



Credible Resources for Vector-Borne Diseases



INTRODUCTION

Vector-borne diseases account for a significant fraction of the global infectious disease burden, contributing to more than 1 billion cases and 1 million deaths annually.¹ Of the known vectors, hematophagous arthropods, such as mosquitoes, ticks, and sand flies, are responsible for the transmission of some of the most devastating diseases throughout the world. Presently, vaccines are not available for many vector-borne diseases and treatment may be limited. Further, accurate diagnosis of these diseases can be complicated due to a variety of factors, including analogous clinical presentation, serological cross-reactivity, or the possibility of co-infection. Thus, accurate methods for early detection are imperative in managing microbial dissemination and minimizing the impact of these diseases on public health.

To aid in these efforts, ATCC offers a wide range of microorganisms and nucleic acids that support research on prevalent vector-borne diseases, including:

- Anaplasmosis
- Babesiosis
- Chikungunya
- Dengue
- Ehrlichiosis
- Leishmaniasis
- Lyme disease
- Malaria
- Rocky Mountain spotted fever
- Trypanosomiasis
- West Nile fever
- Zika

These products are ideal for the development and validation of novel diagnostic assays and therapeutic treatments.

Visit us online at www.atcc.org/vectorborne to learn more about ATCC products that support reproducible and reliable vector-borne disease research, including additional strains, relevant nucleic acids, and associated products.

Table 1: Mosquito-borne Diseases

| ATCC® No. | Organism | Strain Designation | Source Information |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| VR-1873™ | Bunyamwera virus | Original | <i>Aedes</i> spp. mosquitos caught in Bunyamwera, Uganda |
| VR-298™ | Cache Valley virus | Original | <i>Culiseta inornata</i> mosquitoes |
| VR-64™ | Chikungunya virus | | Serum of patient, Tanganyika, East Africa, 1953 |
| VR-1960™ | Chikungunya virus | 37997 | <i>Aedes furcifer</i> , Senegal |
| VR-1964™ | Chikungunya virus | R95932 | Serum of a 62-year-old human male that had travel history to India |
| VR-3360™ | Chikungunya virus | 181/25 | Human, Thailand |
| VR-1586™ | Dengue virus type 1 | Strain: TH-S-man (TC adapted) | Pooled serum from 6 patients, Hawaii, 1944 |
| VR-1856™ | Dengue virus type 1 | Hawaii | Derived by adaptation of mouse-prepared product |
| VR-1584™ | Dengue virus type 2 | New Guinea C | Serum of febrile patient, New Guinea, 1944 |
| VR-1810™ | Dengue virus type 2 | TH-36 | Serum from patient diagnosed as Thai hemorrhagic fever, Thailand, 1958 |
| VR-3380™ | Dengue virus type 3 | H87 | Presumed serum from patient, Philippines |
| VR-1490™ | Dengue virus type 4 | H241 (TC adapted) | Clinical specimen - Human, Philippines, 1956 |
| VR-1934™ | Inkoo virus | KN 3641 | 34 adult female <i>Aedes communis punctor</i> from Finland |
| VR-74™ | Japanese encephalitis virus | | Spinal fluid from fatally infected child, Japan |
| VR-712™ | Jamestown Canyon virus | 61V-2235 | Animal tissue, Colorado |
| VR-1834™ | La Crosse virus | | Brain tissue from a 4-year-old female, Wisconsin, 1960 |
| VR-1863™ | Mayaro virus | TRVL 15537 | |
| VR-1966™ | Mayaro virus | 07-18066-99 | Human serum, Peru |
| 30090™ | <i>Plasmodium berghei</i> | NK65 | Mosquito, Forest Gallery of Kisanga, Katanga, 1965 |
| 50175™ | <i>Plasmodium berghei</i> | NK65A | Derived from M. Yoeli strain NK65 by mosquito passage, Univ. Illinois, Urbana, pre-1978 |
| 30930™ | <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> | FCR-1/FVO | Adult human male, Vietnam, 1966 (?) |
| 30932™ | <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> | FCR-3/FMG [FCR-3/Gambia] | Human clinical specimen, Fajara Gambia, 1976 |
| 30950™ | <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> | Honduras-1/CDC | Human, Cholotec, Honduras, 1980 |
| 30993™ | <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> | FCC-2/Hainan | Infected Human, Hainan Island, China, 1979 |
| 50028™ | <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> | FCR-8/West African | Human, West Africa (?), 1978 |
| 50113™ | <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> | HB-3 | Clone of Honduras I/CDC, ATCC 30950, 1983 |
| 30075™ | <i>Plasmodium fragile</i> | Nilgiri | <i>Macaca radiata</i> , Nilgiri Hills, India 1961 |
| 30192™ | <i>Plasmodium knowlesi</i> | Malayan | <i>Macaca fascicularis</i> , West Malaysia, 1962 |
| 30141™ | <i>Plasmodium relictum</i> | 1P and 1P1 | Mourning dove, Nebraska, 1937 |

Table 1: Mosquito-borne Diseases (continued)

| ATCC® No. | Organism | Strain Designation | Source Information |
|------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 30138™ | <i>Plasmodium vivax</i> | Panama | Human, Panama, 1969 |
| 30151™ | <i>Plasmodium vivax</i> | South Vietnam | Human, South Vietnam |
| 30152™ | <i>Plasmodium vivax</i> | Sal 1 | Human, Cangrejera, La Paz, El Salvador, 1970 |
| 30197™ | <i>Plasmodium vivax</i> | SAL II | Human, Las Guarumas, La Paz, El Salvador, 1970 |
| VR-3345™ | Ross River virus | T-48 | <i>Aedes vigilax</i> , Australia |
| VR-1891™ | Usutu virus | SAAR 1776 | Mosquito in Ndumu, Natal, South Africa, 1959 |
| VR-1892™ | Usutu virus | ENT MP 1626 | Mosquito in Zika forest, Entebbe area, Uganda, 1962 |
| VR-1507™ | West Nile virus | 385-99 | Tissue, animal, Bronx New York, USA, 1999 |
| VR-1510™ | West Nile virus | B 956 | Human blood, Uganda, 1937 |
| VR-1251™ | Western equine encephalitis virus | Fleming | |
| VR-84™ | Zika virus | MR 766 (Original) | Blood from experimental forest sentinel rhesus monkey, Uganda, 1947 |
| VR-1838™ | Zika virus | MR 766 | Blood from experimental forest sentinel rhesus monkey, Uganda, 1947 |
| VR-1839™ | Zika virus | IBH 30656 | Human blood in Ibadan, Nigeria, 1968 |
| VR-1843™ | Zika virus | PRVABC59 | Human serum specimen, Puerto Rico, December 2015 |
| VR-1843HK™ | Heat-inactivated Zika virus | PRVABC59 | Human serum specimen, Puerto Rico, December 2015 |
| VR-1844™ | Zika virus | FLR | Human serum, Columbia, December 2015 |
| VR-1845™ | Zika virus | P6-740 | <i>Aedes aegypti</i> , Malaysia, July 1966 |
| VR-1848™ | Zika virus | R103451 | Placenta of a human isolated on January 6, 2016 infected from travel to Honduras in 2015 |
| VR-1859™ | Zika virus | H/PAN/2015/CDC-259359 | Panamanian isolate, 2015 |
| VR-1860™ | Zika virus | H/PAN/2015/CDC-259364 | Panamanian isolate, 2015 |
| VR-1868™ | Zika virus | R116265 | Human serum specimen, Mexico, June 2016 |

| ATCC® No. | Product Description |
|------------|--|
| VR-1864™ | Monoclonal Anti-Zika virus envelope (E) protein Clone ZV-2 (produced <i>in vitro</i>) |
| PRA-405D™ | Genomic DNA from <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> strain 3D7 [ATCC® PRA-405™] |
| VR-3246SD™ | Quantitative Synthetic Chikungunya virus (CHIKV) RNA |
| VR-3228SD™ | Quantitative Synthetic Dengue virus type 1 RNA |
| VR-3229SD™ | Quantitative Synthetic Dengue virus type 2 RNA |
| VR-3230SD™ | Quantitative Synthetic Dengue virus type 3 RNA |
| VR-3231SD™ | Quantitative Synthetic Dengue virus type 4 RNA |
| VR-3239SD™ | Quantitative Synthetic Eastern equine encephalitis virus RNA |
| VR-3254SD™ | Quantitative Synthetic Rift Valley fever virus DNA |
| VR-3236SD™ | Quantitative Synthetic Saint Louis encephalitis virus RNA |
| VR-3198SD™ | Quantitative Synthetic West Nile Virus RNA |
| VR-3253SD™ | Quantitative Synthetic Yellow fever virus RNA |
| VR-1838DQ™ | Quantitative Genomic RNA from Zika virus strain MR 766 [ATCC® VR-1838™] |
| VR-1843DQ™ | Quantitative Genomic RNA from Zika virus strain PRVABC59 [ATCC® VR-1843™] |
| VR-3252SD™ | Quantitative Synthetic Zika virus (ZIKV) RNA |
| MP-22™ | Synthetic Dengue Viral RNA Panel |

Table 2: Tick-borne Diseases

| ATCC® No. | Organism | Strain Designation | Isolation Source |
|-----------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| VR-1436™ | <i>Anaplasma marginale</i> | South Idaho, USA (S64-Id2AM) | Whole blood from a naturally infected 13 year old Hereford cow from south-central Idaho herd, USA |
| VR-1437™ | <i>Anaplasma ovis</i> | Idaho, USA (S65-Id1AO) | Blood from <i>Ovies aries</i> (domestic sheep) |
| PRA-302™ | <i>Babesia duncani</i> | WA1 | Human blood, Washington State, 1991 |
| 30221™ | <i>Babesia microti</i> | Gray | Human, Nantucket Island, MA, 1970 |
| PRA-99™ | <i>Babesia microti</i> | Peabody mjr | Human blood, Nantucket Island, Massachusetts, USA, 1973 |
| PRA-398™ | <i>Babesia microti</i> | GI (Ingram strain) | Blood, human babesiosis, Nantucket, MA, 1983 |
| PRA-399™ | <i>Babesia microti</i> | Nan-Hs-2011 (N11-50) | Blood, human babesiosis, Nantucket, MA, 2010 |
| PRA-400™ | <i>Babesia microti</i> | Naushon | Tick (<i>Ixodes scapularis</i>), Naushon Island, MA, 1986 |
| PRA-401™ | <i>Babesia microti</i> | Lab Strain 1 | Mouse blood, Greenwich, CT, 2004 |
| 51992™ | <i>Borrelia afzelii</i> | BO23 | Human skin, Germany |
| BAA-2496™ | <i>Borrelia bavariensis</i> | PBi | Human cerebrospinal fluid |
| 35210™ | <i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i> | B31 | Tick, <i>Ixodes dammini</i> , New York |
| 35211™ | <i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i> | IRS | Tick, <i>Ixodes ricinus</i> , Switzerland |
| 51990™ | <i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i> | MM1 | White footed mouse, <i>Peromyscus leucopus</i> , Minnesota, USA |
| 53899™ | <i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i> | 297 | Cerebrospinal fluid |
| 55131™ | <i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i> | HB19M | Human blood, Belgium |
| 43381™ | <i>Borrelia coriaceae</i> | Co53 [CIP 104208T] | Soft tick, <i>Ornithodoros coriaceus</i> , California |
| 51383™ | <i>Borrelia garinii</i> | CIP 103362 | Tick, <i>Ixodes ricinus</i> , France |
| 51991™ | <i>Borrelia garinii</i> | Fuji P1 | <i>Ixodes persulatus</i> , Mt. Fuji, Japan |
| VR-1842™ | Bourbon virus | Original | Human male with tick exposure in Bourbon County, Kansas, 2014 |
| VR-1933™ | Heartland virus | MO-4 | Human leukocytes, Missouri, 2009 |
| VR-1262™ | Powassan virus | Byers | Presumed from brain of human patient, Canada, 1958 |
| VR-1954™ | Powassan virus | R59266 | Brain of a human male in Canada |
| VR-1957™ | Powassan virus | T18-23-81 | Tick (<i>Ixodes cookei</i>) on <i>Marmota</i> spp. in Ontario, Canada |
| VR-1958™ | Powassan virus | WI-SPO | Salivary gland of a female deer tick in Spooner, Wisconsin |
| VR-1593™ | <i>Rickettsia asiatica</i> | IO-1 | Fukushima, Japan |
| VR-1814™ | <i>Rickettsia buchneri</i> | ISO-7 | Ovarian tissue of female <i>Ixodes scapularis</i> , 2007 |
| VR-610™ | <i>Rickettsia canadensis</i> | 2678 | <i>Haemaphysalis leporispalustris</i> (whole ticks) |
| VR-1444™ | <i>Rickettsia canadensis</i> | CA410 | <i>Haemaphysalis leporispalustris</i> in California, USA |
| VR-613™ | <i>Rickettsia conorii</i> | 7 [7] | <i>Ornithodoros moubata</i> ticks. Received by Rocky Mountain Lab in 1946 |
| VR-1472™ | <i>Rickettsia honei</i> | RB | Human with fever and rash, Australia, originally isolated on Vero cells |
| VR-1363™ | <i>Rickettsia japonica</i> | YH | Blood of patient with oriental spotted fever, Japan |
| VR-1376™ | <i>Rickettsia massiliae</i> | Mtul [strain Mtu1] | Hemolymph of <i>Rhipicephalus turanicus</i> from the South of France |
| VR-1928™ | <i>Rickettsia monacensis</i> | IrR/Munich | Tick (<i>Ixodes ricinus</i>), Munich, Germany, 1998 |
| VR-1637™ | <i>Rickettsia parkeri</i> | Maculatum C | |

| ATCC® No. | Product Description |
|-----------|--|
| 35210D-5™ | Genomic DNA from <i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i> Strain B31 [ATCC® 35210™] |
| 30221D™ | Quantitated Genomic DNA from <i>Babesia microti</i> strain Gray [ATCC® 30221™] |
| 35210DQ™ | Quantitative Genomic DNA from <i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i> |

LYME DISEASE RESEARCH TOOLS

Lyme disease, also known as Lyme borreliosis, is a tick-borne disease caused by *Borrelia* spirochetes. If left untreated, Lyme disease can result in arthritis, neurological symptoms, and heart problems. To help support research on this disease, ATCC offers *Borrelia* strains representing the three species most frequently associated with Lyme disease in the United States and Europe – *B. burgdorferi*, *B. afzelii*, and *B. garinii*. To view a full listing of these strains, visit ATCC online at www.atcc.org/vectorborne.

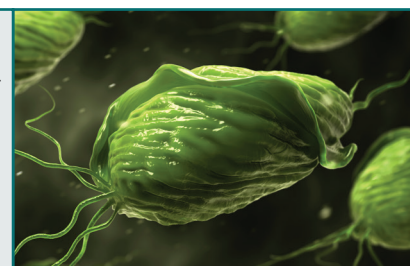


Table 3: Kissing Bug-borne Diseases

| ATCC® No. | Organism | Strain Designation | Isolation Source |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| 30028™ | <i>Trypanosoma conorrhini</i> | | Kissing bug, <i>Triatoma rubrofasciata</i> , Oahu Island, HI, 1947 |
| 30537™ | <i>Trypanosoma conorrhini</i> | Singapore | Kissing bug, <i>Triatoma rubrofasciata</i> , Singapore, Malaysia, 1969 |
| 30803™ | <i>Trypanosoma conorrhini</i> | 77244 | Adult kissing bug, <i>Triatoma rubrofasciata</i> , Manila, Philippines, 1977 |
| 30013™ | <i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i> | Culbertson | Human, Brazil, 1926 |
| 30160™ | <i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i> | Corpus Christi | 10-month-old girl, Corpus Christi, TX, 1955 |
| 30161™ | <i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i> | Houston | 6-month-old boy, Houston, TX, 1955 |
| 50791™ | <i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i> | M/HOM/AR/74/CA-I CL72 | Clone 72 Derived from strain CA-I, originally isolated from a Human male with chronic myocarditis, San Luis Province, Argentina, 1974, Cloned by J. Dvorak, 1980 |
| 50792™ | <i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i> | M/HOM/BR/68/CAN III CL1 | Human male, Brazil, 1968, Cloned by M. Miles, 1968 |
| 50795™ | <i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i> | M/HOM/AR/80/MIRANDA CL83 | Human male, Argentina, 1980, Cloned by J. Dvorak, 1980 |
| 50820™ | <i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i> | ESMERALDO CL2 | Clone 2 Derived from strain Esmeraldo which was originally isolated by xenodiagnosis from an acute case of Chagas' disease in a Human male from northeastern Brazil, 1977, Cloned by M. Miles |
| 50823™ | <i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i> | SYLVIO-X10 | Obtained from the fifth instar of <i>Rhodnius prolixus</i> used for xenodiagnosis of an acute case of sylvatic-Derived Chagas' disease, Para, Brazil, 1978 |
| 50829™ | <i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i> | TULAHUEN CL98 | Clone 98 Derived from the Tulahuén strain, 1980 |
| 50830™ | <i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i> | WA250 CL1 | Clone 1 Derived from strain WA-250 which was originally isolated from an opossum, <i>Didelphis albiventris</i> , 1977 |
| 50832™ | <i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i> | Y | Chagas' disease patient, Belo Horizonte, Brazil, 1953 |
| 50834™ | <i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i> | CA-I CL72 Lampit Resistant | Lampit (=Nifurtimox) resistant strain Derived from CA-I CL72 (=ATCC 50791) |
| 50832GFP™ | <i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i> | Y GFP CL1 | ATCC 50832 transfected with GFP |
| 30282™ | <i>Trypanosoma cyclops</i> | 7549 | Monkey, <i>Macaca nemestrina</i> , West Malaysia, 1969 |
| 30032™ | <i>Trypanosoma rangeli</i> | Venezuelan E1 Tocuyo | Human, Venezuela, 1956 |

| ATCC® No. | Product Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| 30266D™ | Genomic DNA from <i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i> strain Tulahuén [ATCC® 30266™] |
| 50823D™ | Genomic DNA from <i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i> strain SYLVIO-X10 [ATCC® 50823™] |

Table 4: Sand Fly-borne Diseases

| ATCC® No. | Organism | Strain Designation | Isolation Source |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| PRA-417™ | <i>Leishmania aethiopica</i> | MHOM/ET/72/L100 GFP | Transfected with GFP. Strain MHOM/ET/72/L100 was originally isolated from a human, Ethiopia, 1972 |
| 50135™ | <i>Leishmania braziliensis</i> | MHOM/BR/75/M2903 | Human, Serra das Carajas, Para, Brazil, 1975 |
| 50133™ | <i>Leishmania chagasi</i> | MHOM/BR/74/PP75 | Child, Ituaçu, Bahia, Brazil, 1974 |
| 30030™ | <i>Leishmania donovani</i> | Khartoum | Human, Sudan, 1959 |
| 50212™ | <i>Leishmania donovani</i> | MHOM/IN/80/DD8 | Bone marrow of 9-year-old Indian male, Bihar, India, 1980 |
| PRA-413™ | <i>Leishmania donovani</i> | AG83 [MHOM/IN/1983/AG83] | Bone marrow aspirate, Kala-azar patient, India, 1983 |
| 50134™ | <i>Leishmania infantum</i> | MHOM/TN/80/IPT-1 | Child, Monastir, Tunisia, 1980 |
| 50918™ | <i>Leishmania infantum</i> | LIVT-2 | Popliteal lymph node of a foxhound, Virginia |
| 30012™ | <i>Leishmania major</i> | | Human, Teheran, Iran, 1949 |
| 50155™ | <i>Leishmania major</i> | MHOM/SU/73/5-ASKH | Human, Askhabad, Turkmenskaya, USSR, 1973 |
| PRA-384™ | <i>Leishmania major</i> | MHOM/SN/74/SD | Cutaneous leishmaniasis, Senegal, 1973 |
| 30031™ | <i>Leishmania mexicana</i> | Guatemalan | Human, Guatemala, 1948 |
| 50156™ | <i>Leishmania mexicana</i> | MNYC/BZ/62/M379 | <i>Nyctomys sumichrasti</i> , Cayo District, Belize, 1962. |
| 50157™ | <i>Leishmania mexicana</i> | MHOM/BZ/82/BEL21 | Human, Cayo District, Belize, 1982 |
| PRA-416™ | <i>Leishmania mexicana</i> | MNYC/BZ/62/M379 GFP | Transfected with GFP. Strain MNYS/BZ/62/M379 was originally isolated from a Sumichrast's vesper rat, Cayo District, Belize, 1962 |
| 50158™ | <i>Leishmania panamensis</i> | MHOM/PA/71/LS94 | |
| 50129™ | <i>Leishmania tropica</i> | MHOM/SU/74/K27 | Human, Baku, Azerbaidjanskaya, USSR, 1974 |
| VR-1756™ | Sandfly fever Sicilian virus | | |

| ATCC® No. | Product Description |
|-----------|--|
| 35685D-5™ | Genomic DNA from <i>Bartonella bacilliformis</i> strain KC583 [ATCC® 35685™] |
| 30030D™ | Genomic DNA from <i>Leishmania donovani</i> strain Khartoum [ATCC® 30030™] |
| 50134D™ | Genomic DNA from <i>Leishmania infantum</i> strain MHOM/TN/80/IPT-1 [ATCC® 50134™] |
| 30012D™ | Genomic DNA from <i>Leishmania major</i> [ATCC® 30012™] |
| 50129D™ | Genomic DNA from <i>Leishmania tropica</i> MHOM/SU/74/K27 [ATCC® 50129™] |
| MP-13™ | <i>Leishmania</i> Genomic DNA Panel |

Table 5: Tsetse Fly-borne Diseases

| ATCC® No. | Organism | Strain Designation | Isolation Source |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| PRA-380™ | <i>Trypanosoma brucei</i> | Lister 427 procyclic form | Unknown; possibly Derived from s427 strain, Uganda, 1960 |
| 30026™ | <i>Trypanosoma brucei gambiense</i> | Cheich | Human, Dakar, 1950 |
| 30024™ | <i>Trypanosoma brucei rhodesiense</i> | Wellcome CT | Human blood, Tinde, Tanganyika, 1934 |
| PRA-406™ | <i>Trypanosoma brucei rhodesiense</i> | KETRI 243 | Human clinical isolate, Busoga, Uganda, 1961 |
| PRA-407™ | <i>Trypanosoma brucei rhodesiense</i> | KETRI 269 | Human clinical isolate, Kitanga, Tanzania, 1960 |
| PRA-408™ | <i>Trypanosoma brucei rhodesiense</i> | KETRI 2538 | Human clinical isolate, Tete Province, Mozambique, 1980 |

| ATCC® No. | Product Description |
|-----------|---|
| PRA-377D™ | Genomic DNA from <i>Trypanosoma brucei brucei</i> strain TREU 927/4 (GUTat 10.1) [ATCC® PRA-377™] |

Table 6: Flea-, Lice-, Gnat-, and Mite-borne Diseases

| ATCC® No. | Organism | Strain Designation | Isolation Source |
|-----------|--|-------------------------------|---|
| 51734™ | <i>Bartonella clarridgeiae</i> | [Houston-2 cat] | Animal blood, Houston Texas, USA |
| 700095™ | <i>Bartonella clarridgeiae</i> | NCSU 94-F40 | Animal blood, blood of cat implicated in a case of cat scratch disease, North Carolina, USA |
| 49927™ | <i>Bartonella elizabethae</i> | F9251 [B91-002005] | Human blood, Brighton, Massachusetts, USA |
| 49793™ | <i>Bartonella henselae</i> | 87-66 | Blood of a 31-year-old male with AIDS, Oklahoma City, OK, USA |
| 49882™ | <i>Bartonella henselae</i> | Houston-1 [CIP 103737, G5436] | Human blood from an HIV-positive male, Houston Texas, USA |
| 700693™ | <i>Bartonella koehlerae</i> | C-29 | Animal blood, California, USA |
| 51694™ | <i>Bartonella quintana</i> | 90-268 | Human blood, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, USA |
| BAA-1498™ | <i>Bartonella rochalimae</i> | BMGH | 43-year-old woman with splenomegaly, fever, anemia, and recent travel to Peru, September 5, 2003 |
| BAA-1343™ | <i>Bartonella tamiae</i> | Th239 | Febrile patient in Thailand, June, 2004 |
| 51672™ | <i>Bartonella vinsonii</i> | NCSU 93-CO1 | Domestic dog with endocarditis, North Carolina |
| 700727™ | <i>Bartonella vinsonii</i> | OK 94-513 | Human blood, Jackson Wyoming, USA, 1994 |
| BAA-1342™ | <i>Bartonella washoensis</i> subsp. <i>cynomysii</i> | CL8606co | Prairie dog |
| VR-1896™ | Epizootic hemorrhagic disease virus 1 | OV202 | Asymptomatic, farmed white-tailed deer, Gadsden County, Florida, USA. Isolated on September 22, 2015. |
| VR-1897™ | Epizootic hemorrhagic disease virus 2 | OV215 | Spleen of a farmed white-tailed deer, Gadsden County, Florida, USA, 2016 |
| VR-609™ | <i>Orientia tsutsugamushi</i> | Scrub typhus strain Kato | Blood of patient in Niigata Pref., Japan |
| VR-148™ | <i>Rickettsia akari</i> | MK (Kaplan) | Blood from patient, New York City, 1946 |
| 30085™ | <i>Trypanosoma lewisi</i> | New Orleans-67 | Rat, <i>Rattus norvegicus</i> , New Orleans, 1967 |
| 30182™ | <i>Trypanosoma musculi</i> | L (Lincicome) | Mouse, <i>Mus</i> sp., USA, (?) |

| ATCC® No. | Product Description |
|------------------------------|--|
| 49882D-5™ | Genomic DNA from <i>Bartonella henselae</i> strain Houston-1 [ATCC® 49882™] |
| BAA-1505D-5™ | Genomic DNA from <i>Yersinia pestis</i> strain TS |
| BAA-1506D-5™ | Genomic DNA from <i>Yersinia pestis</i> strain A12 |
| BAA-1504D-5™ | Genomic DNA from <i>Yersinia pestis</i> strain Kim |
| 30022D™ | Genomic DNA from <i>Trypanosoma lewisi</i> strain Lincicome [ATCC® 30022™] |


Some of the strains referenced in this guide are not available for international distribution. Visit us online at www.atcc.org to check the availability of specific strains in certain geographical areas. Though each of the following species has been shown to cause vector-borne disease in humans, ATCC has not tested individual strains for pathogenicity.


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- 3 Caraballo H, King K. Emergency department management of mosquito-borne illness: *malaria*, dengue, and West Nile virus. *Emergency Medicine Practice* 16(5): 1-23, 2014.
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