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onderwerp

**Information on the malaria parasite of rodents, *P. berghei* and the handling of transgenic *P. berghei* parasites in the laboratory:**

- *P. berghei* infects African murine rodents and is a unicellular eukaryote (Protozoa, subphylum Sporozoa, genus Plasmodium)
- The natural hosts are murine rodents from Central Africa (*Grammomys surdaster*, *Pracomys surdaster*, *Leggada bella*)
- *P. berghei* is transmitted between mammal hosts by female *Anopheles* mosquitoes  
The only known natural vector is *A. durenii*.
- *P. berghei* is non-infectious to man and cannot infect other mammals other than rodents.
- In the laboratory *P. berghei* can infect rats, mice and hamsters and it can be transmitted by several different species of *Anopheles* mosquitoes. For transmission in the laboratory usually *A. stephensi* is used.
- Transmission of the parasite is not possible via air or via water. Mosquitoes infected with *P. berghei* are not infectious to man. *P. berghei* sporozoites are not infectious to man. *P. berghei* is placed in risk group 2.
- Sporozoites that are infectious to rodents are only produced in mosquitoes that are kept under standard temperature conditions ranging from 18-22°C during a period of at least 14-18 days. *P. berghei* has been used for more than 30 years in many countries over the world.
- Transgenic parasites made in the Department of Parasitology (LUMC) in Leiden are non-infectious to man and pose no threat to human health.
- In the Netherlands transgenic parasites are generated in laboratories with lowest category of biosafety containment level (ML-1, comparable with BSL-1) stipulated by the Dutch Government.
- Mice and mosquitoes infected with transgenic *P. berghei* are kept under DMII containment level as stipulated by the Dutch Government (comparable with Animal BSL-2).

With kind regards,,

Dr. C.J. Janse

Dr. A. Waters



The LUMC is the alliance of  
the Leiden University Hospital and the Faculty  
of Medicine of Leiden University

Het LUMC wordt gevormd door het  
Academisch Ziekenhuis Leiden en de Faculteit  
der Geneeskunde van de Universiteit Leiden

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- [Program Information](#)
- [Reagents](#)
- [Deposit](#)
- [Publications](#)
- [Anopheles Program](#)
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## Reagent Description

### Parasites

<b>MR4 Number:</b>	<b>MRA-871</b>
<b>Organism:</b>	Plasmodium berghei
<b>Designations:</b>	ANKA cl15cy1
<b>Depositors:</b>	CJ Janse, AP Waters

<b>Depositor Statement</b>	Genome sequence reference line for P. berghei. Reference clone of the ANKA strain; produces wild type numbers of gametocytes, ookinetes, oocysts, sporozoites.	
<b>Biosafety Level:</b>	1	<b>Shipped:</b> frozen
<b>Classification:</b>	KINGDOM: Protozoa	
<b>Preservations:</b>	<b>Freeze medium:</b> Mix 1ml of infected blood, parasitemia >3% with 1ml of 30%/70% (v/v) glycerol/PBS. 0.5ml aliquots slow frozen (1C / min. overnight) at -80C, stored in liquid nitrogen.	
<b>Propagation:</b>	<b>Culture System::</b> intact animal	
<b>References:</b>	92925: Hall N, et al. A comprehensive survey of the Plasmodium life cycle by genomic, transcriptomic, and proteomic analyses. Science 307: 82-6, 2005. PubMed: <a href="#">15637271</a>	

[Return to Top](#)

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- [Deposit](#)
- [Publications](#)
- [Anopheles Program](#)
- [Links](#)

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## Reagent Description

### Parasites

<b>MR4 Number:</b>	<b>MRA-865</b>
<b>Organism:</b>	Plasmodium berghei
<b>Designations:</b>	(ANKA) GFPcon 259cl2
<b>Depositors:</b>	CJ Janse, AP Waters

<b>Depositor Statement</b>	Genetically modified parasite of clone cl15cy1 of the ANKA strain; expresses GFP constitutively during the whole life cycle. The transgene from pL0016 (MRA-785) is integrated into the genome by single cross-over integration and therefore parasites can lose the construct and revert to wildtype; treat with pyrimethamine in drinking water to prevent or reselect. This line contains 2-3 copies of the construct integrated into the c-rna unit and has a higher level of GFP expression than single gfp gene integrants. Gametocyte, ookinete, oocysts, sporozoite and liver development is comparable to wildtype P. berghei (ANKA)	
<b>Biosafety Level:</b>	1	<b>Shipped:</b> frozen
<b>Classification:</b>	KINGDOM: Protozoa	
<b>Genotype:</b>	This transgenic line expresses GFP constitutively during the whole life cycle. Transgene: gfp under the control of the eef1a promoter. Selectable marker: pyrimethamine resistant tgdhfr. Method of selection: drug (pyrimethamine) selection Integration target: the c-rna unit Mode of integration: single cross-over integration	
<b>Preservations:</b>	<b>Freeze medium:</b> Mix 1ml of infected blood, parasitemia >3% with 1ml of 30%/70% (v/v) glycerol/PBS. 0.5ml aliquots slow frozen (1C / min. overnight) at -80C, stored in liquid nitrogen.	
<b>Propagation:</b>	<b>Culture System::</b> intact animal	
<b>Related Products:</b>	plasmid DNA: <a href="#">MRA-785</a>	
<b>References:</b>	92608: Franke-Fayard B., et al. A Plasmodium berghei reference line that constitutively expresses GFP at a high level throughout the complete life cycle. Mol. Biochem. Parasitol. 137: 23-33, 2004. PubMed: <a href="#">15279948</a>	

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