

Virus Name: Bussuquara		Abbreviation: BSQV
Status Arbovirus	Select Agent No	SALS Level 2
SALS Basis Results of SALS surveys and information from the Catalogue.		
Other Information		
Antigenic Group B		

SECTION I - Full Virus Name and Prototype Number

Prototype Strain Number / Designation BeAn 4073	Accession Number	Original Date Submitted 1/27/1985
Family Flaviviridae	Genus Flavivirus	
Information From Robert E. Shope	Address Yale Arbovirus Research Unit, New Haven, Connecticut	
Information Footnote Reviewed by editor		

Section II - Original Source

Isolated By (name) Belem Virus Lab. (1)	Isolated at Institute Belem, Para, Brazil	
Host Genus Alouatta beelzebul Sentinel	Species	Host Age/Stage Adult
Sex Female		
<u>Isolated From</u>	<u>Isolation Details</u>	
Serum/Plasma		
Signs and Symptoms of Illness	Arthropod	
Time Held Alive before Inoculation		
Collection Method By syringe from femoral vein	Collection Date 3/2/1956	
Place Collected (Minimum of City, State, Country) Instituto Agronomico do Norte, Brazil		
Latitude 2° S	Longitude 48° W	
Macrohabitat Old secondary growth forest	Microhabitat In cage, 4 to 5 meters from ground	Method of Storage until Inoculated Not stored
Footnotes		

Section III - Method of Isolation

Inoculation Date
3/2/1956

Animal (Details will be in Section 6)
nb mice

Route Inoculated Intracerebral	Reisolation Yes
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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)	After Treatment Titer	Control Titer

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 Yes	Antigen Source SMB ext. by acetone-ether; sucrose-acetone; crude + protamine	Erythrocytes (species used) Goose
pH Range 6.4-7.2	pH Optimum 6.8	
Temperature Range	Temperature Optimum 27dC	
Remarks		
Serologic Methods Recommended HI, CF, NT		
Footnotes		

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

Group B virus, see References [1] and [14] for antigenic relationships.

Bussuquara virus was not placed in any of the specific complexes comprising group B because it did not show a close antigenic relationship to any of the other flaviviruses with which it was compared by NT [14] .

Section VI - Biologic Characteristics

Virus Source (all VERTEBRATE isolates)
Blood (LV)

Lab Methods of Virus Recovery (ALL ISOLATIONS)
Newborn mice, chick embryos, monkey kidney and primary chick embryo cell cultures

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)	
Duck kidney (PC)						Plaques (3)		
BHK-21 (CL)					3-4	Plaques	5.1-6.4* (5)	
Vero (CL)					3	1.5-2.0mm	8.3 (5)	
MA-104 (CL)					6-7	2-3 mm	4.3-5.7 (5)	
HeLa (CL)			CPE (7)					
Chick embryo (PC)						Plaques (9)		
Turkey embryo (PC)						Plaques (9)		
Green monkey kidney (CL)						Plaques (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		Panama (11)
Man		46%/383 NT	Central Panama
Sentinel Alouatta	1		Para, Brazil
Sentinel mouse	2		Panama (12)
Sentinel mouse	16/16,315		Para, Brazil
Proechimys guyannensis (Isolations were from the blood in most cases.)	29		
Culex sp.	7		
Culex (Mel) sp.	2		
Culex (Mel) taeniopus	1		
Cx vomerifer	1		
Culex B1 (=B22)	9		
Mansonia titillans	1		
Cq venezuelensis	1		
Culex spp.	2		Colombia (4)
Culex crybda	1		Panama (12)
Trichoprosopon sp.	1		Panama

No HI or NT antibody found in humans in Brazil. Marked annual seasonal HI and NT antibody rise in Proechimys until 75% or more have antibody in Brazil(2).

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)	BeAn 4116	ic 0.02	Death	4.8	10.0
Mice (nb)		ip 0.02	Viremia, death	5.0	10.2
Mice (nb)		sc			
Mice (wn)		ic 0.03	Viremia, death	6.3	9.0
Mice (wn)		ip 0.03	Antibody		
hamsters (nb,ad)		ip	Virus in organs (6),antibody (10)		
Proechimys (ad)		ip	Viremia, antibody		
chicks		iv	Viremia (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, Cx quinquefasciatus:	Following parenteral inoculation, high titered virus content detected in salivary glands after serial passages (8)								
Culex B1 (=B22) infected in nature; transmitted to mice on three occasions (13).									

Section X - Histopathology

Character of lesions (specify host)

Alouatta beelzebul: "Lesions (in liver) compatible with a diagnosis of yellow fever". (1)

Inclusion Bodies

Intranuclear

Organs/Tissues Affected

Category of tropism

Section XI - Human Disease

In Nature
Reported

Residual

Death

Subclinical

Overt Disease

Clinical Manifestations

Fever (R), headache (S), arthralgia (R)

Number of Cases

1

Category (i.e. febrile illness, etc.)

Febrile illness

Section XII - Geographic Distribution

Known (Virus detected)

Brazil, Colombia, Panama

Suspected (Antibody only detected)

Section XIII - References

1. Gomes, G. and Causey, O.R. 1959 Proc. Soc. Exper. Biol. Med. 101:275-279.
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Remarks