b|e|i RESOURCES
SUPPORTING INFECTIOUS DISEASE RESEARCH

Certificate of Analysis for NR-46437

Trypanosoma brucei subsp. *rhodesiense*, Strain KETRI 2562

Catalog No. NR-46437

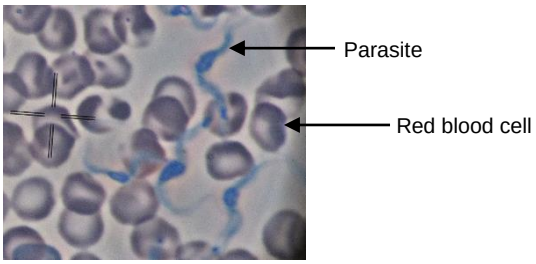
Product Description: *Trypanosoma brucei* (*T. brucei*) subsp. *rhodesiense*, strain KETRI 2562 was isolated in 1959 from the blood of a patient in Lumino, Uganda. *T. brucei* subsp. *rhodesiense*, strain KETRI 2562 was obtained by Professor C. J. Bacchi from the Kenya Trypanosomiasis Research Institute (KETRI) strain bank at Mugaga, Kenya.

Lot[1,2]: 64057427 **Manufacturing Date: 06APR2016**

TEST	SPECIFICATIONS	RESULTS
Cell Morphology	Report results	Elongated and slender
Genotyping Sequencing of internal transcribed spacer (ITS) 1, 5.8S ribosomal RNA gene, ITS 2 (~ 1300 base pairs)	Consistent with *T. brucei*	Consistent with *T. brucei*[3]
Functional Activity by PCR Amplification ITS 1, 5.8S ribosomal RNA gene, ITS 2[4]	~ 1300 base pair amplicon	~ 1300 base pair amplicon
Level of Parasitemia (pre-freeze)[5]	≥ 1×10^6 parasites/mL	8.2×10^7 parasites/mL
Viability (post-freeze)[6]	Growth in inoculated mouse	Growth in inoculated mouse (Figure 1)

[1]NR-46437 was produced by inoculation of the deposited material into six BALB/c mice. Infection was allowed to progress for 2 days until the first peak of parasitemia was reached and infected blood was collected by orbital bleeding.
[2]Quality control testing completed on post-freeze material unless specified as pre-freeze.
[3]Also consistent with *T. evansi* and/or *T. equiperdum*, which are putative subspecies of *T. brucei* (Lun, Z.-R., et al. "*Trypanosoma brucei*: Two Steps to Spread Out from Africa." Trends Parasitol. 26 (2010): 424-427. PubMed: 20561822.)
[4]PCR was performed as described in Agbo, E. C., et al. "Measure of Molecular Diversity within the *Trypanosoma brucei* Subspecies *Trypanosoma brucei brucei* and *Trypanosoma brucei gambiense* as Revealed by Genotypic Characterization." Exp. Parasitol. 99 (2001): 123-131. PubMed: 11846522.
[5]Parasitemia was determined after 2 days of infection by microscopic counts using a haemocytometer and 0.85% ammonium chloride as diluent.
[6]Viability of trypanosomes was confirmed by examination of a BALB/c mouse for parasitemia for 4 days.

Figure 1: Viable Parasites after 4 Days (100X Magnification)



Date: 04 AUG 2016 **Signature:**

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