

Dengue Virus Type 2, 429557

Catalog No. NR-12216

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:

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Manufacturer:

NIH Biodefense and Emerging Infections Research Resources Repository, NIAID, NIH

Product Description:

Virus Classification: *Flavivirus, Flaviviridae*

Species: Dengue virus type 2

Strain/Isolate: 429557

Original Source: Dengue virus type 2 (DEN-2), 429557 was isolated in 2005 in Mexico.¹

Dengue virus causes the most common vector-borne viral disease of humans, with over 50 million cases in tropical and subtropical regions each year.² The disease is now endemic in over 110 countries in the world, with Southeast Asia and the Western Pacific being the most seriously affected. Dengue disease is caused by one of four closely related, but antigenically distinct, serotypes (designated DEN-1 to -4).² Infections produce a spectrum of clinical illness ranging from a nonspecific viral syndrome to severe and fatal hemorrhagic disease.^{3,4} Humans are the major host of dengue virus, with *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes the principal vectors.

Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 1 mL of cell lysate and supernatant from *Aedes albopictus* clone C6/36 cells (ATCC® CRL-1660™) infected with DEN-2, 429557.

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

Packaging/Storage:

NR-12216 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: *Aedes albopictus* clone C6/36 cells (ATCC® CRL-1660™)

Growth Medium: Minimum Essential Medium with Earle's salts supplemented with 2% irradiated fetal bovine serum, 2 mM L-glutamine and 1 mM sodium pyruvate

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

Incubation: 7 to 10 days at 28°C and 5% CO₂

Cytopathic Effect: Rounding and syncytia

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through the NIH Biodefense and Emerging Infections Research Resources Repository, NIAID, NIH: Dengue Virus Type 2, 429557, NR-12216."

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.

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References:

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3. Malavige, G. N., et al. "Dengue Viral Infections." Postgrad. Med. J. 80 (2004): 588-601. PubMed: 15466994.
4. Kao, C.-L., et al. "Laboratory Diagnosis of Dengue Virus Infection: Current and Future Perspectives in Clinical Diagnosis and Public Health." J. Microbiol. Immunol. Infect. 38 (2005): 5-16. PubMed: 15692621.
5. Rico-Hesse, R. "Dengue Virus Evolution and Virulence Models." Clin. Infect. Dis. 44 (2007): 1462-1466. PubMed: 17479944.
6. Clyde, K., J. L. Kyle, and E. Harris. "Recent Advances in Deciphering Viral and Host Determinants of Dengue Virus Replication and Pathogenesis." J. Virol. 80 (2006): 11418-11431. PubMed: 16928749.
7. Innis, B. L. and K. H. Eckels. "Progress in Development of a Live-Attenuated, Tetravalent Dengue Virus Vaccine by the United States Army Medical Research and Materiel Command." Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg. 69 (2003): 1-4. PubMed: 14756126.

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