

California Encephalitis Virus, BFS-283

Catalog No. NR-89

(Derived from ATCC® VR-1213™)

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Contributor:

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Product Description:

Virus Classification: *Bunyaviridae, Orthobunyavirus*

Agent: California encephalitis virus (CEV)

Strain/Isolate: BFS-283

Original Source:^{1,2} Isolated from a pool of mosquitoes [*Aedes melanimon (dorsalis)*] collected in California

Comments: CEV, BFS-283 was deposited at ATCC® by the National Institutes of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID), Bethesda, Maryland. The complete nucleotide sequences of the small (S; GenBank: U12797)³ and medium (M; GenBank: AF123483)⁴ RNA segments of California encephalitis virus, BFS-283 have been determined. The S RNA segment codes for both the nucleocapsid protein (GenPept: AAC54045)³ and a nonstructural protein (GenPept: AAC54046),³ while the M RNA segment codes for a polyprotein (GenPept: AAD53039).⁴

Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 1 mL of cell lysate and supernatant from African green monkey kidney (Vero) cells infected with CEV, BFS-283.

Packaging/Storage:

NR-89 was packaged aseptically in screw-capped plastic cryovials. The product is provided frozen on dry ice 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 cells (ATCC® CCL-81™)

Growth Medium: Eagle's Minimum Essential Medium supplemented with 2% fetal bovine serum, or equivalent (lot-specific details are on the Certificate of Analysis)

Infection: Cells should be 80 to 90% confluent (not 100% confluent)

Incubation: 2 to 4 days at 37°C and 5% CO₂

Cytopathic Effect: Cell rounding and cell lysis

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through the NIH Biodefense and Emerging Infections Research Resources Repository, NIAID, NIH: California Encephalitis Virus, BFS-283, NR-89."

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. 4th ed. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1999. HHS Publication No. (CDC) 93-8395. This text is available online at www.cdc.gov/od/ohs/biosfty/bmbl4/bmbl4toc.htm.

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References:

- Hammon, W. M. and W. C. Reeves. "California Encephalitis Virus, a Newly Described Agent. I. Evidence of Natural Infection in Man and Other Animals." Calif. Med. 77 (1952): 303-309. PubMed: 13009479.
- Hammon, W. M., W. C. Reeves, and G. Sather. "California Encephalitis Virus, a Newly Described Agent. II. Isolations and Attempts to Identify and Characterize the

- Agent." J. Immunol. 69 (1952): 493–510. PubMed: 13011307.
3. Bowen, M. D., et al. "Determination and Comparative Analysis of the Small RNA Genomic Sequences of California Encephalitis, Jamestown Canyon, Jerry Slough, Melao, Keystone and Trivittatus Viruses (*Bunyaviridae*, Genus *Bunyavirus*, California Serogroup)." J. Gen. Virol. 76 (1995): 559–572. PubMed: 7897347.
 4. Campbell, W. and C. Wang. "Sequence Comparisons of Medium RNA Segment among 15 California Serogroup Viruses." Virus Res. 61 (1999): 137–144. PubMed: 10475083.

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