

Virus Name: Inini		Abbreviation: INIV
Status <b>Possible Arbovirus</b>	Select Agent <b>No</b>	SALS Level <b>3</b>
SALS Basis <b>Isufficient experience with virus; i.e., experience factor from SALS surveys was less than 500 in laboratory facilities with low biocontainment.</b>		
Other Information		
Antigenic Group <b>Simbu</b>		

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

Prototype Strain Number / Designation <b>CaAn 1093a</b>	Accession Number	Original Date Submitted <b>10/4/1948</b>
Family <b>Bunyaviridae</b>	Genus <b>Bunyavirus</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

Section 1 - Original Source		
Isolated By (name) <b>J.P. Digoutte and G. Chatenay</b>	Isolated at Institute <b>Institut Pasteur, Cayenne</b>	
Host Genus <b>Pteroglossus aracari</b>	Species	Host Age/Stage <b>Adult</b>
Sex <b>Male</b>		
<u>Isolated From</u>  <b>Whole Blood</b>	<u>Isolation Details</u>	
Signs and Symptoms of Illness	Arthropod	
Time Held Alive before Inoculation		
Collection Method <b>Collected by net</b>	Collection Date <b>9/9/1973</b>	
Place Collected (Minimum of City, State, Country) <b>Inini (Exper. Station, Pasteur Inst.), French Guiana</b>		
Latitude <b>3° 39' N</b>	Longitude <b>64° 2' W</b>	
Macrohabitat <b>Equatorial humid forest</b>	Microhabitat <b>Bank of Inini river</b>	Method of Storage until Inoculated <b>Liquid nitrogen 3 days, then Revco at -75dC</b>
Footnotes		

### Section III - Method of Isolation

Inoculation Date

**10/2/1973**

Animal (Details will be in Section 6)

**nb mice**

Route Inoculated

**ic and ip**

Reisolation

**Not tried**

Other Reasons

**First virus of this type in the 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)

Lipid Solvent (ether - % used to test)

After Treatment Titer

Control Titer

Lipid Solvent (chloroform)

**5%**

After Treatment Titer

**<2.0 dex**

Control Titer

**6.5 dex**

Lipid Solvent (deoxycholate)

After Treatment Titer

Control Titer

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  
**No**

Antigen Source  
**SMB ext. by sucrose-acetone**

Erythrocytes (species used)  
**Goose**

pH Range  
**5.8-6.8**

pH Optimum

Temperature Range  
**Room temperature**

Temperature Optimum

Remarks

Serologic Methods Recommended  
**CF, NT**

Footnotes

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

CF test - homologous titer = 32/64.

Institut Pasteur Cayenne [3] :

CaAn 1093a antigen has been screened using NIH grouping fluids; it gave a positive reaction with Simbu group.

Yale Arbovirus Research Unit [2] :

In the Simbu group, CaAn 1093a antigen gave positive results at low titer with immune ascitic fluids to Mermet and Ingwavuma viruses, and it did not react with immune fluids to Oropouche, Utinga, Manzanilla, Buttonwillow, Akabane, Sabo, Sango, Sathuperi, Shamonda, Thimiri, and Yaba 7 viruses.

Institut Pasteur Cayenne [3] :

#### **Complement-fixation test:**

Ascitic fluid	Antigens		
	CaAn 1093a	Manzanilla	Ingwavuma
CaAn 1093a	32/64 *	<8/<8	<8/<8
Manzanilla	<8/<8	>256/64	64/32
Ingwavuma	8/32	128/64	128/64

\* Maximum titer of ascitic fluid/optimum titer of antigen.

# 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)				
Vero (CL)	SM 5				4	3 mm	6.7**				
** 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
Pteroglossus aracari (bird; blood)	1/4		French Guiana (1)

**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)	SM 5	ic 0.02	Death	3	6.5	
Mice (nb)		ip				
Mice (nb)		sc				
Mice (wn)		ic 0.03	Death	4	6.5	
Mice (wn)		ip				
Mice (ad)		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) <b>French Guiana</b>
Suspected (Antibody only detected)

**Section XIII - References**

1. Digoutte, J.P. 1973. Rapport Annuel de l'Institut Pasteur de la Guyane Francaise, p. 18. 2. Shope, R.E. Personal communication. 3. Digoutte, J.P. 1975. Rapport Annuel de l'Institut Pasteur de la Guyane Francaise, pp. 29-31.
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**Remarks**

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