

Genomic DNA from *Anopheles gambiae*, Strain Mali-NIH

Catalog No. MRA-860G

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:

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Manufacturer:

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

Product Description:

Genomic DNA was obtained from a preparation of *Anopheles gambiae* (*A. gambiae*), strain Mali-NIH.

The *A. gambiae*, strain Mali-NIH colony was established from blood-fed adult females collected resting inside houses in Niono, Mali in June 2005. Approximately 80 isofemale families molecularly identified as *A. gambiae* M form were used to establish the colony, which was subsequently karyotyped as 2Rbc/bc; 2La/a.^{1,2} The most recent authentication was performed on the 14th generation of the Mali-NIH strain.³ The *A. gambiae*, strain Mali-NIH colony is the source of DNA for the *A. gambiae* M form genome sequencing project (GenBank: [ABKP00000000](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/ABKP00000000))² supported by the National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI).

Applications for MRA-860G include PCR, Southern hybridizations, gene cloning, and library construction.

Material Provided:

Each vial of MRA-860G contains approximately 20 µg of genomic DNA supplied as a dehydrated ethanol precipitate.

Packaging/Storage:

MRA-860G was packaged aseptically in cryotubes. The product is provided frozen on dry ice and should be stored at 4°C or colder immediately upon arrival. Freeze-thaw cycles should be minimized.

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: Genomic DNA from *Anopheles gambiae*, Strain Mali-NIH, MRA-860G, contributed by Nora J. Besansky."

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/bmb15/index.htm.

Disclaimers:

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References:

1. Grushko, O., Personal Communication.
2. Lawniczak, M. K., et al. "Widespread Divergence between Incipient *Anopheles gambiae* Species Revealed by Whole Genome Sequences." [Science](#) 330 (2010): 512-514. PubMed: 20966253.
3. Wilkins, E. E., et al. "Authentication Scheme for Routine Verification of Genetically Similar Laboratory Colonies: a Trial with *Anopheles gambiae*." [BMC Biotechnol.](#) 9 (2009): 91. PubMed: 19849838.

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