

Stages L3/Pupae *Phlebotomus papatasi*, Strain Turkey (PPTK)

Catalog No. NR-44000

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor and Manufacturer:

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Product Description:

Classification: *Psychodidae, Phlebotominae, Phlebotomus*

Species: *Phlebotomus papatasi* (common name: sand fly)

Strain: Turkey (often referred to as PPTK)

Original Source: *Phlebotomus papatasi* (*P. papatasi*), strain Turkey was collected by E. Rowton in Turkey.¹

Transmission Competent Pathogens: *Leishmania major*, Naples, Sicilian and Toscana phlebovirus

Comment: The whole genome sequence of a representative *P. papatasi* colony is available (GenBank: [AJVK00000000](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/AJVK00000000)).

Material Provided:

NR-44000 consists of 1 larval pot of *P. papatasi* (sand flies), containing mixed L3/pupae life stages. Registrants may order up to 6 larval pots per year.

Note: *P. papatasi*, strain Turkey (PPTK) can also be obtained in adult form (NR-44014).

Packaging/Storage:

This material is prepared and shipped at room temperature from Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Maryland, USA.

Growth Conditions:

Rabbit feces and rabbit chow mixture (larvae)

Temperature: 25-26°C

Atmosphere: 80% relative humidity.²

Infectivity/Method for Experimental Use: Oral membrane feed or infected animal feed.³

Note: Larval pots may contain phorid mites which are a normal occurrence in sand fly colonies.

Citation:

Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was provided by Walter Reed Army Institute of Research for distribution by BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: Stages L3/Pupae *Phlebotomus papatas*, Strain Turkey (PPTK), NR-44000."

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.

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References:

1. Rowland, T. E., Personal Communication.
2. Modi, G. B. and E. D. Rowton. "Laboratory Maintenance of Phlebotomine Sand Flies." Maintenance of Human, Animal, and Plant Pathogen Vectors. Eds. K. Maramorosch and F. Mahmood. Science Pub. Inc., Enfield, New Hampshire, USA, 1999. 109-121.
3. Rowton, E. D., K. M. Dorsey and K. L. Armstrong. "Comparison of In Vitro (Chicken-Skin Membrane) Versus In Vivo (Live Hamster) Blood-Feeding Methods for Maintenance of Colonized *Phlebotomus papatasi* (Diptera: Psychodidae)." J. Med. Entomol. 45 (2008): 9-13. PubMed: 18283936.

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