

Dengue Virus Type 1, 12150

Catalog No. NR-3785

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:

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Product Description:

Virus Classification: *Flavivirus, Flaviviridae*

Species: Dengue virus type 1

Strain/Isolate: 12150

Original Source: Dengue virus type 1 (DEN-1), 12150 was isolated in 1984 from human in Philippines.¹

Comments: DEN-1, 12150 was deposited to BEI Resources by Dr. D. J. Gubler while at CDC, Fort Collins.

Dengue virus causes the most common vector-borne viral disease of humans, with over 50 million cases in tropical and subtropical regions each year.² The disease is now endemic in over 110 countries in the world, with Southeast Asia and the Western Pacific being the most seriously affected. Dengue disease is caused by one of four closely related, but antigenically distinct, serotypes (designated DEN-1 to -4).² Infections produce a spectrum of clinical illness ranging from a nonspecific viral syndrome to severe and fatal hemorrhagic disease.^{3,4} Humans are the major host of dengue virus, with *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes the principal vectors.

Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 1 mL of cell lysate and supernatant from *Aedes albopictus* clone C6/36 cells (ATCC[®] CRL-1660[™]) infected with DEN-1, 12150.

Note: If homogeneity is required for your intended use, please purify prior to initiating work.

Packaging/Storage:

NR-3785 was packaged aseptically in screw-capped plastic cryovials. The product is provided frozen and should be stored at -70°C or colder immediately upon arrival. For long-term storage, the vapor phase of a liquid nitrogen freezer is recommended. Freeze-thaw cycles should be avoided.

Growth Conditions:

Host: *Aedes albopictus* clone C6/36 cells (ATCC[®] CRL-1660[™])

Growth Medium: Minimum Essential Medium with Earle's salts supplemented with 2% irradiated fetal bovine serum, 2 mM L-glutamine and 1 mM sodium pyruvate

Infection: Cells should be 80% to 90% confluent (not 100% confluent)

Incubation: 7 to 10 days at 28°C

Cytopathic Effect: Cell rounding and syncytia

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through the NIH Biodefense and Emerging Infections Research Resources Repository, NIAID, NIH: Dengue Virus Type 1, 12150, NR-3785."

Biosafety Level: 2

Appropriate safety procedures should always be used with this material. Laboratory safety is discussed in the following publication: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and National Institutes of Health. Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories. 5th ed. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2007; see www.cdc.gov/od/ohs/biosfty/bmb15/bmb15toc.htm.

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References:

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3. Malavige, G. N., et al. "Dengue Viral Infections." Postgrad. Med. J. 80 (2004): 588-601. PubMed: 15466994.
4. Kao, C.-L., et al. "Laboratory Diagnosis of Dengue Virus Infection: Current and Future Perspectives in Clinical Diagnosis and Public Health." J. Microbiol. Immunol. Infect. 38 (2005): 5-16. PubMed: 15692621.
5. Ooi, E.-E. and D. J. Gubler. "Dengue in Southeast Asia: Epidemiological Characteristics and Strategic Challenges in Disease Prevention." Cad. Saúde Pública 25 (2009): S115-S124. PubMed: 19287856.
6. Rico-Hesse, R. "Dengue Virus Evolution and Virulence Models." Clin. Infect. Dis. 44 (2007): 1462-1466. PubMed: 17479944.
7. Clyde, K., J. L. Kyle, and E. Harris. "Recent Advances in Deciphering Viral and Host Determinants of Dengue Virus Replication and Pathogenesis." J. Virol. 80 (2006): 11418-11431. PubMed: 16928749.
8. Innis, B. L. and K. H. Eckels. "Progress in Development of a Live-Attenuated, Tetravalent Dengue Virus Vaccine by the United States Army Medical Research and Materiel Command." Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg. 69 (2003): 1-4. PubMed: 14756126.

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