

Genomic RNA from Influenza A Virus, AWS/1933 (H1N1) (Tissue Culture Adapted)

Catalog No. NR-2764

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:
ATCC®

Manufacturer:
BEI Resources

Product Description:

Genomic RNA was isolated from a preparation of cell lysate and supernatant from Madin-Darby canine kidney cells (MDCK; ATCC® CCL-34) infected with influenza A virus, AWS/1933 (H1N1) (tissue culture adapted).

Influenza A virus, AWS/1933 (H1N1) (tissue culture adapted) was derived through tissue culture adaptation of ATCC® 825™, which was isolated in 1933 from throat washings of a patient with influenza.¹ Influenza A virus, AWS/1933 (H1N1) is the first human isolate of influenza virus and considered to have descended from the strain responsible for the 1918 pandemic.² The complete genomic sequence of influenza AWS/1933 (H1N1) has been submitted (GenBank: CY009604 to CY009611).³

NR-2764 has been qualified for PCR applications by amplification of an approximately 1000 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) containing sodium azide. 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-2764 was packaged aseptically in screw-capped plastic cryovials. The product is provided frozen on dry ice and should be stored at -60°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 Influenza A Virus, AWS/1933 (H1N1) (Tissue Culture Adapted), NR-2764."

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/bmb15/index.htm.

Disclaimers:

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References:

1. Smith, W., C. H. Andrewes, and P. P. Laidlaw. "A Virus Obtained from Influenza Patients." Lancet 2 (1933): 66–68.
2. Zambon, M. C. "The Pathogenesis of Influenza in Humans." Rev. Med. Virol. 11 (2001): 227–241. PubMed: 11479929.
3. Ghedin, E., et al. "The NIAID Influenza Genome Sequencing Project." Direct submission (2006)

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