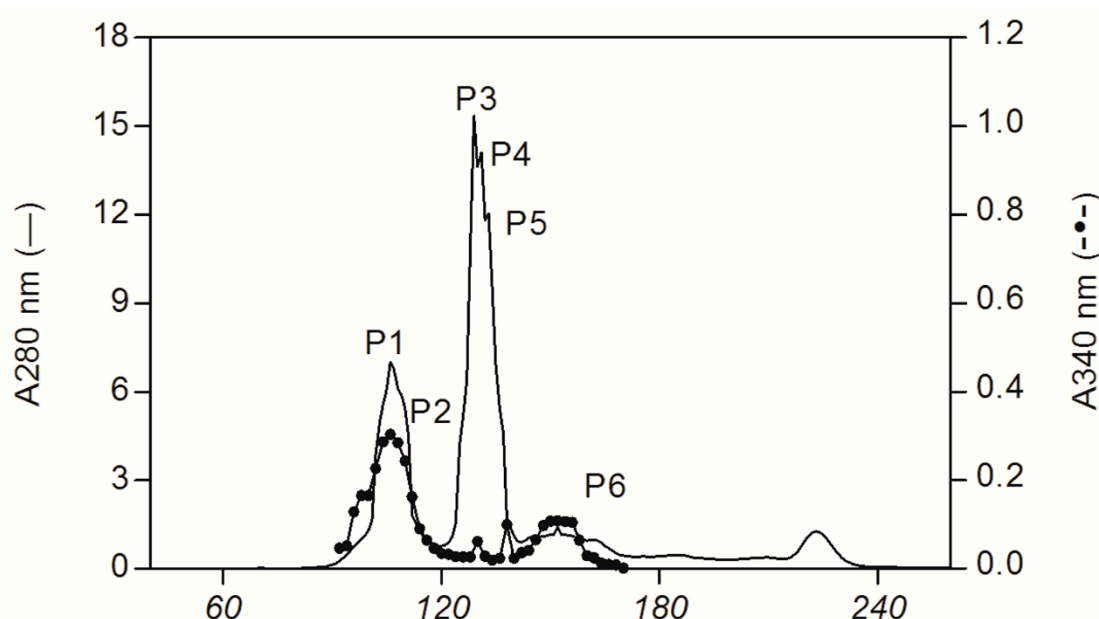
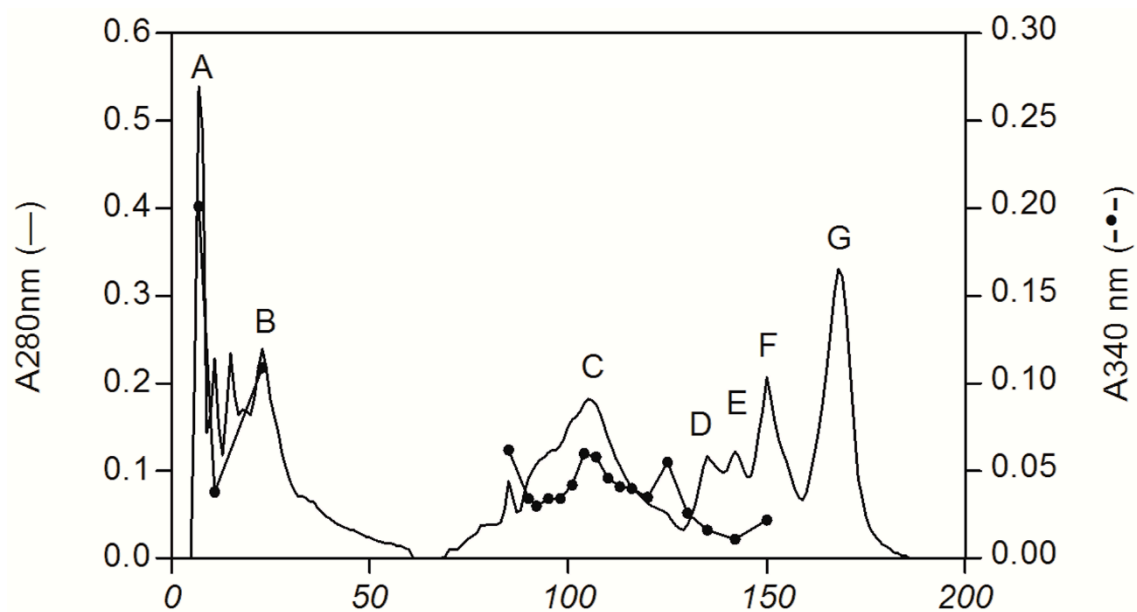


## Supplementary materials

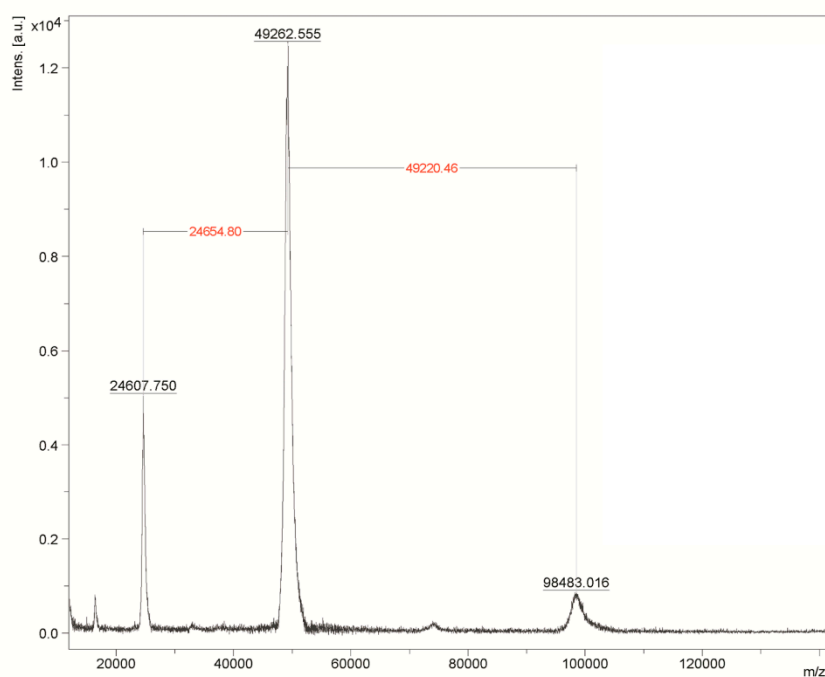
### A Novel P-III Metalloproteinase from *Bothrops barnetti* Venom Degrades Extracellular Matrix Proteins, Inhibits Platelet Aggregation, and Disrupts Endothelial Cell Adhesion via $\alpha 5\beta 1$ Integrin Receptors to Arginine–glycine–aspartic acid (RGD)-Containing Molecules



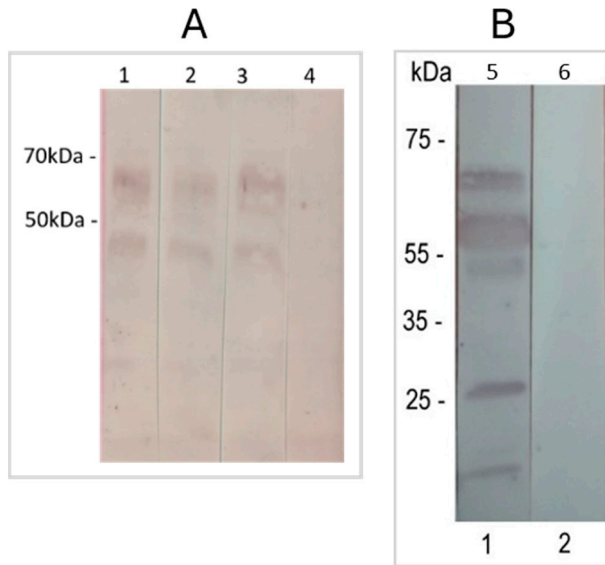
**Figure S1.** *B. barnetti* venom (1,150 mg) was fractionated on Sephacryl S-200 column. Two fractions (P1 and P6) showed proteolytic and hemorrhagic activities. The fraction P1 was pooled, dialyzed and lyophilized for the next step.



**Figure S2.** The P1 fraction (94 mg) from first step was applied on DEAE Sepharose column. The fractions D, E and F showed proteolytic and hemorrhagic activities. These fractions were pooled, dialyzed and lyophilized for the next step.



**Figure S3.** MALDI-TOF mass spectra of purified Bar-III. MS spectrum of Bar-III showed a 49,262.55 m/z and its doubly-charged (24,607.750 m/z).



**Figure S4.** Immunodetection profile of anti-Bar-III polyclonal antibodies. (A) Detection of 2  $\mu$ g of purified Bar-III by rabbit polyclonal antibodies at dilutions of (1) 1:3,000, (2) 1:5,000, and (3) 1:10,000. Two bands were observed, one likely a Bar-III degradation product (below 50 kDa standard). Column 4 shows antibody specificity control with pre-immune serum (1:3,000). (B) Detection of 2  $\mu$ g of *Bothrops barnetti* venom by anti-Bar-III serum, showing a prominent 60 kDa band and others. Column 5 shows the antiserum reaction (1:3,000) and column 6 the pre-immune serum control (1:3,000).