

Product Information Sheet for NR-3522

Kilbourne F54:
A/turkey/Massachusetts/3740/1975 (HA) x
A/Cambridge/1946 (NA) x A/Puerto
Rico/8/1934 (H6N1)

Catalog No. NR-3522

Derived from NIAID Catalog No. V-331-0E5034

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: A/turkey/Massachusetts/3740/1975 (HA) x
A/Cambridge/1946 (NA) x A/Puerto Rico/8/1934 (H6N1)
(Kilbourne F54)¹⁻³

Parents: X-92 (H6N2) and A/Cambridge/1946 (H1N1)

Comments: NR-3522 is an antigenic hybrid reassortant virus. The X-92 parent (Kilbourne F173; BEI Resources NR-3530) is A/turkey/Massachusetts/3740/1975 (HA) x A/Leningrad/360/1986 (NA) x A/Puerto Rico/8/1934 (H6N2).^{4,5} The N1 NA donor is reported by Kilbourne to be influenza A virus, A/Cambridge/1946 (H1N1), the earliest isolate of the 1947 "A prime" epidemic.^{1,6} This may be a misnomer, however, in that the original report⁷ describes a minor epidemic of influenza A in Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, and refers to the virus isolate only as "CAM." There is no sequence information for influenza A virus, A/Cambridge/1946 (H1N1) in the NCBI database or any of the various influenza databases. A review of the literature and the databases indicates that A/Cameron/1946 is synonymous with A/Cam/46, and likely represents the original "CAM" isolate of the 1947 influenza "A prime" epidemic strain. See Certificate of Analysis for additional information.

Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 1 mL of pooled allantoic fluid from specific pathogen free (SPF) embryonated chicken eggs infected with reassortant influenza A virus, A/turkey/Massachusetts/3740/1975 (HA) x A/Cambridge/1946 (NA) x A/Puerto Rico/8/1934 (H6N1).

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

Packaging/Storage:

NR-3522 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 F54: A/turkey/Massachusetts/3740/1975 (HA) x A/Cambridge/1946 (NA) x A/Puerto Rico/8/1934 (H6N1), NR-3522."

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.

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References:

1. http://www.flu-archive.org/data_sheets/F54.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/F173.doc
5. Gallagher, M., et al. "Isolation of Immunogenic Neuraminidases of Human Influenza Viruses by a Combination of Genetic and Biochemical Procedures." J. Clin. Microbiol. 20 (1984): 89 - 93. PubMed: 6205018.
6. Kilbourne, E. D. and J. P. Loge. "Influenza A Prime: A Clinical Study of an Epidemic Caused by a New Strain of Virus." Ann. Intern. Med. 33 (1950): 371-379. PubMed: 15433127.
7. Anderson, S. G. "Sporadic and Minor Epidemic Incidence of Influenza A in Victoria, 1945-46; The Breadth of Antibody Response Following Influenza A Infection." Aust. J. Exp. Biol. Med. Sci. 25 (1947): 234-246. PubMed: 20270645.

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