

Genomic RNA from Sindbis Virus, EgAr 339

Catalog No. NR-34801

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Contributor:

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Manufacturer:

BEI Resources

Product Description:

Genomic RNA was isolated from a preparation of clarified supernatant from *Cercopithecus aethiops* kidney epithelial cells infected with Sindbis Virus, EgAr 339.

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} 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

NR-34801 has been qualified for PCR applications by amplification of an approximately 1025 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). 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-34801 was packaged aseptically in screw-capped plastic cryovials. The product is provided frozen on dry ice and should be stored at -80°C or colder immediately upon arrival. Freeze-thaw cycles should be minimized.

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: Genomic RNA from Sindbis Virus, EgAr 339, NR-34801."

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

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 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.

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