Supplementary Materials: Antivenom for Neuromuscular Paralysis Resulting From Snake Envenoming

Anjana Silva, Wayne C. Hodgson and Geoffrey K. Isbister

Table S1. Some pre-synaptic toxins isolated and pharmacologically characterised from snake venoms that cause paralysis in humans.

Snake	Toxin	Structure	M.W. (Da)	Relative Abundance in the Venom	Pharmacology
Bungarus multicinctus	β-bungarotoxin	Heterodimer (Chain A: with PLA_2 activity; chain B: polypeptide homologus to Kunitz-type proteinase inhibitor)	21,800	40.75% in specimens from Vietnam [1]	Potent pre-synaptic neurotoxicity; no myotoxic activity.
Oxyuranus scutellatus	Taipoxin	Trimer (1:1:1 complex of three PLA_2 isoforms, α, β and γ-taipoxin)	47,600	20.4% [2]	Potent pre-synaptic neurotoxicity and myotoxicity.
Notechis scutatus	Notexin	Monomer (has Ns and Np isoforms)	13,600	unavailable	Potent pre-synaptic neurotoxicity and myotoxicity.
Oxyuranus canni	Cannitoxin	Trimer (1:1:1 complex of three PLA_2 isoforms, α, β and γ subunits.	44,848	16% [3]	Potent pre-synaptic neurotoxicity and myotoxicity.
Crotalus durissus terrificus	Crotoxin	Non-covalently linked Crotoxin A (catalytically inactive) and B (catalytically active). Several isoforms of subunits are present.	23,400	~50% [4]	Moderate pre-synaptic neurotoxicity and myotoxicity
Daboia russelii	U1-viperitoxin-Dr1a	Monomer	13,641	19.2% [5]	Weak Pre-synaptic neurotoxicity and weak myotoxicity.
Oxyuranus microlepidotus	Paradoxin	Trimer (1:1:1 complex of three PLA_2 isoforms)	~46,000	unavailable	Strong pre-synaptic neurotxicity
Acanthophis praelongus	P-EPTX-Ap1a	Hetero trimer	40,719	unavailable	Pre-synaptic neurotoxicity
Acanthophis rugosus	P-EPTX-Ar1a	Hetero trimer	40,879	6% [6]	Pre-synaptic neurotoxicity, myotoxicity

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