Product Information Sheet for NR-9536

Paraná Virus, 12056

Catalog No. NR-9536

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For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor and Manufacturer:

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Product Description:

Virus Classification: *Arenaviridae*, *Mammarenavirus*
Species: *Paraná mammarenavirus*
Strain: 12056
Original Source: Paraná virus (PARV), was first isolated from rice rats *(Oryzomys buccinatus)* trapped in the Missiones Department of Paraguay in 1965.[1]
Comments: The 12056 strain of PARV was obtained by Dr. Calisher from Dr. Robert Tesh of the University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston. Paraná virus has not been associated with human disease.[3,4] Both the large (L) [GenBank: EU627613] and small (S) [GenBank: AF485261] RNA genome segments of PARV have been sequenced.[5,6]

The taxonomy of the family *Arenaviridae* has recently been revised with the creation of a new genus (*Reptarenavirus*) and the renaming of the genus *Arenavirus* as *Mammarenavirus*. To remove ambiguity between species and virus names, previously accepted species names were replaced with non-Latinized binomial names distinct from the virus names. Thus, *Paraná mammarenavirus* is the new taxonomic home of PARV.[2]

Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 1 mL of clarified supernatant from *Cercopithecus aethiops* kidney epithelial cells (Vero E6; ATCC® CRL-1586™) infected with Paraná virus, 12056.

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

Packaging/Storage:

NR-9536 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 E6 cells (ATCC® CRL-1586)
Growth Medium: Eagle's Minimum Essential Medium containing 2 mM L-glutamine, 1 mM sodium pyruvate, and 1500 mg per mL sodium bicarbonate, supplemented with 2% fetal bovine serum
Infection: Cells should be 70% to 80% confluent
Incubation: 10 to 15 days at 37°C and 5% CO_2
Cytopathic Effect: None observed

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: Paraná Virus, 12056, NR-9536."

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.

Note: BSL-2 arenaviruses are not known to cause serious acute disease in humans and are not acutely pathogenic for laboratory animals including primates. In view of reported high frequency of laboratory aerosol infection in workers manipulating high concentrations of Pichinde virus, it is strongly recommended that work with high concentrations of BSL-2 arenaviruses be done at BSL-3.

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References:

1. Webb, P. A., et al. "Parana, a New Tacaribe Complex Virus from Paraguay." Arch. Gesamte Virusforsch. 32 (1970): 379-388. PubMed: 4993581.
2. ICTV Taxonomy History for Paraná mammarenavirus
3. Bowen, M. D., C. J. Peters, and S. T. Nichol. "The Phylogeny of New World (Tacaribe Complex) Arenaviruses." Virology 219 (1996): 285-290. PubMed: 8623541.
4. Cassals, J. "Arenaviruses." Yale J. Biol. Med. 48 (1975): 115-140. PubMed: 168692.
5. Archer, A. M., and R. Rico-Hesse. "High Genetic Divergence and Recombination in Arenaviruses from the Americas." Virology 304 (2002): 274-281. PubMed: 12504568.
6. Charrel, R. N., X. de Lamballerie, and S. Emonet. "Phylogeny of the Genus Arenavirus." Curr. Opin. Microbiol. 11 (2008): 362-368. PubMed: 18602020.

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