

Table 1: Results obtained in infected mice treated with the selected compound.

Authors	Treatment	Lung virus titre	Hispathology and immunological findings
Bernard et al. 2006a	Nelfinavir	Weakly effective	-
	β -D-N ⁴ -hydroxycytidine	In effective	-
	Calpain inhibitor VI	Weakly effective	-
	Pentoxifylline	Weakly effective	-
	Chloroquine	Weakly effective	-
	Amodiaquine	Weakly effective	-
	3-Deazaneplanocin	In effective	-
Bernard et al. 2006b	Mycophenolic acid		Suppressed production of pro-inflammatory cytokines, nitric oxide, and LDH in macrophages
	Ribavirin		Inhibit macrophage production of pro-inflammatory cytokines and Th2 cytokines while preserving Th1 cytokine.
	EICAR Mizoribine		
Barnard et al. 2008	Promazine	Ineffective	Reduction in RANTES expression promoting neutrophil migration to the SARS-COV infection site. Promazine and its prodrugs should not be considered potential therapies for SARS infections.
Craig et.al 2009	Ribavirin	Moderately effective	Allowed continual stimulation of the inflammatory response, which may contribute to pathogenesis. Decreased IL-6 expression
	Dipeptidyl glutaminy fluoromethylketone (EP128533)	Ineffective	Neither effective in preventing death nor reduced the disease signs measured. No evidence of toxicity and lack of activity may be likely due to bioavailability. Maybe a foundation for the development of an effective antiviral prodrug that is soluble and bioavailable
Sheahan et al. 2017	Remdesivir (GS-5734)	Effective	Therapeutic administration of GS-5734 reduced disease and suppressed replication of SARS-COV during an ongoing infection. Improve pulmonary function, reduce viral loads
Sheahan et al. 2020	β -D-N ⁴ -hydroxycytidine-5'-isopropyl ester (EIDD-2801)	Effective	Significantly reduced lung viral loads and improved pulmonary function and weight loss.