Genomic DNA from *Trypanosoma brucei* subsp. *rhodesiense*, Strain KETRI 2537 (*in vitro* procyclic form)

Catalog No. NR-50128

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor:
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Manufacturer:
BEI Resources

Product Description:
Genomic DNA was isolated from *Trypanosoma brucei* subsp. *rhodesiense*, strain KETRI 2537 (*in vitro* procyclic form; available as BEI Resources NR-50075). Strain KETRI 2537 (available as BEI Resources NR-46436, bloodstream form) was originally isolated in Busoga, Uganda, in 1972.[1] The bloodstream form was harvested from the blood of infected BALB/c mice and adapted to cell culture by BEI Resources and extracted to produce NR-50128.

NR-50128 has been qualified for PCR applications by amplification of approximately 1300 base pairs of the internal transcribed spacer (ITS) 1, 5.8S ribosomal RNA gene, ITS 2.

Material Provided:
Each vial of NR-50128 contains at least 3 µg of genomic DNA in buffer. See Certificate of Analysis for the specific buffer used for each lot. The vial should be centrifuged prior to opening.

Packaging/Storage:
NR-50128 was packaged aseptically, in screw-capped plastic cryovials. The product is provided frozen and should be stored at -20°C or colder upon arrival. Freeze-thaw cycles should be minimized.

Citation:
Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: Genomic DNA from *Trypanosoma brucei* subsp. *rhodesiense*, Strain KETRI 2537 (*in vitro* procyclic form), NR-50128."

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. Bacchi, C. J., Personal Communication.
2. Bacchi, C. J., et al. "Combination Chemotherapy of Drug-Resistant *Trypanosoma brucei rhodensiense* Infections in Mice using DL-alpha-Difluoromethylornithine and Standard Trypanocides." Antimicrob. Agents Chemother. 38 (1994): 563-569. PubMed: 8203855.
3. Antoine-Moussiaux, N., S. Magez and D. Desmecht. "Contributions of Experimental Mouse Models to the Understanding of African Trypanosomiasis." Trends Parasitol. 24 (2008): 411-418. PubMed: 18684669.
4. Peacock, L., et al. "Identification of the Meiotic Life Cycle Stage of *Trypanosoma brucei* in the Tsetse Fly." Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 108 (2011): 3671-3676. PubMed: 21321215.

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