La Crosse Virus is an arbovirus (specifically, a Bunyavirus) that causes La Crosse encephalitis. It is a zoonotic pathogen that cycles between the daytime-biting treehole mosquito, *Aedes triseriatus* and vertebrate amplifier hosts in deciduous forest habitats. The viruses stay alive during the winter in mosquito eggs, which then hatch into virus-carrying mosquitoes that can transmit La Crosse Virus to humans. The La Crosse Virus genome contains three negative-sense RNA segments designated by their size. The large (L) segment encodes an RNA-dependent RNA polymerase; the medium (M) segment encodes a polyprotein precursor that is posttranslationally cleaved into the envelope glycoproteins G1 and G2 and a third polypeptide, NSm; and a small (S) segment encoding for the nucleocapsid protein. Symptoms of infection include nausea, headache and vomiting in milder cases and seizures, coma, paralysis and permanent brain damage in severe cases.

**REFERENCES**


**SOURCE**

La Crosse Virus G1/G2 (807-22) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against La Crosse Virus grown on E6 Vero cells.