b|e|i RESOURCES
SUPPORTING INFECTIOUS DISEASE RESEARCH

Certificate of Analysis for NR-46435

Trypanosoma brucei subsp. *rhodesiense*, Strain KETRI 2538

Catalog No. NR-46435

Product Description: *Trypanosoma brucei* (*T. brucei*) subsp. *rhodesiense*, strain KETRI 2538 was isolated in 1980 from the blood of a patient who had failed melarsoprol therapy in Tete Province, Mozambique. *T. brucei* subsp. *rhodesiense*, strain KETRI 2538 was obtained by Professor C. J. Bacchi from the Kenya Trypanosomiasis Research Institute (KETRI) strain bank at Mugaga, Kenya.

Lot[1]: 63529357 **Manufacturing Date: 22MAY2015**

TEST	SPECIFICATIONS	RESULTS
Genotyping Sequencing of internal transcribed spacer (ITS) 1, 5.8S ribosomal RNA gene, ITS 2 (~ 290 base pairs)	Consistent with *T. brucei*	Consistent with *T. brucei*[2]
Functional Activity by PCR Amplification ITS 1, 5.8S ribosomal RNA gene, ITS 2[3]	~ 1300 base pair amplicon	~ 1300 base pair amplicon
Level of Parasitemia (pre-freeze)[4]	≥ 1×10^6 parasites per mL	4.5×10^7 parasites per mL
Viability (post-freeze)[5]	Growth in inoculated mouse	Growth in inoculated mouse

[1]NR-46435 was produced by inoculation of the deposited material into a BALB/c mouse. Infection was allowed to progress for 4 days until the first peak of parasitemia was reached. Infected blood was collected by orbital bleeding and used to inoculate ten BALB/c mice. Infection was allowed to progress for 7 days until the first peak of parasitemia was reached and infected blood was collected by orbital bleeding.
[2]Also consistent with *T. evansi* and/or *T. equiperdum*, which are putative subspecies of *T. brucei* (Lun, Z.-R., et al. "*Trypanosoma brucei*: Two Steps to Spread Out from Africa." Trends Parasitol. 26 (2010): 424-427. PubMed: 20561822.)
[3]PCR was performed as described in Agbo, E. C., et al. "Measure of Molecular Diversity within the *Trypanosoma brucei* Subspecies *Trypanosoma brucei brucei* and *Trypanosoma brucei gambiense* as Revealed by Genotypic Characterization." Exp. Parasitol. 99 (2001): 123-131. PubMed: 11846522.
[4]Parasitemia was determined after 7 days of infection by microscopic counts using a haemocytometer and 0.85% ammonium chloride as diluent.
[5]Viability of trypanosomes was confirmed by examination of a BALB/c mouse for parasitemia at daily intervals for 3 days post-infection.

Date: 30 NOV 2015 **Signature:**

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