

Product Information Sheet for NR-10063

SUPPORTING INFECTIOUS DISEASE RESEARCH

Genomic RNA from Kilbourne F15: A/swine/115 (H1N1) Mutant, Low (L) Yield

Catalog No. NR-10063

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 a low (L) yield mutant (Kilbourne F15) of influenza A virus, A/swine/115 (H1N1).¹⁻³

NR-10063 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 μ L 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-10063 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. Freezethaw 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 F15: A/swine/115 (H1N1) Mutant, Low (L) Yield, NR-10063."

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/F15.doc
- 2. http://www.flu-archive.org/
- http://www.fluarchive.org/search/results.pl?search_string=&join_type= and
- Kilbourne, E. D., et al. "Hemagglutinin Polymorphism as the Basis for Low- and High-Yield Phenotypes of Swine Influenza Virus." <u>Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.</u> 85 (1988): 7782-7785. PubMed: 3174662.
- Kilbourne, E. D., B. C. Easterday and S. McGregor. "Evolution to Predominance of Swine Influenza Virus Hemagglutinin Mutants of Predictable Phenotype during Single Infections of the Natural Host." <u>Proc. Natl. Acad.</u> <u>Sci. U. S. A.</u> 85 (1988): 8098-8101. PubMed: 3186713.

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