

Virus Name: Serra do Navio		Abbreviation: SDNV
Status Possible Arbovirus	Select Agent No	SALS Level 3
SALS Basis Insufficient experience with virus; i.e., experience factor from SALS surveys was less than 500 in laboratory facilities with low biocontainment.		
Other Information		
Antigenic Group California		

SECTION I - Full Virus Name and Prototype Number

Prototype Strain Number / Designation BeAr 103645	Accession Number	Original Date Submitted 9/28/1984
Family Bunyaviridae	Genus Bunyavirus	
Information From F. Pinheiro and A.P.A.T. Rosa	Address Instituto Evandro Chagas, FSESP, CP 621, 66.000 Belem, Para,Brazil	
Information Footnote Revised		

Section II - Original Source

Isolated By (name) Belem Virus Laboratory	Isolated at Institute Belem, Para, Brazil	
Host Genus Aedes (Och) fulvus, pool of 26	Species	Host Age/Stage Adults
Sex Female		
<u>Isolated From</u>	<u>Isolation Details</u>	
Signs and Symptoms of Illness	Arthropod Depleted	
Time Held Alive before Inoculation Few hour		
Collection Method Human bait	Collection Date 5/24/1966	
Place Collected (Minimum of City, State, Country) Serra do Navio, T.F. Amapa, Brazil		
Latitude 1° N	Longitude 52° W	
Macrohabitat Tropical forest, periodically inundated	Microhabitat Primary vegetation at ground level, shade	Method of Storage until Inoculated -60dC
Footnotes		

Section III - Method of Isolation

Inoculation Date
7/1/1966

Animal (Details will be in Section 6)
nb mice

Route Inoculated Intracerebral	Reisolation Not tried
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Other Reasons
Virus different from any available in 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)	After Treatment Titer	Control Titer
Lipid Solvent (deoxycholate) 1:1000	After Treatment Titer 1.16 dex	Control Titer 3.83 dex
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, sonicated and trypsin tr.; hamster serum ext. by acetone	Erythrocytes (species used) Goose
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pH Range 5.8-7.0	pH Optimum
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Temperature Range RT and 37dC	Temperature Optimum
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Remarks

Serologic Methods Recommended
CF, NT

Footnotes

Hamster Immune Sera or Antigens	CF Test			
	Serra do Navio antigen		Serra do Navio Hamster Immune Serum	
	Ht/Ho	Ratio	Ht/Ho	Ratio
Melao	0/16	0	0/64	0
California	0/32	0	0/64	0
Trivittatus	0/512	0	0/64	0
Keystone	8/32	1/4	8/64	1/8
Tahyna	0/32	0	0/64	0
Jamestown Canyon	0/16	0	16/64	1/4
La Crosse *	8/16	1/2	16/64	1/4
Snowshoe Hare *	0/16	0	16/64	1/4
San Angelo	0/32	0	0/64	0
Inkoo *	>32/>32	-	8/64	1/8

* Mouse serum

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)	SM 13				2-3	2-3 mm	5.2**	
Vero (CL)	SM 11	2	4+	7.5**		No plaques		
CE (PC)					6	<1 mm	6.5	

** Expressed in dex

Vertebrate (species and organ) and arthropod	No. isolations/No. tested	No. with antibody/No. tested Test used	Country and region
Aedes (Och) fulvus	1/50,590 *		Serra do Navio, Amapa, Brazil
Ectoparasites	0/45,512		
Sentinel mice	0/915		
Sentinel chicken	0/2		
Man		4/65 NT	
Man		1/40 NT	Amapa, Amapa, Brazil
Man		4/158 NT	Calcoene, Amapa, Brazil
Proechimys		1/47 NT	Serra do Navio, Amapa, Brazil
Oryzomys		0/1 NT	
Didelphis		1/35 NT	
Philander		0/11 NT	
Metachirus		0/2 NT	
Bats		0/20 NT	

No isolations obtained from viscera and/or blood of the following animals captured in the Serra do Navio region: 1,057 marsupials, 2,876 rodents, 54 monkeys, 8 edentates, 1 carnivora, 1,525 bats, 531 wild birds, 1 amphibia, and 50 reptiles.

* Total of mosquitoes examined, of which 5,431 were Aedes (Och) fulvus.

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 ₁₀ /ml
Mice (nb)	SM 2	ic 0.02	Death	3.2	8.0-9.0
Mice (nb)		ip 0.02	Death	6.2	
Mice (nb)	SM 6 Vero 4	sc 0.02	Survived		
Mice (wn)	SM 2	ic 0.03	Irregular deaths		
Mice (wn)		ip 0.03	None		
hamsters (wn)	SM 6 Vero 4	ic 0.1	Irregular deaths		
hamsters (wn)		ip 0.1	Antibody		

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

Section X - Histopathology

Character of lesions (specify host)

Newborn mice inoculated with virus, which had been passed 7 times in mice and 4 times in Vero cells, showed edema of brain. No lesions were seen in the liver, kidney, heart, spleen, lung, and pancreas (1).

Inclusion Bodies

Intranuclear

Organs/Tissues Affected

Brain

Category of tropism

Neurotropic

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)

Amapa, Brazil

Suspected (Antibody only detected)

Section XIII - References

1. Dias, L.B. Personal communication.

Remarks