SEA-PHAGES Material Transfer Agreements

As a new member of the SEA-PHAGES program, you will need to put two Material Transfer Agreements in place. These agreements allow:

- the University of Pittsburgh to share bacterial strains and phage lysates with you at your institution.
- your institution to house and share your novel phages with the University of Pittsburgh, SEA-PHAGES community, and other researchers.

Instructions

1. At seaphages.org, enter your name, contact information, and shipping information. Please make sure that the shipping address you enter at seaphages.org is recognized by UPS.
2. At seaphages.org, enter the name and contact information for the person authorized to manage the legal aspects of materials contracts at your institution. This will differ by institutions, so you will need to identify this person at your institution.
3. The Office of Research at the University of Pittsburgh will send you and your legal contact person the originating MTA. Please sign and return promptly!
4. Wait to receive the fully executed MTA from the University of Pittsburgh. Once fully executed, you will be able to receive bacterial strains and phage lysates from, and send your archive phage lysates to, the University of Pittsburgh.

What are the MTAs for?

MTA for bacterial strains and bacteriophages
This document, once fully executed, allows the University of Pittsburgh to send you bacterial strains and phage lysates for your use in the SEA-PHAGES program. As part of the agreement, you must attend the Phage Discovery Workshop.

MTA for Archiving phage samples
This document, once executed, will allow the University of Pittsburgh to house and share your phage samples with collaborators. Both of these functions – having a phage lysate for every phage entered on PhagesDB and sharing phages amongst phage biologists – is an important component of membership. This MTA is written to be rather universal in nature, so this will cover ALL phages (including those in subsequent years) that you acquire in your phage-hunting exploits.