

Anopheles quadriannulatus, Strain SANGWE, Eggs

Catalog No. MRA-1155

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:

Willem Takken, Ph.D., Professor, Department of Entomology, Wageningen University, The Netherlands

Manufacturer:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Atlanta, Georgia, USA

Product Description:

Classification: *Diptera, Culicidae, Anopheles*

Species: *Anopheles quadriannulatus*

Strain: SANGWE (deposited in November 2010 as *Anopheles quadriannulatus* A, SANGQUA)¹

Original Source: The *Anopheles quadriannulatus* (*A. quadriannulatus*), strain SANGWE colony originated from female mosquitoes collected in 1999 by Dr. Richard Hunt near the Sabi River in Sangwe, Zimbabwe.^{1,2} Eggs from these females were used to establish the colony, which was maintained by membrane feeding using cattle blood.^{1,2}

Comments: The wild-type SANGWE strain was karyotyped as 2L+; Xf+/f heterozygous.³ The genome of *A. quadriannulatus*, strain SANGWE is available (BioProject: [PRJNA67511](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/bioproject/PRJNA67511)).⁴

Material Provided:

MRA-1155 contains a suitable number of eggs to establish a stock. Eggs are provided on damp filter paper and should be hatched immediately upon receipt.

Note: For information on hatching and establishing a stock of *A. quadriannulatus* refer to [Methods in Anopheles Research](#).

Packaging/Storage:

MRA-1155 is prepared and shipped by CDC. The product is provided at room temperature.

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read “The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: *Anopheles quadriannulatus*, Strain SANGWE, Eggs, MRA-1155, contributed by Willem Takken.”

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. Takken, W., Personal Communication.
2. Pates, H. V., et al. “Unexpected Anthropophagic Behaviour in *Anopheles quadriannulatus*.” *Med. Vet. Entomol.* 15 (2001): 293-298. PubMed: 11583447.
3. Sharakhov, I. V., Personal Communication.
4. Neafsey, D. E., et al. “Mosquito Genomics. Highly Evolvable Malaria Vectors: The Genomes of 16 *Anopheles* Mosquitoes.” *Science* 347 (2015): 1258522. PubMed: 25554792.

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

