

## Sandfly Fever Sicilian Virus

Catalog No. NR-15570

For research use only. Not for human use.

### Contributor:

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### Manufacturer:

BEI Resources

### Product Description:

Virus Classification: *Bunyaviridae, Phlebovirus*

Species: Sandfly fever Sicilian virus (SFSV)

Comments: This isolate was deposited to the ATCC® after four passages in suckling mice and was adapted to growth in tissue culture by three passages in hamster [*Mesocricetus auratus* (*M. auratus*)] kidney BHK-21 cells (ATCC® CCL-10™).

SFSV infections are endemic in the Middle East, Central Asia, and several Mediterranean countries.<sup>1</sup> The virus is transmitted by the insect vector *Phlebotomus papatasi*,<sup>2</sup> and causes a febrile illness of several days duration characterized by headache and marked leukopenia.<sup>3</sup> The prototype strain was isolated from pooled sera collected from two ill soldiers in Italy in 1943.<sup>4</sup>

### Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 1 mL of cell lysate and supernatant from *M. auratus* BHK-21 kidney cells (ATCC® CCL-10™) infected with SFSV.

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

### Packaging/Storage:

NR-15570 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: BHK-21 cells (ATCC® CCL-10™)

Growth Medium: Eagle's Minimum Essential Medium containing Earle's Balanced Salt Solution, non-essential amino acids, 2 mM L-glutamine and 1 mM sodium pyruvate supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum, or equivalent

Infection: Cells should be 50% to 75% confluent; thaw virus

rapidly in a 37°C water bath; adsorb diluted virus to cells for one hour at 37°C.

Incubation: 3 to 8 days at 37°C and 5% CO<sub>2</sub>

Cytopathic Effect: Cell rounding and detachment

### Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: Sandfly Fever Sicilian Virus, NR-15570."

### 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](http://www.cdc.gov/biosafety/publications/bmbl5/index.htm).

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**References:**

1. Tesh, R. B., et al., "Serological Studies on the Epidemiology of Sandfly Fever in the Old World." Bull. World Health Organ. 54 (1976): 663-674. PubMed: 829416.
2. Watts, D. M., et al., "Experimental Infection of *Phlebotomus papatasi* with Sandfly Fever Sicilian Virus." Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg. 39 (1988): 611-616. PubMed: 2849886.
3. Bartelloni, P/ J. and R. B. Tesh, "Clinical and Serological Responses of Volunteers Infected with Phlebotomus Fever Virus (Sicilian Type)." Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg. 25 (1976): 456-462. PubMed: 180844.
4. Sabin, A. B., "Recent Advances in our Knowledge of Dengue and Sandfly Fever." Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg. 4 (1955): 198-207. PubMed: 14361897.

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