

# Influenza A virus, A/Beijing/262/95 (H1N1)

## Catalog No. NR-12277

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**Product Description:** Pooled allantoic fluid from specific-pathogen free (SPF) embryonated chicken eggs<sup>1</sup> infected with influenza A virus, A/Beijing/262/95 (H1N1).

**Lot<sup>2,3</sup>:** 58641560

**Manufacturing Date:** 10JUL2009

TEST	SPECIFICATIONS	RESULTS
<b>Identification by Infectivity Using Embryonated Chicken Eggs<sup>1</sup></b> Hemagglutination activity using allantoic fluid from infected eggs and 0.5% chicken red blood cells	Positive	Positive
<b>Sequencing of Species-Specific Region ( ~ 910 nucleotides)</b>	Influenza A virus	Influenza A virus
<b>Titer by CEID<sub>50</sub> Assay<sup>4,5</sup> in Embryonated Chicken Eggs<sup>1</sup></b>	Report results	2.8 X 10 <sup>9</sup> CEID <sub>50</sub> /mL
<b>RT-PCR Assay of Extracted RNA<sup>6</sup></b>	~ 1030 bp amplicon	~ 1030 bp amplicon
<b>Bacterial Sterility (BacT/ALERT<sup>®</sup> 3D Microbial Detection System)</b> 14-day incubation of NR-12277: i NST culture bottle, 32°C, anaerobic i AST culture bottle, 32°C, aerobic	No growth No growth	No growth No growth
<b>Mycoplasma Contamination</b> Agar and broth culture (14-day incubation at 37°C) DNA detection by PCR of extracted Test Article nucleic acid	None detected None detected	None detected None detected

<sup>1</sup>10 to 11-day-old SPF Fertile Chicken Eggs acquired from B&E Eggs, York Springs, Pennsylvania

<sup>2</sup>Source virus for this lot was prepared in embryonated chicken eggs and provided by the NIH Biodefense and Emerging Infections Research Resources Repository, NIAID, NIH. Influenza A virus, A/Beijing/262/95 (H1N1) was isolated from human in Beijing, China (1995). Following isolation this strain was passaged in eggs at the CDC followed by two egg passages at Baylor College of Medicine prior to deposition.

<sup>3</sup>Grown in the allantoic cavity of embryonated chicken eggs<sup>1</sup> for 48 hours at 33°C in a humidified chamber

<sup>4</sup>The Chicken Embryo Infectious Dose 50% (CEID<sub>50</sub>) is the dilution of virus that under the conditions of the assay can be expected to infect 50% of the inoculated embryonated chicken eggs, just as a Lethal Dose 50% (LD<sub>50</sub>) is expected to kill half of the animals exposed. A reciprocal of the dilution required to yield the CEID<sub>50</sub> provides a measure of the infectious titer (or infectivity) of a virus preparation.

<sup>5</sup>2 days at 35°C in a humidified chamber

<sup>6</sup>The primers are described in Hoffmann, E., et al. "Universal Primer Set for the Full-Length Amplification of All Influenza A Viruses." *Arch. Virol.* 146 (2001): 2275-2289. PubMed: 11811679.

**Date:** 30 SEPT 2009

**Signature:** Signature on File

**Title:** Technical Manager, BEI Authentication or designee

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