# Product Information Sheet for NR-43939

## Human Respiratory Syncytial Virus, A1997/12-35, Purified from HEp-2 Cells

## Catalog No. NR-43939

## For research use only. Not for use in humans.

### Contributor:
Martin L. Moore, Ph. D., Department of Pediatrics, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia, USA

### Manufacturer:
BEI Resources

### Product Description:
Virus Classification: *Pneumoviridae, Orthopneumovirus*, *human Orthopneumovirus*
Species: Human respiratory syncytial virus
Strain/Isolate: A1997/12-35
Original Source: Human respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), A1997/12-35 was isolated from a nasal wash from an infant with RSV bronchiolitis in Nashville, Tennessee on December 22, 1997.[1]
Comments: A1997/12-35 is one of six clinical RSV isolates that recently were shown to induce variable disease severity, lung interleukin-13 (IL-13) levels, and gob-5 levels in BALB/cJ mice.[2] IL-13 is a cytokine linked to mucus production and gob-5 is a calcium-activated chloride channel family member implicated in airway inflammation.[3,4] Compared to mock infection, RSV A1997/12-35 infection led to relatively high levels of gob-5 and significantly elevated levels of IL-13 in lung tissue, and late weight loss in infected mice.[2] The complete genome of RSV, A1997/12-35 has been sequenced (GenBank: JX069800).

NR-43939 was prepared by inoculation of human epithelial carcinoma cells (HEp-2; ATCC® CCL-23™) with RSV, A1997/12-35. The virus was purified from clarified supernatant by high speed centrifugation.

A similarly processed preparation of mock-infected HEp-2 cell clarified supernatant, suitable for use as a control, is available as BEI Resources NR-43974.

### Material Provided:
Each vial contains approximately 0.5 mL of NR-43939 in tris-buffered saline (TBS; 0.15 M sodium chloride, 0.05 M Tris-HCl, pH 7.6).

### Packaging/Storage:
NR-43939 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: Human epithelial carcinoma cells (HEp-2; ATCC® CCL-23™)
Growth Medium: Eagle's Minimum Essential Medium containing Earle's Balanced Salt Solution, non-essential amino acids, 2 mM L-glutamine, 1 mM sodium pyruvate and 1.5 g/L of sodium bicarbonate supplemented with 2% fetal bovine serum, or equivalent
Infection: Cells should be 60% to 80% confluent
Incubation: 5 to 7 days at 37°C and 5% $CO_2$
Cytopathic Effect: Cell rounding and sloughing

### Citation:
Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: Human Respiratory Syncytial Virus, A1997/12-35, Purified from HEp-2 Cells, NR-43939."

### 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 (BMBL). 6th ed. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2020.

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**BEI Resources**
www.beiresources.org
E-mail: contact@beiresources.org
Tel: 800-359-7370
Fax: 703-365-2898

**References:**

1. Moore, M. L., Personal Communication.
2. Stokes, K. L., et al. "Differential Pathogenesis of Respiratory Syncytial Virus Clinical Isolates in BALB/c Mice." J. Virol. 85 (2011): 5782-5793. PubMed: 21471228.
3. Nakanishi, A., et al. "Role of gob-5 in Mucus Overproduction and Airway Hyperresponsiveness in Asthma." Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 98 (2001): 5175-5180. PubMed: 11296262.
4. Walter, D. M., et al. "Critical Role for IL-13 in the Development of Allergen-Induced Airway Hyperreactivty." J. Immunol. 167 (2001): 4668-4675. PubMed: 11591797.



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E-mail: contact@beiresources.org
Tel: 800-359-7370
Fax: 703-365-2898