

***Anopheles gambiae*, Strain AKDR, Eggs**

Catalog No. MRA-1280

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:

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Manufacturer:

CDC, Atlanta, Georgia, USA

Product Description:

Classification: *Diptera, Culicidae, Anopheles*

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

Strain: AKDR

Original Source: The *Anopheles gambiae* (*A. gambiae*) AKDR colony was derived from *A. gambiae*, strain AKRON (BEI Resources MRA-913) for pyrethroid resistance in October 2013.² The AKRON parent strain was isolated in Akron, Porto Novo, Benin.³

Comment: *A. gambiae*, strain AKDR was deposited as L1014F [knockdown resistance (KDR)] genotype and pyrethroid resistance (broad spectrum) phenotype.²

Material Provided:

MRA-1280 contains a suitable number of eggs to establish a stock. Eggs are provided on damp filter paper and should be hatched immediately upon receipt.

Packaging/Storage:

MRA-1280 is prepared and shipped by CDC. The product is provided at room temperature.

Growth Conditions:

Standard *A. gambiae* rearing methods are recommended.^{4,5} Mosquitoes should be reared in an insectary at 27°C and 80% relative humidity under a 12:12 photoperiod, allowing to feed on a live animal for blood to propagate the strain.²

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: *Anopheles gambiae*, Strain AKDR, Eggs, MRA-1280, contributed by Ellen Dotson."

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. Coetzee, M., et al. "*Anopheles coluzzii* and *Anopheles amharicus*, New Members of the *Anopheles gambiae* complex." Zootaxa 3619 (2013): 246-274. PubMed: 26131476.
2. Dotson, E., Personal Communication.
3. Mutunga, J. M., et al. "Carbamate and Pyrethroid Resistance in the Akron Strain of *Anopheles gambiae*." Pestic. Biochem. Physiol. 121 (2015): 116-121. PubMed: 26047119.
4. Benedict, M. Q. "Care and Maintenance of Anopheline Mosquito Colonies." In The Molecular Biology of Insect Disease Vectors. (1997) Crampton, J. M., C. B. Beard and C. Louis (Eds.), Chapman & Hall: New York, pp. 2-12.
5. [Methods in Anopheles Research](#).

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