

Product Information Sheet for NR-42510

Ixodes scapularis Adult (Live)

Catalog No. NR-42510

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For research use only. Not for use in humans.

Contributor:

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Manufacturer:

CDC, Atlanta, Georgia, USA

Product Description:

Classification: Ixodidae, Ixodes

<u>Species</u>: *Ixodes scapularis* (common names: black-legged tick or deer tick)

<u>Original Source</u>: Adult *Ixodes scapularis* (*I. scapularis*) ticks were flagged from vegetation in 2003 in Rhode Island, USA. <u>Comments</u>: The whole genome shotgun sequence of a representative *I. scapularis* colony is available (GenBank: <u>ABJB00000000</u>).¹

I. scapularis is an arthropod vector competent of transmitting the following pathogens: Anaplasma phagocytophilum, Babesia spp., Borrelia burgdorferi, Ehrlichia muris-like agent and Powassan virus.

Material Provided:

NR-42510 contains a live wild-type *I. scapularis* adult tick.

<u>Note</u>: *I. scapularis* can also be obtained in larval (NR-44115) or nymph forms (NR-44116).

Packaging/Storage:

NR-42510 is prepared and shipped by the CDC. The product is provided at room temperature and should be placed in an incubator or used immediately.

Growth Conditions:

All life stages are fed on New Zealand White rabbits. The contributor recommends standardized laboratory conditions for the maintenance of ticks.²

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was deposited by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: *Ixodes scapularis* Adult (Live), NR-42510."

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. 6th ed. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2020; see www.cdc.gov/biosafety/publications/bmbl5/index.htm.

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References:

- Ayllón, N., et al. "Systems Biology of Tissue-Specific Response to Anaplasma phagocytophilum Reveals Differentiated Apoptosis in the Tick Vector Ixodes scapularis." PLoS Genet. 11 (2015): e1005120. PubMed: 25815810.
- Troughton, D. R. and M. L. Levin. "Life Cycles of Seven Ixodid Tick Species (Acari: Ixodidae) Under Standardized Laboratory Conditions." <u>J. Med. Entomol.</u> 44 (2007): 732-740. PubMed: 17915502.

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NR-42510_20MAY2022