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Discovery of peptidic anti-myotoxins

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More than 2.5 millions envenomations and 125.000 death occur each year due to snakebite [1]. Current antivenoms consist of immunoglobulines derived from animals, and they are therefore associated with a high risk of adverse reactions in humans [2]. The use of synthetic peptidic antitoxins may lead to safer and more effective antivenoms. This research reports the discovery of peptidic antitoxins against myotoxin II from *B. asper*.

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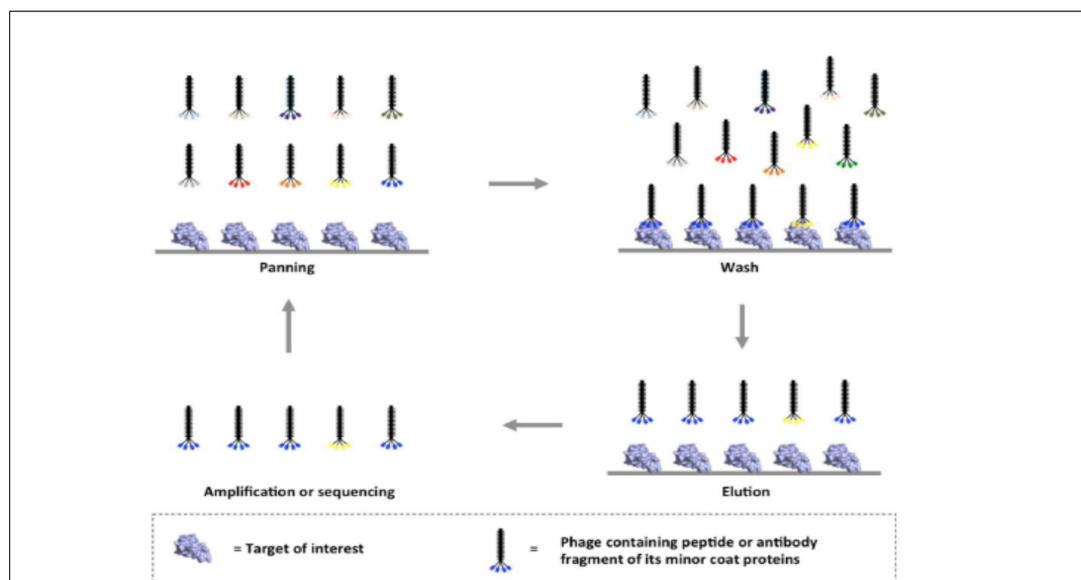
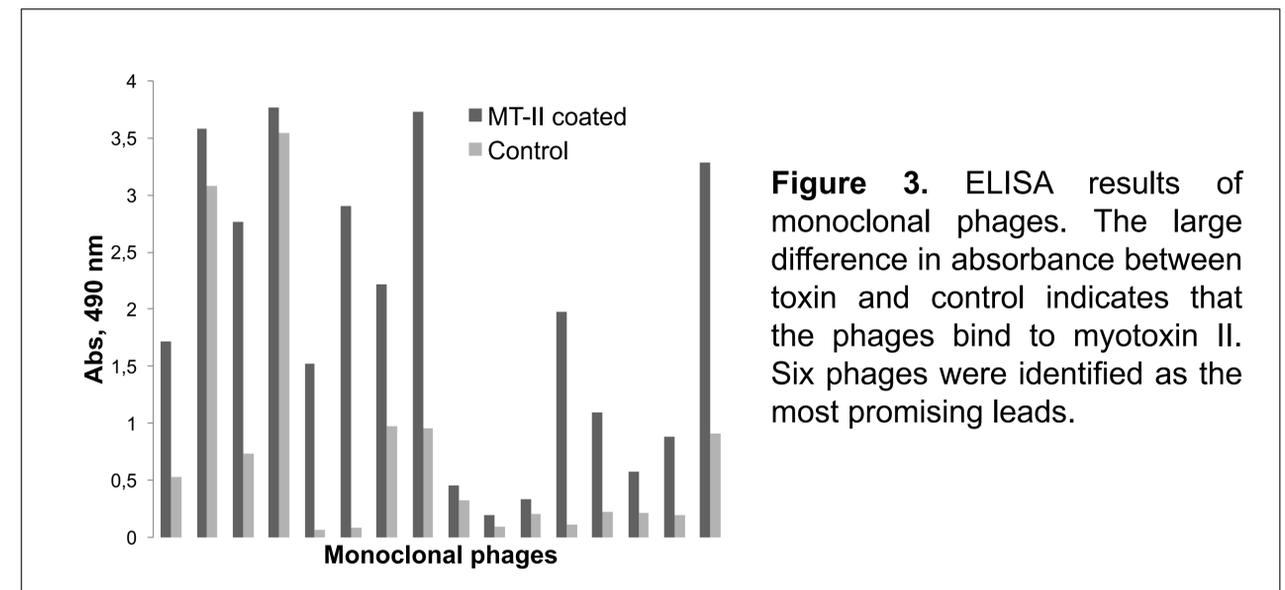
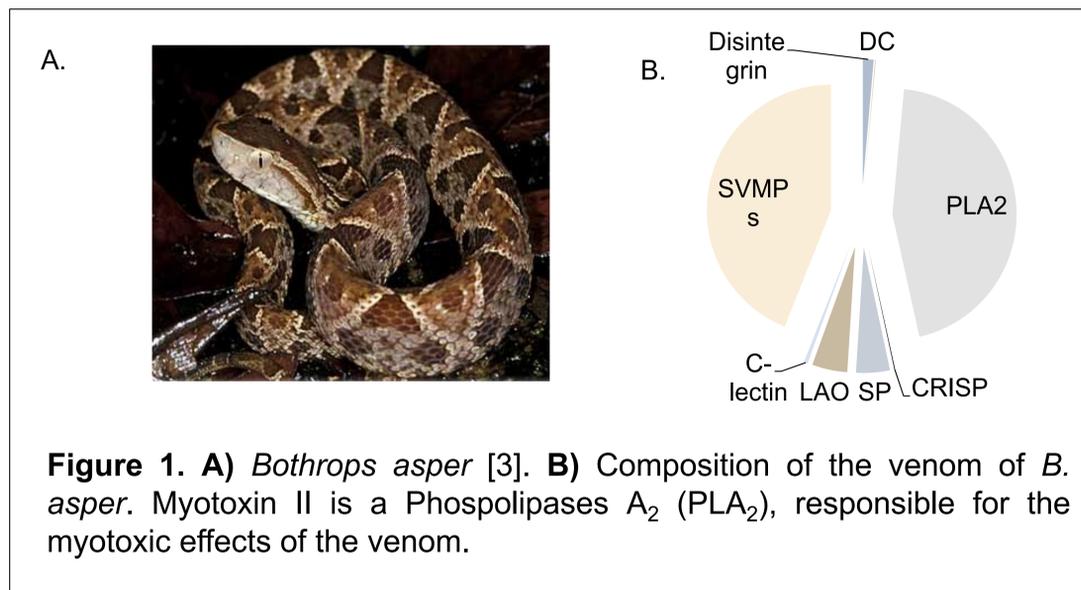
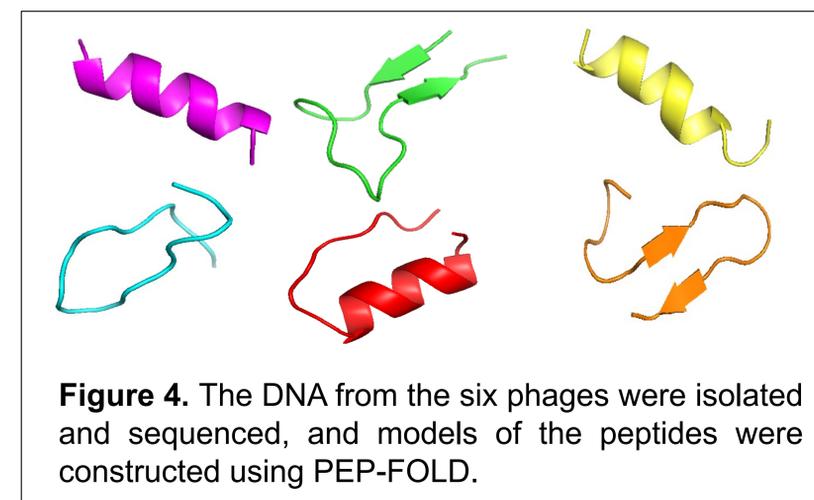


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Conclusion
Six peptides were discovered that showed binding to myotoxin II. Further work is required to determine binding affinity and inhibitory effect.

References

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