



*Anopheles gambiae* Patton (Cellia)

**Strain Name:** MOPTI, MRA-763

**Place of Origin:** N'Gabacoro Droit, Mali

**Colonization date:** 1995

**Established by:** Dr. Greg Lanzaro

**Deposited by:** Dr. Greg Lanzaro

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

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

**Karyotype:** Polymorphic for "U" inversion on 2R

**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. MOPTI is polymorphic for this trait.

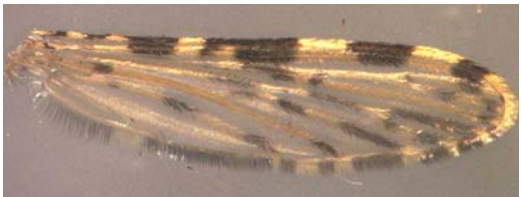


Red stripe-if present, individuals expressing red stripe are female



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 20ppm propoxur for 1 hour – 100% mortality.
4. Performed molecular *An. gambiae* identification: all tested individuals are positive for both *An. gambiae* s.s. and Mopti rDNA form.
5. Performed molecular *An. gambiae* white gene PCR authentication: all had mopti specific bands



6. Examined adults microscopically for morphological characters: all individuals had standard features of *An. gambiae* and wild eye color.

**References referring to this stock:**

Wilkins, E., P. Howell, et al. (2007). "X and Y chromosome inheritance and mixtures of rDNA intergenic spacer regions in *Anopheles gambiae*." *Insect Molecular Biology* 16(6): 735-741.

Wilkins, E. E., P. I. Howell, et al. (2006). "IMP PCR primers detect single nucleotide polymorphisms for *Anopheles gambiae* species identification, Mopti and Savanna rDNA types, and resistance to dieldrin in *Anopheles arabiensis*." *Malaria Journal* 5(1): 125.