

BIOHAZARD

ABSL-2



Agent: Recombinant Adenovirus Vector (rAV)

Laboratory Hazard: Vector may be present in animal tissue, excretions, and secretions. Since the experimental mode of administration is injection, the greatest potential hazard is the generation of aerosols, the introduction of the agent by needle stick, or the contamination of broken skin during the manipulation of agent, during the administration of agent to animals, or during the collection of tissues.

Precautions: Biosafety Level 2 containment practices, equipment and facilities for 72 hours post administration. Limited access. Protective clothing (PPE) is required before entering the room, including a disposable lab coat, gloves and shoe covers. Manipulation of the agent, administration of agent to animals, husbandry, and the collection of tissues should be conducted within a biological safety cabinet (BSC) when possible. Face shielding and N95 respirator are required when rAV is used outside the BSC. Work surfaces and non-disposable equipment are cleaned and decontaminated with appropriate disinfectant after each use. Microisolators are autoclaved prior to sanitation. PPE is discarded in biohazard bags within the room. Hands are sanitized after removing PPE and before leaving the room. Carcasses, tissues, and disposable equipment having been exposed to rAV are disposed of in the proper biohazardous container, and disposed as biohazardous waste.

Note: Although rare, a replication deficient recombinant adenovirus vector can through homologous recombination become replicative. This is a very rare occurrence, but it could lead to a virus that can infect humans and other animals. Even though this strain is attenuated, all exposures will be reported to the PI. Individuals with impaired immune function are at increased risk of infection/illness.