Genomic DNA from *Trypanosoma brucei* subsp. *gambiense*, Strain STIB 386 *(in vitro)*

Catalog No. NR-51624

For research use only. Not for use in humans.

Contributor:
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Manufacturer:
BEI Resources

Product Description:
Genomic DNA was extracted from *Trypanosoma brucei (T. brucei)* subsp. *gambiense*, strain STIB 386 *(in vitro),* which was harvested from the blood of infected BALB/c mice and adapted to cell culture by BEI Resources. The parent strain STIB 386 (BEI Resources NR-36198) was derived from strain TH 114/78E (020), which was isolated in 1978 from a male patient in Koudougou, Ivory Coast, West Africa.[1,2,3] The parental strain STIB 386 is also referred to as STIB 386AAA and MHOM/CI/78/TH14).[1,2,4]

NR-51624 has been qualified for PCR applications by amplification of approximately 1300 base pairs of the *T. brucei* internal transcribed spacer (ITS) 1, 5.8S ribosomal RNA gene, ITS 2 region.

Material Provided:
Each vial of NR-51624 contains 0.2 µg to 3.5 µg of genomic DNA in 10 mM Tris HCl, 1 mM EDTA, pH 7.5. The vial should be centrifuged prior to opening.

Packaging/Storage:
NR-51624 was packaged aseptically in screw-capped plastic cryovials. The product is provided frozen and should be stored at -20°C or colder immediately upon arrival. Freeze-thaw cycles should be minimized.

Citation:
Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: *Trypanosoma brucei* subsp. *gambiense,* Strain STIB 386 *(in vitro)*, NR-51624."

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.

Disclaimers:
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References:
1. http://tryps.rockefeller.edu
2. Jenni, L., et al. "Hybrid Formation between African Trypanosomes during Cyclical Transmission." Nature 322 (1986): 173-175. PubMed: 3724860.
3. Hide, G., et al. "The Identification of *Trypansoma brucei* Subspecies using Repetitive DNA Sequences." Mol. Biochem. Parasitol. 39 (1990): 213-225. PubMed: 1969612.
4. Turner, et al. "Evidence that the Mechanism of Gene Exchange in *Trypanosoma brucei* Involves Meiosis and Syngamy." Parasitology. 101 (1990): 377-386. PubMed: 1982633.

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