SUPPORTING INFECTIOUS DISEASE RESEARCH

Flexal Virus, BeAn 293022

Catalog No. NR-48946

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Contributor and Manufacturer:

World Reference Center for Emerging Viruses and Arboviruses, University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, Texas, USA, under government contract

Product Description:

<u>Virus Classification</u>: Arenaviridae, Mammarenavirus, Flexal mammarenavirus

Agent: Flexal virus

Strain: BeAn 293022

- <u>Original Source</u>: Flexal virus (FLEV), BeAn 293022 was isolated from a rodent (*Oryzomys bicolor*) in Pará State, Brazil, on November 6, 1975.^{1,2}
- <u>Comments</u>: FLEV is reported to have caused febrile illness in a laboratory worker.² Both the large (L) [GenBank: EU627611] and small (S) [GenBank: AF485257, AF512831] RNA genome segments of FLEV have been sequenced.³⁻⁵

Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 0.5 mL of cell lysate and supernatant from Vero E6 cells infected with Flexal virus, BeAn 293022 and supplemented with 20% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum and 0.01 M Tris-HCl (pH 8.5).

Packaging/Storage:

NR-48946 was packaged aseptically, in screw-capped plastic cryovials. The product is provided frozen and should be stored at -70°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

<u>Growth Medium</u>: Minimum Essential Medium containing Earle's salts and L-glutamine, supplemented with 2% fetal bovine serum and 1% penicillin/streptomycin

Infection: Cells should be 70% to 90% confluent

Incubation: 10 days at 37°C and 5% CO₂

Cytopathic Effect: Scattered foci of cell rounding

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: Flexal Virus, BeAn 293022, NR-48946."

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. <u>Biosafety in</u> <u>Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories</u>. 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. Pinheiro, F. P., et. al. "Studies of Arenaviruses in Brazil." <u>Medicina (Buenos Aires)</u> 37 (1977 Suppl. 3): 175-181.
- The International Catalog of Arboviruses Including Certain Other Viruses of Vertebrates, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. https://wwwn.cdc.gov/arbocat/VirusDetails.aspx?ID=148
- 3. Archer, A. M., and R. Rico-Hesse. "High Genetic Divergence and Recombination in Arenaviruses from the

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

b|**e**|**i** resources

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Americas." <u>Virology</u> 304 (2002): 274-281. PubMed: 12504568.

- Charrel, R. N., et al. "Phylogeny of New World Arenaviruses Based on the Complete Coding Sequences of the Small Genomic Segment Identified an Evolutionary Lineage Produced by Intrasegmental Recombination." <u>Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.</u> 296 (2002): 1118-1124. PubMed: 12207889.
- Charrel, R. N., X. de Lamballerie, and S. Emonet. "Phylogeny of the Genus Arenavirus." <u>Curr. Opin.</u> <u>Microbiol.</u> 11 (2008): 362-368. PubMed: 18602020.

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