Seoul Virus, Tchoupitoulas 401613

Catalog No. NR-9379

Product Description:
Seoul virus (SEOV), Tchoupitoulas 401613 was isolated from the pancreas of a brown rat (Rattus norvegicus) near the Mississippi River in New Orleans, Louisiana, USA in 1984. SEOV, Tchoupitoulas 401613 deposited material was passaged three times in mycoplasma removal agent (MRA; MP Biomedicals™ 3050044) in order to remove contaminating mycoplasma. NR-9379 lot 70004099 was produced by infecting Cercopithecus aethiops kidney epithelial cells (Vero E6; ATCC® CRL-1586™) with the MRA-treated material and incubating in Eagle’s Minimum Essential Medium (ATCC 30-2003™) supplemented with 2% fetal bovine serum (ATCC 30-2020™) for several passages, concluding with an incubation of 14 days at 37°C with 5% CO₂.

Passage History:
X(?)/VE(7) (Prior to deposit at BEI Resources/BEI Resources); X = Unknown; VE = Vero E6 cells

Lot: 70004099

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TEST</th>
<th>SPECIFICATIONS</th>
<th>RESULTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identification by Infectivity in Vero E6 Cells</td>
<td>Cell rounding and detachment</td>
<td>Cell rounding and detachment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequencing of Species-Specific Region (~ 360 nucleotides)</td>
<td>≥ 98% identity with SEOV, Tchoupitoulas/POR segment S nucleocapsid protein gene (GenBank: KU204960.2)</td>
<td>100% identity with SEOV, Tchoupitoulas/POR segment S nucleocapsid protein gene (GenBank: KU204960.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titer by TCID₅₀ Assay in Vero E6 Cells by Cytopathic Effect¹</td>
<td>Report results</td>
<td>8.9 x 10⁵ TCID₅₀ per mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amplification of SEOV Sequence by RT-PCR</td>
<td>~ 370 base pair amplicon</td>
<td>~ 370 base pair amplicon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sterility (21-day incubation)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harpo’s HTYE broth, 37°C and 26°C, aerobic²</td>
<td>No growth</td>
<td>No growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trypticase Soy broth, 37°C and 26°C, aerobic</td>
<td>No growth</td>
<td>No growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabouraud broth, 37°C and 26°C, aerobic</td>
<td>No growth</td>
<td>No growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep blood agar, 37°C, aerobic</td>
<td>No growth</td>
<td>No growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep blood agar, 37°C, anaerobic</td>
<td>No growth</td>
<td>No growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thioglycollate broth, 37°C, anaerobic</td>
<td>No growth</td>
<td>No growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMEM with 10% FBS, 37°C, aerobic</td>
<td>No growth</td>
<td>No growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mycoplasma Contamination</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agar and broth culture (14-day incubation at 37°C)</td>
<td>None detected</td>
<td>None detected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNA detection by PCR of extracted Test Article nucleic acid</td>
<td>None detected</td>
<td>None detected</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.


/Heather Couch/
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Program Manager or designee, ATCC Federal Solutions

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