

# **Certificate of Analysis for MRA-1253**

## Plasmodium falciparum, Strain Cam5 rev

## Catalog No. MRA-1253

**Product Description:** Plasmodium falciparum (P. falciparum), strain Cam5\_rev is a K13-propeller revertant mutant of the original Cam5 strain, featuring a reversion in wild-type allele I543T. The original Cam5 strain (also referred to as IPC 4912), was isolated in 2011 from a human patient with malaria in Mondulkiri province, eastern Cambodia. *P. falciparum*, strain Cam5\_rev was deposited as susceptible to artemisinin.

Lot<sup>1</sup>: 63268023 Manufacturing Date: 20FEB2015

TEST	SPECIFICATIONS	RESULTS
Identification by Giemsa Stain Microscopy <sup>2</sup>	Blood-stage parasites present	Blood-stage parasites present
Antimalarial Susceptibility Profile (in vitro) Half-maximal Inhibitory Concentration (IC50) by SYBR green I® drug sensitivity assay³		
Chloroquine	Report results	23.7 ± 1.6 nM
Artemisinin	Report results	6.1 ± 0.6 nM
Quinine	Report results	176.3 ± 20.3 nM
Cycloguanil	Report results	571.4 ± 119.3 nM
Pyrimethamine	Report results	19050 ± 3976.1 nM
Sulfadoxine	Report results	221700 ± 51500 nM
Ring-stage Survival Assay (RSA <sub>0-3h</sub> ) <sup>4</sup>		
Dihydroartemisin (DHA) <sup>5</sup>	Report results	0.29%
Genotypic Analysis Sequencing of Merozoite Surface Protein 2 (MSP2) gene (~ 710 base pairs) MSP2 PCR amplicon analysis <sup>6</sup>	Consistent with <i>P. falciparum</i> ~ 600-900 base pair amplicon	Consistent with <i>P. falciparum</i> (Figure 1) ~ 900 base pair amplicon (Figure 2)
Level of Parasitemia Pre-freeze <sup>7</sup> Post-freeze <sup>8</sup>	Report results > 1%	3.25% 2.48%
Viability (post-freeze) <sup>9</sup>	Growth in infected red blood cells	Growth in infected red blood cells
Sterility (21-day incubation)  Harpo's HTYE broth <sup>10</sup> , 37°C and 26°C, aerobic Tryptic Soy broth, 37°C and 26°C, aerobic Sabouraud Dextrose broth, 37°C and 26°C, aerobic DMEM with 10% FBS, 37°C, aerobic Sheep Blood agar, 37°C, aerobic Sheep Blood agar, 37°C, anaerobic Thioglycollate broth, 37°C, anaerobic	No growth	No growth
Mycoplasma Contamination DNA Detection by PCR	None detected	None detected

MRA-1253 was produced by cultivation of the deposited material in fresh human erythrocytes in RPMI 1640 medium, adjusted to contain 10% (v/v) heat-inactivated human serum (pooled Type A), 25 mM HEPES, 2 mM L-glutamine, 4 g/L D-glucose, 0.005 μg/mL hypoxanthine and 2.5 μg/mL gentamicin. The culture was incubated at 37°C in sealed flasks outgassed with blood-gas atmosphere (90% N₂, 5% CO₂, 5% O₂) and monitored for parasitemia daily for 8 days. Every 1 to 3 days, uninfected, leukocyte filtered, Type O erythrocytes in complete culture medium were added dropwise to the culture to maintain 2% hematocrit.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Blood-stage malaria parasites (rings, trophozoites, schizonts +/- gametocytes) were examined by microscopic Giemsa-stained blood smears of an *in vitro* human blood culture over 1 day.

<sup>3</sup>A SYBR Green I® anti-malarial drug sensitivity assay in 96-well plates was used to determine IC50 values of an active (> 70% ring stage) parasite



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culture in the presence of each antimalarial drug [Hartwig, C. L., et al. "XI: I. SYBR Green I®-Based Parasite Growth Inhibition Assay for Measurement of Antimalarial Drug Susceptibility in Plasmodium falciparum." In Methods in Malaria Research Sixth Edition. (2013) Moll, K., et al. (Ed.), EVIMalaR, pp. 122-129. Available at: <a href="https://www.mr4.org/Publications/MethodsinMalariaResearch.aspx">https://www.mr4.org/Publications/MethodsinMalariaResearch.aspx</a>].

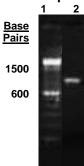
4A detailed RSA<sub>0-3h</sub> protocol is available on the Worldwide Antimalarial Resistance Network's website at <a href="https://www.wwarn.org/tools-">https://www.wwarn.org/tools-</a>

resources/procedures/ring-stage-survival-assays-rsa-evaluate-vitro-and-ex-vivo-susceptibility.

### Figure 1: MRA-1253 MSP2 Sequence

TTTATTTATT	GAAGCAATAT	TACTAGAGTT	ATTTAAGAGG	GATGTTGCTG	CTCCACAGTT	TTCTTTGTTA	CCATCGGTAC
ATTCTTTTTG	ACTATCAGAA	GTATTTTGTG	GATGATTATT	TCTAGAACCA	TGCATATGTC	CATGTTGTCC	TGTACCTTTA
TTCTCTGGTG	CAGCAGGATT	TTCATTTTCT	GCCGTTTGAG	GTTCTTGTGG	AGCTTTGGGT	CCTTCTTCAG	TTGATTCATT
TAATTCATTT	TGTTTTTCAC	TCTCTTCTCC	TTTACCGTTT	GTTTTATTTG	GTGCATTGCC	AGAACTTGAA	CTTTCTGTAG
TAGTGATGGG	TGGTGAAGGT	GAATTACTTT	CTGTAGTAGT	GATGGGTGGT	GAAGGTGAAT	TACTTTCTGT	AGTAGTGATG
GGTGGTGAAG	GTGAATTACT	TTCTGTAGTA	GTGATGGGTG	GTGAAGGTGA	ATTACTTTTT	GTAGCAGTAG	GGGTATCAGC
AGCGGTAGGA	GTAGTAGTTT	GTGATTCTCC	ATTATTAGTA	GTACTAGTAC	TTGCACTATT	TGTACTACTT	TGACTTCCAC
TAGCAATAGT	ATCAGCATTT	GGAGCATTTG	CACCTACACT	AGTAGTATTA	GAACCTTCAT	TTGCCATACT	TCTCCTTATA
CTCATATTAT	AAGCATTGTT	TATGAATGTG	TTGCTATATT	TACTTTCATT	TTTAATATTA	AAGGTAAC	

Figure 2: PCR Amplification of MSP2



Lane 1: Invitrogen™ TrackIt™ 100 bp DNA ladder

Lane 2: 100 ng of MRA-1253

**Date:** 03 DEC 2015 Signature:

**BEI Resources Authentication** 

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>P. falciparum, strain Cam5\_rev was reported with a DHA RSA<sub>0-3h</sub> value of 0.3% [Straimer, J., et al. "Drug Resistance. K13-Propeller Mutations Confer Artemisinin Resistance in Plasmodium falciparum Clinical Isolates." Science 347 (2015): 428-431. PubMed: 25502314.].

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>Primer sequences and conditions for PCR are available upon request.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>Pre-freeze parasitemia was determined after 8 days post infection by microscopic counts of Giemsa-stained blood smears.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup>Post-freeze parasitemia was determined after 1 day post infection by microscopic counts of Giemsa-stained blood smears.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup>Viability was confirmed by examination of infected erythrocytes for parasitemia (2.48%) at 1 day post infection.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup>Atlas, Ronald M. Handbook of Microbiological Media. 3rd ed. Ed. Lawrence C. Parks. Boca Raton: CRC Press, 2004, p. 798.