Phlebotomus papatasi, PPNS, North Sinai, Egypt; L3/Pupae

Catalog No. NR-43999

For research use only. Not for human use.

Contributor and Manufacturer:

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Product Description:

Classification: *Psychodidae, Phlebotominae*
Species: *Phlebotomus papatasi* (common name: sand fly)
Original Source: *Phleobotomus papatasi* (*P. papatasi)*, PPNS, was obtained by D.J. Fryauff and G. Modi in North Sinai, Egypt, in July 1989.[1,2]
Transmission Competent Pathogens: *Leishmania major,* Naples, Sicilian, Toscana phlebovirus
Comments: The whole genome sequence of a representative *P. papatasi* is available (GenBank: AJVK00000000).

Material Provided:

NR-43999 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.

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.[3]
Infectivity/Method for Experimental Use: Oral membrane feed or infected animal feed.[4]

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: *Phlebotomus papatasi*, PPNS, North Sinai, Egypt; L3/Pupae, NR-43999."

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. Mansour, N. S., et al. "Isolation and Characterization of *Leishmania major* from *Phlebotomus papatasi* and Military Personnel in North Sinai, Egypt." Trans. R. Soc. Trop. Med. Hyg. 85 (1991): 590-1. PubMed: 1780981.
2. Fryauff, D. J., et al. "Epidemiology of Cutaneous Leishmaniasis at a Focus Monitored by the Multinational Force and Observers in the Northeastern Sinai Desert of Egypt." Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg. 49 (1993): 598-607. PubMed: 8250099.
3. 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.
4. 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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