

# **Product Information Sheet for NR-49461**

SUPPORTING INFECTIOUS DISEASE RESEARCH

# Zaire Ebolavirus, Guéckédou/Guinea C07, Gamma-Irradiated

# Catalog No. NR-49461

This reagent is the tangible property of the U.S. Government.

# For research use only. Not for human use.

#### Contributor and Manufacturer:

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

# **Product Description:**

Gamma-irradiated Zaire ebolavirus, Guéckédou/Guinea C07<sup>1,2</sup> was prepared from infected Vero E6 cell pellets. Cell pellets were resuspended in 50 mM sodium borate and 120 mM sodium chloride (pH 9) containing 1% Triton X-100, gamma-irradiated (5 × 10<sup>6</sup> RADs) on dry ice, and sonicated. Cell debris was removed by centrifugation and the supernatant containing the irradiated antigen was aliquoted.

NR-49461 was tested for residual virus following the procedure described by Towner et al.<sup>3</sup> No residual virus was recovered.

## **Material Provided:**

Each vial contains 100  $\mu L$  of irradiated antigen in 50 mM sodium borate and 120 mM sodium chloride (pH 9) containing 1% Triton X-100. The vial should be centrifuged prior to opening.

## Packaging/Storage:

NR-49461 was packaged aseptically, in screw-capped plastic cryovials. The product is provided frozen and should be stored at -70°C or colder immediately upon arrival. Freezethaw cycles should be avoided.

### Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: Zaire Ebolavirus, Guéckédou/Guinea C07, Gamma-Irradiated, NR-49461."

## **Biosafety Level: 1**

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. Baize, S., et al. "Emergence of Zaire Ebola Virus Disease in Guinea." N. Engl. J. Med. 371 (2014): 1418-1425. PubMed: 24738640.
- Rieger, T., et al. Virology, Bernhard Nocht Institute for Tropical Medicine, WHO Collaborating Centre for Arbovirus and Haemorrhagic Fever Reference and Research, Hamburg, Germany. Direct submission.
- Towner, J. S., et al. "High-Throughput Molecular Detection of Hemorrhagic Fever Virus Threats with Applications for Outbreak Settings." J. Infect. Dis. 196 Suppl. 2 (2007) S205-S212. PubMed: 17940951.

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