

<b>Virus Name: Pixuna</b>		<b>Abbreviation: PIXV</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>A</b>		

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

Prototype Strain Number / Designation <b>BeAr 35645</b>	Accession Number	Original Date Submitted <b>1/27/1985</b>
Family <b>Togaviridae</b>	Genus <b>Alphavirus</b>	
Information From <b>Robert E. Shope</b>	Address <b>Yale Arbovirus Research Unit, New Haven, Connecticut</b>	
Information Footnote <b>Reviewed by editor</b>		

**Section II - Original Source**

Isolated By (name) <b>Belem Virus Laboratory (1)</b>	Isolated at Institute <b>Belem, Para, Brazil</b>	
Host Genus <b>Anopheles (Stethomyia) nimbus</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 <b>Human bait</b>	Collection Date <b>9/19/1961</b>	
Place Collected (Minimum of City, State, Country) <b>Belem-Brasilia Highway, km 94, Brazil</b>		
Latitude <b>3° S</b>	Longitude <b>48° W</b>	
Macrohabitat <b>Virgin forest</b>	Microhabitat <b>Ground level</b>	Method of Storage until Inoculated <b>At -60dC</b>
Footnotes		

**Section III - Method of Isolation**

Inoculation Date  
**9/25/1961**

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

Route Inoculated <b>Intracerebral</b>	Reisolation <b>No</b>
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Other Reasons

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) <b>1:1000</b>	After Treatment Titer <b>&lt;4.5 dex</b>	Control Titer <b>8.5 dex</b>
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

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**Hemagglutination**

Hemagglutination

Antigen Source

Erythrocytes (species used)

**Yes**

**SMB, serum ext. by sucrose-acetone;  
acetone**

**Goose**

pH Range

pH Optimum

**6.0-6.4**

**6.2**

Temperature Range

Temperature Optimum

Remarks

Serologic Methods Recommended

**CF, HI, NT**

Footnotes

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

Belongs to Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis complex in Group A; for antigenic relationships see References [1] and [6] .

**Section VI - Biologic Characteristics**

Virus Source (all VERTEBRATE isolates)  
**Pool of heart, liver, spleen and kidney (LV)(1)**

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)	
Chick embryo (PC)	P-4				2-3	2 sizes	9.3* (5)	
BHK-21 (CL)					<4	Plaques	9.5 (5)	
Mouse embryo (PC)						Plaques	7.4 (5)	
Vero (CL)					3	Plaques	9.1 (4)	

\* Expressed in dex

Vertebrate (species and organ) and arthropod	No. isolations/No. tested	No. with antibody/No. tested Test used	Country and region
Man	0/2,095		Amazon Region, Brazil
Monkeys	0/87		
Horse and cattle	0/185		
Birds	0/6,000	*	
Didelphis marsupialis	0/883	1/80 HI	Para, Brazil
Other marsupials	0/1,067	0/143 HI	
Reptiles	0/5,926		
Amphibia	0/42		
Bats	0/878		
Edentates	0/127		
Proechimys guyannensis oris (organs)	1/5,289	**	Para, Brazil (1)
Other rodents	0/5,754		Para, Brazil
Anopheles nimbus	1		
Trichoprosopon digitatum	1		

Many strains from mosquitoes reported as Pixuna in Arch. Inst. Pasteur Guyane Fr. No. 529, 1971, may be separable as new type in VEE Complex.

\* Bird HI positives not confirmed by NT

\*\* Rodent HI positives always positive in higher titer to Mucambo; Para, Brazil.

**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)	P-3	ic 0.02	Death	1.4	10.2
Mice (nb)		ip 0.02	Death	2.0	
Mice (nb)		sc			
Mice (wn)		ic 0.03	Antibody		
Mice (wn)		ip 0.03	Antibody		
hamsters (ad)		ic	Death (2)		
hamsters (ad)	sc	Antibody (3)			
horse (10 mo)	P-14	sc 0.5	Leukopenia, no viremia; antibody (1)		

**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

**Section X - Histopathology**

Character of lesions (specify host)

**Encephalitis and focal hepatic lesions (L.B. Dias)**

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)

**Brazil**

Suspected (Antibody only detected)

**Section XIII - References**

1. Shope, R.E., et al. 1964. Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg. 13:723-727.
2. Srihongse, S. and Johnson, K.M. 1969. Ibid. 18:273-279.
3. Scherer, W.F. and Pancake, B.A. 1970. Am. J. Epidemiol. 91:225-229.
4. Bergold, G.H. and Mazzali, R. 1968. J. Gen. Virol. 2:273-284.
5. Pinheiro, F.P. Personal communication.
6. Calisher, C.H., et al. 1980. Intervirology 14:229-232.

**Remarks**