

Anopheles gambiae, Strain SUA2La, Eggs

Catalog No. MRA-765

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:

Classification: *Diptera, Culicidae, Anopheles*

Species: *Anopheles gambiae* (common name: African malaria mosquito) The mosquito species complex *Anopheles gambiae* (*A. gambiae*), M form strains may also be referred to as *A. coluzzii*, since a new species designation for these strains has been proposed.¹

Strain: SUA2La [also referred to as GASUA2La (the preface GA indicates GAmbiae)]

Original Source: The *A. gambiae*, strain SUA2La colony was established in 1986 by Professor Mario Coluzzi from wild-caught, inseminated adult females collected in Suakoko, Liberia.²

Comments: Wild-type SUA2La mosquitoes, molecularly identified as *A. gambiae* M form, were originally polymorphic for the 2Rb and 2La inversions, and later selected to be a Xag, 2R+, 2La, 3R+, 3L+ homozygote.² This homokaryotypic stock is the standard *A. gambiae* strain for genetic mapping, *in situ* hybridizations, and behavioral studies.

Material Provided:

MRA-765 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. gambiae* refer to [Methods in Anopheles Research](#).

Packaging/Storage:

MRA-765 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 gambiae*, Strain SUA2La, Eggs, MRA-765, contributed by Alessandra della Torre."

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.

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References:

1. Coetzee, M., et al. "*Anopheles coluzzii* and *Anopheles amharicus*, New Members of the *Anopheles gambiae* complex." [Zootaxa](#) 3619 (2013): 246-274. PubMed: 26131476.
2. della Torre, A., Personal Communication.
3. della Torre, A., et al. "Physical Map of the Malaria Vector *Anopheles gambiae*." [Genetics](#) 143 (1996): 1307-1311. PubMed: 8807302.
4. della Torre, A., et al. "Selective Introgression of Paracentric Inversions between Two Sibling Species of the *Anopheles gambiae* Complex." [Genetics](#) 146 (1997): 239-244. PubMed: 9136013.
5. Mathiopoulos, K. D., et al. "Cloning of Inversion

Breakpoints in the *Anopheles gambiae* Complex Traces a Transposable Element at the Inversion Junction." Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 95 (1998): 12444-12449. PubMed: 9770505.

6. Dekker, T., et al. "L-Lactic Acid: A Human-Signifying Host Cue for the Anthropophilic Mosquito *Anopheles gambiae*." Med. Vet. Entomol. 16 (2002): 91-98. PubMed: 11963986.

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