Product Information Sheet for NR-2757

Influenza A Virus, A/duck/Germany/1215/73 (H2N3)

Catalog No. NR-2757

(Derived from ATCC® VR-1328™)

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:

ATCC®

Product Description:

Virus Classification: *Orthomyxoviridae, Influenzavirus A*
Species: Influenza A virus
Strain/Isolate: A/duck/Germany/1215/73 (H2N3)
Comments: Influenza A/duck/Germany/1215/73 (H2N3)[1] was deposited at ATCC® by Robert G. Webster, Ph.D., St. Jude Children's Research Hospital, Memphis, Tennessee. The complete genomic sequence of influenza A/duck/Germany/1215/73 (H2N3) has been determined (GenBank: CY014710 to CY014716).[2]

Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 1 mL of pooled allantoic fluid from specific-pathogen free (SPF) embryonated chicken eggs infected with influenza A virus, A/duck/Germany/1215/73 (H2N3).

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

Packaging/Storage:

NR-2757 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: 10-day-old SPF embryonated chicken eggs
Infection: Embryonated chicken eggs must be candled for viability prior to inoculation
Incubation: 1–3 days at 35°C in a humidified chamber without CO_2
Effect: Hemagglutination activity using 0.5% chicken red blood cells

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through the NIH Biodefense and Emerging Infections Research Resources Repository, NIAID, NIH: Influenza A Virus, A/duck/Germany/1215/73 (H2N3), NR-2757."

Biosafety Level: 2

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, 2007; see www.cdc.gov/od/ohs/biosfty/bmbl5/bmbl5toc.htm.

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References:

1. Webster, R. G., W. G. Laver, and B. Tumova. "Studies on the Origin of Pandemic Influenza Viruses V. Persistence of Asian Influenza Virus Hemagglutinin (H2) Antigen in Nature?" Virology 67 (1975): 534–543. PubMed: 52942.
2. Obenauer, J. C., et al. "Large-Scale Sequence Analysis of Avian Influenza Isolates." Science 311 (2006): 1576–1580. PubMed: 16439620. GenBank: CY014710 to CY014716.
3. Lui, M., et al. "Preparation of a Standardized, Efficacious Agricultural H5N3 Vaccine by Reverse Genetics." Virology 314 (2003): 580–590. PubMed: 14554086.

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