

Hepatitis A Virus, HM175/18f

Catalog No. NR-137

Derived from ATCC® VR-1402™

Product Description:

Hepatitis A virus, HM175/18f was isolated from the feces of a patient with acute viral hepatitis during an outbreak of hepatitis A in a semirural area on the outskirts of Melbourne, Australia during October/November of 1976. NR-137 lot 70060474 was produced by infecting *Macaca mulatta* fetal kidney cells (FRhK-4; ATCC® CRL- 1688™) with seed material (BEI Resources lot 59333337) and incubating in Eagle's Minimum Essential Medium (ATCC® 30-2003™) supplemented with 2% fetal bovine serum (ATCC® 30-2020™) for 6 days at 35°C with 5% CO₂.

Passage History:

Human isolate passaged through marmosets (6); BS-C-1 cells (14); BS-C-1 cells (1-year persistent infection); BS-C-1 plaque purified (1); BS-C-1 cells (1); FRhK-4 cells (5) / FRhK-4 cells (3) (Prior to deposit at BEI Resources / BEI Resources)

Lot: 70060474

Manufacturing Date: 19JUL2023

TEST	SPECIFICATIONS	RESULTS
Identification by Infectivity in FRhK Cells	Refractile rounding and sloughing	Refractile rounding and sloughing
Sequencing of Species-Specific Region (~ 950 nucleotides)	≥ 98% identity with Hepatitis A virus, HM175/18f (GenBank: KP879216)	100% identity with Hepatitis A virus, HM175/18f (GenBank: KP879216)
Titer by TCID₅₀ Assay in FRhK Cells by Cytopathic Effect¹ (12 days at 35°C with 5% CO ₂)	Report results	2.8 × 10 ⁸ TCID ₅₀ /mL
Sterility (21-day incubation) Harpo's HTYE broth, 37°C and 26°C, aerobic ² 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

¹The 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.

²Atlas, Ronald M. Handbook of Microbiological Media. 3rd ed. Ed. Lawrence C. Parks. Boca Raton: CRC Press, 2004, p. 798.

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Technical Manager or designee, ATCC Federal Solutions

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