Product Information Sheet for NR-10176

Pirital Virus, VAV-488

Catalog No. NR-10176

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For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:

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Manufacturer:

BEI Resources

Product Description:

Virus Classification: *Arenaviridae*, *Arenavirus*
Species: Pirital virus
Strain: VAV-488
Original Source: Pirital virus (PIRV), VAV-488 was originally isolated in February 1994 from an Alston's cotton rat, *Sigmodon alstoni (S. alstoni*) in the community of Pirital in the state of Portuguesa, Venezuela.[1-4]
Comments: VAV-488 is the prototype strain of PIRV, and *S. alstoni* is the principal host of PIRV.[1-4] There is no evidence that PIRV is an agent of human disease.[4] The VAV-488 strain of PIRV was obtained by Dr. Calisher from Dr. Robert Tesh of the University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston. Both the large (L) [GenBank: AY216505] and small (S) [GenBank: AF277659, AF485262] RNA genome segments of PIRV have been sequenced.[4-6]

Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 1 mL of cell lysate and supernatant from *Cercopithecus aethiops* kidney epithelial cells (Vero E6; ATCC® CRL-1586™) infected with Pirital virus, VAV-488.

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

Packaging/Storage:

NR-10176 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: Vero E6 cells (ATCC® CRL-1586)
Growth Medium: Eagle's Minimum Essential Medium containing 2 mM L-glutamine, 1 mM sodium pyruvate, and 1500 mg/mL sodium bicarbonate, supplemented with 2% fetal bovine serum
Infection: Cells should be 60% to 70% confluent
Incubation: 12 to 15 days at 37°C and 5% CO_2
Cytopathic Effect: None observed

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: Pirital Virus, VAV-488, NR-10176."

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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References:

1. Fulhorst, C. F., et al. "Isolation and Characterization of Pirital Virus, a Newly Discovered South American Arenavirus." Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg. 56 (1997): 548-553. PubMed: 9180606.
2. Fulhorst, C. F., et al. "Natural Rodent Host Associations of Guanarito and Pirital Viruses (Family Arenaviridae) in Central Venezuela." Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg. 61 (1999): 325-330. PubMed: 10463688.
3. Weaver S. C., et al. "Extreme Genetic Diversity among Pirital Virus (Arenaviridae) Isolates from Western Venezuela." Virology 285 (2001): 110-118. PubMed: 11414811.
4. Cajimat, M. N. B. and C. F. Fulhorst. "Phylogeny of the Venezuelan Arenaviruses." Virus Research 102 (2004): 199–206. PubMed: 15084402.
5. Charrel, R. N., et al. "New Insights into the Evolutionary Relationships between Arenaviruses Provided by Comparative Analysis of Small and Large Segment Sequences." Virology 317 (2003): 191-196. PubMed: 14698659.
6. Charrel, R. N., X. de Lamballerie, and S. Emonet. "Phylogeny of the Genus Arenavirus." Curr. Opin. Microbiol. 11 (2008): 362-368. PubMed: 18602020.

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