Supplementary Materials: A Novel Apilic Antivenom to Treat Massive, Africanized Honeybee Attacks: a Preclinical Study from the Lethality to Some Biochemical and Pharmacological Activities Neutralization

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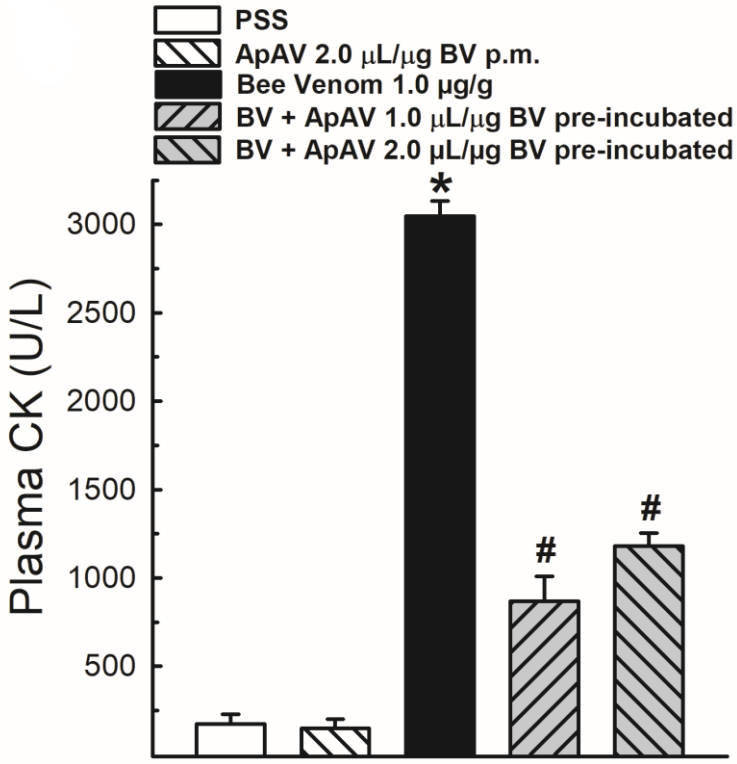

Figure S1. Myotoxic activity alteration induced by Africanized *A. mellifera* venom and pretreatment with apilic antivenom in mice. Plasma creatine kinase (CK) activity after perimuscular injection of honeybee venom (BV, 1 μg/g) pre-incubated with apilic antivenom (ApAV, 1 and 2 μL/μg BV, p.m.) (n = 4). Data are mean ± SEM. One-Way ANOVA followed by Bonferroni's post-hoc test (*$p < 0.05$ *vs.* PSS; $^{\#}p < 0.05$ *vs.* BV).

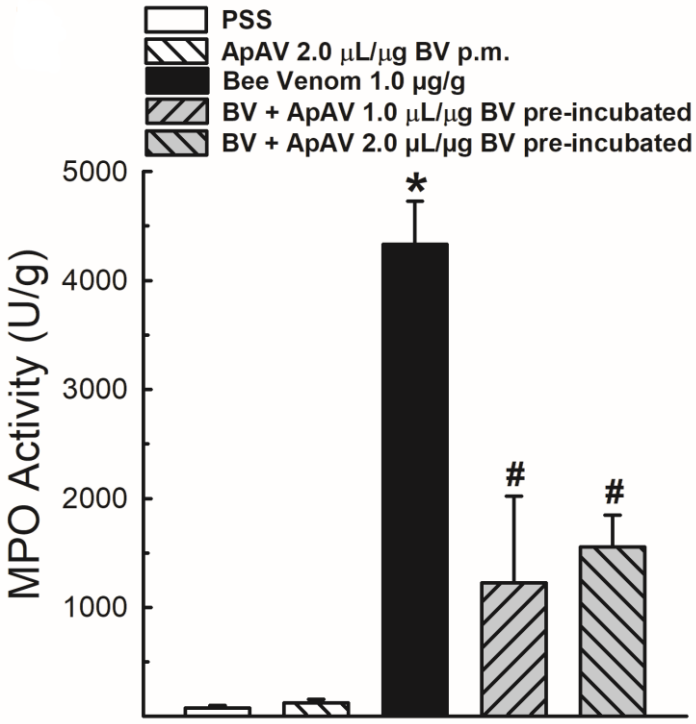

Figure S2. Vascular permeability induced by Africanized *Apis mellifera* venom and pretreatment with apilic antivenom in mice. Absorbance of Evans blue dye extravasation in mice after perimuscular injection of honeybee venom (BV, 1 μg/g) preincubated with apilic antivenom (ApAV, 1 and 10 μL/μg BV, i.v.) (n = 4). Data are mean ± SEM. One-Way ANOVA followed by Bonferroni's post-hoc test (*$p < 0.05$ *vs.* PSS; $^{\#}p < 0.05$ *vs.* BV).