



Anopheles gambiae Patton (Cellia)

Strain Name: MALI NIH, MRA-860

Place of Origin: Niono, Mali

Colonization date: 2005

Established by: Dr. Tovi Lehamann

Deposited by: Dr. Nora Besansky

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

Phenotype: monomorphic for c+ (*collarless*)

Karyotype: defined, 2Rbc/Rbc, 2La/a

Ribosomal DNA form: Mopti

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. MALI NIH is monomorphic for c+.

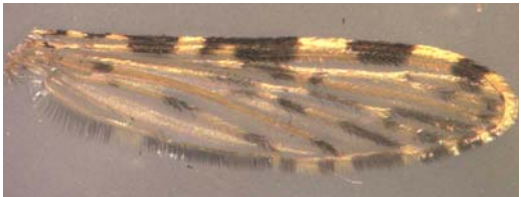


Red stripe-if present, individuals expressing red stripe are female. Not present in MALI NIH strain.



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 monomorphic 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. Performed molecular *An. gambiae* identification - all are positive for both *An. gambiae* and Mopti rDNA form.
4. Performed *An. gambiae* white gene PCR; all had distinctive Mali bands.
5. Examined adults microscopically for morphological characters: all individuals had standard features of *An. gambiae* and wild eye color.