

***Ixodes scapularis* Larvae (Live)**

Catalog No. NR-44115

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:

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Manufacturer:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia, USA

Product Description:

Classification: *Ixodidae*, *Ixodes*

Species: *Ixodes scapularis*

Common Name: Blacklegged tick or deer tick

Original Source: *Ixodes scapularis* (*I. scapularis*) ticks were flagged from vegetation in 2003 in Rhode Island, USA.

Comment: The whole genome shotgun sequence of a representative *I. scapularis* colony is available (GenBank: [ABJB000000000](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/ABJB000000000)).¹

I. scapularis is an arthropod vector competent of transmitting the following pathogens: *Anaplasma phagocytophilum*, *Babesia* spp., *Borrelia burgdorferi*, *Ehrlichia muris*-like agent and Powassan virus.

Material Provided:

NR-44115 contains a live wild-type *I. scapularis* larval batch. Registrants may order up to 10 larval batches in a given month. Note: *I. scapularis* can also be obtained in adult (NR-42510) or nymph forms (NR-44116).

Packaging/Storage:

NR-44115 is prepared and shipped by CDC. The product is provided at room temperature and should be placed in an incubator or used immediately.

Growth Conditions:

All life stages are fed on New Zealand White rabbits. The contributor recommends standardized laboratory conditions for the maintenance of ticks.²

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read “The following reagent was provided by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for distribution by BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: *Ixodes scapularis* Larvae (Live), NR-44115.”

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. Ayllón, N., et al. “Systems Biology of Tissue-Specific Response to *Anaplasma phagocytophilum* Reveals Differentiated Apoptosis in the Tick Vector *Ixodes scapularis*.” PLoS Genet. 11 (2015): e1005120. PubMed: 25815810.
2. Troughton, D. R. and M. L. Levin. “Life Cycles of Seven Ixodid Tick Species (Acari: Ixodidae) Under Standardized Laboratory Conditions.” J. Med. Entomol. 44 (2007): 732-740. PubMed: 17915502.

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