

**Adult *Lutzomyia longipalpis*, Strain
Jacobina, Brazil (LLJB)**

Catalog No. NR-44015

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor and Manufacturer:

Tobin E. Rowland, Entomology Branch, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Silver Spring, Maryland, USA

Product Description:

Classification: *Psychodidae, Phlebotominae, Lutzomyia*

Species: *Lutzomyia longipalpis* (common name: sand fly)

Strain: Jacobina, Brazil (often referred to as LLJB)

Original Source: *Lutzomyia longipalpis* (*L. longipalpis*), strain LLJB was obtained in Jacobina, Brazil.¹

Transmission Competent Pathogens: *Leishmania* spp., including *Leishmania infantum chagasi*

Comment: The whole genome sequence of a representative *L. longipalpis* colony is available (GenBank: [AJWK00000000](#)).

Material Provided:

NR-44015 consists of adult *L. longipalpis* (sand flies).

Note: *L. longipalpis*, strain Jacobina, Brazil (LLJB) can also be obtained in mixed L3/pupae life stages (NR-44001).

Packaging/Storage:

This material is prepared by Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Maryland, USA. **Adult sand flies CANNOT be shipped and must be picked up onsite at Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (WRAIR), Silver Spring, MD, USA. Please contact BEI Resources for details.**

Growth Conditions:

Rabbit feces and rabbit chow mixture (larvae)

Temperature: 25-26°C

Atmosphere: 80% relative humidity^{1,2}

Infectivity/Method for Experimental Use: Oral membrane feed or infected animal feed^{1,3}

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was provided by Walter Reed Army Institute of Research for distribution by BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: Adult *Lutzomyia longipalpis*, Strain Jacobina, Brazil (LLJB), NR-44015."

Biosafety Level: 1

Appropriate safety procedures should always be used with this material. Laboratory safety is discussed in the following publication: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and National Institutes of Health. Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories. 5th ed. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2009; see www.cdc.gov/biosafety/publications/bmbl5/index.htm.

Disclaimers:

You are authorized to use this product for research use only. It is not intended for human use.

Use of this product is subject to the terms and conditions of the BEI Resources Material Transfer Agreement (MTA). The MTA is available on our Web site at www.beiresources.org.

While BEI Resources uses reasonable efforts to include accurate and up-to-date information on this product sheet, neither ATCC® nor the U.S. Government makes any warranties or representations as to its accuracy. Citations from scientific literature and patents are provided for informational purposes only. Neither ATCC® nor the U.S. Government warrants that such information has been confirmed to be accurate.

This product is sent with the condition that you are responsible for its safe storage, handling, use and disposal. ATCC® and the U.S. Government are not liable for any damages or injuries arising from receipt and/or use of this product. While reasonable effort is made to ensure authenticity and reliability of materials on deposit, the U.S. Government, ATCC®, their suppliers and contributors to BEI Resources are not liable for damages arising from the misidentification or misrepresentation of products.

Use Restrictions:

This material is distributed for internal research, non-commercial purposes only. This material, its product or its derivatives may not be distributed to third parties. Except as performed under a U.S. Government contract, individuals contemplating commercial use of the material, its products or its derivatives must contact the contributor to determine if a license is required. U.S. Government contractors may need a license before first commercial sale.

References:

1. Rowland, T. E., Personal Communication.
2. Modi, G. B. and E. D. Rowton. "Laboratory Maintenance of Phlebotomine Sand Flies." Maintenance of Human, Animal, and Plant Pathogen Vectors. Eds. K. Maramorosch and F. Mahmood. Science Pub Inc., Enfield, New Hampshire, USA, 1999. 109-121.
3. Rowton, E. D., K. M. Dorsey and K. L. Armstrong. "Comparison of In Vitro (Chicken-Skin Membrane) Versus In Vivo (Live Hamster) Blood-Feeding Methods for Maintenance of Colonized *Phlebotomus papatasi* (Diptera: Psychodidae)." J. Med. Entomol. 45 (2008): 9-13. PubMed: 18283936.

ATCC® is a trademark of the American Type Culture Collection.

