Melao Virus, TRVL 9375

Catalog No. NR-542

(Derived from ATCC® VR-761™)

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:

ATCC®

Manufacturer:

BEI Resources

Product Description:

Virus Classification: *Bunyaviridae, Orthobunyavirus, California encephalitis virus*

Species: Melao virus

Strain/Isolate: TRVL 9375

Original Source: Isolated in 1955 from mosquitoes *(Aedes scapularis)* collected in the Melajo Forest in northeastern Trinidad[1]

Comments: Melao virus, TRVL 9375 was deposited at ATCC® in 1973 by Robert E. Shope, M.D., Director, Yale Arbovirus Research Unit, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, Connecticut. The complete nucleotide sequences of the small (S; GenBank: U12802)[2] and medium (M; GenBank: U88057)[3] RNA segments of Melao virus, TRVL 9375 have been determined. The S RNA segment codes for both the nucleocapsid protein (GenPept: AAB60559)[2] and a nonstructural protein (GenPept: AAB60560),[2] while the M RNA segment codes for a polyprotein (GenPept: AAB93843).[3]

Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 1 mL of cell lysate and supernatant from *Cercopithecus aethiops* kidney epithelial cells infected with Melao virus, TRVL 9375.

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

Packaging/Storage:

NR-542 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: *Cercopithecus aethiops* kidney epithelial cells (Vero; ATCC® CCL-81™)

Growth Medium: Minimum Essential Medium supplemented with 2% fetal bovine serum, 2 mM L-glutamine, and 1 mM sodium pyruvate, or equivalent (lot-specific details are on the Certificate of Analysis)

Infection: Cells should be 80% to 90% confluent

Incubation: 5 to 7 days at 37°C and 5% CO_2

Cytopathic Effect: Cell rounding and detachment

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: Melao Virus, TRVL 9375, NR-542."

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. Spence, L. et al. "Melao Virus, a New Agent Isolated from Trinidadian Mosquitoes." Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg. 11 (1962): 687–690. PubMed: 13990007.
2. Bowen, M. D., et al. "Determination and Comparative Analysis of the Small RNA Genomic Sequences of California Encephalitis, Jamestown Canyon, Jerry Slough, Melao, Keystone and Trivittatus Viruses

BEI Resources
www.beiresources.org

E-mail: contact@beiresources.org
Tel: 800-359-7370
Fax: 703-365-2898

(*Bunyaviridae*, Genus *Bunyavirus*, California Serogroup)." J. Gen. Virol. 76 (1995): 559–572. PubMed: 7897347.

3. Campbell, W. P. and C. Huang. "Sequence Comparisons of Medium RNA Segment among 15 California Serogroup Viruses." Virus Res. 61 (1999): 137–144. PubMed: 10475083.

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E-mail: contact@beiresources.org
Tel: 800-359-7370
Fax: 703-365-2898