

Encephalomyocarditis Virus, TX 1579 (Tapir)

Catalog No. NR-49758

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:

World Reference Center for Emerging Viruses and Arboviruses, University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, Texas, USA

Manufacturer:

BEI Resources

Product Description:

Virus Classification: *Picornaviridae, Cardiovirus*

Species: Encephalomyocarditis virus (EMCV)

Strain/Isolate: TX 1579 (Tapir)

Comments: EMCV, TX 1579 was isolated from a captive Brazilian tapir (*Tapirus terrestris*) in Houston, Texas, USA on June 19, 2003.¹ Removal of contaminating mycoplasma required six passages at BEI Resources.

EMCV is an important zoonotic virus,² but has also been implicated in human illness.³

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 EMCV, TX 1579 (Tapir).

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

Packaging/Storage:

NR-49758 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 70% to 90% confluent

Incubation: 1 to 7 days at 37°C and 5% CO₂

Cytopathic Effect: Cell rounding and detachment

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: Encephalomyocarditis Virus, TX 1579 (Tapir), NR-49758."

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.

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References:

1. Tesh, R. B., Personal Communication.
2. Helwig, F.C., and Schmidt, C.H. "A Filter-Passing Agent Producing Interstitial Myocarditis in Anthropoid Apes and

Small Animals." Science. 102 (1945): 31-33. PubMed: 17787415.

3. Oberste, M.S., et al. "Human Febrile Illness Caused by Encephalomyocarditis Virus Infection, Peru." Emerg. Infect. Dis. 15(4) (2009): 640-646. PubMed: 19331761.

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