













Zika virus Reference Materials

Accurate diagnosis of Zika virus is often complicated by serological cross-reactivity with other Flaviviruses, analogous clinical presentation, or the possibility of co-infection. That's why ATCC has made it a priority to provide assay developers with the tools needed

to develop rapid and accurate methods to discriminate between causative agents. In support of these efforts, ATCC has expanded its portfolio of Zika virus reference materials and solutions to include:

- Recent isolates from Malaysia, Panama, Honduras, Columbia, and Puerto Rico
- Quantitative genomic Zika virus RNA
- Synthetic Zika, Chikungunya, Dengue types 1-4, and Yellow fever virus RNA
- Heat-killed strains Coming soon!
- Monoclonal antibodies to the Flavivirus group antigen Coming soon!

We also offer a broad range of cell lines and associated reagents to support viral propagation, including a new line of <a href="https://www.human.neural.ne



WEBINAR: Transforming Molecular Diagnostics

with the GenArraytion MultiFLEX™ Bioassay for Zika, Chikungunya, Dengue, and Yellow



La Crosse Virus Research Tools

La Cross virus is a mosquito-borne bunyavirus found in the midwest, mid-Atlantic, and southeastern regions of the United States. In severe cases of infection, La

Fever Viruses

Join us on Thursday, January 26 at 12:00 PM ET to hear Dr. R. Paul Schaudies, *CEO*, GenArraytion and Ms. Carol Horton, *Marketing Manager*, ATCC discuss the caveats of current detection methods for vector-borne diseases, the development of the GenArraytion MultiFLEXTM Bioassay, and how ATCC strains and nucleic acids were used in evaluating the sensitivity and specificity of this assay.

Register today for this free webinar!

Crosse virus can result in neuroinvasive disease that can include encephalitis, seizures, coma, and paralysis. To support on-going research on this virus, ATCC offers a tissue culture-adapted strain of La Crosse virus

(ATCC® VR-1834™), its recommended propagation host, and associated growth media. This strain is a clinical isolate that was originally obtained in 1960 from the brain tissue of a young female and adapted for growth in BHK-21 cells (ATCC® CCL-10™).

Order the La Crosse virus today!



Quiz the Scientist

I am a vector-borne virus that can cause jaundice in severe cases. Can you guess what I am?

Click here for more clues.



ATCC Puzzle

Test your microbial

expertise with the ATCC puzzle!

Download the puzzle

Still puzzled?

View the answers to last month's puzzle

Publications

- ATCC[®] Culture Guides
- Synthetic Nucleic Acids for the Development and Evaluation of *In Vitro* Diagnostic Devices Designed to Detect Dengue, Chikungunya, and Zika
- Resources for Vectorborne Disease
- Development and Use of Synthetic Molecular Standards for Dengue Virus Serotypes 1-4



Frequently Asked Questions

Q: What primers and probes did ATCC use to confirm the identity of the synthetic RNA for

Zika virus (ATCC® VR-3252SD™)?

A: ATCC used the following primers and prove to obtain a positive PCR product from this RNA (Lanciottii RS, *et al.* Emerg Infect Dis 14: 1232-1239, 2008):

Forward primer: CCGCTGCCCAACACAAG

Reverse primer: CCACTAACGTTCTTTTGCAGACAT

Probe: FAM-AGCCTACCTTGACAAGCAGTCAGACACTCAA-BHQ1

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