

Whitewater Arroyo Virus, AV 9310135

Catalog No. NR-12237

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Contributor and Manufacturer:

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Product Description:

Virus Classification: *Arenaviridae*, *Arenavirus*

Species: Whitewater Arroyo virus

Strain: AV 9310135

Original Source: Whitewater Arroyo virus (WWAV), AV 9310135 was originally isolated in 1993 from a white-throated woodrat, *Neotoma albigula* (*N. albigula*) in Whitewater Arroyo, McKinley County, New Mexico, USA.¹

Comments: AV 9310135 is the prototype strain of WWAV, and *N. albigula* is its reservoir host.¹ WWAV has been tentatively associated with hemorrhagic fever and acute respiratory distress syndrome, acute central nervous system disease, and undifferentiated febrile illness in humans in the United States.¹⁻³ Both the large (L) and small (S) RNA genome segments of WWAV, 9310135 have been sequenced [GenBank: AY924395 (L),⁴ and AF228063 (S)].⁵

Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 1 mL of clarified supernatant from *Cercopithecus aethiops* kidney epithelial cells (Vero E6; ATCC® CRL-1586™) infected with Whitewater Arroyo virus, AV 9310135.

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

Packaging/Storage:

NR-12237 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: 10 to 14 days at 37°C and 5% CO₂

Cytopathic Effect: None observed

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: Whitewater Arroyo Virus, AV 9310135, NR-12237."

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/bmb15/index.htm.

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References:

1. Fulhorst, C. F., et al. "Isolation and Characterization of Whitewater Arroyo Virus, a Novel North American Arenavirus." Virology 224 (1996): 114-120. PubMed: 8862405.

2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "Fatal Illnesses Associated with a New World Arenavirus – California, 1999-2000." MMWR Morb. Mortal. Wkly. Rep. 49 (2000): 709-711. PubMed: 10958585.
3. Milazzo, M. L., G. L. Campbell and C. F. Fulhorst. "Novel Arenavirus Infection in Humans, United States." Emerg. Infect. Dis. 17 (2011): 1417-1420. PubMed: 21801618.
4. Cajimat, M. N. B., et al. "Principal Host Relationships and Evolutionary History of the North American Arenaviruses." Virology 25 (2007): 235–243. PubMed: 17624390.
5. Charrel, R. N., X. de Lamballerie and C. F. Fulhorst. "The Whitewater Arroyo Virus: Natural Evidence for Genetic Recombination among Tacaribe Serocomplex Viruses (Family Arenaviridae)." Virology 283 (2001): 161-166. PubMed: 11336541.

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