

Certificate of Analysis for NR-3516

Kilbourne F74: A/turkey/Massachusetts/3740/75 (HA) x A/Beijing/353/89 (NA) x A/Puerto Rico/8/34 (H6N2), Reassortant X-110

Catalog No. NR-3516

Product Description: Pooled allantoic fluid from specific-pathogen free (SPF) embryonated chicken eggs¹ infected with reassortant influenza A virus, A/turkey/Massachusetts/3740/75 (HA) x A/Beijing/353/89 (NA) x A/Puerto Rico/8/34 (H6N2) (Kilbourne F74; X-110).

Lot^{2,3}: 58885098 Manufacturing Date: 23OCT2009

TEST	SPECIFICATIONS	RESULTS
Identification by Infectivity Using Embryonated Chicken Eggs ¹ Hemagglutination activity using allantoic fluid from infected eggs and 0.5% chicken red blood cells	Positive	Positive
Sequencing of Species-Specific Region Matrix (M) gene (695 nucleotides) Hemagglutinin (HA) gene (297 nucleotides) Titer by CEID ₅₀ Assay ^{4,5} in Embryonated Chicken Eggs ¹	Influenza A virus Influenza A virus Report results	Influenza A virus Influenza A virus 2.8 X 10 ⁹ CEID ₅₀ /mL
RT-PCR Assay of Extracted RNA M gene ⁶ HA gene, subtype 6 (H6) ⁷	~ 1030 bp amplicon ~ 302 bp amplicon	~ 1030 bp amplicon ~ 302 bp amplicon
Sterility (21-day incubation) Harpo's HTYE broth ⁸ , 37°C and 26°C, aerobic 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 and 5% CO ₂	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

¹10 to 11-day-old SPF Fertile Chicken Eggs acquired from B&E Eggs, York Springs, Pennsylvania

Date: 21 JUN 2010 **Signature:** Signature on File

Title: Technical Manager, BEI Authentication or designee

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²Derived from NIAID Catalog No. V-331-0E5019

³Grown in the allantoic cavity of embryonated chicken eggs¹ for 48 hours at 35°C in a humidified chamber

⁴The 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.

⁵2 days at 35°C in a humidified chamber

⁶The M gene primers are described in Hoffmann, E., et al. "Universal Primer Set for the Full-Length Amplification of All Influenza A Viruses." <u>Arch. Virol.</u> 146 (2001): 2275-2289. PubMed: 11811679.

⁷The H6 primers are described in Lee, M. S., et al. "Identification and Subtyping of Avian Influenza Viruses by Reverse Transcription-PCR." <u>J. Virol. Methods</u> 97 (2001): 13-22. PubMed: 11483213.

⁸Atlas, Ronald M. <u>Handbook of Microbiological Media</u>. 3rd ed. Ed. Lawrence C. Parks. Boca Raton: CRC Press, 2004, p. 798.