Anopheles gambiae, Strain Pimperena, Eggs

Catalog No. MRA-861

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:
Nora J. Besansky, Ph.D., O'Hara Professor and Associate Chair, Department of Biological Sciences, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana, USA

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

Product Description:
Classification: Culicidae, *Anopheles*
Species: *Anopheles gambiae* (African malaria mosquito)
Strain: Pimperena
Original Source: The *Anopheles gambiae (An. gambiae)*, strain Pimperena colony was originally collected in 2005 by M. Coulibaly in Pimperena, Mali; single ovipositions were set up in the insectary at the University of Notre Dame.[1,2]
Comments: *An. gambiae*, strain Pimperena was deposited as the S molecular form of *An. gambiae*.[1,2] Approximately five isofemale families molecularly identified as *An. gambiae* S form were used to establish the stock, which was subsequently karyotyped as homokaryotypic 2Rb/b and heterokaryotypic 2La/+. The *An. gambiae*, strain Pimperena colony is the source of DNA for the *An. gambiae* S form genome sequencing project (GenBank: LCWJ00000000) supported by the National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI).[1,2]

Material Provided:
MRA-861 contains a suitable number of eggs[3] to establish a stock. Eggs are provided on damp filter paper and should be hatched immediately upon receipt.

Packaging/Storage:
MRA-861 is prepared and shipped by CDC. The product is provided at room temperature.

Growth Conditions:
The Pimperena colony is extremely difficult to maintain; it is not adapted to non-human bloodmeals and should not be allowed to fall to low densities or it will die out.[2]

Citation:
Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: *Anopheles gambiae*, Strain Pimperena, Eggs, MRA-861, 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/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. Lawniczak, M. K., et al. "Widespread Divergence Between Incipient *Anopheles gambiae* Species Revealed by Whole Genome Sequences." Science 330 (2010): 512-514. PubMed: 20966253.
2. Besansky, N. J., Personal Communication.
3. For details on authentication methods used to confirm the identity of this Pimperena stock, please refer to: https://www.beiresources.org/portals/2/MR4/pdfs/anopheles/pimperena stock auth sheet.pdf.

4. Yaro, A. S., et al. “Reproductive Output of Female *Anopheles gambiae* (Diptera: Culicidae): Comparison of Molecular Forms.” J. Med. Entomol. 43 (2006): 833-839. PubMed: 17017216.
5. Yaro, A. S., et al. "The Distribution of Hatching Time in *Anopheles gambiae*." Malar. J. 22 (2006): 1-7. PubMed: 16553960.
6. Neafsey, D. E., et al. “Mosquito Genomics. Highly Evolvable Malaria Vectors: The Genomes of 16 *Anopheles* Mosquitoes.” Science 347 (2015): 1258522. PubMed: 25554792.
7. 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.
8. Methods in *Anopheles* Research.

BEI Resources
www.beiresources.org

E-mail: contact@beiresources.org
Tel: 800-359-7370
Fax: 703-365-2898