Product Information Sheet for NR-49736

Camelpox Virus, V78-I-2379

Catalog No. NR-49736

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:
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Manufacturer:
BEI Resources

Product Description:
Virus Classification: *Poxviridae, Orthopoxvirus*
Agent: Camelpox virus (CMLV)
Strain/Isolate: V78-I-2379
Source: CMLV, V78-I-2379 was isolated from a human in Somalia on November 14, 1978.[1] The exact passage history of CMLV, V78-I-2379 is unknown.
Comments: CMLV was originally isolated in the early 1970s at the outset of the global smallpox eradication campaign.[2] The genome of CMLV is more closely related to variola virus than any other known orthopoxvirus.[3]

Material Provided:
Each vial contains approximately 1 mL of cell lysate and supernatant from *Cercopithecus aethiops* kidney epithelial (BSC40) cells infected with CMLV, V78-I-2379.

Packaging/Storage:
NR-49736 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: BSC40 cells (ATCC® CRL-2761™)
Growth Medium: Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium containing 4 mM L-glutamine, 4500 mg per L glucose, 1 mM sodium pyruvate, and 1500 mg per L sodium bicarbonate, supplemented with 2% fetal bovine serum
Infection: Cells should be 70 to 80%
Incubation: 1 to 6 days at 37°C and 5% CO_2
Cytopathic Effect: Syncytia formation and cell detachment

Citation:
Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: Camelpox Virus, V78-I-2379, NR-49736."

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. Olson, V., Personal Communication.
2. Baxby, D. "Smallpox-Like Viruses from Camels in Iran." Lancet 300 (1972): 1063-1065. PubMed: 4117382.
3. Gubser, C. and G. L. Smith. "The Sequence of Camelpox Virus Shows it is Most Closely Related to Variola Virus, the Cause of Smallpox." J. Gen. Virol. 83 (2002): 855-872. PubMed: 11907336.

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