

***Plasmodium falciparum*, Strain FCR-3/Gambia (Subline F-86)**

**Catalog No. MRA-731**

**Product Description:** *Plasmodium falciparum* (*P. falciparum*), strain FCR-3/Gambia (subline F-86) was selected for knobby (K+) trait and shows resistance to chloroquine. The parent *P. falciparum* FCR-3/Gambia strain was originally isolated from the blood of a human patient collected in 1976 in The Gambia, West Africa. MRA-731 was derived from ATCC® 50005™, which was deposited to ATCC® by W. Trager.

**Lot<sup>1</sup>: 58319487**

**Manufacturing Date: 10SEP2008**

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

<sup>1</sup>MRA-731 was produced by cultivation of MRA-731 lot 3872732 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 13 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>Blood-stage malaria parasites (rings, trophozoites, schizonts +/- gametocytes) were examined by microscopic Giemsa-stained blood smears of an *in vitro* human blood culture over 3 days.

<sup>3</sup>Pre-freeze parasitemia was determined after 13 days post infection by microscopic counts of Giemsa-stained blood smears.

<sup>4</sup>Post-freeze parasitemia was determined after 3 days post infection by microscopic counts of Giemsa-stained blood smears.

<sup>5</sup>Viability was confirmed by examination of infected erythrocytes for parasitemia at 3 days post infection.

/Heather Couch/  
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Program Manager or designee, ATCC Federal Solutions

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