

Kilbourne F134: A/New Jersey/11/1976 (HA) x A/Puerto Rico/8/1934 (NA) (H1N1), Reassortant/Mutant X-53 (CL) – PR8 (2) P4T, Turkey Isolate

Catalog No. NR-3652

Derived from NIAID Catalog No. V-331-0E5540

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:

National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID), National Institutes of Health (NIH)

Manufacturer:

BEI Resources

Product Description:

Virus Classification: *Orthomyxoviridae, Influenzavirus A*

Species: Influenza A virus

Reassortant/Mutant: A/New Jersey/11/1976 (HA) x A/Puerto Rico/8/1934 (H1N1), (Kilbourne F134; X-53 (CL) – PR8 (2) P4T)¹⁻³

Parents: X-53(CL)-2 (H1N1) and A/Puerto Rico/8/1934 (H1N1)

Comments: NR-3652 was derived from a reassortant of X-53(CL)-2 and A/Puerto Rico/8/1934 (H1N1).¹ X-53 (CL)-2 was derived by cloning and passage of X-53 (Kilbourne F128; BEI Resources NR-3664), which is A/New Jersey/11/1976 (HA, NA) x A/Puerto Rico/8/1934 (H1N1).⁴ The parental reassortant of NR-3652 was plaque-cloned by 4 successive passages in MDCK cells and then used to challenge turkeys. This virus is a mutant that was re-isolated from a pool of the challenged animals. The HA gene of NR-3652 is definitively derived from influenza A/New Jersey/11/1976 (H1N1), a human isolate recovered during the 1976 swine flu epidemic at Fort Dix, NJ. All other genes are from A/Puerto Rico/8/1934 (H1N1). The derivation and properties of various A/New Jersey/11/1976 (H1N1) reassortants, as well as cloned derivatives, mutants, and reassortants thereof, have been described in detail.⁵⁻⁷

Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 1 mL of pooled allantoic fluid from specific pathogen free (SPF) embryonated chicken eggs infected with reassortant/mutant influenza A virus, A/New Jersey/11/1976 (HA) x A/Puerto Rico/8/1934 (NA) (H1N1), turkey isolate.

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

Packaging/Storage:

NR-3652 was packaged aseptically in screw-capped plastic cryovials. The product is provided frozen and should be

stored at -60°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: 9- to 11-day-old SPF embryonated chicken eggs

Infection: Embryonated chicken eggs must be candled for viability prior to inoculation

Incubation: 2 days at 35°C in a humidified chamber

Effect: Hemagglutination activity using chicken red blood cells and allantoic fluid from infected embryonated chicken eggs

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read “The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: Kilbourne F134: A/New Jersey/11/1976 (HA) x A/Puerto Rico/8/1934 (NA) (H1N1), Reassortant/Mutant X-53 (CL) – PR8 (2) P4T, Turkey Isolate, NR-3652.”

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. http://www.flu-archive.org/data_sheets/F134.doc
2. <http://www.flu-archive.org/>
3. http://www.flu-archive.org/search/results.pl?search_string=&join_type=and
4. http://www.flu-archive.org/data_sheets/F128.doc
5. Kilbourne, E. D. "Genetic Dimorphism in Influenza Viruses: Characterization of Stably Associated Hemagglutinin Mutants Differing in Antigenicity and Biological Properties." *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*. 75 (1978): 6258-6262. PubMed: 282644.
6. Kilbourne, E. D., W. Gerhard and C. W. Whitaker. "Monoclonal Antibodies to the Hemagglutinin Sa Antigenic Site of A/PR/8/34 Influenza Virus Distinguish Biologic Mutants of Swine Influenza Virus." *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*. 80 (1983): 6399-6402. PubMed: 6194531.
7. Both, G. W., C. H. Shi and E. D. Kilbourne. "Hemagglutinin of Swine Influenza Virus: A Single Amino Acid Change Pleiotropically Affects Viral Antigenicity and Replication." *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*. 80 (1983): 6996-7000. PubMed: 6580621.

ATCC® is a trademark of the American Type Culture Collection.

