

## Seoul Hantavirus, Baltimore

### Catalog No. NR-9382

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### For research use only. Not for human use.

#### Contributor:

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#### Manufacturer:

BEI Resources

#### Product Description:

Virus Classification: *Bunyaviridae, Hantavirus*

Species: Seoul hantavirus

Strain: Baltimore

Original Source: Seoul hantavirus, Baltimore was isolated from a Norway rat (*Rattus norvegicus*) in Baltimore, Maryland, USA in 1985.<sup>1,2</sup>

Comments: Seoul hantavirus is a species of hantavirus, the etiologic agent of Korean hemorrhagic fever,<sup>3,4</sup> one of a group of similar hemorrhagic fevers with renal syndrome (HFRS).<sup>5</sup> A domestically acquired case of HFRS caused by Seoul hantavirus, Baltimore was reported in a patient in Baltimore, Maryland, in 2008.<sup>6</sup>

#### Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 1 mL of cell lysate and supernatant from *Cercopithecus aethiops* kidney epithelial cells (Vero E6; ATCC® CRL-1586™) infected with Seoul hantavirus, Baltimore.

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

#### Packaging/Storage:

NR-9382 was packaged aseptically in screw-capped plastic cryovials. The product is provided frozen and should be stored at -60°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: Vero E6 cells (ATCC® CRL-1586)

Growth Medium: Eagle's Minimum Essential Medium supplemented with 2% fetal bovine serum

Infection: Cells should be 70% to 80% confluent

Incubation: 10 to 14 days at 37°C and 5% CO<sub>2</sub>

Cytopathic Effect: None observed; confirmation of infectivity by RT-PCR is recommended.

#### Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: Seoul Hantavirus, Baltimore, NR-9382."

#### Biosafety Level: 3

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, 2009; see [www.cdc.gov/biosafety/publications/bmb15/index.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/biosafety/publications/bmb15/index.htm).

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#### References:

- Xiao, S.Y., et al. "Phylogenetic Analyses of Virus Isolates in the Genus Hantavirus, Family Bunyaviridae." *Virology* 198 (1994): 205-217. Pubmed: 8259656.
- Childs, J. E. et al. "Epizootiology of Hantavirus Infections in Baltimore: Isolation of a Virus from Norway Rats, and

- Characteristics of Infected Rat Populations.” Am. J. Epidemiol. 126 (1987): 55-68. Pubmed: 3109236.
3. Lee, H. W., et al. “Isolation of the Etiologic Agent of Korean Hemorrhagic Fever.” J. Infect. Dis. 137 (1978): 298-308. PubMed: 24670.
  4. French, G. R., et al. “Korean Hemorrhagic Fever: Propagation of the Etiologic Agent in a Cell Line of Human Origin.” Science 211 (1981): 1046-1048. PubMed: 6110243.
  5. Lee, H. W. and G. van der Groen. “Hemorrhagic Fever with Renal Syndrome.” Prog. Med. Virol. 36 (1989): 62-102. PubMed: 2573914.
  6. Woods, C., et al. “Domestically Acquired Seoul Virus Causing Hemorrhagic Fever with Renal Syndrome – Maryland, 2008.” Clin. Infect. Dis. 49 (2009): 109-112. Pubmed: 19848600.

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