

**Taterapox Virus, V71-I-016**

**Catalog No. NR-49737**

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

**Contributor:**

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**Manufacturer:**

BEI Resources

**Product Description:**

Virus Classification: *Poxviridae, Orthopoxvirus*

Agent: Taterapox virus (TATV; also gerbilpox)

Strain/Isolate: V71-I-016

Source: TATV, V71-I-016 was originally isolated from an apparently healthy wild naked-soled gerbil (*Tatera kempii*, current valid taxonomy *Gerbilliscus kempii*) caught near Kouandé in Dahomey (now Benin), West Africa on April 23, 1968.<sup>1,2</sup> TATV was isolated at the University of Ibadan Virus Research Laboratory by intracerebral inoculation of neonatal mice with liver and spleen homogenate from the captured gerbil. Brain homogenates from ill mice were transferred to the Yale Arbovirus Research Unit and later to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The virus was subsequently passaged in mouse brain, chicken eggs, Vero cells, and BSC40 cells.<sup>2,3</sup> The exact passage history of TATV, V71-I-016 is unknown.

Comments: Among the orthopoxviruses, TATV is most closely related to variola and camelpox viruses.<sup>4</sup> The complete genomic sequence of TATV has been determined (GenBank: DQ437594).<sup>5,6</sup>

**Material Provided:**

Each vial contains approximately 1 mL of cell lysate and supernatant from *Cercopithecus aethiops* kidney epithelial (BSC40) cells infected with TATV, V71-I-016.

**Packaging/Storage:**

NR-49737 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: BSC40 cells (ATCC® CRL-2761™)

Growth Medium: Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium containing 4 mM L-glutamine, 4500 mg per L glucose, 1 mM sodium pyruvate, and 1500 mg per L sodium bicarbonate, supplemented with 2% fetal bovine serum

Infection: Cells should be 70 to 80%

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

Cytopathic Effect: Refractile cell rounding and detachment

**Citation:**

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: Taterapox Virus, V71-I-016, NR-49737."

**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. Kemp, G. E., et al. "Isolation of Viruses from Wild Mammals in West Africa, 1966-1970." *J. Wildl. Dis.* 10 (1974): 279-293. PubMed: 4210769.
2. Lourie, B., et al. "Isolation of Poxvirus from an African Rodent." *J. Infect. Dis.* 132 (1975): 677-681. PubMed: 811713.
3. Olson, V., Personal Communication.
4. Carroll, D. S., et al. "Chasing Jenner's Vaccine: Revisiting Cowpox Virus Classification." *PLoS ONE* 6 (2011): e23086. PubMed: 21858000.
5. Esposito, J. J., et al. "Genome Sequence Diversity and Clues to the Evolution of Variola (Smallpox) Virus." *Science* 313 (2006): 807-812. PubMed: 16873609.
6. Sammons, S. A., et al. National Center for Infectious Diseases, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia, 30333, USA. Direct submission.

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