

Trivittatus Virus, 933

Catalog No. NR-534

(Derived from ATCC® VR-402™)

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Contributor:

ATCC®

Manufacturer:

BEI Resources

Product Description:

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

Agent: Trivittatus virus

Strain/Isolate: 933

Original Source: Isolated in 1948 from mosquitoes (*Aedes trivittatus*) collected near Bismarck, North Dakota¹

Comments: Trivittatus virus, 933 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: U12803)² and medium (M; GenBank: AF123491)³ RNA segments of Trivittatus virus have been determined. The S RNA segment codes for both the nucleocapsid protein (GenPept: AAB60561)² and a nonstructural protein (GenPept: AAB60562),² while the M RNA segment codes for a polyprotein (GenPept: AAD53047).³

Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 1 mL of cell lysate and supernatant from *Cercopithecus aethiops* kidney epithelial cells infected with Trivittatus virus, 933.

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

Packaging/Storage:

NR-534 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: 2 to 4 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: Trivittatus Virus, 933, NR-534."

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:

- Hammon, W. M., W. C. Reeves, and G. Sather. "California Encephalitis Virus, a Newly Described Agent. II. Isolations and Attempts to Identify and Characterize the Agent." *J. Immunol.* 69 (1952): 493-510. PubMed: 13011307.
- 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 (*Bunyaviridae*, Genus *Bunyavirus*, California Serogroup)." J. Gen. Virol. 76 (1995): 559–572. PubMed: 7897347.

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

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