

Virus Name: Piry		Abbreviation: PIRYV
Status Possible Arbovirus	Select Agent No	SALS Level 3
SALS Basis Results of SALS surveys and information from the Catalogue.		
Other Information USDA Permit Required		
Antigenic Group Vesicular Stomatitis		

SECTION I - Full Virus Name and Prototype Number

Prototype Strain Number / Designation BeAn 24232	Accession Number	Original Date Submitted 1/27/1985
Family Rhabdoviridae	Genus Vesiculovirus	
Information From Belem Virus Lab.	Address Belem Virus Laboratory, Instituto Evandro Chagas, Belem, Para, Brazil	
Information Footnote Reviewed by editor		

Section II - Original Source

Isolated By (name) Belem Virus Lab.	Isolated at Institute Belem, Para, Brazil	
Host Genus Philander opossum	Species	Host Age/Stage Adult
Sex Male		
<u>Isolated From</u>	<u>Isolation Details</u>	
Organs/Tissues	Spleen and liver	
Signs and Symptoms of Illness None	Arthropod	
Time Held Alive before Inoculation		
Collection Method Trapped	Collection Date 10/12/1960	
Place Collected (Minimum of City, State, Country) Utinga forest, Brazil		
Latitude 1° 28' S	Longitude 48° 27' W	
Macrohabitat Watershed forest	Microhabitat Ground level	Method of Storage until Inoculated Not stored
Footnotes		

Section III - Method of Isolation

Inoculation Date
10/12/1960

Animal (Details will be in Section 6)
nb mice

Route Inoculated
Intracerebral

Reisolation
Yes

Other Reasons

Homologous Antibody Formation by Source Animal
Not tested

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) 1:1000	After Treatment Titer <4.5 dex	Control Titer >9.3 dex
Other (formalin, radiation)		

Virion Morphology

Shape Bullet-shaped	Dimensions 155 x 62 nm	
Mean nm	Range nm	
Measurement Method Electron microscopy (1)	Surface Projections/Envelope	Nucleocapsid Dimensions

Morphogenesis

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

Hemagglutination

Hemagglutination Yes	Antigen Source Vero roller cultures (2), supernatant fluid Attempts with SMB, liver, serum tr. by acetone; sucrose-acetone; prot., freon; and freon-n-heptane have failed.	Erythrocytes (species used) Goose
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pH Range	pH Optimum 6.2
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Temperature Range	Temperature Optimum 4dC
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Remarks

Serologic Methods Recommended
HI, CF, NT

Footnotes

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

Not related by CF to viruses isolated in Belem using sera for groups A, B, C, Guama; for complexes Capim, California, Wyeomyia; and specific sera for Cache Valley, Kairi, Guaroa, Oropouche, Tacaiuma, Mirim, Icoaraci, Candiru, Acara, Pacui, Irituia, Jurona.

CF tests with Piry antigen against antisera for 48 arboviruses and LCM showed no reactions. CF tests with Piry hyperimmune mouse serum against 62 arboviruses and Herpes simplex antigens were negative. In HI tests, Piry hyperimmune serum failed to inhibit HA of 33 arboviruses.

Serological relationship to other members of VSV group found as follows:

Immune Sera	Piry Antigen/Virus					Antigens/ Viruses	Piry Antiserum				
	HI		CF		NT		HI		CF		NT
	Ht/Ho	Ratio	Ht/Ho	Ratio	Ht/Ho		Ht/Ho	Ratio	Ht/Ho	Ratio	Ht/Ho
VSNJ			0/256	0	2.5/5.0+	VSNJ			0/128	0	0/5.7
VSI			0/256	0	2.3/6.2+	VSI			0/128	0	0/5.7
Cocal			0/256	0	2.6/7.0+	Cocal			0/128	0	1.7/5.7
Chandipura			8/128	1/16	3.4/5.7+	Chandipura			0/128	0	4.6/5.7

NT: LNI in dex

Section VI - Biologic Characteristics

Virus Source (all VERTEBRATE isolates)
 Serum (M), pool of spleen and liver (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)	
BHK-21(CL)	P-3				<4.0	Plaques	8.3*(4)	
Chick embryos(PC)					2-3	2 sizes	7.5(4)	
Turkey embryo(PC)					2-3	2 sizes	7.5(4)	
Mouse embryo(PC)							7.95(4)	
GMK (CL)						Plaques (4)		
Vero (CL)			CPE (2)					

* Expressed in dex

Vertebrate (species and organ) and arthropod	No. isolations/No. tested	No. with antibody/No. tested Test used	Country and region
Man (blood; lab infection)	1	15/83 NT	Xingu, Brazil
Man		3%/31 NT	Rondonia, Brazil
Man		5/374 NT	Elsewhere, Brazil
Philander opossum	1		Para, Brazil (3)
Philander opossum		0/31 NT	Para and Amapa, Brazil
Other marsupials		16/337 NT	
Monkeys		8/104 NT	
Edentates		8/91 NT	
Rodents		13/508 NT	Para, Brazil
Bats		1/39 NT	
Birds		0/178 NT	
Pigs		4/178 NT	
Water buffalo		2/291 NT	
Horses, cattle		0/103 NT	
Man		105/261 *	Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil (7)

No isolation from arthropods

* Rates increased with age

Experimental host and age	Passage history and strain	Inoculation Route-Dose	Evidence of infection	AST (days)	Titer log ₁₀ /ml
Mice (nb)	P-3	ic 0.02	Death	1.3	10.7+
Mice (nb)		ip 0.02	Death	1.7	
Mice (nb)		sc			
Mice (wn)		ic 0.03	Death	3.8	
Mice (wn)		ip 0.03	Antibody		
white rats (ad)	Prototype	ip 0.2	Antibody		>20.0
guinea pigs (ad)		ip 0.2	Viremia, antibody		
hamsters (ad)		ip 0.2	Viremia, death	2.5	
Didelphis, Philander(ad)		im,sc 0.2	Viremia, death	4-12	

S-180 ascites tumor of mice destroyed by Piry virus, but virus titer potentiated (6).

Ponies, intralingual, elevated temp., ulcers at inoc. site; antibody production (8).

Steers, sheep, goats, intralingual, antibodies (8).

Pigs, inoc. in snout, heel, coronary band, antibodies (8).

Section IX - Experimental Arthropod Infection and Transmission

Arthropod species & virus source(a)	Method of Infection log ₁₀ /ml (b)		Incubation period (c)		Transmission by bite (d)		Assay of arthropod, log ₁₀ /ml (e)		
	Feeding	Injected	Days	°C	Host	Ratio	Whole	Organ	System
Ae aegypti	By parenteral inoculation achieved 3 serial passages in salivary glands (5).								

Section X - Histopathology

Character of lesions (specify host)
Diffuse in connective tissue, liver and kidneys (mice). In a Didelphis, reticulohistiocytic hyperplasia, with long mononuclear cells, in focal areas of renal interstitial tissue, hepatic sinusoids, and red pulp of spleen (L.B. Dias).

Inclusion Bodies Intranuclear

Organs/Tissues Affected

Category of tropism

Section XI - Human Disease

In Nature	Residual	Death
Subclinical	Overt Disease Significant	
Clinical Manifestations Fever (S), headache (R), prostration (S), myalgia (S), arthralgia (S), and RUQ tenderness, loss of desire to smoke, anorexia		
Number of Cases 6 (all laboratory infections)	Category (i.e. febrile illness, etc.)	

Section XII - Geographic Distribution

Known (Virus detected)
Brazil

Suspected (Antibody only detected)

Section XIII - References

1. Bergold, G.H. and Munz, K. 1970. Arch. ges. Virusforsch. 31:152-167.
2. Director, YARU. Personal communication. 1968.
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4. Pinheiro, F.P. Personal communication.
5. Whitman, L. Personal communication.
6. Belem Virus Laboratory, Belem, Brazil. 1969. Unpublished data.
7. Pinheiro, F.P., et al. 1974. PAHO Bull. 8:111-122.
8. Wilks, C.R. and House, J.A. 1984. J. Hyg. 93:147-156".

Remarks