

Isolations in a Mosquito (*Aedes pseudoscutellaris*) Cell Line (Mos. 61) of Yellow Fever Virus Strains from Original Field Material

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Summary. A simple, rapid and inexpensive method of isolating yellow fever (YF) virus from naturally infected mosquitoes, human liver and the serum of a sentinel monkey by inoculation of a continuous line of mosquito cells is described. The mosquito cells were more sensitive than suckling mice and marginally better than Vero cells for primary isolation. This is the first time that mosquito cells have been successfully used for primary isolation of YF virus from field material.

Although many cell lines have been established from mosquitoes and tested for their susceptibility to arboviruses (for a review, see SINGH [1]), only three, one from *Aedes albopictus* [2-6; DHANDAWATE, quoted in 1] and the others from *Aedes malayensis* and *Aedes pseudoscutellaris* [7], have shown a cytopathic response when infected with at least some arboviruses.

Most of the work with mosquito cell lines has been done with mouse-adapted or mouse-passaged strains of arboviruses. There has been relatively little work on the infection and/or the cytopathic response of the cell lines to unadapted strains, i.e., original field material of naturally infected arthropod or vertebrate specimens. SINGH and PAUL [8] used the *A. albopictus* cell line for the successful primary isolation of dengue (DEN) virus from infected

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