

Biosafety Lab 3 (BSL3) b-roll description

0:23- Cut 01- The laboratorian is preparing the embryonated chicken egg for influenza virus inoculation by placing a hole in the top of the egg where the air sac is located. All of this work is performed inside of the BSC.

0:56- Cut 02 – A egg hole punch is used to make a small hole in top of the egg in preparation for inoculation of influenza virus into the egg.

1:22- Cut 03- The laboratorian is filling a 1 cc syringe with the inoculum then inserting the needle into the hole made by the egg hole punch.

2:01- Cut 04- Using a 1cc syringe the laboratorian is inoculating each egg with 100mkl of diluted virus.

2:35- Cut 05- Using a light source the embryonated chicken eggs are examined to ensure they are viable. The egg being examined is not viable.

2:59- Cut 06- The eggs are rotated to ensure the embryo is free moving and the entire egg may be examined. The air sac should be on top of the egg. An egg that is yellow indicated embryonic death and the egg is unusable.

3:18- the egg is yellow and unusable

3:28- the egg is good, has good veins and looks healthy

3:35- the egg is yellow, thus not useable

3:42- this is a good egg

4:10- Cut 07- The eggs are rotated so the entire egg can be examined.

4:10- the egg is yellow, unusable

4:21- the egg looks very good

4:30- the egg is yellow, unusable

4:44- Cut 08- Using a multichannel pipette, 150mkl of diluent is added to each row of the microtiter plate.

4:55- Cut 09- Using a 12 channel pipette, 150mkl of diluent is added to all eight rows of the microtiter plate. This plate is being prepared for a 50% tissue culture infectious dose assay.

5:23- Cut 10- Adding diluent to microtiter plates.

6:58- Cut 11- Flasks are examined under a microscope. In a BSL3 laboratory most of the work is performed inside of the BSC.

7:24- Cut 12- Tissue culture flasks are examined under a microscope. Laboratorian is checking the temperature of the CO2 incubator.

7:48- Cut 13- The laboratorian is examining the wells of a plaque assay to count the number of plaques per well.

END