm
US	NIH/NIAID				Multivalent Ebola/Marburg vaccine	Pre-clinical/ Clinical Trial	Vaccine	J&J (Crucell), New Brunswick, NJ in collaboration with Bavarian Nordic - Kvistgaard, DK	NIAID is supporting Crucell's development of a multivalent Ebola/Marburg vaccine using recombinant adenovirus vector platforms and Bavarian Nordic's MVA (modified vaccinia Ankara) vectored Ebola vaccine which will be used in a prime-boost strategy	Phase I site TBD	A Phase I clinical trial is planned for late 2015.	
US	NIH/NIAID				Rabies/Ebola vaccine	Pre-clinical	Vaccine	NIAID's Laboratory of Infectious Diseases (Bethesda, MD) and Thomas Jefferson University, (Philadelphia, PA)	Thomas Jefferson University and intramural investigators are developing a vaccine candidate on the licensed rabies virus vaccine backbone.	TBD	NIAID, in collaboration with DoD, is supporting development and GMP manufacture of the vaccine. Results sometime in 2015.	http://www.niaid.nih.gov/topics/ebolaMarburg/Pages/rabiesVaccEbola.aspx.
US	NIH/NIAID				Therapeutics – selected preclinical in vitro studies (various candidates)	Pre-clinical	Therapeutics	Various academic and for profit entities	In vitro - More than 30 different therapeutic candidates with different formulations/regimens are being evaluated, including cysteine-protease inhibitors, polymerase inhibitors, kinase inhibitors, and monoclonal antibody cocktails		Candidates still in development or preclinical.	
US	NIH/NIAID				BCX4430 Therapeutic	Pre-clinical	Therapeutics	BioCryst Pharmaceutical	In vivo - A novel drug (nucleoside analogue) that interferes with the reproductive process of the virus	TBD	NHP studies ongoing - Results expected end of 2014.	
US	NIH/NIAID				CMX-001, Brincidofovir	Pre-clinical	Therapeutics	Chimerix, Inc.	In vivo - A broad-spectrum antiviral derivative of cidofovir. Limited in vitro data against Ebola.	TBD	Limited in vitro data against Ebola. Recently administered under emergency IND in the U.S. NIAID supporting in vivo testing against Ebola. In clinical development for other viral diseases. Phase I already completed.	
Germany	Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF)	EBOKON		(Combined budget of €2.3million)	Developing MVA vector vaccines to prevent Ebola virus infections	Pre-clinical	Vaccine	Institute for Infection Medicine a	The aim of this project is the preclinical development and characterisation new vaccines against Ebola virus infections, based on recombinant vaccinia viruses MVA. There are currently two promising candidate vaccines against the Ebola virus available, which are yet to be tested in humans. Clinical trial preparations are underway and an implementation is expected at the beginning of 2015. These vaccines are either effective against two subtypes of the Ebola virus (adenovirus-based vaccine), or monovalently effective against the Zaire Ebola virus only (VSV-based vaccine). However, there are currently three independent virus outbreaks in Africa, highlighting the need for multivalent Ebola vaccines. The project will contribute to developing broad and specific Ebola virus vaccines which can quickly be drawn upon for testing in clinical settings.		Clinical trials anticipated for early 2015.	http://www.dzif.de/en/news_press/news_press_releases/view/detail/artikel/ebokon_strengthening_ebola_research/
Germany	Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF)	EBOKON		(Combined budget of €2.3million)	Developing and validating pan-Ebola vaccination strategies	Pre-clinical	Therapeutics	Paul-Ehrlich Institut, Langen	The antibody cocktail (ZMAPP) seems to cause significant improvement in some people with Ebola infections. However, the cocktail is globally no longer available and the production of a few new doses takes months. There is currently a lack of concepts for rapidly developing and producing passive immune therapies. This project compares different vaccination strategies and validates the most promising ones with further experiments in Marburg.			http://www.dzif.de/en/news_press/news_press_releases/view/detail/artikel/ebokon_strengthening_ebola_research/

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Germany	Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF)	EBOKON		(Combined budget of €2.3million)	Analysing and inhibiting Ebola virus entry into host cells	Basic science/ Pre-clinical	Therapeutics	German Primate Centre, Göttin	There are currently no antiviral drugs available against Ebola viruses. One potential mechanism of anti-Ebola virus therapy could be to inhibit its entry into target cells. Ebola viruses contain glycoprotein GP, a substance which mediates their entry into host cells. In order to identify potentially highly effective antiviral drugs, this project will investigate the interaction between the virus and host cells and how it can be inhibited.			http://www.dzif.de/en/news_press/news_press_releases/view/detail/artikel/ebokon_strengthening_ebola_research/
Germany	Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF)	EBOKON		(Combined budget of €2.3million)	Using chimeric mouse models to investigate Ebola virus immunity and pathogenesis	Basic science		Bernhard Nocht Institute for Tro	Immune responses to Ebola viruses are not well understood because insufficient numbers of patient samples have been available up to now. For example, it is not known how the T cell response of patients who survive Ebola infections differs to immune responses in cases where infection was fatal. Mouse models in which the virus can replicate will be used to help investigate these questions. This project is in collaboration with the Heinrich Pette Institute in Hamburg.			http://www.dzif.de/en/news_press/news_press_releases/view/detail/artikel/ebokon_strengthening_ebola_research/
US	NIH/NIAID		01/12/2014, 12 month duration	$432,835	A novel inhibitor of interferon and oxidative stress signalling	Basic science		ICAHN School of Medicine at Mount Sinai	**ebola** viruses (EBOVs) are NIAID category A priority pathogens that cause severe viral hemorrhagic fever. A critical research task is to define how the molecular interactions between filoviruses and the human host trigger life-threatening infections. Defining such interactions will shed light on the triggers of viral hemorrhagic fever and will facilitate prophylactic and therapeutic interventions for this frequently lethal syndrome. We hypothesize that evasion of host innate defenses,			http://projectreporter.nih.gov/project_info_description.cfm?aid=8769134&icde=23418087
US	NIH/NIAID		1/05/2010, 5 year duration	$410,485	Interactions of Ebola virus glycoproteins with host cells	Basic science		University of Pennsylvania	ebola viruses are among the most lethal human pathogens with mortality rates approaching 90% for the Zaire subtype. They are also a potential bioterrorism agent. ebola virus infection causes a severe hemorrhagic disease in humans for which there are no therapeutic treatments nor protective vaccines currently available. For these reasons, ebola virus is classified as a "category A priority pathogen" by NIH. Expressed on the virus and infected cell surface, the ebolaglycoproteins			http://projectreporter.nih.gov/project_info_description.cfm?aid=8653523&icde=23418087
US	NIH/NIAID	B Cell Epitope Discovery	August 2009; 6 years		Protective and Pathogenic B Cell Epitopes in human lassa Fever	Pre-clinical		Tulane University	We reviewed available epidemiologic, clinical, and laboratory records of patients in whom EVD was diagnosed between May 25 and June 18, 2014. The incubation period and case fatality rate among patients with EVD in Sierra Leone are similar to those observed elsewhere in the 2014 outbreak and in previous outbreaks. Although bleeding was an infrequent finding, diarrhea and other gastrointestinal manifestations were common. (Funded by the National Institutes of Health and others.)			http://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMoa1411680

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Europe	European Commission	Horizon 2020		€ 2,892,171	Ebola_Tx	Clinical Trial	Therapeutics	Prins Leopold Instituut voor Tropische Geneeskunde (Belgium)	Study the safety, efficacy, and practical aspects of using whole blood or plasma from survivors, as a treatment for patients with Ebola virus disease.			http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-14-1194_en.htm
Europe	European Commission	Horizon 2020		£15,153,216	EbolaVac	Clinical Trial	Vaccine	GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals (Belgium)	Conduct clinical trials in Europe and Africa on the most advanced vaccine candidate ChAd3-EBOV. These trials will provide extended evidence on the safety and ability to elicit a protective immune response, as well as on the most appropriate vaccination schedule. These trials are the necessary step toward studies on the protective effect of the vaccine that will follow.			http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-14-1194_en.htm
UK	Wellcome Trust	Ebola Trials		£3,214,047	Emergency Evaluation of Treatments for Ebola Virus Disease	Clinical Trial	Therapeutics	University of Oxford	The funding will be used to establish a clinical trials platform involving the consortium and a number of sites in West Africa where treatments can be formally evaluated in patients with Ebola virus disease.	Guinea, Other sites to be decided		http://www.wellcome.ac.uk/News/Media-office/Press-releases/2014/WTP057419.htm
UK	Wellcome Trust Medical Research Council (UK) Department for International Development (UK)	Strategic Award		£2,820,000	Accelerated Clinical Evaluation of a Monovalent Vectored Ebola vaccine	Clinical Trial	Vaccine	Oxford University	The NIAID/GSK Ebola vaccine candidate is based on an attenuated strain of chimpanzee cold virus, called chimp adenovirus type 3 (ChAd3).	Oxford, Mali		http://www.wellcome.ac.uk/News/Media-office/Press-releases/2014/WTP057225.htm
UK	Wellcome Trust	Ebola Trials		£3,122,003	Coordinated Clinical Trials of VSV-Ebola Virus Vaccine	Clinical Trial	Vaccine	World Health Organisation	The grant from the Wellcome Trust will allow several global partners, overseen by the WHO, to gather essential safety data for rVSV-EBOV, which had been tested only in monkeys before this outbreak. Funds will also be used to rapidly assess the human response to the vaccine and determine the optimal dose for its use as a preventative intervention.	Germany, Gabon/Kenya, Switzerland		http://www.wellcome.ac.uk/News/Media-office/Press-releases/2014/WTP057790.htm
US	NIH/NIAID				CAd3 (Chimpanzee adenovirus Vector) Ebola vaccine	Clinical Trial	Vaccine	NIAID's Vaccine Research Center (VRC) in collaboration with Okairos (now GSK) has developed Ebola vaccine candidates targeting Zaire Ebola virus and Sudan Ebola virus.	The NIAID Vaccine Research Center (VRC) in collaboration with Okairos (now GSK) has developed Ebola vaccine candidates targeting Zaire Ebola virus and Sudan Ebola virus.	a) NIH Clinical Center - Bethesda, MD, b) several other US sites, c) Bamako, Mali, d) Switzerland	Phase I initiated September 2, 2014 at the NIH Clinical Center. Additional sites have been/will be added. Late 2014 for prelim results for NIH Clinical Center Trial. Potential Phase 2-3 studies in wide transmission setting pending results from Phase I.	http://www.niaid.nih.gov/news/newsreleases/2014/Pages/EbolaVaxCandidate.aspx.
US	NIH/NIAID				rVSV Ebola vaccine	Clinical Trial	Vaccine	NIAID, U.S. Department of Defense and NewLink Genetics Corp	NIAID, collaborating with U.S. Department of Defense in support of NewLink Genetics Corp to conduct Phase 1 safety studies of the investigational recombinant vesicular stomatitis virus Ebola vaccine (called VSV-EBOV) developed by and licensed from the Public Health Agency of Canada.	Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Silver Spring, MD; NIH Clinical Center - Bethesda, MD and additional international sites	Phase I studies began mid Oct. 2014 at the Clinical Trials Center of Walter Reed Army Institute of Research in Silver Spring, Maryland and at the NIH Clinical Center in Bethesda, Maryland. Prelim results early 2015. Potential Phase 2-3 studies in wide transmission setting pending results from Phase I.	
US	NIH/NIAID				ZMapp (MB-003) - Monoclonal Antibody Cocktail Therapeutic	Clinical Trial	Therapeutics	Mapp Biopharmaceutical	Combination of 3 artificially produced antibodies directed against the Ebola virus. Manufactured in tobacco plants.	TBD	Phase I trials expected early 2015 BARDA accelerating manufacturing IND-enabling studies ongoing. Results possible in mid 2015.	
Germany	Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF)	EBOKON		(Combined budget of €2.3million)	Systems vaccinology: Hereditary predictors of Ebola virus induced adaptive immunity	Clinical Trial	Vaccine	University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf	There is very little data available about immune responses to Ebola virus vaccines. A clinical phase I trial with an Ebola virus vaccine (VSV-EBOV) in Hamburg has already been planned, which will also allow for more insight into the immune responses. It is expected that investigations into the initial post-immunisation stage, in which the innate immune system triggers the acquired immune response, will deliver valuable information regarding vaccination success.		Phase I trial	http://www.dzif.de/en/news_press/news_press_releases/view/detail/artikel/ebokon_strengthening_ebola_research/
Germany	Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF)	EBOKON		(Combined budget of €2.3million)	Conducting a phase I Ebola vaccination trial	Clinical Trial	Vaccine	University Hospital of Tübinger	The VSV-based Ebola vaccine is a promising candidate vaccine, being clinically tested at four locations coordinated by the WHO. A trial led by Marylyn Addo is due to be conducted at the UKE in Hamburg. Besides this, the Albert-Schweitzer Hospital in Gabon will also be conducting a phase I trial sponsored by the University of Tübingen. The urgently needed staff for this will be financed by EBOKON.		Phase I trial	http://www.dzif.de/en/news_press/news_press_releases/view/detail/artikel/ebokon_strengthening_ebola_research/

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US	NIH/NIAID		01-Sep-2014	$790,533	Refinement of small animal model potency assays for filovirus challenge material	Potency Assay	Vaccine research	University of Texas Medical BR Galveston	This contract provides for the development and standardization of small animal models for infectious diseases, and may include efficacy testing of candidate products. Animal Model; animal model development; Biological Assay; Communicable Diseases; Contracts; Development; ebola virus; efficacy testing; Filovirus; Frankfurt-Marburg Syndrome Virus; Standardization; therapeutic vaccine; Vaccine Research			http://projectreporter.nih.gov/project_info_description.cfm?aid=8936150&icde=23418087
US	NIH/NIAID		26-May-2014	$338,483	Mouse Models for Therapeutics Testing Against Filoviruses	Model organism verification	Vaccine research	University of Texas Medical BR Galveston	This contract provides for the development and standardization of small animal models for infectious diseases, and may include efficacy testing of candidate products.		Project end date is 25 February 2015	http://projectreporter.nih.gov/project_info_details.cfm?aid=8936151&icde=23418087
US	NIH/NIAID		1-Jul-2014, 12 month duration	$799,333	Developing small molecule therapeutics for Ebola Hemorrhagic fever virus	Small molecule therapeutic	Therapeutics	Microbiotix, inc	Ebola virus (EBOV) causes periodic outbreaks of severe viral hemorrhagic fevers in Africa with high mortality rates in infected patients. EBOV is classified as a Category A bioweapons agent by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) because of its highly infectious nature. Currently, there is no FDA approved vaccine or antiviral drug that is effective against EBOV infections. Moreover, rapid progression of EBOV infection will offer little opportunity for developing acquired immunity in an infected population. Therefore, there is a critical need for development of effective antivirals to respond to EBOV outbreak or bioterrorist attack. EBOV infection is initiated by the fusion between		Project end date is 30 June 2015	http://projectreporter.nih.gov/project_info_details.cfm?aid=8681302&icde=23418087
Europe	European Commission	Innovative Medicines Initiative		€3.9m	VSV-EBOVAC			Sclavo Vaccines Association	VSV-EBOVAC will build on existing work to advance the development of the Ebola vaccine candidate VSVZEBOV ('vesicular stomatitis virus-vectored Zaire Ebola vaccine'). The World Health Organization (WHO) has identified VSV-ZEBOV as one of the three most promising Ebola vaccine candidates, and clinical trials are already underway in Europe and Africa. The VSV-EBOVAC project will use cuttingedge technologies to carry out in-depth analyses of samples taken from clinical trial participants before and after vaccination. This will allow them to gather vital information on both the strength of the immune responses triggered by the vaccine and vaccine safety.			http://ec.europa.eu/research/press/2015/pdf/imi_ebola_project_overview_january_2015.pdf
Europe	European Commission	Innovative Medicines Initiative		€58.3m (European funding) + €32.7m (EFPIA in-kind contribution)	EBOVAC1	Clinical Trial	Vaccine	London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine	Between them, the two EBOVAC projects will assess, through clinical trials in Europe and Africa, the safety and tolerability of the 'prime-boost' Ebola vaccine regimen (Ad26.ZEBOV and MVA-BN-Filo) in development at the Janssen Pharmaceutical Companies of Johnson & Johnson. In a prime-boost vaccine regimen, patients are first given a dose to prime the immune system, and then a boost dose which is intended to enhance the immune response over time. Phase I trials will be carried out by the EBOVAC1 project. These trials will gather preliminary information on the safety and tolerability of the vaccine regimen. The immune response generated by the regimen will also be evaluated longer term.		Phase I trial	http://ec.europa.eu/research/press/2015/pdf/imi_ebola_project_overview_january_2015.pdf
Europe	European Commission	Innovative Medicines Initiative		€22.8m (European funding) + €15.1m (EFPIA in-kind contribution)	EBOVAC2	Clinical Trial	Vaccine	INSERM Transfert	Between them, the two EBOVAC projects will assess, through clinical trials in Europe and Africa, the safety and tolerability of the 'prime-boost' Ebola vaccine regimen (Ad26.ZEBOV and MVA-BN-Filo) in development at the Janssen Pharmaceutical Companies of Johnson & Johnson. In a prime-boost vaccine regimen, patients are first given a dose to prime the immune system, and then a boost dose which is intended to enhance the immune response over time. The Phase II and III trials, subject to review of the preliminary Phase I data, will be carried out in parallel by the EBOVAC2 and EBOVAC1 projects respectively to speed up the clinical development of the vaccine regimen. In these trials, larger groups of people will receive the vaccine regimen, allowing the projects to gather further information on the regimen's safety and immunogenicity, including in specific groups such as children and the elderly, and to assess its efficacy against Ebola virus.		Phase II & III trial	http://ec.europa.eu/research/press/2015/pdf/imi_ebola_project_overview_january_2015.pdf

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Europe	European Commission	Innovative Medicines Initiative		€1.0m (European funding) + €47.6m (EFPIA in-kind contribution)	EBOMAN	Vaccine manufacture	Vaccine	Vibalogics	The focus of the EBOMAN project is on accelerating the development and manufacturing of a 'prime-boost' Ebola vaccine regimen (Ad26.ZEBOV and MVA-BN-Filo) in development at the Janssen Pharmaceutical Companies of Johnson & Johnson. Ebola vaccines can only be manufactured in facilities with an appropriate biosafety rating. Relatively few manufacturers have the biosafety rating required for the manufacture of Ebola vaccines, and this is slowing down the production of vaccine candidates. This project will establish a platform capable of rapidly producing sufficient quantities of the vaccine, while adhering to stringent quality and safety requirements. In the short term, this will ensure the delivery of sufficient quantities of the Ad26.ZEBOV and MVA-BN-Filo vaccine regimen to support the EBOVAC projects to perform the clinical trials. In parallel, this project will create additional vaccine production capacity to allow for the rapid preparation of large quantities of vaccines.			http://ec.europa.eu/research/press/2015/pdf/imi_ebola_project_overview_january_2015.pdf

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UK	Wellcome Trust/ DFID	R2HC	12 Months	£200,000	Ebola Response Anthropology Platform	Response platform	London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine/ University of Sussex	The Anthropology Platform will enable a co-ordinated, adaptive and iterative response to the Ebola outbreak. By drawing upon existing anthropological expertise, and undertaking targeted fieldwork, current efforts to contain the epidemic will be enhanced by providing clear, practical, real-time advice about how to engage with crucial socio-cultural and political dimensions of the outbreak and build locally-appropriate interventions.				
UK	Wellcome Trust/ DFID	R2HC	12 Months	£181,127	Participatory behavioural change to reinforce infection prevention and control for Ebola virus disease in Sierra Leone	Behavioural change/prevention	International Rescue Committee	This project aims to identify effective behavioural change and logistical models to enable health workers to practice standard precautions in health facilities in responding to the Ebola virus. The research, conducted in Sierra Leone, will produce relevant outcomes for this and future outbreaks.	Sierra Leone		University of Sierra Leone	
Europe	European Commission	Innovative Medicines Initiative		€20.3m (European funding) + €5.4m (EFPIA in-kind contribution)	EBODAC	Deployment and compliance of vaccination regimens	London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine	The stigma surrounding Ebola, coupled with a suspicion of vaccines in general, could deter many people from getting vaccinated. The EBODAC project will develop a communication strategy and tools to promote the acceptance and uptake of new Ebola vaccines. One of the project's most important products will be a platform, based on mobile technology, dedicated to Ebola vaccines. As well as providing localcommunities with information on Ebola and vaccines, the platform will send reminders to people receiving the 'prime boost' vaccine to return to get their second 'booster' dose and facilitate the tracking of vaccination coverage. EBODAC will also set up local training programmes to make sure the communication strategy, and its tools, will be ready for deployment in the local setting.			Janssen Parmaceutica N.V., Grameen Foundation World Vision of Ireland	http://ec.europa.eu/research/press/2015/pdf/imi_ebola_project_overview_january_2015.pdf

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UK	Wellcome Trust/ DFID	R2HC	12 Months	£620,000	Ebolacheck	University of Westminster	Can a device suitable for Africa detect Ebola in saliva in <40min? We will validate known reagents on our cheap, robust, portable, battery-powered device for detecting RNA in biofluids. Public Health England & our Ghana team will confirm function to make the technology available for field use.	Ghana		Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, Ghana	
UK	Wellcome Trust/ DFID	R2HC	12 Months	£500,000	Point-of-care diagnostic testing for Ebola virus disease in Ebola treatment centers	WHO collaborating centre for abovirus and viral hemorrhagic fever at the Institute Pasteur de Dakar (IPD)	Real-time (RT-PCR) currently used as the standard method for Ebola virus(EBOV) molecular diagnosis has some limitations in terms of cost, equipment, and turn around time. The research question is to investigate the use of isothermal recombinase polymerase amplification (RPA) - a rapid (15 minutes), easy-to-use molecular detection method using a portable device- for EBOV point-of-care (POC) detection in Ebola treatment centers (ETC). Such a strategy will speed up the early identification of confirmed Ebola cases and care to reduce transmission and mortality due to EVD in Guinea.	Senegal Ebola treatment centre in Conakry, Guinea		Ministry of Health through its representation by the Public Health Institute in Guinea Donka hospital in collaboration with the ETC managed by Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), the Institut National de santé publique and the Projet de Fièvres hémorragiques de Guinée.	
US	NIH/NIAID				Nucleic acid amplification multiplex	Lucigen	Nucleic acid amplification multiplex - Early development Nucleic acid amplification multiplex diagnostic for VHFs, EBOV, MARV, LASV		Early development		
US	NIH/NIAID				Rapid recombinant antigen immunoassay	Corgenix & VHF Consortium	Early development - Rapid recombinant antigen immunoassay diagnostic for EBOV		Early development		
US	NIH/NIAID				Immunoassay multiplex diagnostic	Luminex	Immunoassay multiplex diagnostic for multiple EBOV species		Early development		
US	NIH/NIAID				Nanophotonics/ microfluidics diagnostics	Boston Univ	Nanophotonics/ microfluidics multiplex diagnostics for VHFs EBOV, MARV, LASV		Early development		
US	NIH/NIAID				Microfluidics multiplex diagnostic	Geneva Foundation (USAMRIID supported)	Microfluidics multiplex diagnostic for VHFs EBOV & MARV, enceph.viruses		Early development		
US	NIH/NIAID				Single-domain recombinant Abs diagnostic	TX Biomedical Research Institute	Single-domain recombinant Abs diagnostic for filoviruses (EBOV, MARV),and botulinum toxin		Early development		
US	NIH/NIAID				POC matrix lateral flow multiplex diagnostic	MIT	POC matrix lateral flow multiplex diagnostic device for EBOV/Dengue virus or antiviral Ab		Early development		
US	NIH/NIAID				POC combined microfluidics and optical diagnostic	UC-Santa Cruz	POC combined microfluidics and optical diagnostic for EBOV, MARV, LASV, JUNIN [Hybrid integrated molecular analysis (HIMAS)]		Early development		
US	NIH/NIAID		19 November 2014, 36 months	$223,021	Supplement request for ebola diagnostic assay development	RBHS- New Jersey Medical Sc	Diagnostics comprise a critical component of defense against select agent infections. The virulence of most bacterial select agents requires rapid detection and early treatment to prevent serious morbidity and mortality. Most bacterial bioterrorism agents cause blood stream infections (BSI) as part of their disease syndrome. Blood-based detection offers the promise of early BSI diagnosis. However, rapid BSI detection is				http://projectreporter.nih.gov/project_info_description.cfm?aid=8960556&icde=23418087
Europe	European Commission	Innovative Medicines Initiative		€1.0m	Mofina	altona Diagnostics GmbH, Alere Technologies GmbH, Bernhard Nocht Institute for Tropical Medicine, Istituto Nazionale Malattie Infettive Lazzaro Spallanzani, IRCCS Foundation for Innovative New Diagnostics	The Mofina project will develop a new diagnostic test that will deliver results in under 45 minutes on whether the patient has Ebola or a related disease such as Marburg virus. Crucially, the device is designed to work well in sites where high-end laboratory infrastructures are simply not available, while also protecting users from infection. The project will draw on two existing technologies: a conventional Ebola virus test, and a point-of-care molecular diagnostics platform. After testing a prototype of the system, the project partners will validate it in the field.				http://ec.europa.eu/research/press/2015/pdf/imi_ebola_project_overview_january_2015.pdf

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Europe	European Commission	Innovative Medicines Initiative		€2.3m	FILODIAG	GNA Biosolutions GmbH	The FILODIAG project aims to deliver an ultra-fast, accurate diagnostic instrument that will test for Ebola in under 15 minutes. Such a system could be used in both healthcare settings and at critical infrastructures like airports. Current tests for Ebola virus take a long time because samples must be heated and then cooled in each of the many processing cycles. This project will replace the heating/cooling steps with a technology based on laser-heated nanoparticles. Early tests of this technology have worked well. The project will add a step to concentrate the virus and refine and test the system before evaluating it in the field.				http://ec.europa.eu/research/press/2015/pdf/imi_ebola_project_overview_january_2015.pdf
Europe	European Commission	Innovative Medicines Initiative		€4.3m	EbolaMoDRAD	Folkhälsomyndigheten (The Public Health Agency of Sweden)	The EbolaMoDRAD project aims to develop and validate in the field a rapid diagnostic tool that will be both simple and safe to use in low resource settings by people who may not have specialist training. At the same time, the project will implement a large-scale capacity building programme in West Africa with a strong focus on diagnostics, biosafety, and outbreak management. Finally, it will ensure its results are communicated widely, especially to public health bodies, charities, outbreak management teams, and local hospitals.			Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale Institut Pasteur De Dakar Stockholms Universitet Coris BioConcept Kobenhavns Universitet Public Health England Institut Pasteur Istituto Nazionale Malattie Infettive Lazzaro Spallanzani, IRCCS Statens Serum Institut Université d'AixMarseille University of Stirling Clonit srl Helsingin yliopisto (University of Helsinki) Emergency ONG ONLUS AJ Innuscreen GmbH Inserm Transfert	http://ec.europa.eu/research/press/2015/pdf/imi_ebola_project_overview_january_2015.pdf

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Country/ Regional funder	Funding Organisation/s	Funding scheme*	Start date and duration	Value	Title of research	Recipient Organisation	Lay abstract	Study sites	Timelines (e.g. time to next phase)	Implementing partners (if known)	Link
UK	Wellcome Trust/ DFID	R2HC	12 Months	£258,922	Modelling Ebola in West Africa	London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine	This project intends to build on our current work to develop a suite of mathematical models, fit these to emerging data using Bayesian methods to help characterize the transmission dynamics of EVD, project the future course of the epidemic, and estimate the impact of alternative control policies. The models will be adapted to emerging data and to address new public health questions as they arise.				
UK	Wellcome Trust/ DFID	R2HC	12 Months	£95,179	Predicting the geographic spread of Ebola virus disease in West Africa	University of Oxford	The geographic spread of Ebola virus disease (EVD) during the ongoing outbreak in West Africa has been driven by human movement within and between countries. Using data on human mobility in these countries to make quantitative predictions of disease spread will enable more rational deployment of resources as efforts are scaled to contain the epidemic.				
Germany	Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF)	EBOKON	2014 Nov; 14 Months	€ 106,104	Project 9a: Investigating a possible secondary reservoir in animals in West Africa	Robert Koch Institute Berlin	Due to the wide spread of the Ebola, animals may potentially become a secondary reservoir for the virus. In this project, animals in the outbreak areas will be tested for Ebola viruses as well as for Ebola antibodies, in order to identify possible secondary reservoirs and the consequent risks. The results could be used to implement appropriate measures against this.	N/A	N/A		http://www.rki.de/ebola
Germany	Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF)	EBOKON	2014 Nov; 14 Months	€ 102,064	Project 9b: Developing adaptive, interactive software to assess absolute risk of Ebola imports in global air traffic network hubs	Robert Koch Institute Berlin	Individual cases of Ebola infections may be transported into further countries through international air traffic. Besides being dependent on air traffic movements, the risk of transporting the virus also depends on many other factors (e.g. the number of cases in West Africa) which have so far not been sufficiently taken into consideration in the respective mathematical models. In this project, an existing model for risk assessment will be developed further.	N/A	N/A		http://www.rki.de/ebola
Germany	Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF)	EBOKON	2014 Nov; 14 Months	€ 106,104	Project 9c: Developing, implementing and evaluating a follow-up tool for staff in Ebola treatment centres and returning travellers from Ebola epidemic regions	Robert Koch Institute Berlin	Health monitoring for helpers and other persons who return from missions in regions with Ebola is to be made simpler by means of mobile data entry, an optional follow-up network is to be developed.	N/A	N/A		http://www.rki.de/ebola
Germany	Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF)	EBOKON	2014 Nov; 8 Months	€ 672.000	Project 10: Ebola surveillance with mobile real-time data transmission in Nigeria	Helmholtz Center for Infection Research, Braunschweig	A new system using centrally connected mobile telephones as a steering instrument is being developed in Germany, together with Nigerian partners and will be piloted in Nigeria shortly.	N/A	N/A	Robert Koch Institute Berlin; Nigeria Field Epidemiology & Laboratory Training Programm; Bernhard Nocht Institut; SAP	http://www.dzif.de/en/news_press/news_press_releases/view/detail/artikel/ebokon_strengthening_ebola_research/
Germany	Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF)	EBOKON			Developing fluorescing recombinant Ebola viruses (Guinea strain) to enable rapid testing of emerging mutations in the virus genome and their pathogenic implications; Testing vaccine effectiveness and antibody therapies under BSL-4 conditions	University of Marburg	In the Ebola virus outbreak in West Africa, several mutations in the Ebola virus genome which occurred during human-to-human transmission have been discovered. The significance of these mutations for the biology of the virus and its pathogenic effects is currently totally unclear. This project aims to characterise emerging mutations. For this, recombinant Ebola viruses are constructed to additionally carry information for a fluorescent marker in their genetic information. These viruses can then be tracked in living infected animals, through which the effects of a mutation on the course of disease can be investigated.	N/A	N/A		http://www.dzif.de/en/news_press/news_press_releases/view/detail/artikel/ebokon_strengthening_ebola_research/

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Germany	Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF)	EBOKON			Investigating the filovirus transmission chain in an industrialised West African country.	University Hospital of Bonn	Fruit bats are known to be the natural reservoir of Ebola virus. However, the exact route of transmission to humans is unknown, as is the question of whether other infected animals play a role in the spread of the epidemic. Being able to prevent epidemics like this in future will depend on having answers to these questions. In this project, researchers will investigate the entire possible transmission chain of Ebola viruses and other so-called filoviruses with existing patient samples in Ghana - a relatively well-industrialised West African country - without having to do elaborate field work.	N/A	N/A		http://www.dzif.de/en/news_press/news_press_releases/view/detail/artikel/ebokon_strengthening_ebola_research/
Germany	GIZ	Unsolicited	01/12/2014 to 31/07/2015 (8 months)	€ 409,198	Reducing Ebola virus transmission: Improving contact identification and tracing in Sierra Leone	Innovations for Poverty Action	The overall aim of the study is to evaluate the feasibility and effectiveness of an electronic data capture and management system to improve identification and follow-up of contacts of Ebola virus disease (EVD) cases in Sierra Leone. The study will include two sub-studies: (1) A clinic-based study to evaluate the effectiveness of expanded interview methods to improve identification of high-risk contacts of Ebola cases - Primary outcome: number of contacts who become confirmed EVD cases, identified by the standard versus (standard + expanded) interviews - Secondary outcome: proportion of contacts who become cases (2) A 3-arm cluster-randomised trial to evaluate the effectiveness of a smartphone-based electronic data capture and management system relative to the current paper-based system for contact tracing and follow-up	Port Loko District, SL	Start data collection by early Jan 2015. Complete data collection by April 2015.	Innovations for Poverty Action; International Medical Corps	

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US	NIH/NIAID				Sequencing viral isolates from Sierra Leone outbreak	Broad Institute					https://www.broadinstitute.org/

Sequencing