

Influenza B Virus, B/Florida/4/2006 (Yamagata Lineage)

Catalog No. NR-41795

(Derived from CDC ID No. 2007700596)

Product Description:

Influenza B virus, B/Florida/4/2006 (Yamagata Lineage) was isolated from a human in Florida, USA, on November 1, 2006. NR-41795 is derived from CDC ID No. 2007700596 and was produced in the allantoic cavity of specific pathogen free (SPF) embryonated chicken eggs (10- to 11-day-old; Charles River, Norwich, Connecticut, USA) infected with the seed material for 3 days at 35°C in a humidified chamber. A bulk portion of the production lot was thawed and aliquoted to produce lot 70067829.

Passage History:

E(3)/E(1)/E(2) (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/International Reagent Resource/BEI Resources); E = SPF embryonated chicken eggs

Lot: 70067829¹

Manufacturing Date: 10DEC2020

TEST	SPECIFICATIONS	RESULTS
Identification by Infectivity Using Embryonated Chicken Eggs Hemagglutination activity using allantoic fluid from infected eggs and 0.5% turkey red blood cells	Positive	Positive
Sequencing of Hemagglutinin Coding Region Hemagglutinin (~ 870 nucleotides)	≥ 98% identity with B/Florida/4/2006 (BY) (GenBank: CY033876.1)	100% identity with B/Florida/4/2006 (BY) (GenBank: CY033876.1)
Titer by CEID₅₀ Assay in Embryonated Chicken Eggs² 3 days at 35°C in a humidified chamber	Report results	2.8 × 10 ⁷ CEID ₅₀ /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

¹Lot 70067829 was dispensed 05APR2024.

²The Chicken Embryo Infectious Dose 50% (CEID₅₀) is the dilution of virus that under the conditions of the assay can be expected to infect 50% of the inoculated embryonated chicken eggs, 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 CEID₅₀ provides a measure of the infectious 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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11 SEP 2024

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