

**Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis Virus, BT-2607**

**Catalog No. NR-21702**

**For research use only. Not for human use.**

**Contributor:**

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**Manufacturer:**

BEI Resources

**Product Description:**

Virus Classification: *Togaviridae, Alphavirus*

Species: Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus

Strain: BT-2607

Original Source: Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus (VEEV), BT-2607 was isolated in 1961 from a mosquito (*Culex taeniopus*) in Almirante, Bocas del Toro, Panama. The virus was passaged once in BHK cells, and subsequently in Vero African green monkey kidney cells.<sup>1-3</sup>

Comments: VEEV have been classified into six major antigenic subtypes, and additional variants are described within subtypes I and III.<sup>4</sup> VEEV, BT-2607 is a subtype IE virus.<sup>1-3</sup>

**Material Provided:**

Each vial contains approximately 1 mL of cell lysate and supernatant from *Cercopithecus aethiops* kidney epithelial cells (Vero; ATCC® CCL-81™) infected with VEEV, BT-2607.

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

**Packaging/Storage:**

NR-21702 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: Vero cells (ATCC® CCL-81™)

Growth Medium: Eagle's Minimum Essential Medium containing Earle's Balanced Salt Solution, non-essential amino acids, 2 mM L-glutamine, 1 mM sodium pyruvate and 1.5 g/L of sodium bicarbonate supplemented with 2% fetal bovine serum, or equivalent

Infection: Cells should be 90% to 100% confluent

Incubation: 3 to 6 days at 37°C and 5% CO<sub>2</sub>

Cytopathic Effect: Rounding and detachment

**Citation:**

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis Virus, BT-2607, NR-21702."

**Biosafety Level: 3**

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. Weaver, S. C., Personal Communication.
2. Powers, A. M., et al. "Repeated Emergence of Epidemic/Epizootic Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis

- from a Single Genotype of Enzootic Subtype IE Virus." J. Virol. 71 (1997): 6697-6705. PubMed: 9261393.
3. Quiroz, E., et al. "Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis in Panama: Fatal Endemic Disease and Genetic Diversity of Etiologic Viral Strains." PLoS Negl. Trop. Dis. 3 (2009): e472. PubMed: 19564908.
  4. Young N. A. and K. M. Johnson. "Antigenic Variants of Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis Virus: Their Geographic Distribution and Epidemiologic Significance." Am. J. Epidemiol. 89 (1969): 286-307. PubMed: 5773424.

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