Genomic RNA from Influenza A Virus, A/chicken/Germany/N/49 (H10N7)

Catalog No. NR-2765

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:
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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 influenza A virus, A/chicken/Germany/N/49 (H10N7).

Influenza A virus, A/chicken/Germany/N/49 (H10N7) was isolated in 1949 from a dead chicken in Bavaria[1] and is a prototype, apathogenic strain of the H10 subtype.[2] The complete genomic sequence of influenza A/chicken/Germany/N/49 (H10N7) has been determined (GenBank: CY014671 to CY014678).[3]

NR-2765 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 µL 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-2765 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. Freeze-thaw 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 Influenza A Virus, A/chicken/Germany/N/49 (H10N7), NR-2765."

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.

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References:
1. Dinter, Z. "A Variation of the Fowl Plague Virus in Bavaria?" Tierärtzl. Umschau 4 (1949):185-186.
2. Englund, L. "Studies on Influenza Viruses H10N4 and H10N7 of Avian Origin in Mink." Vet. Microbiol. 74 (2000): 101-107. PubMed: 10799782.
3. Obenauer, J. C., et al. "Large-Scale Sequence Analysis of Avian Influenza Isolates." Science 311 (2006): 1576-1580. PubMed: 16439620.
4. Pereira, H. G., A. Rinaldi and L. Nardelli. "Antigenic Variation among Avian Influenza A Viruses." Bull. World Health Organ. 37 (1967): 553-558. PubMed: 5301736.

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