Latino Virus, MARU 10924

Catalog No. NR-12236

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Manufacturer:
BEI Resources

Product Description:
Virus Classification: *Arenaviridae*, *Arenavirus*
Species: Latino virus
Strain: MARU 10924
Original Source: Latino virus (LATV), MARU 10924 was originally isolated in 1965 from a large vesper mouse (*Calomus callosus*) near the town of Juan Latino in the Department of Santa Cruz in eastern Bolivia.[1,2]
Comments: MARU 10924 is the prototype strain of LATV. The large vesper mouse (*C. callosus*) is the principal host of LATV. The virus is found in this species in southeastern Bolivia and neighboring regions of Brazil. There is no evidence that LATV is an agent of human disease.[3] Both the large (L) and small (S) RNA genome segments of LATV, MARU 10924 have been sequenced [GenBank: EU627612 (L), AF485259 (S), and AF512830 (S)].[4-6]

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 Latino virus, MARU 10924.

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

Packaging/Storage:
NR-12236 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 containing 2 mM L-glutamine, 1 mM sodium pyruvate, and 1500 mg/mL sodium bicarbonate, supplemented with 2% fetal bovine serum

Infection: Cells should be 60-80% confluent
Incubation: 10 to 14 days at 37°C and 5% CO_2
Cytopathic Effect: None observed

Citation:
Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: Latino Virus, MARU 10924, NR-12236."

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, 2009; see www.cdc.gov/biosafety/publications/bmbl5/index.htm.

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References:
1. Webb, P. A., et al. "Behavior of Machupo and Latino Viruses in *Calomys callosus* from Two Geographic Areas of Bolivia." Lymphocytic Choriomeningitis Virus and Other Arenaviruses. Ed. F. Lehmann-Grube. Berlin, Heidelberg and New York: Springer, 1973. 313-322.
2. Webb, P. A. "Latino Virus." International Catalogue of Arboviruses Including Certain Other Viruses of Vertebrates. Subcommittee on Information Exchange of the American Committee on Arthropod-Borne Viruses, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 1984. <http://wwwn.cdc.gov/arbocat/catalog-listing.asp?VirusID=263&SI=1>
3. Cajimat, M. N., et al. "Genetic Diversity Among Bolivian Arenaviruses." Virus Res. 140 (2009): 24-31. PubMed: 19041349.
4. Archer, A. M., and R. Rico-Hesse. "High Genetic Divergence and Recombination in Arenaviruses from the Americas." Virology 304 (2002): 274-281. PubMed: 12504568.
5. Charrel, R. N., et al. "Phylogeny of New World Arenaviruses Based on the Complete Coding Sequences of the Small Genomic Segment Identified an Evolutionary Lineage Produced by Intrasegmental Recombination." Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 296 (2002): 1118-1124. PubMed: 12207889.
6. Charrel, R. N., X. de Lamballerie, and S. Emonet. "Phylogeny of the Genus Arenavirus." Curr. Opin. Microbiol. 11 (2008): 362-368. PubMed: 18602020.

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