

Vás zve na seminář:

## Influenza: Propagation, Quantification, and Storage

**Ing. Bc. Petr Michálek**

### Abstrakt



This unit covers several techniques for propagating, quantifying, and storing human influenza A viruses from existing stocks (see Basic Protocols 1 and 2) or from primary clinical specimens (see Alternate Protocols 2 and 4). Virus isolation is a highly sensitive and useful technique for the identification of viral infections. An important advantage of virus isolation is the amplification of the virus from the original specimen, making it available for further antigenic and genetic characterization. Influenza viruses are quantified either by a “unit” of hemagglutination, which is not a measure of an absolute amount of virus but is an operational unit dependent on the method used for the hemagglutination assay titration (see Basic Protocol 3), or by determining infectious units using the 50% tissue culture infectious dose assay (see Basic Protocol 4), 50% egg infectious dose assay (see Basic Protocol 5), or plaque assay (see Basic Protocol 6). After isolating and quantifying human influenza, the product must be properly stored to maintain virus viability.

Contributed by Kristy J. Szretter, Amanda L. Balish, and Jacqueline M. Katz

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