

Influenza A Virus, A/Japan/305/57 (H2N2)

Catalog No. NR-347

(Derived from ATCC® VR-100™)

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:

ATCC®

Product Description:

Virus Classification: *Orthomyxoviridae, Influenzavirus A*

Agent: Influenza A virus

Strain/Isolate: A/Japan/305/57 (H2N2)

Original Source: Patient (American Military Personnel) in Japan, 1957

Comments: Influenza A virus, A/Japan/305/57 (H2N2) was deposited at ATCC® in 1957 by Major Edward L. Buescher, Chief, Department of Virus Diseases, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Washington, DC.

Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 1 mL of pooled allantoic fluid from specific-pathogen free (SPF) embryonated chicken eggs infected with influenza A virus, A/Japan/305/57 (H2N2).

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

Packaging/Storage:

NR-347 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: 10-day-old SPF embryonated chicken eggs

Infection: Embryonated chicken eggs must be candled for viability prior to inoculation

Incubation: 1–3 days at 35°C in a humidified chamber without CO₂

Effect: Hemagglutination activity using chicken red blood cells and allantoic fluid from infected embryonated chicken eggs

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read “The following reagent was obtained through the NIH Biodefense and Emerging Infections Research Resources Repository, NIAID, NIH: Influenza A Virus, A/Japan/305/57 (H2N2), NR-347.”

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, 2007; see www.cdc.gov/od/ohs/biosfty/bmbl5/bmbl5toc.htm.

Disclaimers:

You are authorized to use this product for research use only. It is not intended for human use.

Use of this product is subject to the terms and conditions of the BEI Resources Material Transfer Agreement (MTA). The MTA is available on our Web site at www.beiresources.org.

While BEI Resources uses reasonable efforts to include accurate and up-to-date information on this product sheet, neither ATCC® nor the U.S. Government make any warranties or representations as to its accuracy. Citations from scientific literature and patents are provided for informational purposes only. Neither ATCC® nor the U.S. Government warrants that such information has been confirmed to be accurate.

This product is sent with the condition that you are responsible for its safe storage, handling, use and disposal. ATCC® and the U.S. Government are not liable for any damages or injuries arising from receipt and/or use of this product. While reasonable effort is made to ensure authenticity and reliability of materials on deposit, the U.S. Government, ATCC®, their suppliers and contributors to BEI Resources are not liable for damages arising from the misidentification or misrepresentation of products.

Use Restrictions:

This material is distributed for internal research, non-commercial purposes only. This material, its product or its derivatives may not be distributed to third parties. Except as performed under a U.S. Government contract, individuals contemplating commercial use of the material, its products or its derivatives must contact the contributor to determine if a license is required. U.S. Government contractors may need a license before first commercial sale.

References:

1. Meyer Jr., H. M., et al. “New Antigenic Variant in Far East Influenza Epidemic, 1957.” Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. Med. 95 (1957): 609–616. PubMed: 13453522.
2. Monto, A. S. and F. Olazabal, Jr. “Asian Influenza in the Panama Canal Zone: Isolation of a Virus Variant and Protective Effect of a Vaccine Containing A2/Japan/305/57.” Am. J. Epidemiol. 83 (1966): 101–112. PubMed: 5910213.
3. Naeve, C. W. and D. Williams. “Fatty Acids on the A/Japan/305/57 Influenza Virus Hemagglutinin Have a Role in Membrane Fusion.” EMBO J. 9 (1990): 3857–3866. PubMed: 2249653.

ATCC® is a trademark of the American Type Culture Collection.