Product Information Sheet for NR-15695

Sindbis Virus, EgAr 339

Catalog No. NR-15695

This reagent is the tangible property of the U.S. Government.

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor and Manufacturer:

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

Product Description:

Virus Classification: *Togaviridae*, *Alphavirus*
Species: Sindbis virus
Strain: EgAr 339
Original Source: Sindbis virus, EgAr 339 was originally isolated in 1952 in the Sindbis health district north of Cairo, Egypt from a pool of mosquitos (*Culex pipiens and Culex univittatus*).[1,2]
Comments: EgAr 339 is the prototype strain of Sindbis virus, which is the etiologic agent of Sindbis fever and is antigenically closely related to western equine encephalitis virus.[3] Sindbis viruses have recently been identified as the causative agents of Karelian fever, Ockelbo disease and Pogosta disease.[4,5] These infections are characterized by arthritis, fatigue, fever, headache and rash.[6]

Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 1 mL of clarified supernatant from *Cercopithecus aethiops* kidney epithelial cells (Vero E6; ATCC® CRL-1586™) infected with Sindbis virus, EgAr 339.

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

Packaging/Storage:

NR-15695 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 E6 cells (ATCC® CRL-1586)
Growth Medium: Eagle's Minimum Essential Medium supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum, 1% L-glutamine and 1% sodium pyruvate, or equivalent
Infection: Cells should be approximately 90% confluent
Incubation: 2 to 4 days at 37°C and 5% CO_2
Cytopathic Effect: Rounding and detachment

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: Sindbis Virus, EgAr 339, NR-15695."

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, 2009; see www.cdc.gov/biosafety/publications/bmbl5/index.htm.

Disclaimers:

You are authorized to use this product for research use only. It is not intended for human use.

Use of this product is subject to the terms and conditions of the BEI Resources Material Transfer Agreement (MTA). The MTA is available on our Web site at www.beiresources.org.

While BEI Resources uses reasonable efforts to include accurate and up-to-date information on this product sheet, neither ATCC® nor the U.S. Government makes any warranties or representations as to its accuracy. Citations from scientific literature and patents are provided for informational purposes only. Neither ATCC® nor the U.S. Government warrants that such information has been confirmed to be accurate.

This product is sent with the condition that you are responsible for its safe storage, handling, use and disposal. ATCC® and the U.S. Government are not liable for any damages or injuries arising from receipt and/or use of this product. While reasonable effort is made to ensure authenticity and reliability of materials on deposit, the U.S. Government, ATCC®, their suppliers and contributors to BEI Resources are not liable for damages arising from the misidentification or misrepresentation of products.

Use Restrictions:

This material is distributed for internal research, non-commercial purposes only. This material, its product or its derivatives may not be distributed to third parties. Except as performed under a U.S. Government contract, individuals contemplating commercial use of the material, its products or its derivatives must contact the contributor to determine if a license is required. U.S. Government contractors may need a license before first commercial sale.

References:

1. Taylor, R. M. and H. S. Hurlbut. "The Isolation of Coxsackie-Like Viruses from Mosquitoes." J. Egypt. Med. Assoc. 36 (1953): 489-494. PubMed: 13143139.
2. Taylor, R. M., et al. "Sindbis Virus: A Newly Recognized Arthropodtransmitted Virus." Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg. 4 (1955): 844-862. PubMed: 13259009.

BEI Resources
www.beiresources.org
E-mail: contact@beiresources.org
Tel: 800-359-7370
Fax: 703-365-2898

3. Calisher, C. H., et al. “Reevaluation of the Western Equine Encephalitis Antigenic Complex of Alphaviruses (Family *Togaviridae*) as Determined by Neutralization Tests.” Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg. 38 (1988): 447-452. PubMed: 2833129.
4. Lvov, D. K., et al. “Identity of Karelian Fever and Ockelbo Viruses Determined by Serum Dilution-Plaque Reduction Neutralization Tests and Oligonucleotide Mapping.” Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg. 39 (1988): 607-610. PubMed: 2849885.
5. Kurkela, S., et al. “Causative Agent of Pogosta Disease Isolated from Blood and Skin Lesions. Emerg. Infect. Dis. 10 (2004): 889-894. PubMed: 15200824.
6. Laine, M., et al. “Sindbis Viruses and Other Alphaviruses as Cause of Human Arthritic Disease. J. Intern. Med. 256 (2004): 457-471. PubMed: 15554947.

Support Provided by NIAID