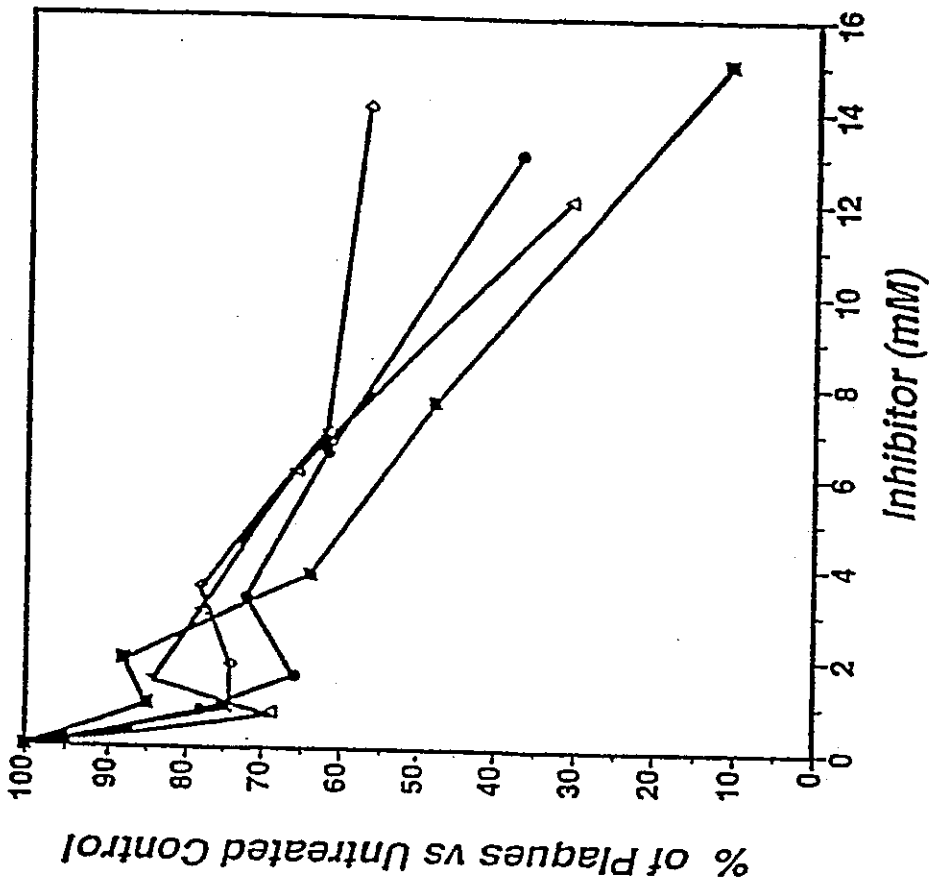

% of Plaques vs Untreated Control
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
0
2
4
6
8
10
12
14
16
Inhibitor (mM)

FIG. 1

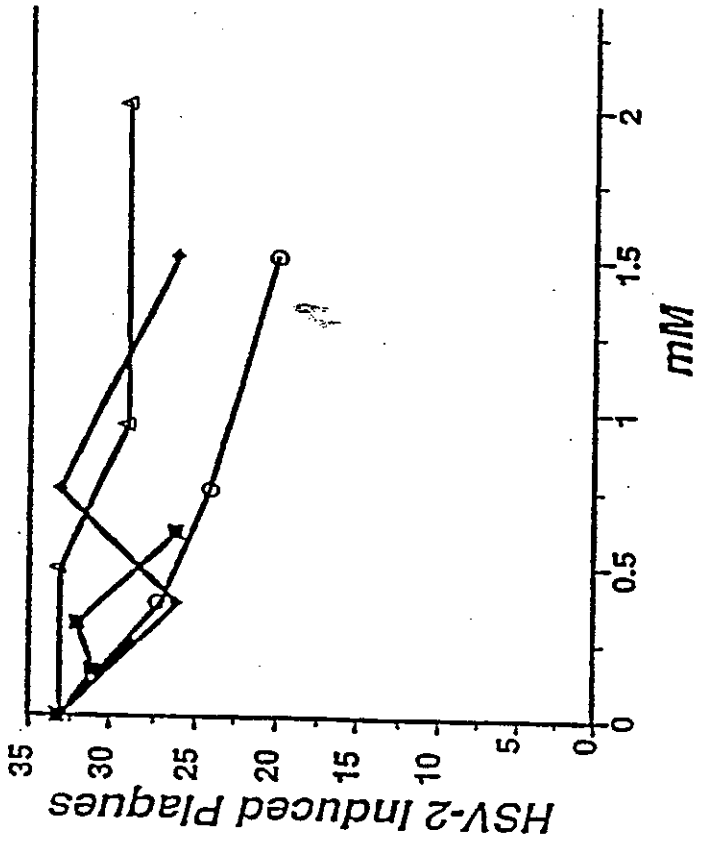

HSV-2 Induced Plaques
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
0
0.5
1
1.5
2
mM

FIG. 2B

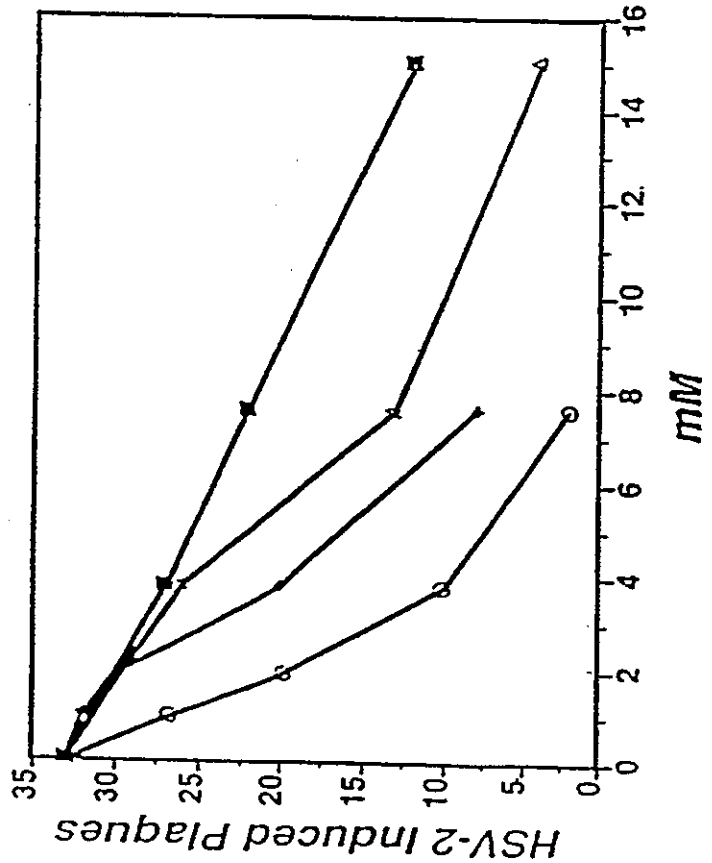

HSV-2 Induced Plaques
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
0
2
4
6
8
10
12
14
16
mM

FIG. 2A

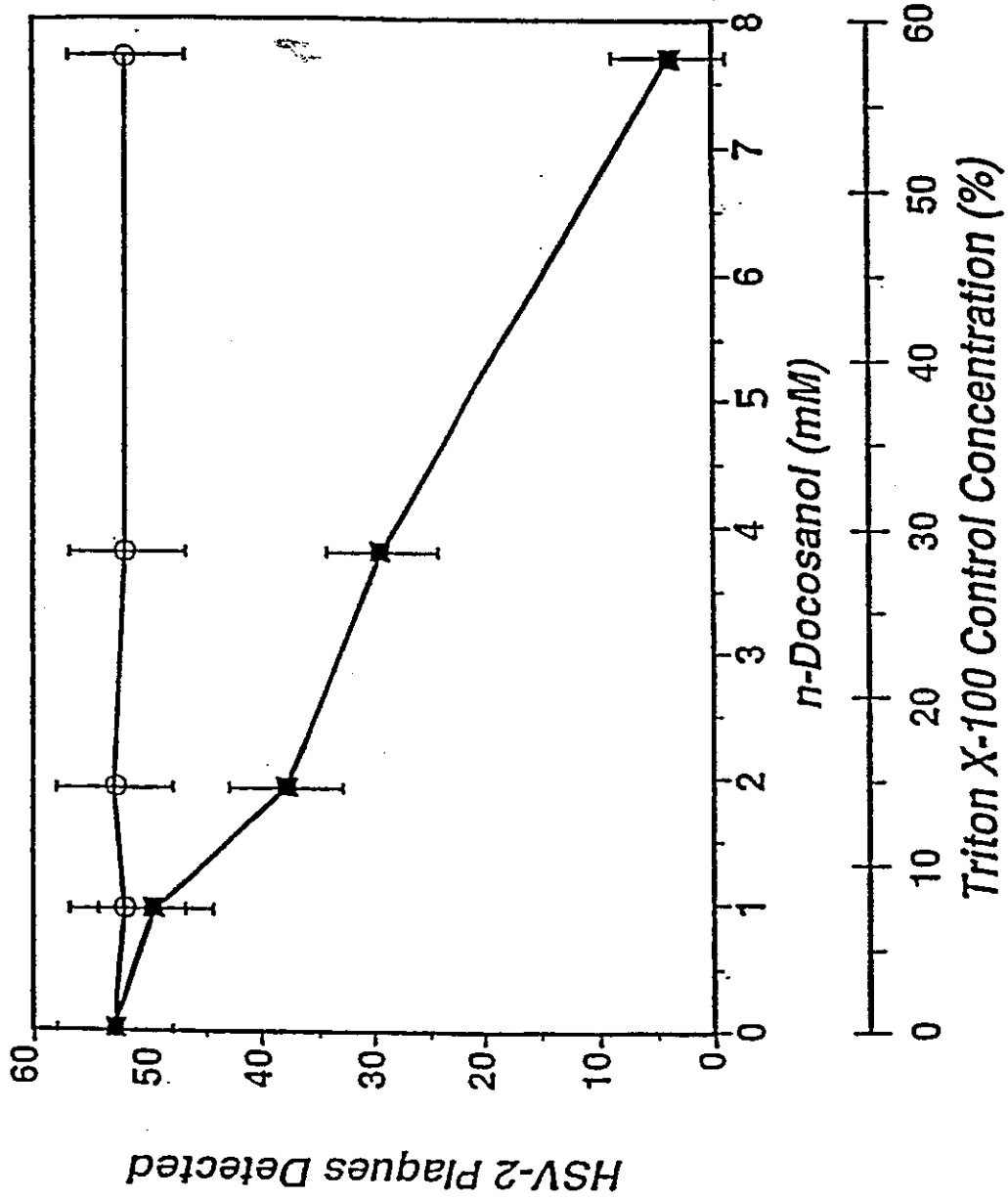

HSV-2 Plaques Detected
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
n-Docosanol (mM)
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
Triton X-100 Control Concentration (%)
0
10
20
30
40
50
60

FIG. 3

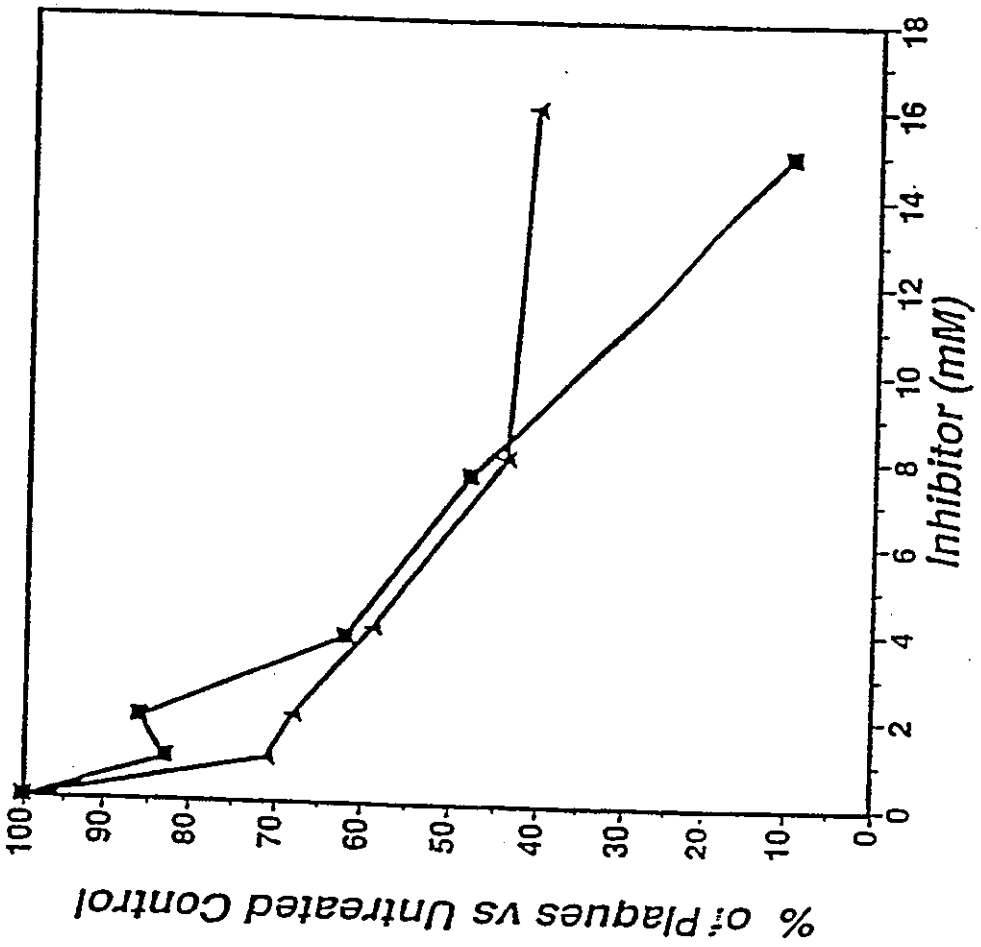
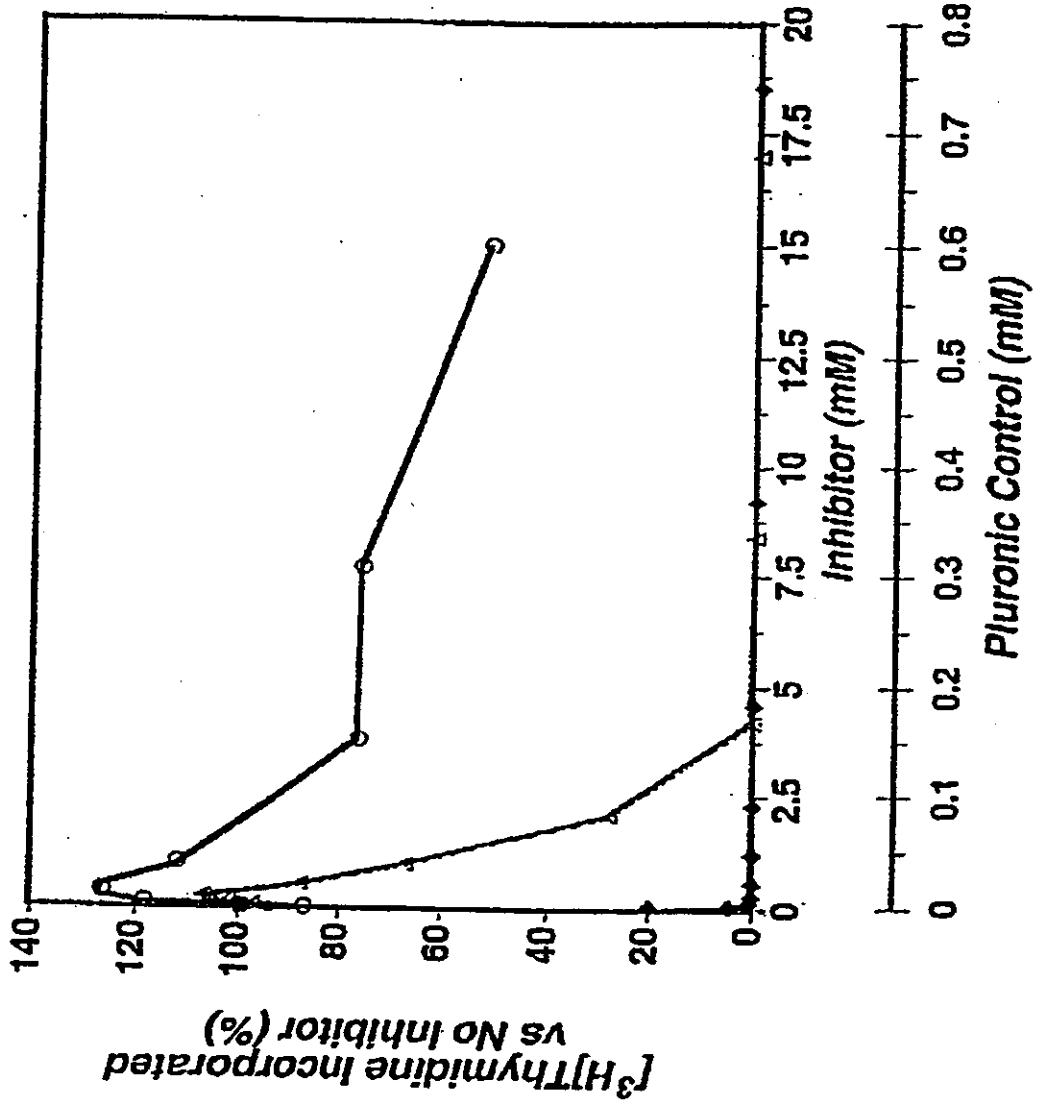

% of Plaques vs Untreated Control
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
0
2
4
6
8
10
12
14
16
18
Inhibitor (mM)

FIG. 4

FIGURE 5


[3H]Thymidine Incorporated
vs No Inhibitor (%)
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
0
2.5
5
7.5
10
12.5
15
17.5
20
Inhibitor (mM)
0
0.1
0.2
0.3
0.4
0.5
0.6
0.7
0.8
Pluronic Control (mM)

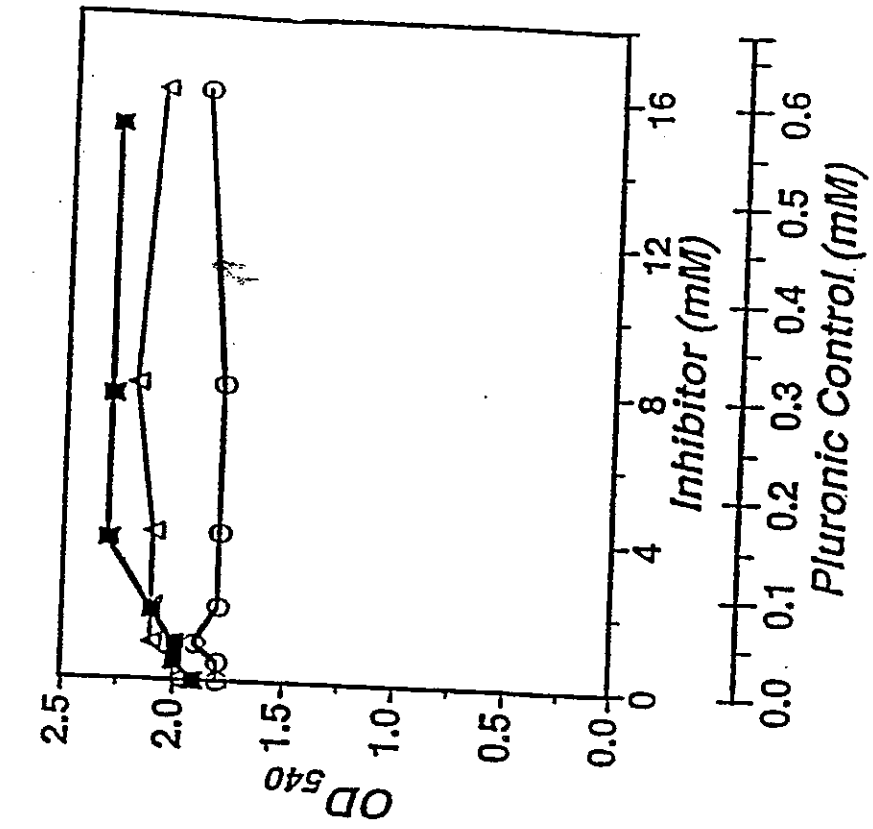

OD540
2.5
2.0
1.5
1.0
0.5
0.0
0
4
8
12
16
Inhibitor (mM)
0.0
0.1
0.2
0.3
0.4
0.5
0.6
Pluronic Control (mM)

FIG. 6B

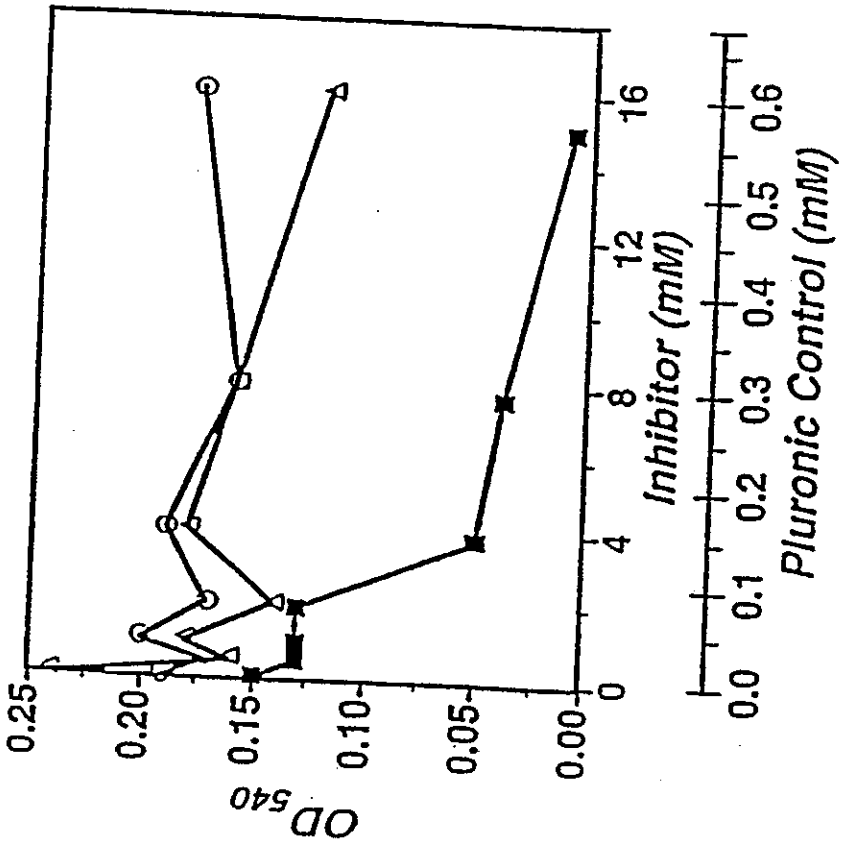

OD540
0.25
0.20
0.15
0.10
0.05
0.00
0
4
8
12
16
Inhibitor (mM)
0.0
0.1
0.2
0.3
0.4
0.5
0.6
Pluronic Control (mM)

FIG. 6A

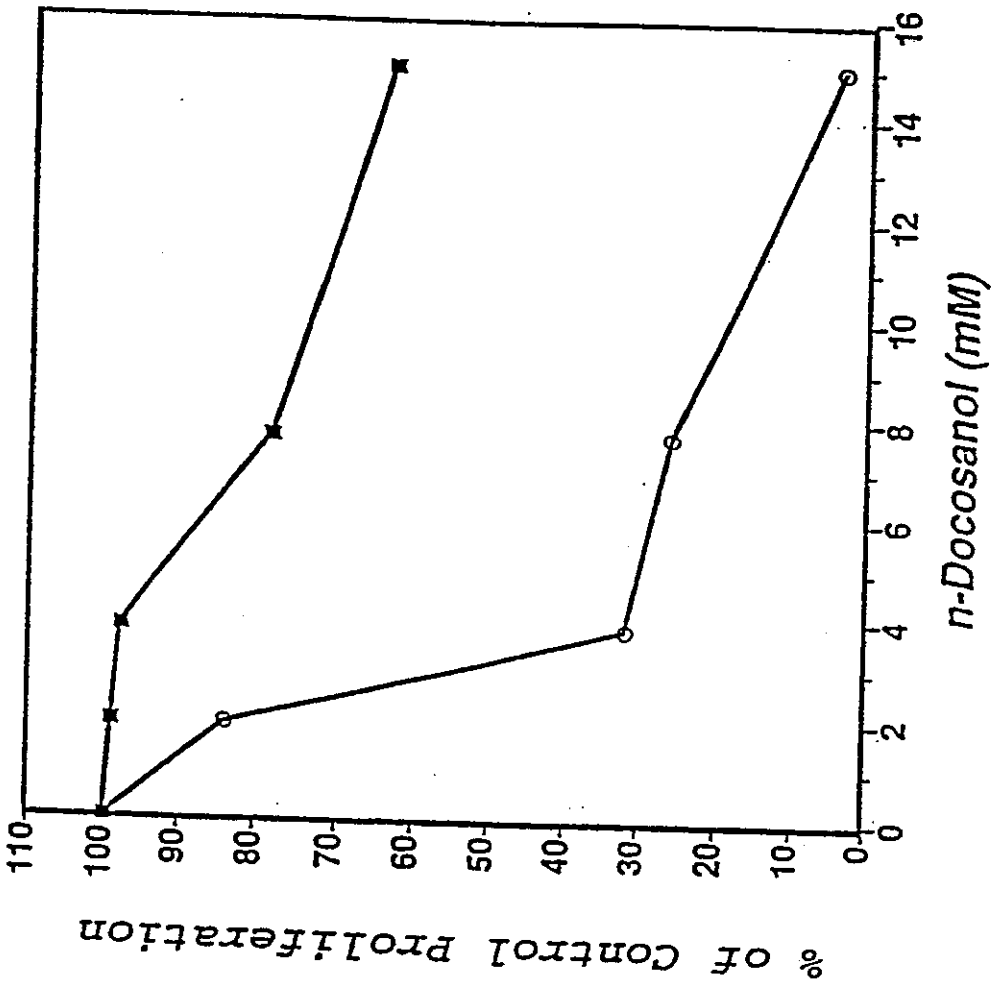

% of Control Proliferation
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
0
2
4
6
8
10
12
14
16
n-Docosanol (mM)

FIG. 7

Figure 8

A Combination Cream Formulation of *n*-Docosanol Plus Acyclovir (ACV) Inhibited HSV-2 Cutaneous Disease in Hairless Guinea Pigs Better Than Creams Containing Either Drug Alone

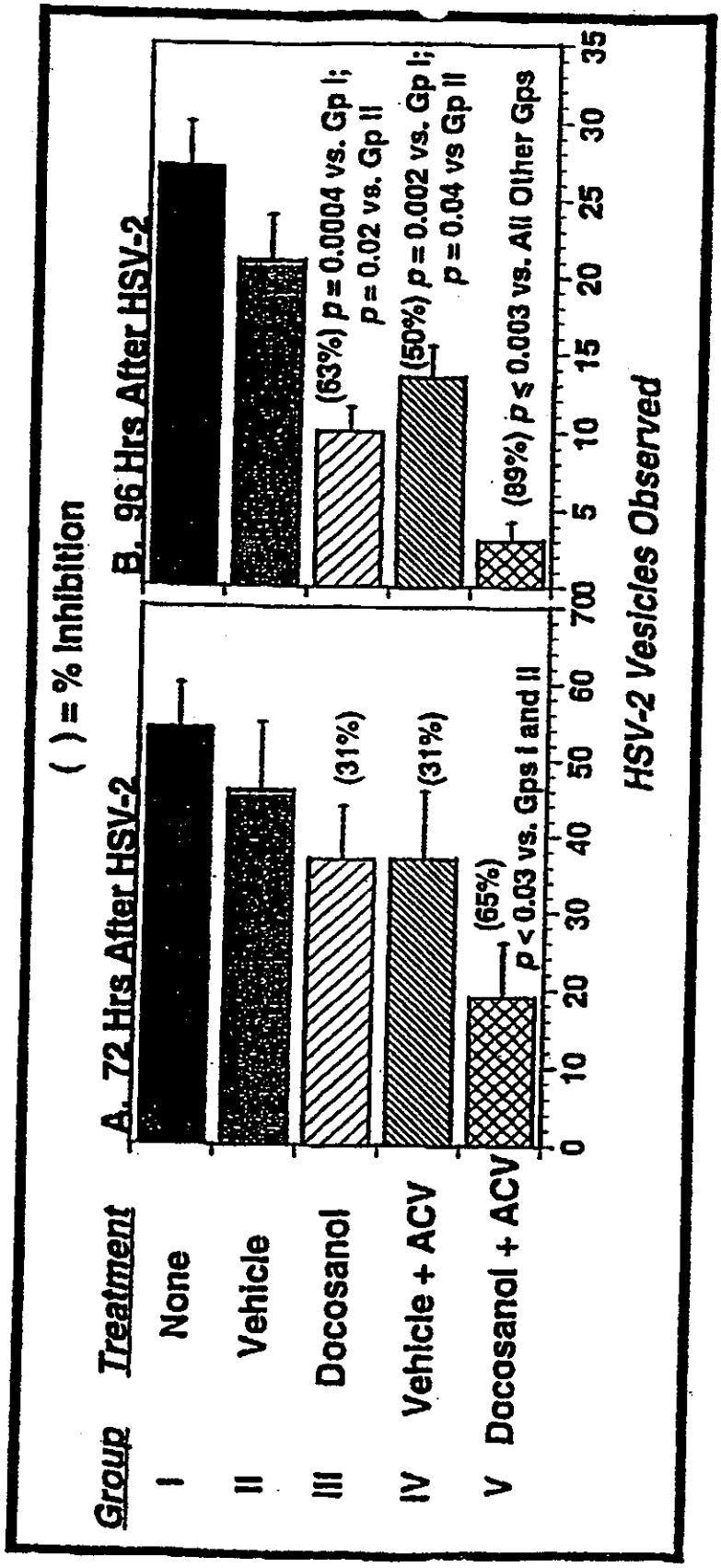


Figure 9

n-Docosanol and ACV Can Exhibit Synergistic Anti-HSV Activity in Vero Cell Cultures

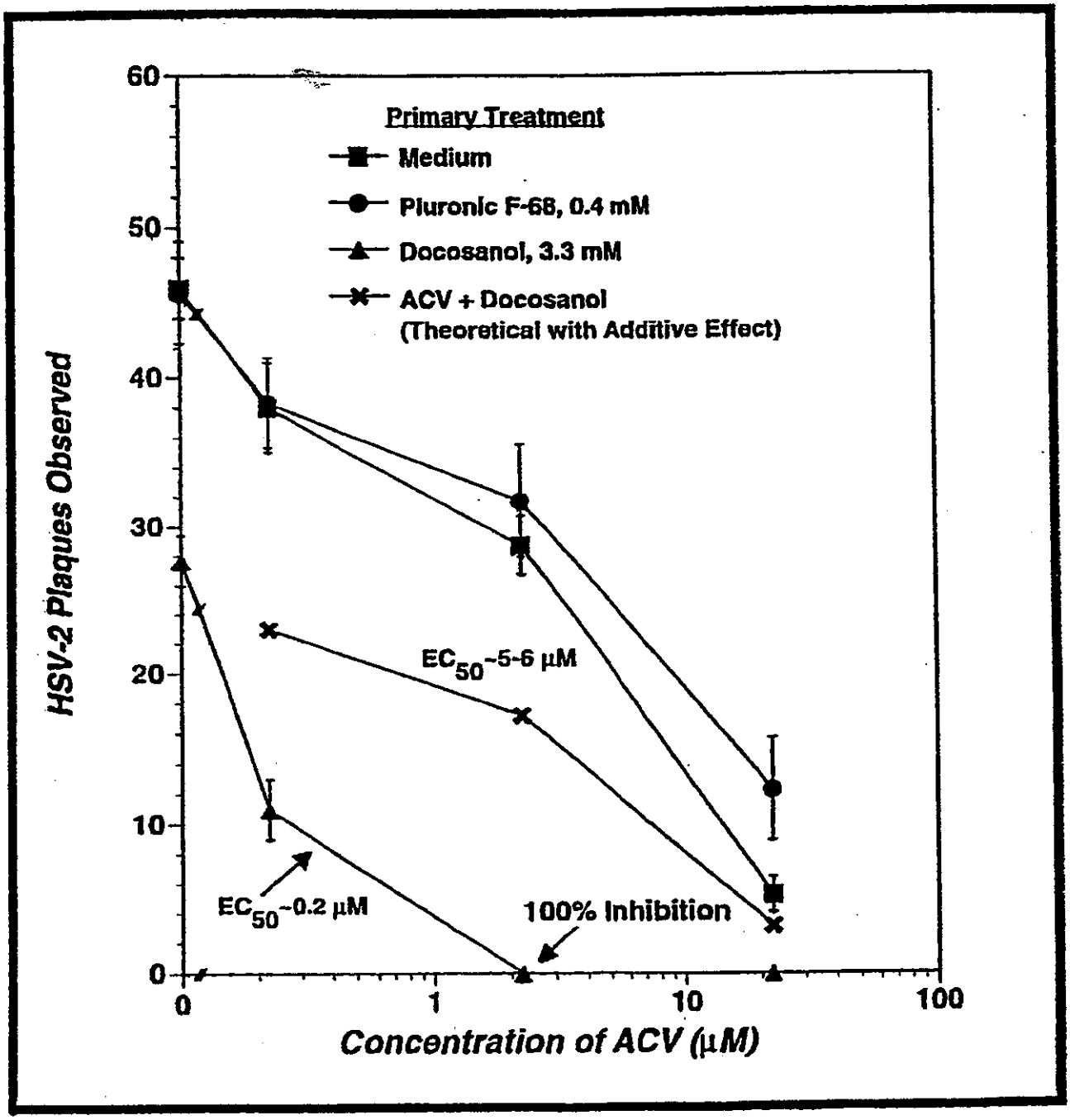


Figure 10

n-Docosanol and ACV Exhibit Synergistic Inhibitory Activity on HSV-1 Production in Vero Cell Cultures

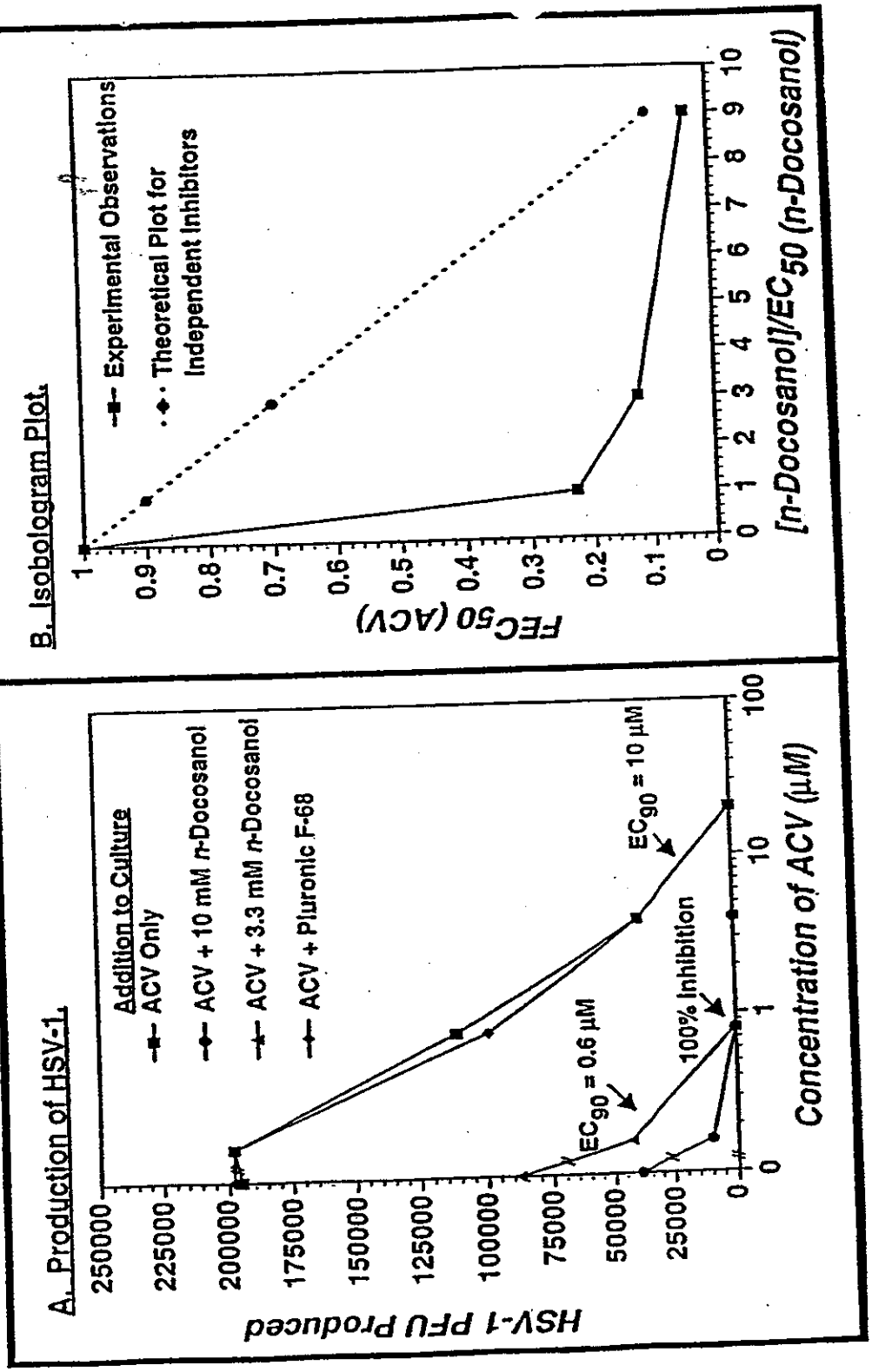


Figure 11

Nucleoside Analogs Other Than ACV Can Also Synergize with *n*-Docosanol to Inhibit HSV-1 Replication *In Vitro*

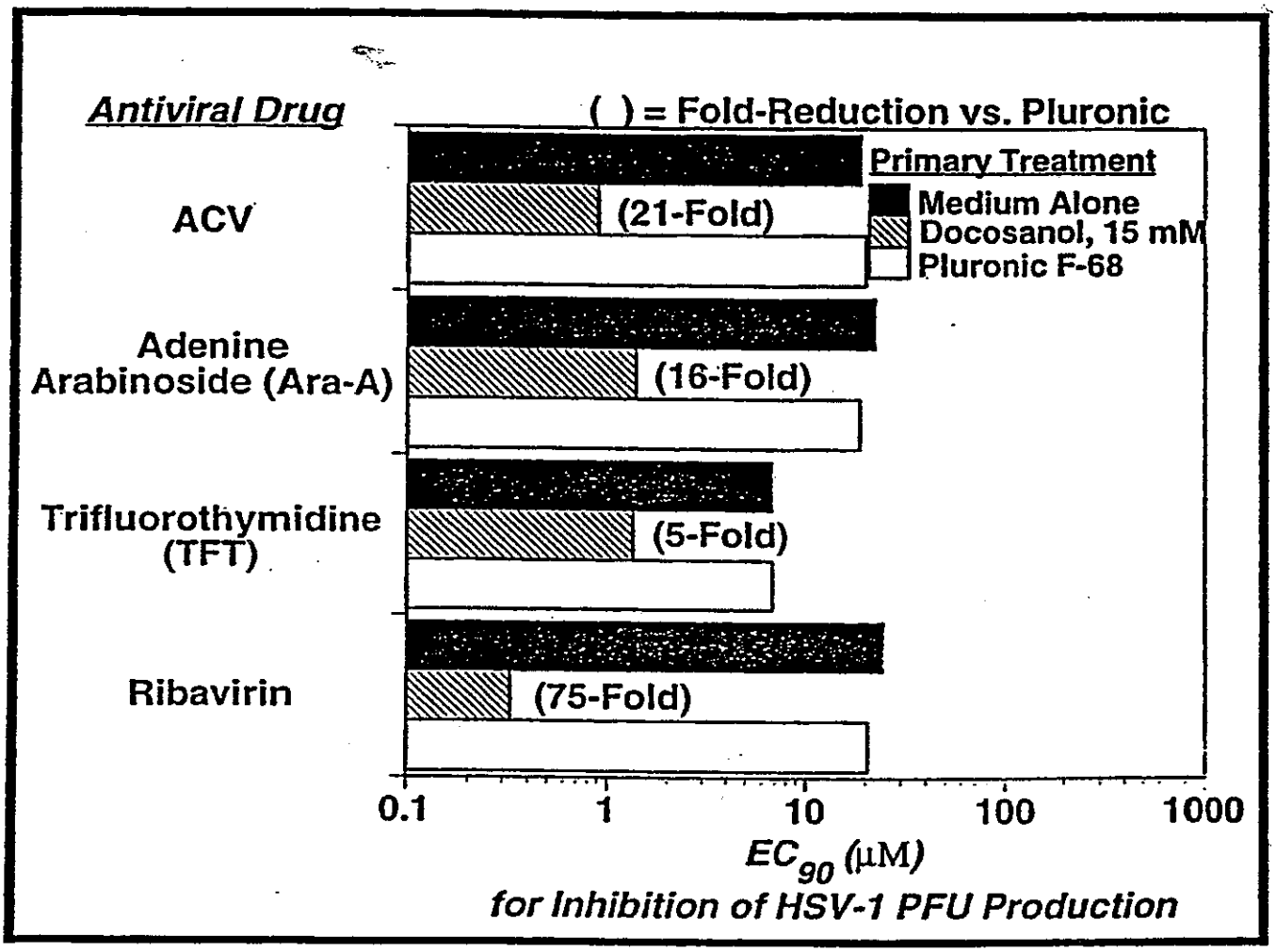


Figure 12

n-Docosanol and Phosphonoformate (PFA) Exhibit Additive Antiviral Activity Against HSV-1 and No Interaction Against Vaccinia Virus

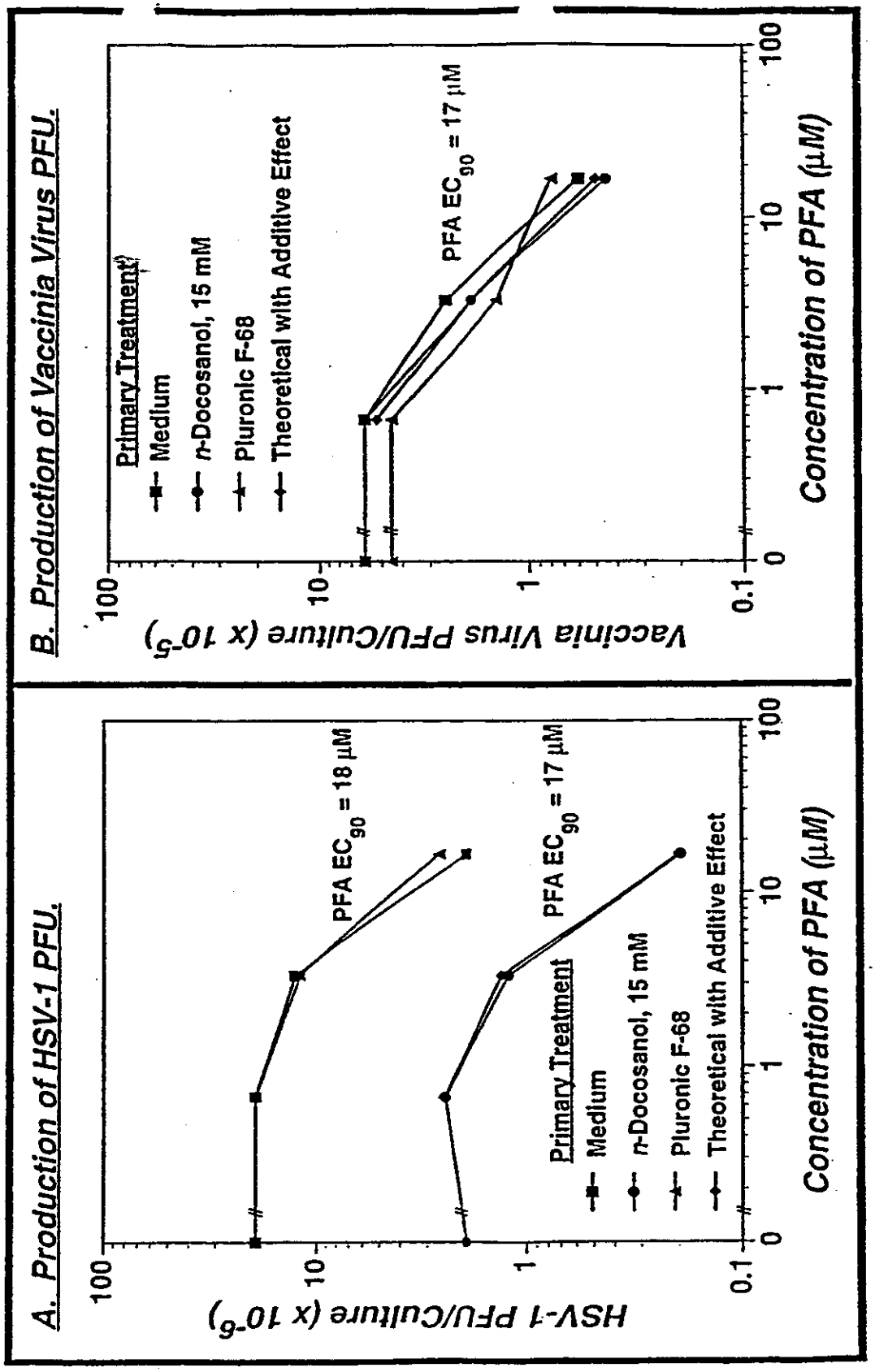


Figure 13

n-Docosanol Enhances the Antiviral Activities of Nucleoside Analogs on Vaccinia Virus Replication

