PRV-eGFP (Catalog#TBS7601)

DESCRIPTION

PRV-eGFP was engineered from an attenuated vaccine strain of pseudorabies virus (PRV) with enhanced green fluorescent protein (eGFP) expression cassette. PRV-eGFP was grown in PK-15 cells, which is a porcine kidney cell line. PRV-eGFP is a replication virus and has potentials to infect many types of cell and tissue. It belongs to biosafety level-2 (BSL-2).

PRV-eGFP is provided as viral supernatant from PK-15 cells at a titer around 10^8 IU/mL.

KEY FEATURES

Bright GFP expression: The PRV-eGFP can express the green fluorescent protein brightly in many cultured cells and animals.

Replication virus: The PRV-eGFP is replication complete virus.

APPLICATIONS

Virology: The PRV-eGFP can be used as a control virus in virological researches.
Gene therapy research: The PRV-eGFP can be used as a basic PRV vector for constructing new vectors.
Neuroscience: The PRV-eGFP can be used for trafficking in neurons.

KIT CONTENTS

PRV-eGFP: 20 μL in regular culture media with 10% FBS

Storage conditions. The kit is shipped on dry ice. Store at -80°C.

METHOD OF DISPOSAL

Spill: Contain spill and decontaminate the area using a disinfectant such as chlorine bleach (10% final concentration), Wescodyne, or detergent-based disinfectant.

Waste Disposal: Dispose of viral stocks by autoclaving at 121°C for 30-45 minutes; Dispose of infected liquid cultures by decontamination with chlorine bleach (10% f.c.) for 10 minutes and then dispose of in sink or following the local code. Dispose of infected animal carcasses or tissues by incineration

Follow all Federal, State, and Local regulations.

Special Protective Information:
Handle as biohazardous material under Biosafety Level 2 containment

Special Precautions or Comments:
PRV-eGFP and cultures should be handled by qualified microbiologists using appropriate safety procedures and precautions. Detailed discussions of laboratory safety procedures are provided in **Laboratory Safety: Principles and Practice** (Fleming et al., ASM Press, Washington D.C., 1995), and in the U.S. Government Publication, **Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories** (CDC, 1999). This and other publications are available at the Centers for Disease Control Office of Health and Safety's website at http://www.cdc.gov/biosafety/publications/bmbl5/BMBL.pdf

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2. Bret N. Smith, Bruce W. Banfield, Cynthia A. Smeraski, Christine L. Wilcox, F. Edward Dudek, Lynn W. Enquist, and Gary E. Pickard. Pseudorabies virus expressing enhanced green fluorescent protein: A tool for *in vitro* electrophysiological analysis of transsynaptically labeled neurons in identified central nervous system circuits. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2000 August 1; 97(16): 9264–9269.
3. Edward M. Callaway. Transneuronal Circuit Tracing with Neurotropic Viruses. Curr Opin Neurobiol. 2008 December; 18(6): 617–623.

Notes: The above information is accurate to the best of our knowledge. All materials and mixtures may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. The user should exercise independent judgment as to the hazards based on all sources of information available. The Tribioscience Inc. shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from the handling or use of the above product.