

Adult *Phlebotomus papatasi*, Strain Turkey (PPTK)

Catalog No. NR-44014

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor and Manufacturer:

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Product Description:

Classification: *Psychodidae, Phlebotominae, Phlebotomus*

Species: *Phlebotomus papatasi* (common name: sand fly)

Strain: Turkey (often referred to as PPTK)

Original Source: *Phlebotomus papatasi* (*P. papatasi*), strain Turkey was collected by E. Rowton in Turkey.¹

Transmission Competent Pathogens: *Leishmania major*, Naples, Sicilian, Toscana Phlebovirus

Comment: The whole genome shotgun sequence of a representative *P. papatasi* colony is available (GenBank: [AJVK00000000](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/AJVK00000000)).

Material Provided:

NR-44014 consists of adult *P. papatasi* (sand flies).

Note: *P. papatasi*, strain Turkey (PPTK) can also be obtained in mixed L3/pupae life stages (NR-44000).

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 *Phlebotomus papatasi*, Strain Turkey (PPTK), NR-44014."

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.

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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.

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