**Supplementary Table 1.** The efficacy of the ‘test’ antivenoms (described by the amount (mg) and volume (l) of antivenom administered at volumes equivalent half (0.5 x), equal (1 x) or two and half times (2.5 x) of dose of the SAIMR ‘gold standard’ antivenoms that protected 100% (the calculated 2xED50) of the mice from the lethal toxicity of the East African snake venoms.

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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **The % survival of mice and the amount (mg) and volume (l) of ‘test’ antivenoms examined at 0.5, 1 and 2.5 fold volumes of the SAIMR antivenoms that imparted 100% protection against envenoming** | **The amount (mg) and volume (l) of ‘gold standard’ SAIMR antivenoms imparting 100% protection (2xED50 dose) to mice \*\*** |
|  | **Premium Serums & Vaccines PAN AFRICA** | **VINS****African** | **INOSAN****Inoserp PANAFRICAIN** | **Sanofi Pasteur****FavAfrique** |
| **Venom dose, g (# LD50)** | **0.5 x** | **1x** | **2.5x** | **0.5 x** | **1x** | **2.5x** | **0.5 x** | **1x** | **2.5x** | **0.5 x** | **1x** | **2.5x** | **SAIMR polyvalent** | **SAIMR ECHIS** |
| *B. arietans* 97.8 (5 LD50) | 0 %1.32 mg21 l |  40 %2.65 mg42 l | 40 % \*6.64 mg105 l | 0 %0.45 mg21 l | 0 %0.91 mg42 l | 0 %2.27 mg105 l | 0 %0.66 mg21 l | 0 %1.33 mg42 l | 40 %3.32 mg105 l | 0 %2.03 mg21 l | 0 %4.06 mg42 l | 80 %10.15 mg105 l | 100% 4.71 mg42.14 l |  |
| *E. p. leakeyi* 80.0 (5 LD50) | ND | 80 %2.21 mg35 l | 60 % \*5.57 mg88 l | ND | 0 %0.75 mg35 l | 20 %1.90 mg88 l | ND | 60 %1.11 mg35 l | 100 %2.79 mg88 l | ND | 0 %3.38 mg35 l | 80 %8.51 mg88 l |  | 100%2.52 mg35.12l |
| *N. nigricollis* 61.0 (2.5 LD50) | 100 %4.36 mg69 l | 100 %8.73 mg138 l | ND | 0 %1.49 mg69 l | 100 %2.99 mg138 l | ND | 0 %2.19 mg69 l | 100 %4.37 mg138 l | ND | 100 %6.67 mg69 l | 100 %13.34 mg138 l | ND | 100% 15.45 mg138.34l |  |
| *N. pallida* 46.5 (5 LD50) | 100 %4.68 mg74 l | 100 %9.37 mg148 l | ND | 0 %1.61 mg74 l | 0 %3.21 mg148 l | ND | 0 %2.35 mg74 l | 100 %4.69 mg148 l | ND | 100 %7.16 mg74 l | 100 %14.31 mg148 l | ND | 100%16.42 mg147.04l |  |
| *N. haje*40.8 (5 LD50) | 0 %4.49 mg71 l | 0 %8.98 mg142 l | ND | 0 %1.54 mg71 l | 0 %3.08 mg142 l | ND | 0 %2.25 mg71 l | 0 %4.50 mg142 l | ND | 0 %6.86 mg71 l | 20 %13.73 mg142 l | ND | 100%15.86 mg142.0l |  |
| *D. polylepis* 30.8 (5 LD50) | 0 %0.89 mg14 l | 0 %1.77 mg28 l | 100 %4.43 mg70 l | 0 %0.30 mg14 l | 0 %0.61 mg28 l | 0 %1.52 mg70 l | 0 %0.44 mg14 l | 0 %0.89 mg28 l | 0 %2.22 mg70 l | 0 %1.35 mg14 l | 60 %2.71 mg28 l | 100 %6.77 mg70 l | 100%3.08 mg27.64l |  |
| \* Mice died from the high density of antivenom/venom complexes, not from venom-induced effects. This occurs occasionally in murine preclinical testing as a consequence of the 30 minute, 37oC incubation of the venom/antivenom mixture prior to injection. It likely has no clinical relevance, but can obfuscate preclinical results. \*\* This 2xED50 figure was calculated (double that) from the ED50 figure provided in Table 4. ND – not done. Blue boxes identify ‘test’ antivenoms & doses providing 100% protection against envenoming with lower amounts, mg, of antivenom (more dose-effective) than the 2xED50 ‘gold standard’ antivenom dose. Green boxes identify ‘test’ antivenoms & doses providing 100% protection against envenoming with higher amounts, mg, of antivenom (less dose-effective) than the 2xED50 ‘gold standard’ antivenom dose. Unshaded boxes identify antivenom & doses that failed to impart 100% protection to envenoming. |