

Cytomegalovirus, GDGrP53 (Ganciclovir Resistant)

Catalog No. NR-59748

Product Description:

Human cytomegalovirus, GDGrP53 is a polymerase ganciclovir-resistant mutant of human cytomegalovirus that was isolated by transferring the ganciclovir-resistance mutation contained in the *pol* gene of mutant 759^D100 into wild-type strain AD169. NR-59748 was produced by infecting human foreskin fibroblast cells (HFF-1; ATCC® SCRC-1041™) with the deposited material and incubating in Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium (ATCC® 30-2002™) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (ATCC® 30-2020™) for 1 day, passaged, then 15 days at 37°C in an aerobic atmosphere with 5% CO₂ to produce this lot.

Passage History:

Unk/HFF(2) (Prior to deposit at BEI Resources/BEI Resources); Unknown; HFF = Human Foreskin Fibroblast

Lot: 70066901

Manufacturing Date: 19APR2024

TEST	SPECIFICATIONS	RESULTS
Identification by Infectivity in HFF-1 Cells	Focal cell rounding	Focal cell rounding
Next-Generation Sequencing (NGS) of Complete Genome Using Illumina iSeq	≥ 98% sequence identity with HCMV, AD169 (GenBank: X17403.1)	99.93% sequence identity with HCMV, AD169 (GenBank: X17403.1)
Titer by TCID ₅₀ Assay in HFF-1 Cells by Cytopathic Effect ¹ (18 days at 37°C with 5% CO ₂)	Report results	2.3 × 10 ⁵ 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 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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