

Virus Name: Abras		Abbreviation: ABRV
Status Possible Arbovirus	Select Agent No	SALS Level 2
SALS Basis Placed at this biosafety level based on close antigenic or genetic relationship to other viruses in a group of 3 or more viruses, all of which are classified at this level.		
Other Information		
Antigenic Group Patois		

SECTION I - Full Virus Name and Prototype Number

Prototype Strain Number / Designation 75V1183	Accession Number	Original Date Submitted 9/25/1984
Family Bunyaviridae	Genus Bunyavirus	
Information From	Address	
Information Footnote Reviewed by editor		

Section II - Original Source

Isolated By (name) D.B. Francy	Isolated at Institute DVBVD, Fort Collins, CO	
Host Genus Culex (Mel) paracrybda	Species	Host Age/Stage Adult
Sex Female		
<u>Isolated From</u>	<u>Isolation Details</u>	
Signs and Symptoms of Illness	Arthropod Depleted	
Time Held Alive before Inoculation Nil		
Collection Method CDC light trap with CO2	Collection Date 8/21/1974	
Place Collected (Minimum of City, State, Country) Naranjal, Ecuador, South America		
Latitude 2° 40' S	Longitude 79° 30' W	
Macrohabitat	Microhabitat	Method of Storage until Inoculated Dry ice and mechanical freezer (-60° C)
Footnotes		

Morphogenesis

Site of Constituent Formation in Cell Site of Virion Assembly Site of Virion Accumulation

Inclusion Bodies Other

Hemagglutination

Hemagglutination Antigen Source Erythrocytes (species used)
No **SMB ext. by sucrose-acetone** **Goose**

pH Range pH Optimum
5.75 - 7.0

Temperature Range Temperature Optimum
4° C, RT

Remarks

Serologic Methods Recommended
CF, PRNT

Footnotes

Section V - Antigenic Relationship and Lack of Relationship to Other Viruses

Antigen of strain 75V-1183 was tested by CF with immune mouse ascitic fluids (MIAF) representing viruses of the following serogroups: A, B, C, Bunyamwera, vesicular stomatitis, Capim, Guama, Patois, Simbu, Turlock, Gamboa, Minatitlan, California, and Hart Park. The only reaction was with Patois grouping MIAF. Subsequent tests were performed by serum dilution plaque reduction neutralization with the following results:

Virus	Strain	Titer of NT Antibody to:					
		Abras	Babahoyo	PAT	SR	PAH	ZEG
Abras	75V-1183	>1280 ^b	0	0	0	0	0
Babahoyo	75V-2858	80	>640	40	0	0	0
Patois	BT-4971	0	0	160	0	0	0
Shark River	FE4-1R	0	0	40	>1280	0	0
Pahayokee	FE3-52F	0	0	0	0	320	0
Zegla	BT-5012	0	0	0	0	40	320

^b Highest dilution producing >90% plaque-reduction; 0 =<20.

Section VI - Biologic Characteristics

Virus Source (all VERTEBRATE isolates)

Lab Methods of Virus Recovery (ALL ISOLATIONS)
Vero cell cultures

Cell system (a)	Virus passage history (b)	Evidence of Infection						
		CPE			PLAQUES			Growth Without CPE +/- (g)
		Day (c)	Extent (d)	Titer TCD50/ml (e)	Day (c)	Size (f)	Titer PFU/ml (e)	
Vero(CL)	Orig.				9		1.0 *	
Vero(CL)	V2SM1V1	7	2+		5	1mm	6.4	
Vero(CL)	V2SM2V1		None		5	1mm	6.4	+
Vero(CL)	V2SM1		None		7	1mm	5.0	+
Vero(CL)	SM3V1		None		7	1mm	5.2	+

* Expressed in dex

Section VII - Natural Host Range (Additional text can be added below table)

Vertebrate (species and organ) and arthropod	No. isolations/No. tested	No. with antibody/No. tested Test used	Country and region
Cx (Mel) adamesi	1		Ecuador
Cx (Mel) paracrybda	4		Ecuador

Section VIII - Susceptibility to Experimental Infection (include viremia)

Experimental host and age	Passage history and strain	Inoculation Route-Dose	Evidence of infection	AST (days)	Titer log10/ml
Mice (nb)	V2SM1V1	ic	Death	8	
Mice (nb)		ip			
Mice (nb)		sc			
Mice (wn)		ic			
Mice (wn)		ip			
Mice (nb)	SM3V1	ic	Death	9	
Mice (nb)	V2SM1	ic	Death	10	

Section IX - Experimental Arthropod Infection and Transmission

Section X - Histopathology

Character of lesions (specify host)

Inclusion Bodies Intranuclear

Organs/Tissues Affected

Category of tropism

Section XI - Human Disease

In Nature	Residual	Death
Subclinical	Overt Disease	
Clinical Manifestations		
Number of Cases	Category (i.e. febrile illness, etc.)	

Section XII - Geographic Distribution

Known (Virus detected) Ecuador
Suspected (Antibody only detected)

Section XIII - References

1. Calisher, C.H. et al. 1983. Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg. 32:877-885
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Remarks

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