Virus Name: Caninde	Abbreviation: CANV

Status
Possible Arbovirus

Select Agent
No

SALS Level
3

SALS Basis
Isufficient experience with virus; i.e., experience factor from SALS surveys was less than 500 in laboratory facilities with low biocontainment.

Other Information

Antigenic Group
Changuinola

SECTION I - Full Virus Name and Prototype Number

Prototype Strain Number / Designation
BeAr 54342

Accession Number

Original Date Submitted
10/12/1984

Family
Reoviridae

Genus
Orbivirus

Information From
F. Pinheiro and Amelia P.A.T. Rosa

Address
Instituto Evandro Chagas, FSESP, Ministry of Health, CP-621, 66.000, Belem, Para, Brazil

Information Footnote
Reviewed by editor

Section II - Original Source

Isolated By (name)
Belem Virus Laboratory

Isolated at Institute
Inst. Evandro Chagas

Host Genus
Lutzomyia sp. (1)

Species

Host Age/Stage
Adult

Sex
Female

Isolated From

Isolation Details

Signs and Symptoms of Illness

Arthropod

Time Held Alive before Inoculation
25-50 hours

Collection Method
Unknown

Collection Date
3/15/1963

Place Collected (Minimum of City, State, Country)
Belem-Brasilia highway, km 87, Para, Brazil

Latitude
3° S

Longitude
48° W

Macrohabitat
Virgin forest

Microhabitat
Ground level

Method of Storage until Inoculated
-60dC

Footnotes

Section III - Method of Isolation

Inoculation Date
4/17/1963

Animal (Details will be in Section 6)
nb mice

Route Inoculated
Intracerebral

Reisolation
No

Other Reasons
First virus of this type isolated in this 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 **5.8 dex**	Control Titer **6.3 dex (2)**
Lipid Solvent (deoxycholate) **1:1000**	After Treatment Titer **5.5 dex**	Control Titer **5.3 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

Hemaggiutination	Antigen Source	Erythrocytes (species used)
No	**SMB ext. by sucrose-acetone, sonicated**	**Goose ****

pH Range	pH Optimum
5.8-7.0	

Temperature Range	Temperature Optimum
37dC	

Remarks
**** Green monkey erythrocytes also tested**

Serologic Methods Recommended
CF and NT

Footnotes
**** Green monkey erythrocytes also tested**

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

Related by CF to Irituia virus (BeAn 28873) of the Changuinola group as follows [2] :

	Serum or Ascitic Fluid				
Antigen	**Irituia [3i]**	**Gurupi [6i]**	**Ourem [4i]**	**Caninde [5i]**	**Control**
Irituia	16/64 [a]	32/64	64/16	128/64	0
Gurupi	32/64	32/64	64/16	128/64	0
Ourem	8/16	32/16	>256/64	64/64	0
Caninde	32/64	64/64	64/16	128/64	0
Control	0	0	0	0	0

[a] Antibody titer/antigen titer; 0 = <1:4

Results of neutralization tests performed in infant mice (ic route) at the Evandro Chagas Institute were as follows [3] :

	Ascitic fluid			
Virus	**Irituia**	**Gurupi**	**Ourem**	**Caninde**

Irituia	2.8+	1.0	0.8	1.2
Gurupi	0.8	2.3	0.7	0.5
Ourem	0.2	0.9	2.1	0
Caninde	0.5	0.3	0.9	2.8

	Ascitic Fluid or Serum					
Virus	**Irituia [5i] [b]**	**Gurupi [5i] [b]**	**Ourem [4i] [b]**	**Caninde [5i] [c]**	**Jamanxi [3i] [c]**	**Altamira [4i] [c]**
Irituia	3.0 [d]				<1.0	0.8
Gurupi		2.5			<0.3	<0.3
Ourem			3.9		<1.0	<0.9
Caninde				3.0	0.8	0.4
Jamanxi	0.2	0.3	0	0.5	3.0	0
Altamira	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	> 3.1

[b] Ascitic fluid

[c] Serum

[d] LNI in dex

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	
		Day (c)	Extent (d)	Titer TCD50/ml (e)	Day (c)	Size (f)	Titer PFU/ml (e)	+/- (g)	
Vero (CL)	SMB 5	3	4+	6.75 (e)					

(e) Expressed in dex

Section VII - Natural Host Range (Additional text can be added below table)

Vertebrate (species and organ) and arthropod	No. isolations/No. tested	No. with antibody/No. tested Test used	Country and region
Lutzomyia sp.	1/128 (8,535 insects)		Belem-Brasilia highway, km 85-107, Para, Amazon region of 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 log10/ml
Mice (nb)	SMB 2	ic	Death	3.0	
Mice (nb)		ip	None		
Mice (nb)		sc			
Mice (wn)		ic	Irregular deaths		
Mice (wn)		ip	None		
Mice (nb)	SMB 5	ic	Death		7.2

Section IX - Experimental Arthropod Infection and Transmission

Arthropod species & virus source(a)	Method of Infection log10/ml (b)		Incubation period (c)		Transmision by bite (d)		Assay of arthropod, log10/ml (e)		
	Feeding	Injected	Days	°C	Host	Ratio	Whole	Organ	System

Section X - Histopathology

Character of lesions (specify host)

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)
Para State, Amazon region ofBrazil

Suspected (Antibody only detected)

Section XIII - References

1. Travassos da Rosa, A.P.A., et al. 1984. Intervirology 21:38-49.
2. Director, Belem Virus Laboratory. Personal communication. 1966.
3. Director, Belem Virus Laboratory. Personal communication. 1965.

Remarks