

# Purification and characterization of a cysteine-rich secretory protein from *Philodryas patagoniensis* snake venom

María E. Peichoto <sup>a,b,\*</sup>, Stephen P. Mackessy <sup>c</sup>, Pamela Teibler <sup>a</sup>, Flávio L. Tavares <sup>b</sup>, Paula L. Burckhardt <sup>d</sup>,  
María C. Breno <sup>d</sup>, Ofelia Acosta <sup>a</sup>, Marcelo L. Santoro <sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>

---

---

---

---

mammalian skeletal muscle of a CRiSP from the venom of

a force transducer (Ampère, Brazil) connected to a recording system (ECB, Brazil).

#### 2.10. Statistical analysis

Where appropriate, the results were expressed as mean  $\pm$  standard deviation (SD). Differences between groups were compared using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) followed by Tukey's test. Statistical analyses were performed using the software InfoStat/Professional, version 1.1. A value of  $p < 0.05$  indicated statistical significance.

.

#### 3.1. Puri

protein yielded a molecular mass of 24,858.6 Da (Fig. 1-C). The peaks of 12,434.9 and 12,642.6 Da correspond to doubly-charged ( $z=2$ ) cationic forms.

The NH<sub>2</sub>-terminal 14-amino acid sequence VDFDSESPRRPEIQ- (Uni-

separated protein bands were excised, in-gel digested with trypsin and the resulting peptides were analyzed by MALDI-TOF peptide mass fingerprinting followed by MALDI-TOF/TOF. The MALDI-TOF mass spectrum of the digested protein is shown in Fig. 3. The MS/MS spectrum of the fragmented singly-charged peptide ion ( $m/z = 1511.806$ ) was matched by MASCOT to an internal sequence within the PR-1 (pathogenesis-related proteins of group 1) domain, MEWYAEAAAANAER, from CRiSP-PHI1 and CRiSP-PHI2 of *Philodryas olfersii* (Ching et al., 2006; Fry et al., 2006). All of these results confirmed that a CRiSP from *P. patagoniensis* snake venom had been purified.

### 3.2. Patagonin activities

The purified protein, up to a final concentration of 400  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ , hydrolyzed neither azocasein nor fibrinogen. When incubated with azocoll, patagonin (554  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ , final concentration) did not degrade this substrate. It did not induce edema or hemorrhage, even at a dose of 20  $\mu\text{g}$ . When added to washed human platelet suspensions or PRP, patagonin at concentrations up to 100 nM (final concentration)

