

<b>Virus Name: Mossuril</b>		<b>Abbreviation: MOSV</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>Mossuril</b>		

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

Prototype Strain Number / Designation <b>SAAr 1995</b>	Accession Number	Original Date Submitted <b>10/18/1984</b>
Family <b>Rhabdoviridae</b>	Genus <b>Not listed</b>	
Information From <b>B.M. McIntosh</b>	Address <b>National Institute for Virology, P/Bag X4, Sandringham, 2131, South Africa</b>	
Information Footnote <b>Revised</b>		

**Section II - Original Source**

Isolated By (name) <b>R.H. Kokernot, et al.(1)</b>	Isolated at Institute <b>S. Afr. Inst. Med. Res., Johannesburg</b>	
Host Genus <b>Culex sitiens</b>	Species	Host Age/Stage <b>Adult</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	Collection Date <b>3/25/1959</b>	
Place Collected (Minimum of City, State, Country) <b>Lumbo, Mozambique</b>		
Latitude <b>14° 0' S</b>	Longitude <b>40° 0' E</b>	
Macrohabitat <b>Tropical, coastal plain</b>	Microhabitat	Method of Storage until Inoculated <b>Solid CO2</b>
Footnotes		

**Section III - Method of Isolation**

Inoculation Date  
**5/31/1959**

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

Route Inoculated <b>Intracerebral</b>	Reisolation <b>Not tried</b>
--	---------------------------------

Other Reasons  
**Numerous subsequent isolations from mosquitoes**

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)	After Treatment Titer	Control Titer
Lipid Solvent (deoxycholate)	After Treatment Titer <b>2.1 dex</b>	Control Titer <b>5.6 dex</b>
Other (formalin, radiation)		

**Virion Morphology**

Shape <b>Typically rhabdovirus (2)</b>	Dimensions <b>225-306 X 45-72 nm</b>	
Mean <b>246 nmnm</b>	Range nm	
Measurement Method <b>Electron microscopy, thin section</b>	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**      **Newborn mouse brain**

pH Range      pH Optimum

Temperature Range      Temperature Optimum

Remarks

**Attempted crude saline, sucrose-acetone, acetone-ether**

Serologic Methods Recommended

**CF, NT**

Footnotes

**Attempted crude saline, sucrose-acetone, acetone-ether**

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

Antibody	MOS Antigen		Virus	MOS Antibody	
	CF(3)	NT(3)		CF(3)	NT(3)
Kamese	1	>1.8	Kamese	4	>2.5

CF results as quotient of homologous/heterologous titers; NT results in dex as difference of log neutralization index from homologous.

By CF, showed no relationship to Kwatta, Navarro, VSV, Piry, Cocal, Flanders, Hart Park, Kern Canyon, Chandipura, rabies, Mokola, Klamath, Obodhiang, kotonkan, Mount Elgon bat, Lagos, bat, bovine ephemeral fever, Joinjakaka [2] .

Listed as a possible member of the Rhabdoviridae [2] , [4] .

Mossuril and Kamese viruses are related to viruses of the Hart Park group [10] .

**Section VI - Biologic Characteristics**

Virus Source (all VERTEBRATE isolates)

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)
BHK-21 (CL)	MB 8	3-4	3+	4.8* (5)	14	1 mm	7.2* (6)	
Vero (CL)						Plaques		
LLC-MK2 (CL)						No plaques (6)		

\* Expressed in dex

Vertebrate (species and organ) and arthropod	No. isolations/No. tested	No. with antibody/No. tested Test used	Country and region
Man		0/102 NT	Mozambique (1)
Man		2/36 NT	Natal, South Africa(1)
Man		0/60 NT	Botswana (1)
Papio cynocephalus (baboon)		1/6 NT	Mozambique (1)
Birds:			
Andropadus virens, Coliuspasser macrourus	6		Centr. Afr.Republic(7)
Culex sitiens	1		Mozambique (1)
Culex neavei	2		Natal, South Africa(8)
Culex decens, Cx telesilla, Cx perfuscus, Cx pruina, Cx weschei, Cx tigripes, Aedes abnormalis group	22		Centr. Afr.Republic(7)

**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)	Ar 1995	ic	Death	3	6.9
Mice (nb)		ip	None		
Mice (nb)		sc			
Mice (wn)		ic	None		
Mice (wn)		ip	Antibody		
guinea pig		MB 4, 6	ic		
baboon	MB 6	ic	None (antibody after 2 booster inoculations)		
rabbit		ic	NT antibody		

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

Arthropod species & virus source(a)	Method of Infection log <sub>10</sub> /ml (b)		Incubation period (c)		Transmission by bite (d)		Assay of arthropod, log <sub>10</sub> /ml (e)		
	Feeding	Injected	Days	°C	Host	Ratio	Whole	Organ	System
Culex quinquefasciatus	6.7						No virus detected in either mosquito species after 17 days at 26C (9).		
Ae. aegypti	6.7								

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

**Section XII - Geographic Distribution**

Known (Virus detected) <b>Mozambique (1), South Africa (8), Central African Republic (7)</b>
Suspected (Antibody only detected)

**Section XIII - References**

<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Kokernot, R.H., et al. 1962. Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg. 11:683-684.</li><li>2. Karabatsos, N., et al. 1973. J. Gen. Virol. 21:429-433.</li><li>3. Subcommittee on Information Exchange. 1970. Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg. 19:1145.</li><li>4. Brown, F., et al. 1979. Intervirology 12:1-7.</li><li>5. Karabatsos, N. and Buckley, S.M. 1967. Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg. 16:99-105.</li><li>6. Stim, T.B. 1969. J. Gen. Virol. 5:329-338.</li><li>7. Rapport Annuel de l'Institut Pasteur de Bangui. 1980.</li><li>8. McIntosh, B.M. Unpublished.</li><li>9. McIntosh, B.M. and Jupp, P.Y.. 1981. Unpublished.</li><li>10. Calisher, C.H. et al. 1989. Intervirology. In Press.</li></ol>
---

**Remarks**

--------------