

<b>Virus Name: Gomoka</b>		<b>Abbreviation: GOMV</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>Ungrouped</b>		

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

Prototype Strain Number / Designation <b>DakArB 2712</b>	Accession Number	Original Date Submitted <b>8/9/1984</b>
Family <b>Not listed</b>	Genus <b>Not listed</b>	
Information From <b>J.P. Digoutte</b>	Address <b>Institut Pasteur B.P. 304 Cayenne Guyane Francaise</b>	
Information Footnote <b>Reviewed by editor</b>		

**Section II - Original Source**

Isolated By (name) <b>J.P. Digoutte, R. Cordellier</b>	Isolated at Institute <b>Bangui, Central African Republic</b>	
Host Genus <b>Anopheles paludis</b>	Species	Host Age/Stage <b>Imagos</b>
Sex <b>Female</b>		
<u>Isolated From</u>	<u>Isolation Details</u>	
Signs and Symptoms of Illness	Arthropod	
Time Held Alive before Inoculation		
Collection Method <b>Collected by hand</b>	Collection Date <b>5/1/1970</b>	
Place Collected (Minimum of City, State, Country) <b>Near Bambio on the fourth parallel, Cent. Afr.Rep.</b>		
Latitude <b>3° 57' N</b>	Longitude <b>16° 58' E</b>	
Macrohabitat <b>Equatorial forest</b>	Microhabitat	Method of Storage until Inoculated <b>Liquid nitrogen, Revco at -75dC</b>
Footnotes		

**Section III - Method of Isolation**

Inoculation Date  
**5/20/1970**

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

Route Inoculated <b>ic and ip</b>	Reisolation <b>No</b>
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Other Reasons  
**First virus of this type in laboratory**

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)  
**totally sensitive to pH 3.0 (3)**

Lipid Solvent (ether - % used to test) <b>1:1</b>	After Treatment Titer <b>&lt;2.0 dex</b>	Control Titer <b>4.7 dex</b>
Lipid Solvent (chloroform)	After Treatment Titer <b>&lt;2.0 dex</b>	Control Titer <b>4.5 dex</b>
Lipid Solvent (deoxycholate) <b>0.2%</b>	After Treatment Titer <b>&lt;2.0 dex</b>	Control Titer <b>4.0 dex</b>
Other (formalin, radiation)		

**Virion Morphology**

Shape <b>Reoviridae-like (3)</b>	Dimensions <b>62-67 nm</b>	
Mean <b>65 nmnm</b>	Range nm	
Measurement Method <b>EM (3)</b>	Surface Projections/Envelope <b>No envelope</b>	Nucleocapsid Dimensions, Symmetry

### Morphogenesis

Site of Constituent Formation in Cell	Site of Virion Assembly	Site of Virion Accumulation
Inclusion Bodies	Other	

### Hemagglutination

Hemagglutination No	Antigen Source SMB ext. by sucrose-acetone	Erythrocytes (species used) Goose
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pH Range 6.0-7.0	pH Optimum
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Temperature Range 4dC, RT, 37dC	Temperature Optimum
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Remarks

Serologic Methods Recommended  
CF, NT

Footnotes

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

CF tests. Homologous = 8/4 Institut Pasteur (Dakar). DakArB 2172 gives negative results with the following viruses:

Group A;	Semliki Forest virus, chikungunya, o'nyong nyong, Begoa (DakHB 543), Sindbis, DakArY 251, Middelburg, Ndumu.
Group B;	Ntaya, Bagaza (DakArB 209), Wesselsbron, DakArY 276, West Nile, Koutango, Dakar bat, Uganda S, Saboya, Banzi, Bouboui, yellow fever, Zika, Spondweni, Bukalasa bat, Royal Farm, Kadam (UgAr 6640), Dak Ar 310, Usutu.
Bunyamwera;	Bunyamwera, Germiston, Ilhesha, Shokwe, Birao.
Simbu;	Ingwavuma, Simbu, DakAnB 331, DakArB 994, DakArB 1351.
Bwamba;	Bwamba, Pongola.
California;	Lumbo.
Olifantsvlei;	Olifantsvlei, Bobia, Botambi.
Turlock;	Yaba 1, M'Poko (DakArB 365).
Nyando;	Nyando, Eret 147, DakArY 176.
Mossuril;	Mossuril.
Matariya;	Garba (DakAnB 423).
Eubenandee;	Pata

Phlebotomus;	Nafada (DakAnD 3150).
NSD;	Dugbe.
Kemerovo;	Chenuda, Wad Medani.
Qalyub;	Bandia.
Quaranfil;	Quaranfil.
Bhanja;	Bhanja (DakArD 9540).
Boteke;	Boteke.
Le Dantec;	Keuraliba, Le Dantec.
Nyamanini;	Nyamanini.
Thogoto;	Thogoto.
Miscellany;	Witwatersrand, Okola, Nkolbisson, Tataguine, Lebombo, Tanga, Jos (DakArD 3491), Gossas, Gomoka, Somone (DakArD 4499), Toure, Zinga, Bangoran, Sandjimba, Yata, Landjia, Nola (DakArB 2882), Bangui, Kolongo (DakAnB 1094), Bimbo (DakAnB 1054), DakAnB 277, Ouango (DakAnB 1582), Saint-Floris (DakAn 512r), DakAnB 160, DakAnB 188.
Nonarbovirus;	Herpesvirus (DakHB 3667).

In addition, DakArB 2712 antigen failed to react with the following immune fluids:

Group B;	Entebbe bat, Montana Myotis leukoencephalitis, dengue 1, 2, 3, 4, Th Sman, TH-36.
Simbu;	Sango, Shamonda, Sabo, Shuni, Sathuperi, Yaba 7.
California;	Group serum.
Tete;	Tete, Matruh.
EHD-NJ;	Abadina (IbAr 22388), IbAr 22619.
Matariya;	Matariya, Burg el Arab.
Corriparta;	Acado.
VSV;	Chandipura (IbAn 9978).
Phlebotomus;	Group serum. Arumowot (IbAn 15736).
Kaisodi-Qalyub-Quaranfil;	Group serum (Johnston Atoll, Kaisodi, Bandia, Silverwater, Quaranfil, Lanjan, Qalyub).
Uukuniemi;	Grand Arbaud, Ponteves, EgAn 1825.
Congo;	Congo.

Bluetongue;	Type 7 (IbAn 22703), type 10 (IbAr 22618).
Rabies serogroup;	kotonkan, Lagos bat.
Miscellany;	SudAr 1275/64, IbAn 2898 (Oyo), IbAn 17143, Mount Elgon bat, IbAn 33709, IbAn 28946.
Nonarboviruses;	LCM-rabies, IbAn 27377 and IBH 29777 (related to rabies), IbAn 20433 (NDV).

Results indicate that DakArB 2712 is apparently a new virus.

Gomoka virus is related by IFA and CF to Arkonam and Ieri viruses and weakly cross-reacts by IFA and Great Island virus [3]. Gomoka, Arkonam and Ieri viruses form the new Ieri antigenic group.

### Section VI - Biologic Characteristics

Virus Source (all VERTEBRATE isolates)  
Blood (LV)

Lab Methods of Virus Recovery (ALL ISOLATIONS)  
Newborn 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)		

**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
Anopheles paludis	1/45 pools		Central African Republic
Culex perfuscus	1/220 pools		
Andropadus virens (bird; blood)	2/251		

**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 log <sub>10</sub> /ml
Mice (nb)	SMB 8	ic 0.02	Death	3	4.5
Mice (nb)		ip 0.03	No illness		
Mice (nb)		sc			
Mice (wn)		ic 0.03	No illness		
Mice (wn)		ip 0.1	Antibody		

**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)

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)

**Central African Republic**

Suspected (Antibody only detected)

**Section XIII - References**

1. Rapport Annuel de l'Institut Pasteur de Bangui. 1970. p. 43.
2. Robin, Y. Institut Pasteur de Dakar. Personal communication.
3. Zeller, H. et al. 1989. III. ARch. Virol. Submitted.

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