Kilbourne F24: A/turkey/Kansas/4880/1980 (H) (H1N1), Mutant, High Yield, Avian Isolate

Catalog No. NR-3520

Derived from NIAID Catalog No. V-331-0E5028

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Contributor:

National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, National Institutes of Health

Manufacturer:

BEI Resources

Product Description:

Virus Classification: *Orthomyxoviridae*, *Influenzavirus A*
Species: Influenza A virus
Mutant: A/turkey/Kansas/4880/1980 (H) (H1N1), (Kilbourne F24)[1-3]

The parental virus is of swine antigenic phenotype and was isolated from turkeys in the course of a natural epizootic.[4] Low- and high-yield HA mutants were selected from the wild type parent with the use of selective antibody.[5] The virus remains capable of replication in and re-isolation from swine.[6]

Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 1 mL of pooled allantoic fluid from specific-pathogen free (SPF) embryonated chicken eggs infected with (Kilbourne F24) influenza A virus, A/turkey/Kansas/4880/1980 (H) (H1N1).

Packaging/Storage:

NR-3520 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: 10 to 11-day-old SPF embryonated chicken eggs
Infection: Embryonated chicken eggs must be candled for viability prior to inoculation
Incubation: 2 days at 35°C in a humidified chamber without CO_2
Effect: Hemagglutination activity using chicken red blood cells and allantoic fluid from infected embryonated chicken eggs

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: Kilbourne F24: A/turkey/Kansas/4880/1980 (H1N1), NR-3520."

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/bmbl5/bmbl5toc.htm.

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References:

1. http://www.flu-archive.org/data_sheets/F24.doc
2. http://www.flu-archive.org/
3. http://www.flu-archive.org/search/results.pl?search_string=&join_type=and
4. Hinshaw, V. S., et al. "Swine Influenza-Like Viruses in

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Turkeys: Potential Source of Virus for Humans?" Science 220 (1983): 206-208. PubMed: 6298942.
5. Kilbourne, E. D., et al. "Hemagglutinin Polymorphism as the Basis for Low- and High-Yield Phenotypes of Swine Influenza Virus." Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 85 (1988): 7782-7785. PubMed: 3174662.
6. Kilbourne, E. D., et al. "Evolution to Predominance of Swine Influenza Virus Hemagglutinin Mutants of Predictable Phenotype During Single Infections of the Natural Host." Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 85 (1985): 8098-8101. PubMed: 3186713.

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