

A survey on grass carp mortality by use of virological methods

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Abstract

In 1996, during a period of high mortality, a reovirus was isolated from grass carp yearling sampled from a commercial farm in khoozestan province – Iran. The fishes had typical signs of septicemia. EPC and BF cells were used for virus propagation. Cells were cultured at 26°C in Eagles minimum essential medium (MEM) supplemented with 10% Foetal calf serum. At 90-100% cytopathic effect. The culture medium was removed and centrifuged to concentrate the virus. In negative stained preparation a reovirus measuring approximately 70-80nm were seen using the electron microscope.