

Ross River Virus, Raratonga

Catalog No. NR-51647

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:

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Manufacturer:

BEI Resources

Product Description:

Virus Classification: *Togaviridae, Alphavirus*

Species: Ross River Virus

Strain/Isolate: Raratonga

Original Source: Ross River virus (RRV), Raratonga was isolated from serum of a human subject in March 1980 in Raratonga, Cook Islands, New Zealand.¹

Ross River virus (RRV) is an arthropod-borne virus endemic and enzootic in Australia and Papua New Guinea.² RRV is transmitted by a wide range of species of mosquitoes with many wild and domestic animals and birds acting as reservoir hosts. Human-mosquito-human transmission of RRV may also occur during epidemics.^{3,4} RRV is the causative agent for Ross River virus disease (also known as Ross River fever) with symptoms including arthritic joint pain, fatigue, rash and fever. Ross River fever is not fatal; however, the severity of the symptoms varies widely leading to significant overall public health impacts.^{2,3}

Material Provided:

Each vial contains approximately 1 mL of cell lysate and supernatant from *Aedes albopictus* mosquito larval epithelial cells infected with RRV, Raratonga.

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

Packaging/Storage:

NR-51647 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: *Aedes albopictus* mosquito larval epithelial clone C6/36 cells (ATCC® CRL-1660™)

Growth Medium: Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium modified to contain 4 mM L-glutamine, 4500 mg/L glucose, 1 mM sodium pyruvate, and 1.5 g/L sodium bicarbonate supplemented with 2% fetal bovine serum, or equivalent

Infection: Cells should be 80% to 90% confluent

Incubation: 8 to 10 days at 28°C and 5% CO₂

Cytopathic Effect: Cell rounding and sloughing

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: Ross River Virus, Raratonga, NR-51647."

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, 2009; see www.cdc.gov/biosafety/publications/bmb15/index.htm.

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References:

1. Russell, B., Personal Communication.
2. Harley, D., A. Sleigh and S. Ritchie. "Ross River Virus Transmission, Infection, and Disease: A Cross-Disciplinary Review" Clin. Microbiol. Rev. 14 (2001): 909-932. PubMed: 11585790.
3. Claffin, S. B. and C. E. Webb. "Ross River Virus: Many Vectors and Unusual Hosts Make for an Unpredictable Pathogen." PLoS Pathog. 11 (2015): e1005070. PubMed: 26335937.

- Stephenson, E. B., et al. "The Non-Human Reservoirs of Ross River Virus: A Systematic Review of the Evidence." *Parasit. Vectors* 11 (2018): 188. PubMed: 29554936.

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