SUPPORTING INFECTIOUS DISEASE RESEARCH

### Plasmodium falciparum, Strain GB4

#### Catalog No. MRA-925

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**Product Description:** *Plasmodium falciparum (P. falciparum)*, strain GB4 was cloned in 2000 from the Ghana III/CDC strain, originally isolated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention from a patient (hospitalized in Georgia, USA) who had acquired the infection in Ghana.

#### Lot<sup>1</sup>: 58422733

## Manufacturing Date: 19DEC2008

TEST	SPECIFICATIONS	RESULTS
Identification by Giemsa Stain Microscopy <sup>2,3</sup>	Blood-stage parasites present	Blood-stage parasites present
Level of Parasitemia Pre-freeze <sup>4,5</sup> Ring-stage parasitemia Post-freeze <sup>2,6</sup>	Report results	3%
Schizont-stage parasitemia	Report results	10%
Viability <sup>2,7</sup>	Growth in infected red blood cells	Growth in infected red blood cells
Mycoplasma Contamination <sup>2</sup> DNA Detection by PCR	None detected	None detected

<sup>1</sup>MRA-925 was produced by cultivation of the deposited material in fresh human erythrocytes suspended in RPMI 1640 medium, adjusted to contain 10% (v/v) heat-inactivated human serum (pooled Type A), 25 mM HEPES, 2 mM L-glutamine, 4 g/L D-glucose, 0.005 µg/mL hypoxanthine and 2.5 µg/mL gentamicin. The culture was incubated at 37°C in sealed flasks outgassed with blood-gas atmosphere (90% N<sub>2</sub>, 5% CO<sub>2</sub>, 5% O<sub>2</sub>) and monitored for parasitemia daily for 17 days. Every 1 to 3 days, uninfected, leukocyte filtered, Type O erythrocytes in complete culture medium were added dropwise to the culture as needed and monitored for hematocrit.

<sup>2</sup>Testing completed on vialed post-freeze material

<sup>3</sup>Blood-stage malaria parasites (rings, trophozoites, schizonts +/- gametocytes) were examined by microscopic Giemsa-stained blood smears of an *in vitro* human blood culture over 2 days.

<sup>4</sup>Testing completed on bulk material prior to vialing and freezing

<sup>5</sup>Parasitemia was determined after 17 days post infection by microscopic counts of Giemsa-stained blood smears.

<sup>6</sup>Parasitemia was determined after 2 days post infection by microscopic counts of Giemsa-stained blood smears.

<sup>7</sup>Viability was confirmed by examination of infected erythrocytes for parasitemia at 2 days post infection.

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