

Coxsackie B-1, Conn. - 5

Catalog No. NR-51437

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Lot (NIAID Catalog) No. V-028-001-020

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:

National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID),
National Institutes of Health (NIH)

Manufacturer:

Southwest Foundation for Research and Education, under
contract PH-43-63-1177

Product Description:

Reagent: Seed Virus

Virus Classification: *Picornaviridae, Enterovirus*

Species: Coxsackievirus B1

Strain/Isolate: Conn. - 5

NIAID Class: Research Reference Reagent

Source: Dr. Joseph L. Melnick, WHO International
Reference Centre for Enteroviruses

Donor Passage History (# of passages):

Rhesus monkey kidney (RhMK) cells (7)

African Green Monkey Kidney (GMK) cells (1)

Producer Passage History (# of passages):

GMK cells (1)

Material Provided:

Composition: GMK cells in Hanks' balanced salt solution with
0.5% lactalbumin hydrolysate

Volume: 1.0 mL

Packaging/Storage:

Packaging: Glass ampoule

Storage Temperature: -20°C or colder

Functional Activity:

Infectivity:

Conditions: RhMK cells

TCID₅₀: 5 × 10⁶ per mL

The Tissue Culture Infectious Dose 50% (TCID₅₀)
endpoint is the 50% infectious endpoint in tissue culture.

The TCID₅₀ is the dilution of virus that under the
conditions of the assay can be expected to infect 50% of
the cultures inoculated, just as a Lethal Dose 50% (LD₅₀)
is expected to kill half of the animals exposed. A
reciprocal of the dilution required to yield the TCID₅₀
provides a measure of the titer (or infectivity) of a virus
preparation.

Date of Last Test: February 1976

Purity:

Serum Neutralization Breakthrough: Negative

Bacterial Sterility: Negative

Mycoplasma: Negative

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following
reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH:
Coxsackie B-1, Conn. - 5, NR-51437."

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. Melnick, J. L., E. W. Shaw and E. C. Curnen. "A Virus
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2. Dalldorf, G. and G. M. Sickles. "The Coxsackie Viruses."
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3. Melnick, J. L. "Enteroviruses." *Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.* 101 (1962): 331-342.
4. Melnick, J. L., et al. "Classification of Human Enteroviruses." *Virology* 16 (1962): 501-504.
5. Melnick, J. L., et al. "Picornaviruses: Classification of Nine New Types." *Science* 141 (1963): 153-154. PubMed: 13934731.
6. Melnick, J. L., H. A. Wenner and L. Rosen. "The Enteroviruses." *Diagnostic Procedures for Viral and Rickettsial Diseases*, Edited by Edwin H. Lennette and Nathalie J. Schmidt, 3rd Edition, New York City, American Public Health Association, 1964.

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