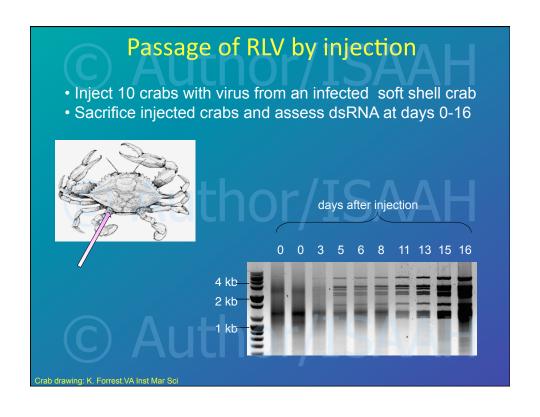
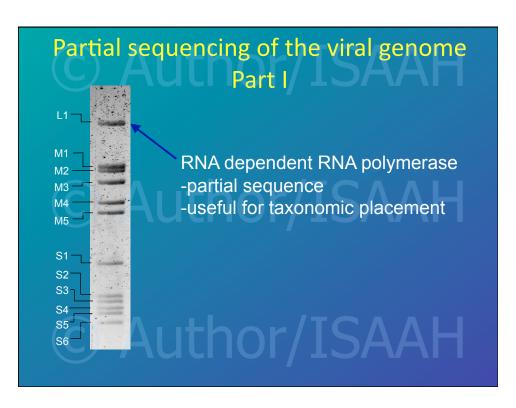
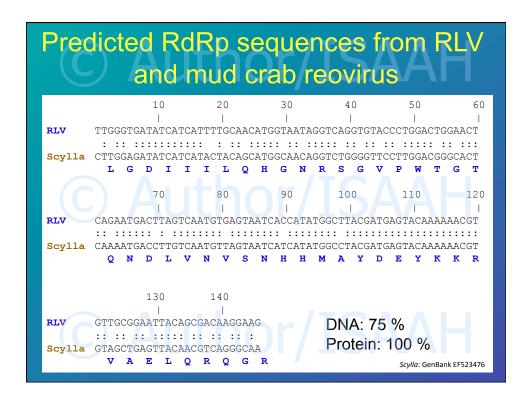
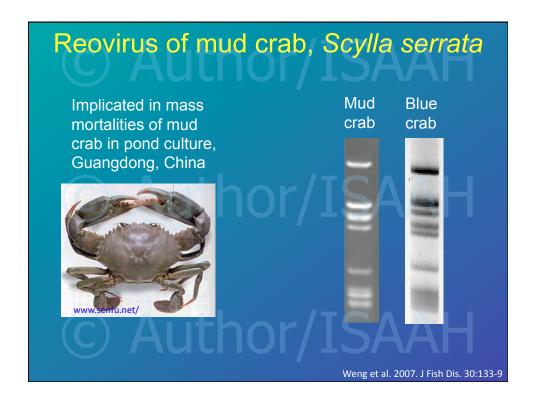


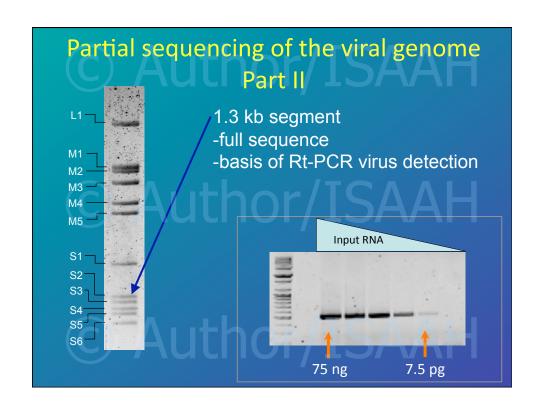
RLV dsRNA is associated with mortality in captive crabs dsRNA Prevalence of reovirus dsRNA in premolt and intermolt crabs No. dsRNA+ assay tested soft shell systems* Live crabs 8 0 Dead crabs 41 73 2008 fresh harvest Inter-molt, live 42 0 Pre-molt, live 16 0 2008 hatchery COMB recirculating hatchery, dead 44 * Statistically significant association between dsRNA and mortality



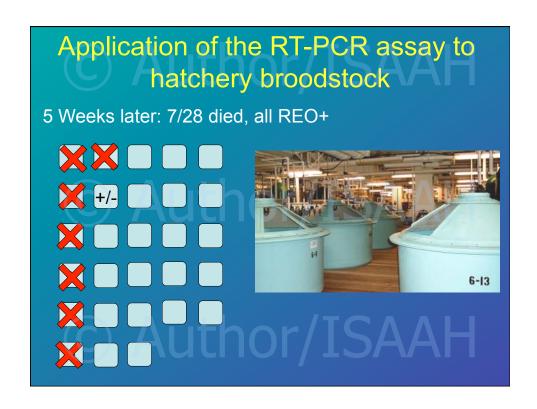












Apply the RT-PCR assay to virus transmission studies

Cannibalism: Feed infected crab meat to naïve crabs for 8 days

--> 1/6 become + by Rt-PCR

Cohabitation: Place naïve crabs in a soft-shell facility for 10 days

--> 3/9 become + by Rt-PCR

Use the RT-PCR assay to assess virus prevalence in Chesapeake Bay

River	<u>Season</u>	RLV/ tota
Fort Howard	June 2009	0/16
Magothy	Fall 2008	2/30
Magothy	July 2009	2/30
Corsica	Fall 2008	1/30
Corsica	July 2009	0/30
Rhode	Fall 2008	22/30
Rhode	July 2009	1/30
Tilghman	June 2009	1/40
Overall prevalence 3.4%		

(w/out Rhode 2008)



Reovirus summary

- Highly prevalent in dying captive crabs
- Related to reoviruses of other portunids
- Rt-PCR assay developed
- Passage by injection, feeding, cohabitation
- Prevalence in healthy crabs <5% but outbreaks possible

Does RLV play a role in wild blue crab mortality?



