



Anopheles gambiae Patton (Cellia)

Strain Name: G3, MRA-112

Place of Origin: McCarthy Island, the Gambia

Colonization date: 1975

Established by: Unknown

Deposited by: Dr. William Collins

Genotype: 2La/+, 2r+/+, TEP1 s/s

Phenotype: red stripe, polymorphic for c+ (*collarless*)

Karyotype: undefined

Ribosomal DNA form: Savanna (predominantly)

Insecticide Resistance: none

Larval Morphological Traits



Collarless (c+) is caused by a uric acid build-up in the larvae. Expression is often variable but best seen in L4 larvae. G3 is polymorphic for this trait.

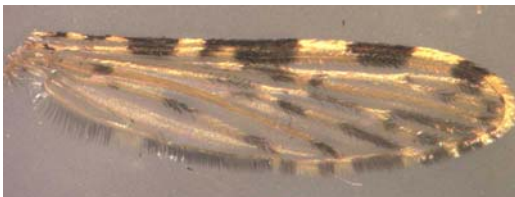


Red stripe-if present, individuals expressing red stripe are female



When reared in a dark pan, larvae with wild-type eye color will melanize when compared to a cohort reared in a white pan.

Adult Morphological Traits



Morphological characteristics of *An. gambiae* s.l. adults.

Authentication Methods used to confirm stock identity

1. Examined immatures for the *collarless* (c+) trait: L4 larvae are polymorphic for c+
2. Examined the color of the larvae when cultured in a black pan: larvae are distinctly melanized when compared to a cohort reared in a white pan.
3. Treated 50 larvae at 0.4ppm DDT for 24 hours to confirm susceptible status.
4. Performed molecular *An. gambiae* identification; all *An. gambiae* s.s. and majority savanna rDNA form.
5. Performed molecular combined 2La and TEP1 authentication: polymorphic for 2La and s/s for the TEP1 allele.
6. Examined adults microscopically for morphological characters: all individuals had standard features of *An. gambiae* and wild eye color.



7. A cohort of females was fed on a *Plasmodium cynomolgi* B infected monkey: Individuals had both encapsulated and unencapsulated oocysts in the midgut. (not performed as often as other authentications).

References referring to this stock:

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Related Sequences:

TEP1 gene susceptible – Pubmed Accession Number XM_315150