

Genomic DNA from *Plasmodium falciparum*, Strain 7G8

Catalog No. MRA-154G

For research use only. Not for use in humans.

Contributor:

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Manufacturer:

BEI Resources

Product Description:

Genomic DNA was obtained from a preparation of *Plasmodium falciparum* (*P. falciparum*), strain 7G8.

P. falciparum, strain 7G8 was cloned from the IMTM22 strain by limiting dilution. The original IMTM22 strain was isolated from a 12-year-old male near Manaus, Brazil in 1980.¹ The whole genome shotgun sequence of *P. falciparum*, strain 7G8 is available (GenBank: [ABGZ00000000](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/nuccore/ABGZ00000000)).

MRA-154G has been qualified for PCR applications by amplification of approximately 600-900 base pairs of the merozoite surface protein 2 (MSP2) gene.

Material Provided:

Each vial of MRA-154G contains approximately 0.5 µg of genomic DNA in buffer. The amount per vial, concentration and buffer composition are shown on the Certificate of Analysis. The vial should be centrifuged prior to opening.

Packaging/Storage:

MRA-154G has 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: Genomic DNA from *Plasmodium falciparum*, Strain 7G8, MRA-154G, contributed by Dennis E. Kyle.”

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 \(BMBL\)](#), 6th ed. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2020.

Disclaimers:

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References:

1. Burkot, T. R., J. L. Williams and I. Schneider. "Infectivity to Mosquitoes of *Plasmodium falciparum* Clones Grown *In Vitro* from the Same Isolate." *Trans. R. Soc. Trop. Med. Hyg.* 78 (1984): 339-341. PubMed: 6380022.
2. McNamara, D. T., et al. "Development of a Multiplex PCR-Ligase Detection Reaction Assay for Diagnosis of Infection by the Four Parasite Species Causing Malaria in Humans." *J. Clin. Microbiol.* 42 (2004): 2403-2410. PubMed: 15184411.
3. Mehlotra, R. K., et al. "Evolution of a Unique *Plasmodium falciparum* Chloroquine-Resistance Phenotype in Association with *pfprt* Polymorphism in Papua New Guinea and South America." *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 98 (2001): 12689-12694. PubMed: 11675500.

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