Anopheles stephensi, Strain UCISS2018, Eggs

Catalog No. MRA-1323

For research use only. Not for use in humans.

Contributor:
Anthony A. James Ph.D, University of California, Irvine, California, USA

Manufacturer:
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Atlanta, Georgia, USA

Product Description:
Protozoa Classification: *Culicidae, Anopheles*
Species: *Anopheles stephensi*
Strain: UCISS2018 (also known as UCI)
Original Source: *Anopheles stephensi (An. stephensi)*, strain UCISS2018 was originally isolated in India, also known as Indo-Pakistan malaria vector.
Comments: *An. stephensi* strain UCISS2018 is an isofemale line derived from a long-colonized laboratory strain in 2018.[1] It is a demonstrated laboratory vector for malaria parasites *Plasmodium falciparum (P. falciparum)*, *P. vivax*, and *P. berghei*, and is likely to transmit a wide range of *Plasmodium* species. In laboratory experiments, MRA-1323 has a low competence for the filarial worm, *Brugia malayi*, and has the ability to transmit chikungunya virus.[1] Chromosomal-level, high-quality reference genome of *An. stephensi* strain UCISS2018 is available.[2]

Material Provided:
MRA-1323 contains a suitable number of eggs to establish a stock. Eggs are provided on damp filter paper and should be hatched immediately upon receipt.

Packaging/Storage:
MRA-1323 is prepared and shipped by CDC. The product is provided at room temperature.

Growth Conditions:
Standard *An. stephensi* rearing methods are recommended.[3,4]

Citation:
Acknowledgment for publications should read "The following reagent was obtained through BEI Resources, NIAID, NIH: *Anopheles stephensi,* Strain UCISS2018, Eggs, MRA-1323, contributed by Anthony A. James."

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. James, A. A. Personal Communication.
2. Chakraborty, M., et al. "Hidden Genomic Features of an Invasive Malaria Vector, *Anopheles stephensi*, Revealed by a Chromosome-Level Genome Assembly." BMC Biol. 19 (2021). PubMed: 33568145.
3. Glick, J. I. "Illustrated Key to the Female *Anopheles* of Southwestern Asia and Egypt (Diptera: Culicidae)." Mosq. Syst. 24 (1992): 125-153.
4. Benedict, M. Q. "Care and Maintenance of Anopheline Mosquito Colonies." In The Molecular Biology of Insect Disease Vectors. (1997) Crampton, J. M., C. B. Beard and C. Louis (Eds.), Chapman & Hall: New York, pp. 2-12.

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