Genomic RNA from Kilbourne F172: A/Leningrad/360/86 (HA, NA) x A/Puerto Rico/8/34 (H3N2), Reassortant X-91

Catalog No. NR-10368

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:
National Institutes of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, National Institutes of Health

Manufacturer:
NIH Biodefense and Emerging Infections Research Resources Repository

Product Description:
Genomic RNA was isolated from a preparation of pooled allantoic fluid from specific-pathogen free embryonated chicken eggs infected with reassortant influenza A virus, A/Leningrad/360/86 (HA, NA) x A/Puerto Rico/8/34 (H3N2) (Kilbourne F172; X-91).[1-3]

NR-10368 has been qualified for PCR applications by amplification of an approximately 1030 nucleotide sequence. Recommended dilutions for successful RT-PCR amplification are indicated on the Certificate of Analysis for each lot.

Material Provided:
Each vial contains 100 µL of viral genomic RNA in TE buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl, 1 mM EDTA, pH 7.0) containing sodium azide. The viral genomic RNA is in a background of cellular nucleic acid and carrier RNA. The vial should be centrifuged prior to opening.

Packaging/Storage:
NR-10368 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. Freeze-thaw cycles should be minimized.

Citation:
Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through the NIH Biodefense and Emerging Infections Research Resources Repository, NIAID, NIH: Genomic RNA from Kilbourne F172: A/Leningrad/360/86 (HA, NA) x A/Puerto Rico/8/34 (H3N2), Reassortant X-91, NR-10368."

Biosafety Level: 1
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/bmbl5/bmbl5toc.htm.

Disclaimers:
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References:
1. http://www.flu-archive.org/data_sheets/F172.doc
2. http://www.flu-archive.org/
3. http://www.flu-archive.org/search/results.pl?search_string=&join_type=and
4. Johansson, B. E. and E. D. Kilbourne. "Comparative Long-Term Effects in a Mouse Model System of Influenza Whole Virus and Purified Neuraminidase Vaccines Followed by Sequential Infections." J. Infect. Dis. 162 (1990): 800-809. PubMed: 2401790.
5. Kilbourne, E. D., et al. "Influenza A Virus Haemagglutinin Polymorphism: Pleiotropic Antigenic Variants of A/Shanghai/11/87 (H3N2) Virus Selected as High Yield Reassortants." J. Gen. Virol. 74 (1993): 1311-1316. PubMed: 8336120.
6. Johansson, B. E., J. T. Matthews, and E. D. Kilbourne. "Supplementation of Conventional Influenza A Vaccine with Purified Viral Neuraminidase Results in a Balanced and Broadened Immune Response." Vaccine 16 (1998): 1009-1015. PubMed: 9682352.
7. Johansson, B. E. and E. D. Kilbourne. "Immunization

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with Dissociated Neuraminidase, Matrix, and Nucleoproteins from Influenza A Virus Eliminates Cognate Help and Antigenic Competition." Virology 225 (1996): 136-144. PubMed: 8918540.

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