

Virus Name: Lebombo		Abbreviation: LEBV
Status Probable Arbovirus	Select Agent No	SALS Level 2
SALS Basis Results of SALS surveys and information from the Catalogue.		
Other Information		
Antigenic Group Ungrouped		

SECTION I - Full Virus Name and Prototype Number

Prototype Strain Number / Designation SAAr 136	Accession Number	Original Date Submitted 10/14/1984
Family Reoviridae	Genus Orbivirus	
Information From B.M. McIntosh	Address National Institute for Virology, P/Bag X4, Sandringham, 2131, South Africa	
Information Footnote Revised		

Section II - Original Source

Isolated By (name) S. African Inst. for Med. Res.	Isolated at Institute Johannesburg	
Host Genus Aedes circumluteolus	Species	Host Age/Stage Adult
Sex Female		
<u>Isolated From</u>	<u>Isolation Details</u>	
Signs and Symptoms of Illness	Arthropod	
Time Held Alive before Inoculation		
Collection Method	Collection Date 1/26/1956	
Place Collected (Minimum of City, State, Country) Ndumu, Natal, South Africa		
Latitude 27° S	Longitude 32° E	
Macrohabitat Tropical, coastal lowland; savannah woodland	Microhabitat	Method of Storage until Inoculated Solid CO2
Footnotes		

Section III - Method of Isolation

Inoculation Date
1/28/1956

Animal (Details will be in Section 6)
nb mice

Route Inoculated Intracerebral	Reisolation Not tried
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Other Reasons
Further isolations from same species at Ndum

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) 20%	After Treatment Titer Increase 0.3 (1)	Control Titer
Lipid Solvent (chloroform)	After Treatment Titer	Control Titer
Lipid Solvent (deoxycholate)	After Treatment Titer Mean loss 0.5 (1)	Control Titer
Other (formalin, radiation) Labile at pH 3.0 (1)		

Virion Morphology

Shape	Dimensions	
Mean nm	Range 65-70nm	
Measurement Method Electron microscopy (2)	Surface Projections/Envelope	Nucleocapsid Dimensions, Symmetry

Morphogenesis

Site of Constituent Formation in Cell	Site of Virion Assembly	Site of Virion Accumulation Virions associated with cytoplasmic matrix (2)
Inclusion Bodies	Other	

Hemagglutination

Hemagglutination No	Antigen Source SMB ext. by sucrose-acetone	Erythrocytes (species used) Goose
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pH Range	pH Optimum
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Temperature Range	Temperature Optimum
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Remarks

Serologic Methods Recommended
CF, NT

Footnotes

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

Antigen of Lebombo was tested by CF against polyvalent grouping and/or specific antisera for serogroups A, B, C, Bunyamwera, Simbu, California, Guama, Quarantfil, Bandia, Kaisodi, Anopheles A, Turlock Phelobotomus fever and Capim; VSV (3 serotypes), rabies, arenaviruses Tacaribe, LCM; herpes simplex; vaccinia; reovirus 3, bluetongue, Corripata, Changuinola, Colorado tick fever, Kemerovo, Palyam, Aus CH 9935, and Orungo. No cross-reactivity was observed [1]. Regarded as a serologically unrelated orbivirus [1] - [3].

Section VI - Biologic Characteristics

Virus Source (all VERTEBRATE isolates)
CNS (LV), lung (LV)

Lab Methods of Virus Recovery (ALL ISOLATIONS)
Newborn mice

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)	
Aedes albopictus(CL)	MB 22		No CPE	7.5* (4)				+ (4)
Vero (CL)					3	3 mm	6.2* (9)	
LLC-MK2 (CL)					3	1 mm	8.4 (9)	

* Expressed in dex

Vertebrate (species and organ) and arthropod	No. isolations/No. tested	No. with antibody/No. tested Test used	Country and region
Man	1		Nigeria (5)
Man		0/176 NT	South Africa (7)
Man		0/47 NT	Mozambique (7)
Man		0/59 NT	Caprivi, Botswana (7)
Thryonomys swinderianus (rodent)	1		High forest in Nigeria (6)
Aedes circumluteolus	3		Natal, South Africa(7)
Mansonia africana	1		Nigeria (8)

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)	Ar 136	ic	Death	2-3	8.9
Mice (nb)		ip			
Mice (nb)		sc			
Mice (wn)		ic	Death	6-8	6.4
Mice (wn)		ip			
guinea pigs	Ar 3896	ic	Antibody response		

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
Culex quinquefasciatus		8.7	11	26	Not done		8.2 (7)		

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

Section XII - Geographic Distribution

Known (Virus detected) South Africa (7), Nigeria (5,6)
Suspected (Antibody only detected)

Section XIII - References

<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Borden, E.C., et al. 1971. J. Gen. Virology 13:261-271.2. Murphy, F.A., et al. 1971. J. Gen. Virology 13:273-288.3. Verwoerd, D.W., et al. 1979. Comprehensive Virology 14:285.4. Buckley, S.M. 1972. J. Med. Entomol. 9:168-170.5. Moore, D.L., et al. 1975. Ann. Trop. Med. Hyg. Parasitol. 69:49-64.6. Kemp, G.E., et al. 1974. J. Wildlife Diseases 10:279-293.7. South African Institute for Medical Research. Johannesburg. Unpublished.8. Lee, V.H. Quoted by source (6).9. Stim, T.B. 1969. J. Gen. Virol. 5:329-338.
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Remarks
