Product Information Sheet for NR-49737

Taterapox Virus, V71-I-016

Catalog No. NR-49737

For research use only. Not for use in humans.

Contributor:
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Manufacturer:
BEI Resources

Product Description:
Virus Classification: *Poxviridae, Orthopoxvirus*
Species: Taterapox virus (also referred to as gerbilpox)
Strain/Isolate: V71-I-016
Original Source: Taterapox virus (TATV), V71-I-016 was originally isolated from an apparently healthy wild naked-soled gerbil (*Tatera kempii*, current valid taxonomy *Gerbilliscus kempii*) caught near Kouandé in Dahomey (now Benin), West Africa, on April 23, 1968.[1,2] TATV was isolated at the University of Ibadan Virus Research Laboratory by intracerebral inoculation of neonatal mice with liver and spleen homogenate from the captured gerbil. Brain homogenates from ill mice were transferred to the Yale Arbovirus Research Unit and later to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The virus was subsequently passaged in mouse brain, chicken eggs, Vero cells, and BSC-40 cells.[2,3] The exact passage history of TATV, V71-I-016 is unknown.
Comments: Among the orthopoxviruses, TATV is most closely related to variola and camelpox viruses.[4] The complete genomic sequence of TATV has been determined (GenBank: DQ437594).[5,6]

Material Provided:
Each vial contains approximately 1.0 mL of cell lysate and supernatant from *Chlorocebus* (formerly *Cercopithecus) aethiops* kidney epithelial cells infected with TATV, V71-I-016.

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

Packaging/Storage:
NR-49737 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: *Chlorocebus* (formerly *Cercopithecus) aethiops* kidney epithelial cells (BSC-40)
Growth Medium: Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium (DMEM) containing 4 mM L-glutamine, 4500 mg/L glucose, 1 mM sodium pyruvate, and 1500 mg/L sodium bicarbonate. supplemented with 2% fetal bovine serum, or equivalent
Infection: Cells should be 70% to 80% confluent
Incubation: 2 to 5 days at 37°C and 5% CO_2
Cytopathic Effect: Refractile cell rounding and sloughing

Citation:
Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: Taterapox Virus, V71-I-016, NR-49737."

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 (BMBL). 6th ed. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2020.

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References:

1. Kemp, G. E., et al. "Isolation of Viruses from Wild Mammals in West Africa, 1966-1970." J. Wildl. Dis. 10 (1974): 279-293. PubMed: 4210769.
2. Lourie, B., et al. "Isolation of Poxvirus from an African Rodent." J. Infect. Dis. 132 (1975): 677-681. PubMed: 811713.
3. Olson, V., Personal Communication.
4. Carroll, D. S., et al. "Chasing Jenner's Vaccine: Revisiting Cowpox Virus Classification." PLoS ONE 6 (2011): e23086. PubMed: 21858000.
5. Esposito, J. J., et al. "Genome Sequence Diversity and Clues to the Evolution of Variola (Smallpox) Virus." Science 313 (2006): 807-812. PubMed: 16873609.
6. Sammons, S. A., et al. National Center for Infectious Diseases, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia, 30333, USA. Direct submission.

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