

**Sudan Ebolavirus, Boniface, Infected Cell Lysate, Gamma-Irradiated**

**Catalog No. NR-49810**

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:**

A crude preparation of Vero E6 cells infected with Sudan ebolavirus, Boniface<sup>1,2</sup> was gamma-irradiated (5 x 10<sup>6</sup> RADs) on dry ice.

NR-49810 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 approximately 0.5 mL of irradiated infected cell lysate and supernatant from Vero E6 cells infected with Sudan ebolavirus, Boniface and supplemented with 2% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum and 0.01 M Tris-HCl (pH 8.5).

**Packaging/Storage:**

NR-49810 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. Freeze-thaw cycles should be avoided.

**Citation:**

Acknowledgment for publications should read “The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: Sudan Ebolavirus, Boniface, Infected Cell Lysate, Gamma-Irradiated, NR-49810.”

**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](http://www.cdc.gov/biosafety/publications/bmbl5/index.htm).

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**References:**

1. McCormick, J. B., et al. “Biologic Differences Between Strains of Ebola Virus from Zaire and Sudan.” J. Infect. Dis. 147 (1983): 264-267. PubMed: 6827142.
2. Sanchez, A., et al. “The Virion Glycoproteins of Ebola Viruses are Encoded in Two Reading Frames and Are Expressed Through Transcriptional Editing.” Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 93 (1996): 3602-3607. PubMed: 8622982.
3. 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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