Product Information Sheet for NR-118

Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis Virus, Trinidad (TC-attenuated)

Catalog No. NR-118

(Derived from ATCC® VR-532™)

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:

ATCC®

Product Description:

Virus Classification: *Togaviridae, Alphavirus*
Agent: Venezuelan equine encephalitis (VEE) virus
Strain/Isolate: Trinidad (TC-attenuated)
Subtype/Serotype:[1] IA/B
Original Source: VEE virus, Trinidad (TC-attenuated) is a derivative of the Trinidad Donkey strain of VEE virus (BEI Resources NR-332) that was isolated in 1943 from the brain of a donkey in Trinidad.[2] The TC-attenuated strain was derived by serial passage of the Trinidad Donkey strain in fetal guinea pig heart cells.[3]
Comments: VEE virus, Trinidad (TC-attenuated) was deposited at ATCC® in 1968 by Colonel D. Crozier, United States Army Medical Unit, Fort Detrick, Frederick, Maryland. Based on the information provided at the time of the deposit, VEE virus, Trinidad (TC-attenuated) had been passaged once in guinea pig, 13 times in chicken embryo and 55 times in guinea pig heart cells (TC-55). The passage history at ATCC® is shown on the Certificate of Analysis for each lot.

Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 1 mL of cell lysate and supernatant from African green monkey kidney (Vero) cells infected with VEE virus, Trinidad (TC-attenuated).

Packaging/Storage:

NR-118 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. For long-term storage, the vapor phase of a liquid nitrogen freezer is recommended. Freeze-thaw cycles should be avoided.

Recommended Growth Conditions:

Host: Vero cells
Growth Medium: Eagle's Minimum Essential Medium supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum, 1% glutamine and 1% non-essential amino acids, or equivalent
Infection: Cells should be 70 to 90% confluent (not 100% confluent)
Incubation: 2 to 3 days at 37°C and 5% CO_2
Cytopathic Effect: Cell rounding and cell lysis

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through the NIH Biodefense and Emerging Infections Research Resources Repository, NIAID, NIH: Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis Virus, Trinidad (TC-attenuated), NR-118."

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. This publication recommends that all persons working in or entering laboratory or animal care areas where activities with Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus are being conducted should have documented evidence of satisfactory vaccination.

Disclaimers:

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References:

1. Weaver, S. C., et al. "Genetic Evidence for the Origins of Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis Virus Subtype IAB Outbreaks." Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg. 60 (1999): 441–448. PubMed: 10466974.
2. Randall, R. and J. W. Mills. "Fatal Encephalitis in Man Due to the Venezuelan Virus of Equine Encephalomyelitis in Trinidad." Science 99 (1944): 225–226.
3. Berge, T. O., I. S. Banks, and W. D. Tigertt. "Attenuation of Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis Virus by *In Vitro* Cultivation in Guinea-Pig Heart Cells." Am. J. Hyg. 73 (1961): 209–218.

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