

### Kilbourne F6: A/New Jersey/10/76 (H1N1) Mutant, High (Hx) Yield

#### Catalog No. NR-3467

Derived from NIAID Catalog No. V-331-0E3914

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#### Contributor:

National Institutes of Allergy and Infectious Diseases,  
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#### Product Description:

Virus Classification: *Orthomyxoviridae, Influenzavirus A*

Species: Influenza A virus

Mutant: A/New Jersey/10/76 (H1N1), high (Hx) yield mutant (Kilbourne F6)<sup>1-3</sup>

Comments: NR-3467 is a high yield mutant, that is the higher yielding of two high yield mutants, from the 1976 epidemic Fort Dix strain, A/New Jersey/10/76 (H1N1).<sup>4,5</sup> The lower yielding mutant, designated H, is available as BEI Resources NR-3461.

#### Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 1 mL of pooled allantoic fluid from specific-pathogen free (SPF) embryonated chicken eggs infected with a high (Hx) yield mutant (Kilbourne F6) of influenza A virus, A/New Jersey/10/76 (H1N1).

#### Packaging/Storage:

NR-3467 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: 9 to 11-day-old SPF embryonated chicken eggs

Infection: Embryonated chicken eggs must be candled for viability prior to inoculation

Incubation: 1 to 3 days at 35°C in a humidified chamber without CO<sub>2</sub>

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 the NIH Biodefense and Emerging Infections Research Resources Repository, NIAID, NIH: Kilbourne F6: A/New Jersey/10/76 (H1N1) Mutant, High (Hx) Yield, NR-3467."

#### 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](http://www.cdc.gov/od/ohs/biosfty/bmb15/bmb15toc.htm).

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#### References:

1. [http://www.flu-archive.org/data\\_sheets/F6.doc](http://www.flu-archive.org/data_sheets/F6.doc)
2. <http://www.flu-archive.org/>
3. [http://www.flu-archive.org/search/results.pl?search\\_string=&join\\_type=and](http://www.flu-archive.org/search/results.pl?search_string=&join_type=and)
4. Kilbourne, E. D. "Genetic Dimorphism in Influenza Viruses: Characterization of Stably Associated Hemagglutinin Mutants Differing in Antigenicity and Biological Properties." *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* 75 (1978): 6258-6262. PubMed: 282644.
5. Kilbourne E. D., W. Gerhard, and C. W. Whitaker. "Monoclonal Antibodies to the Hemagglutinin Sa Antigenic Site of A/PR/8/34 Influenza Virus Distinguish Biologic Mutants of Swine Influenza Virus." *Proc. Natl.*

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6. Gambaryan, A. S., et al. "Differences in the Biological Phenotype of Low-Yielding (L) and High-Yielding (H) Variants of Swine Influenza Virus A/NJ/11/76 Are Associated with Their Different Receptor-Binding Activity." Virology 247 (1998): 223-231. PubMed: 9705915.
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  10. Kilbourne, E. D. "The Genetic Dissection of Viral Virulence." Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. 435 (1984): 32-38. PubMed: 6598006.
  11. Kilbourne E. D., S. McGregor and B. C. Easterday. "Transmission in Swine of Hemagglutinin Mutants of Swine Influenza Virus." In: The Replication of Negative Strand Viruses. Eds. D. H. Bishop and R. W. Compans. Elsevier North Holland, Inc., 1981. 449-453.
  12. Kilbourne, E. D. "Influenza: Viral Determinants of the Pathogenicity and Epidemicity of an Invariant Disease of Variable Occurrence." Philos. Trans. R. Soc. Lond. B. Biol. Sci. 288 (1980): 291-297. PubMed: 6103545.
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  14. Kilbourne, E. D. "Molecular Epidemiology-Influenza as Archetype." Harvey Lect. 73 (1979): 225-258. PubMed: 396276.

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