

<b>Virus Name: Dera Ghazi Khan</b>		<b>Abbreviation: DGKV</b>
Status <b>Possible Arbovirus</b>	Select Agent <b>No</b>	SALS Level <b>2</b>
SALS Basis <b>Results of SALS surveys and information from the Catalogue.</b>		
Other Information		
Antigenic Group <b>2</b>		

**SECTION I - Full Virus Name and Prototype Number**

Prototype Strain Number / Designation <b>JD 254</b>	Accession Number	Original Date Submitted <b>10/24/1984</b>
Family <b>Bunyaviridae</b>	Genus <b>Nairovirus</b>	
Information From <b>F. Begum and C.L. Wisseman, Jr.</b>	Address <b>Dept. of Microbiology, University of Maryland, 660 W. Redwood St., Baltimore MD 21201</b>	
Information Footnote <b>Reviewed by editor</b>		

**Section II - Original Source**

Isolated By (name) <b>Fatima Begum (1)</b>	Isolated at Institute <b>Lahore, Pakistan</b>	
Host Genus <b>Hyalomma dromedarii</b>	Species	Host Age/Stage <b>Larval ticks</b>
Sex <b>Not Answered</b>		
<u>Isolated From</u>	<u>Isolation Details</u>	
Signs and Symptoms of Illness	Arthropod	
Time Held Alive before Inoculation <b>8 days</b>		
Collection Method <b>Ticks collected from camel</b>	Collection Date <b>4/4/1966</b>	
Place Collected (Minimum of City, State, Country) <b>Sakhi Sarwar, D.G. Khan District, Pakistan</b>		
Latitude <b>29° 58' N</b>	Longitude <b>70° 20' E</b>	
Macrohabitat <b>Plains</b>	Microhabitat <b>Semi-desert except where irrigated. Acacia shrubs and bush vegetation.</b>	Method of Storage until Inoculated <b>Ticks reared in the laboratory before inoculation.</b>
Footnotes		

**Section III - Method of Isolation**

Inoculation Date  
**4/12/1966**

Animal (Details will be in Section 6)  
**nb mice**

Route Inoculated  
**Intracerebral**

Reisolation  
**No**

Other Reasons

Homologous Antibody Formation by Source Animal

Test(s) Used

Footnotes

**Section IV - Virus Properties**

Physicochemical

Pieces (number of genome segments)	Infectivity	Sedimentation Coefficients(s) (S)
Percentage wt, of Virion Protein	Lipid	Carbohydrate
Virion Polypeptides: Number	Details	
Non-virion Polypeptides: Number	Details	
Virion Density	Sedimentation Coefficients(s) (S)	
Nucleocapsid Density	Sedimentation Coefficients(s) (S)	

**Stability of Infectivity (effects)**

pH (infective range)

Lipid Solvent (ether - % used to test)	After Treatment Titer <b>2.1 dex</b>	Control Titer <b>5.1 dex</b>
Lipid Solvent (chloroform)	After Treatment Titer	Control Titer
Lipid Solvent (deoxycholate) <b>1:100</b>	After Treatment Titer <b>2.3 dex</b>	Control Titer <b>6.7 dex</b>
Other (formalin, radiation)		

**Virion Morphology**

Shape	Dimensions	
Mean nm	Range nm	
Measurement Method	Surface Projections/Envelope	Nucleocapsid Dimensions, Symmetry

### 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 and livers ext. by sucrose-acetone or borate saline**                      **Goose**

pH Range                      pH Optimum  
**5.8-7.0**

Temperature Range                      Temperature Optimum  
**RT**

Remarks  
**Several attempts at producing a hemagglutinin have failed.**

Serologic Methods Recommended  
**CF, NT**

Footnotes  
**Several attempts at producing a hemagglutinin have failed.**

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

Most of the screening tests were done with materials supplied by YARU. Hyperimmune mouse serum to this virus failed to react with the following antigens:

<b>HI Test</b>		<b>CF Test</b>	
<b>Group A</b>			
Aura	Caraparu	Lanjan	Ichampadi
Chikungunya	Marituba	Matucare	Palyam
EEE	Anopheles A	Nyamanini	Minnal
Getah	Guaroa	Manawa	Jurona
Mayaro	Wyeomyia	Tehran	Kern Canyon
Semliki Forest	Bwamba	Quaranfil	Epizootic hem. dis. (NJ)
Sindbis	California	RudSM 214 (WM)	
Middelburg	Capim	Silverwater	Koongol
	Changuinola	Soldado	Lagos bat
<b>Group B</b>	Guama	Thogoto	Klamath

	Karimabad	Tribec	M 1146
Dengue 1,2,3,4	Sathuperi	Wad Medani	Mapputa
Bussuquara	Manzanilla	Johnston Atoll	Marco
Ilheus	Tacaribe	Bakau	Mirim
Japanese B encephalitis	Eretmapodites	Hepato-encephalitis	Mossuril
West Nile	Witwatersrand	Hughes	Pacui
Yellow fever	Farallon	Simbu	Piry
Zika	Chenuda	Chaco	SAAr 4511
Langat	Colorado tick fever	Turlock	Lebombo
Powassan		Umbre	Semunya (Congo)
Murray Valley encephalitis	Dugbe	VSV	Tacaiuma
	IbH 25		
	Ganjam	Acara	Hazara
<b>Others</b>	Bhanja	Anopheles B	Tembe
	Wanowrie	Aruac	Nariva
Apeu	Uukuniemi	Navarro	Triniti
Caraparu	Kaisodi	Corriparta	Normal mouse brain
Oriboca	Kemerovo	Hart Park	
Murutucu		Ieri	
Bunyamwera		Venkatapuram	
Sicilian SF			

Serologically related to Abu Hammad, Kao Shuan, Pathum Thani, and Pretoria viruses. Members of the DGK serogroup share intergroup relationships with viruses of the CHF-CON, HUG, NSD, QYB and SAK serogroups [3].

**Section VI - Biologic Characteristics**

Virus Source (all VERTEBRATE isolates)

Lab Methods of Virus Recovery (ALL ISOLATIONS)  
Newborn and weanling mice

Cell system (a)	Virus passage history (b)	Evidence of Infection							Growth Without CPE +/- (g)
		CPE			PLAQUES				
		Day (c)	Extent (d)	Titer TCD50/ml (e)	Day (c)	Size (f)	Titer PFU/ml (e)		
BHK-21 (CL)		15	No CPE		15	No plaques			

**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
Hyalomma dromedarii	1/9 pools		Dera Ghazi Khan District, Pakistan
Rhipicephalus sp.	0/4 pools		
Man		0/140 CF	Hazara District, Karachi, Lahore, and Dacca, Pakistan

**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)	SMB 10	ic 0.01	Paralysis, death	6-10	8.3
Mice (nb)		ip 0.03	Sporadic deaths only		
Mice (nb)		sc			
Mice (wn)		ic	None		
Mice (wn)		ip			
guinea pigs (ad)		ip 0.5	None		
hamsters (ad)		ip 0.5	None		
hamsters (2-day)		ic 0.03	None		

**Section IX - Experimental Arthropod Infection and Transmission**

Arthropod species & virus source(a)	Method of Infection log10/ml (b)		Incubation period (c)		Transmission by bite (d)		Assay of arthropod, log10/ml (e)		
	Feeding	Injected	Days	°C	Host	Ratio	Whole	Organ	System

**Section X - Histopathology**

Character of lesions (specify host)	
<u>Inclusion Bodies</u>	<u>Intranuclear</u>
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) <b>Pakistan</b>
Suspected (Antibody only detected)

**Section XIII - References**

1. Begum, F., et al. 1970. Am. J. Epidem. 92:180-191. 2. Begum, F., et al. 1970. Am. J. Epidem. 92:195-196. 3. Casals, J. and Tignor, G.H. 1980. Intervirology 14:144-147. 4. Mathews, R.E.F. 1982. Intervirology 17:115-118.
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**Remarks**

<b>Dera Ghazi Khan virus, plus the other viruses of the DGK serogroup, have been classified as members of the Nairovirus genus in the family Bunyaviridae (4).</b>
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