Anopheles 1000G Genomic Project: Opportunity to Fill Data Gaps

Principal Investigators:


pamca.org
Executive Summary

Malaria elimination in Africa requires complementary new tools that can be used alongside existing ones, such as LLINs, to rapidly crash malaria vector populations and malaria transmission. Genetical biocontrol approaches, such as the use of gene-drive mosquitoes for population suppression or replacement offer potential high-impact interventions to achieve this goal. However, successful implementation of such interventions will require improved understanding of the genetic diversity of the common malaria vectors, and the gene-flow dynamics across regions. While significant successes have already been achieved for Anopheles gambiae s.s. populations in Africa, genetic diversity in the other important vectors have not been fully elucidated. This includes the lack of essential information on the genetic diversity and gene-flow patterns in Anopheles funestus, and other species such as Anopheles arabiensis and Anopheles coluzzii, which are also major vectors across Africa. Though advancement in high throughput next generation sequencing technologies (NGS) already allow for acquisition, storage and analysis of such data, there are still limitations on data acquisition, and access to wild-caught field samples from across Africa to be able to achieve this. One way to address this gap is to form networks across African institutions, with complementary expertise and geographical presence in countries with different levels of malaria endemicity to support this initiative. This phase I of the project is conducted jointly in partnership with Wellcome Sanger Institute (WSI) and the MalariGEN (UK), who are providing the sequencing facilities, and the processing of sequenced data to generate analysis-ready data and avail them to the principal investigators (PIs) drawn from different parts of Africa.

The project aims to develop a new program that brings together different African institutions working on vector control, and with expertise in medical entomology and genetics, to synergize genomic surveillance efforts, by participating in an expanded network for continent-wide sampling and genetic analysis of common malaria vector species. The project will support field sampling of mosquito for genomic surveillance, collation, and curation of essential genomic data on species diversity and gene flow in malaria transmitting Anopheles mosquitoes across Africa.

Projected outputs

- Create, strengthen, and improve the entomological surveillance systems of National Malaria Control Programmes (NMCPs/NMEPs).
- Build skills/infrastructure/resources needed in entomological operational research in Africa.
- Consolidate a network of outstanding African entomologists who will provide mentorship for the next generation of leaders in Vector Biology.
- Strengthen Anopheles mosquito genomic research with practical applications for malaria endemic countries in Africa.
- Generate an open-access resource of genomic data from contemporary mosquito populations across major malaria vector species from a variety of geographical locations and ecological and epidemiological contexts.

The Approach

- Creating and hosting the secretariat to manage a network of Africa-based scientists working on genetics of malaria vectors.
- Prepare and submit a request for proposals (RFP) from the scientists, that match the overall mission of this initiative (i.e. comprehensive collection and collation of genetic data on malaria-transmitting Anopheles mosquitoes in Africa.
- Provide proposal writing support for selected applicants to develop their grant applications.
- Manage the selection process jointly with Sanger Institute,
- Support monitoring of progress for the awarded grants.
Executive Summary

Malaria elimination in Africa requires complementary new tools that can be used alongside existing ones, such as LLINs, to rapidly crash malaria vector populations and malaria transmission. Genetical biocontrol approaches, such as the use of gene-drive mosquitoes for population suppression or replacement offer potential high-impact interventions to achieve this goal. However, successful implementation of such interventions will require improved understanding of the genetic diversity of the common malaria vectors, and the gene-flow dynamics across regions. While significant successes have already been achieved for Anopheles gambiae s.s. populations in Africa, genetic diversity in the other important vectors have not been fully elucidated. This includes the lack of essential information on the genetic diversity and gene-flow patterns in Anopheles funestus, and other species such as Anopheles arabiensis and Anopheles coluzzii, which are also important vectors across Africa. Though advancement in high throughput next generation sequencing already allow for acquisition, storage and analysis of such data, there are still limitations on data acquisition, and access to wild-caught field samples from across Africa to be able to achieve this. One way to address this gap is to form networks across African institutions, with complementary expertise and geographical presence in countries with different levels of malaria endemicity to support this initiative. The project is conducted jointly in partnership with Wellcome Sanger Institute (WSI) and the MalariGen (UK), who are providing the sequencing facilities, and the processing of sequenced data to generate analysis-ready data and avail them to the project grantees.

The project aims to develop a new program that brings together different African institutions working on vector control, and with expertise in medical entomology and genetics, to synergize genomic surveillance efforts, by participating in an expanded network for continent-wide sampling and genetic analysis of common malaria vector species. The project will support field sampling of mosquito for genomic surveillance, collation, and curation of essential genetic data on diversity and gene flow in malaria transmitting Anopheles mosquitoes in Africa.

Projected outputs

• Create, strengthen, and improve the entomological surveillance systems of National Malaria Control Programmes.
• Build skills/infrastructure/resources needed in entomological operational research in Africa.
• Consolidate a network of outstanding African entomologists who will provide mentorship for the next generation of leaders in Vector Biology.
• Strengthen Anopheles mosquito genomic research with practical applications for malaria endemic countries in Africa.
• Generate an open-access resource of genomic data from contemporary mosquito populations across major malaria vector species from a variety of geographical locations and ecological and epidemiological contexts.

Study design

(methods, techniques, activities etc.)

• Creating and hosting the secretariat to manage a network of Africa-based scientists working on genetics of malaria vectors.
• Prepare and submit a request for proposals (RFP) from the scientists, that match the overall mission of this initiative (i.e. comprehensive collection and collation of genetic data on malaria-transmitting Anopheles mosquitoes in Africa.
• Provide proposal writing support for selected applicants to develop their grant applications.
• Manage the selection process jointly with Sanger Institute.
• Support monitoring of progress for the awarded grants.

Address

PAN-AFRICAN MOSQUITO CONTROL ASSOCIATION (PAMCA)
KEMRI Headquarters, Mbagathi Road
P.O. Box 44455-00100 Nairobi, Kenya.

Phone
+254 757 355 491.

Online
Website : www.pamca.org