Total RNA from Newly Hatched *Aedes aegypti*, Strain Black Eye Liverpool

Catalog No. NR-42506

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For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:

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Manufacturer:

Filariasis Research Reagent Resource Center supported by Contract HHSN272201000030I, NIH-NIAID Animal Models of Infectious Disease Program

Product Description:

NR-42506 is a preparation of total RNA extracted from newly hatched *Aedes aegypti*, strain Black Eye Liverpool. *A. aegypti* is a vector for three filarial parasites (*Wuchereria bancrofti, Brugia malayi and Brugia timori*) that result in lymphatic filariasis when they are transferred to a human host during feeding.[1] In the mosquito, the microfilariae (filarial larval stage) shed their sheath, penetrate the midgut wall and migrate to the thoracic muscles, where they molt twice and finally migrate to the mosquito's proboscis, ready to be transmitted.[2]

Material Provided:

Each vial of NR-42506 contains 0.5 µg to 2.0 µg of DNase-treated RNA in 1 mM sodium citrate, pH ~ 6.4. The concentration is shown on the Certificate of Analysis. The vial should be centrifuged prior to opening.

Packaging/Storage:

NR-42506 was packaged in RNase/DNase-free plastic vials. The product is provided frozen and should be stored at -80°C or colder upon arrival. Freeze-thaw cycles should be minimized.

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was provided by the NIH/NIAID Filariasis Research Reagent Resource Center for distribution by BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: Total RNA from Newly Hatched *Aedes aegypti*, Strain Black Eye Liverpool, NR-42506."

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:

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References:

1. Chandy, A., et al. "A Review of Neglected Tropical Diseases: Filariasis." Asian Pac. J. Trop. Med. 4 (2011): 581-586. PubMed: 21803313.
2. Knopp, S., et al. "Nematode Infections: Filariasis." Infect. Dis. Clin. North Am. 26 (2012): 359-381. PubMed: 22632644.
3. Michalski, M. L., et al. "The NIH-NIAID Filariasis Research Reagent Resource Center." PLoS Negl. Trop. Dis. 5 (2011): e1261. PubMed: 22140585.

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