

Human Respiratory Syncytial Virus, B1

Catalog No. NR-56243

Product Description:

Human respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), B1 was developed by multiple passages in Vero cells from an original human isolate in 1985, in West Virginia, USA. NR-56243 lot 70050591 was produced by infecting *Cercopithecus aethiops* kidney cells (Vero; ATCC® CCL-81™) with seed material (BEI Resources lot 0671) and incubating in Eagle's Minimum Essential Medium (ATCC® 30-2003™) supplemented with 2% fetal bovine serum (ATCC® 30-2020™) for 6 days at 37°C with 5% CO₂.

Passage History:

V(Unk)/V(1) (Prior to BEI Resources/BEI Resources); V= *Cercopithecus aethiops* kidney cells; Unk = Unknown

Lot: 70050591

Manufacturing Date: 24FEB2022

TEST	SPECIFICATIONS	RESULTS
Identification by Infectivity in Vero Cells	Syncytia formation and cell disruption	Syncytia formation and cell disruption
Identification by Fluorescent Antibody (FA) Assay ¹	Fluorescence observed	Fluorescence observed
Sequencing of Species-Specific Region Glycoprotein Gene (~ 1020 nucleotides)	≥ 98% identity with RSV, B1 (GenBank: AF013254)	99.9% identity with RSV, B1 (GenBank: AF013254)
Titer by TCID ₅₀ Assay in Vero Cells by Immunofluorescent Stain ² (6 days at 37°C and 5% CO ₂)	Report results	2.8 × 10 ⁶ TCID ₅₀ per mL
Sterility (21-day incubation) Harpo's HTYE broth, 37°C and 26°C, aerobic ³ Trypticase Soy broth, 37°C and 26°C, aerobic Sabouraud broth, 37°C and 26°C, aerobic Sheep blood agar, 37°C, aerobic Sheep blood agar, 37°C, anaerobic Thioglycollate broth, 37°C, anaerobic DMEM with 10% FBS, 37°C, aerobic	No growth No growth No growth No growth No growth No growth No growth	No growth No growth No growth No growth No growth No growth No growth
Mycoplasma Contamination Agar and broth culture (14-day incubation at 37°C) DNA detection by PCR of extracted Test Article nucleic acid	None detected None detected	None detected None detected

¹Anti-RSV direct fluorescent antibody (Millipore 5022)

²The Tissue Culture Infectious Dose 50% (TCID₅₀) endpoint is the 50% infectious endpoint in cell culture. The TCID₅₀ is the dilution of virus that under the conditions of the assay can be expected to infect 50% of the culture vessels 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.

³Atlas, Ronald M. *Handbook of Microbiological Media*. 3rd ed. Ed. Lawrence C. Parks. Boca Raton: CRC Press, 2004, p. 798.

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