Product Information Sheet for NR-49905

Chikungunya Virus, PM 2951

Catalog No. NR-49905

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:
World Reference Center for Emerging Viruses and Arboviruses, University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, Texas, USA

Manufacturer:
BEI Resources

Product Description:
Virus Classification: *Togaviridae*, *Alphavirus*
Species: Chikungunya virus
Strain/Isolate: PM 2951
Original Source: Chikungunya virus (CHIKV), PM 2951 was isolated from *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes in Ndofore, Senegal in November 1966, and contributed to WRCEVA by the Yale Arbovirus Research Unit, Rockefeller Funded Collection, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, USA.[1,2] The complete genomic sequence of CHIKV, PM 2951 has been determined (GenBank: HM045785).[3,4]

Chikungunya fever is a febrile illness often accompanied by relapsing and incapacitating polyarthralgia. In recent years, CHIKV has spread widely throughout Africa and Asia resulting in morbidity in millions of infected individuals. There are currently no recognized antiviral therapies or human vaccines with which to control infections due to CHIKV.[5]

Material Provided:
Each vial contains approximately 1 mL of cell lysate and supernatant from *Cercopithecus aethiops* kidney epithelial cells (Vero 76, clone E6; ATCC® CRL-1586™) infected with CHIKV, PM 2951.

Note: If homogeneity is required for your intended use, please purify prior to initiating work.

Packaging/Storage:
NR-49905 was packaged aseptically in screw-capped plastic cryovials. The product is provided frozen and should be stored at -60°C or colder immediately upon arrival. For long-term storage, the vapor phase of a liquid nitrogen freezer is recommended. Freeze-thaw cycles should be avoided.

Growth Conditions:
Host: *Cercopithecus aethiops* kidney epithelial cells (Vero 76, clone E6; ATCC® CRL-1586™)
Growth Medium: Eagle's Minimum Essential Medium containing Earle's Balanced Salt Solution, non-essential amino acids, 2 mM L-glutamine, 1 mM sodium pyruvate and 1.5 g/L of sodium bicarbonate supplemented with 2% fetal bovine serum, or equivalent
Infection: Cells should be 70% to 90% confluent
Incubation: 2 to 7 days at 37°C and 5% CO_2
Cytopathic Effect: Cell rounding and detachment

Citation:
Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH, as part of the WRCEVA program: Chikungunya Virus, PM 2951, NR-49905."

Biosafety Level: 3
Appropriate safety procedures should always be used with this material. Laboratory safety is discussed in the following publication: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and National Institutes of Health. Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories. 5th ed. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2009; see www.cdc.gov/biosafety/publications/bmbl5/index.htm.

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BEI Resources
www.beiresources.org

E-mail: contact@beiresources.org
Tel: 800-359-7370
Fax: 703-365-2898

References:

1. Tesh, R. B., Personal Communication.
2. Powers, A. M., et al. "Re-emergence of Chikungunya and O'nyong-nyong Viruses: Evidence for Distinct Geographical Lineages and Distant Evolutionary Relationships." J. Gen. Virol. 81 (2000): 471-479. PubMed: 10644846.
3. Volk, S. M., et al. Department of Pathology, University of Texas Medical Branch, 301 University Drive, Galveston, Texas 77555, USA. Direct submission.
4. Volk, S. M., et al. "Genome-Scale Phylogenetic Analyses of Chikungunya Virus Reveal Independent Emergences of Recent Epidemics and Various Evolutionary Rates." J. Virol. 84 (2010): 6497-6504. PubMed: 20410280.
5. Gould, E. A., et al. "Understanding the Alphaviruses: Recent Research on Important Emerging Pathogens and Progress Towards Their Control." Antiviral Res. 87 (2010): 111-124. PubMed: 19616028.

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E-mail: contact@beiresources.org
Tel: 800-359-7370
Fax: 703-365-2898