Product Information Sheet for NR-10178

Tamiami Virus, W-10777

Catalog No. NR-10178

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For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:

Charles H. Calisher, Professor, Department of Microbiology, Immunology and Pathology, College of Veterinary Medicine & Biomedical Sciences, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado

Manufacturer:

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

Product Description:

Virus Classification: *Arenaviridae, Arenavirus*
Species: Tamiami virus (TAMV)
Type Strain/Isolate: W-10777
Original Source: Tamiami virus (TAMV), W-10777 was isolated by John Davie at the National Communicable Disease Center from heart tissue of an adult male hispid cotton rat (*Sigmodon hispidus*) captured January 5, 1965 in a box trap in southern Florida.[1,2]
Comment: Both small (S) and large (L) RNA segments of TAMV, W-10777 have been sequenced (GenBank: AF485263 and AY924393, respectively).[3,4]

TAMV is a new world arenavirus which, although highly antigenically related to Junin virus and lethal to mice, has low pathogenic potential for humans. TAMV shares a similar genomic organization with all other arenaviruses, displaying a bipartite, ambisense, single-stranded RNA genome.

Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 1 mL of cell lysate and supernatant from African green monkey kidney cells [VERO C1008 (E6); ATCC® CRL-1586™] infected with TAMV, W-10777.

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

Packaging/Storage:

NR-10178 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: VERO C1008 (E6) cells (ATCC® CRL-1586™)
Growth Medium: Minimum Essential Medium supplemented with 2% irradiated fetal bovine serum, or equivalent
Infection: Cells should be 80-90% confluent (not 100% confluent)
Incubation: 12 to 15 days at 37°C and 5% CO_2

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through the NIH Biodefense and Emerging Infections Research Resources Repository, NIAID, NIH: Tamiami Virus, W-10777, NR-10178."

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/bmbl5/bmbl5toc.htm.

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References:

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the Tacaribe Group." Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg. 19 (1970): 520-526. PubMed: 5446318.
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3. Archer, A. M. and R. Rico-Hesse. "High Genetic Divergence and Recombination in Arenaviruses from the Americas." Virology 304 (2002): 274-281. PubMed: 12504568. GenBank: AF485263.
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5. Jennings, W. L. et al. "Tamiami Virus in the Tampa Bay Area." Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg. 19 (1970): 527-536. PubMed: 5446319.
6. Winn, W. C. Jr. and F. A. Murphy. "Tamiami Virus Infection in Mice and Cotton Rats." Bull. World Health Organ. 52 (1975): 501-506. PubMed: 182400.
7. Charrel, R. N., X. de Lamballerie and S. Emonet. "Phylogeny of the Genus *Arenavirus*." Curr. Opin. Microbiol. 11 (2008): 362-368. PubMed: 18602020.
8. Bowen, M. D., C. J. Peters, and S. T. Nichol. "The Phylogeny of New World (Tacaribe Complex) Arenaviruses." Virology 219 (1996): 285-290. PubMed: 8623541.

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