

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Reptile Database Species Statistics. Retrieved on 07 Sep, 2023 from <http://www.reptile-database.org/db-info/SpeciesStat.html>
2. Williams, D. J., Faiz, M. A., Abela-Ridder, B., Ainsworth, S., Bulfone, T. C., Nickerson, A. D., Habib, A. G., Junghanss, T., Fan, H. W., Turner, M., Harrison, R. A., and Warrell, D. A. Strategy for a globally coordinated response to a priority neglected tropical disease: Snakebite envenoming. *PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases*, 13 (2), 2019. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pntd.0007059>.
3. Tasoulis, T. and Isbister, G. K. A review and database of snake venom proteomes. *Toxins*, 9 (9), 2017. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.3390/toxins9090290>.
4. Hosoya, A., Shalehin, N., Takebe, H., Shimo, T., and Irie, K. Sonic Hedgehog Signaling and Tooth Development. *International journal of molecular sciences*, 21 (5), 2020. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.3390/ijms21051587>.
5. Vonk, F. J., Admiraal, J. F., Jackson, K., Reshef, R., De Bakker, M. A. G., Vanderschoot, K., Van Den Berge, I., Van Atten, M., Burgerhout, E., Beck, A., Mirtschin, P. J., Kochva, E., Witte, F., Fry, B. G., Woods, A. E., and Richardson, M. K. Evolutionary origin and development of snake fangs. *Nature*, 454 (7204): 630–633, 2008. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1038/nature07178>.
6. WHO Snakebite Envenoming: A strategy for prevention and control., World Health Organization. Retrieved on 24 Apr, 2022 from <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241515641>
7. Jayawardana, S., Gnanathan, A., Arambepola, C., and Chang, T. Chronic Musculoskeletal Disabilities following Snake Envenoming in Sri Lanka: A Population-Based Study. *PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases*, 10 (11), 2016. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pntd.0005103>.
8. Jayawardana, S., Arambepola, C., Chang, T., and Gnanathan, A. Long-term health complications following snake envenoming. *Journal of Multidisciplinary Healthcare*, 11: 279–285, 2018. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.2147/JMDH.S126648>.
9. Suraweera, W., Warrell, D., Whitaker, R., Menon, G., Rodrigues, R., Fu, S. H., Begum, R., Sati, P., Piyasena, K., Bhatia, M., Brown, P., and Jha, P. Trends in snakebite deaths in India from 2000 to 2019 in a nationally representative mortality study. *eLife*, 9:1–37, 2020. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.7554/eLife.54076>.

10. Leicester expert leads fight to cut India's annual toll of 50,000 snakebite deaths. *University of Leicester*. Retrieved on 22 Feb, 2024 from <https://le.ac.uk/news/2023/november/india-snakes>
11. Whitaker, R. and Captain, A. *Snakes of India: The Field Guide*. 2004. Retrieved on 03 Aug, 2023 from <https://cir.nii.ac.jp/crid/1130000795926292224>
12. Whitaker, Z. *Snakeman: the Story of a Naturalist*. India Magazine Books, Bombay, 1990.
13. Mukherjee, A. K. Green medicine as a harmonizing tool to antivenom therapy for the clinical management of snakebite: the road ahead. *The Indian journal of medical research*, 136 (1): 10–2, 2012.
14. Whitaker, R. and Martin, G. Diversity and distribution of medically important snakes of India. in *Toxinology: Clinical Toxinology in Asia Pacific and Africa*, 115–136, 2015, DOI: https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-94-007-6386-9_16.
15. Joseph, J. K., Simpson, I. D., Menon, N. C. S., Jose, M. P., Kulkarni, K. J., Raghavendra, G. B., and Warrell, D. A. First authenticated cases of life-threatening envenoming by the hump-nosed pit viper (*Hypnale hypnale*) in India. *Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*, 101 (1): 85–90, 2007. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.trstmh.2006.03.008>.
16. Kakati, H., Giri, S., Patra, A., Taye, S. J., Agarwalla, D., Boruah, H., Choudhary, G., Kalita, B., and K Mukherjee, A. A retrospective analysis of epidemiology, clinical features of envenomation, and in-patient management of snakebites in a model secondary hospital of Assam, North-east India. *Toxicon*, 230, 2023. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.toxicon.2023.107175>.
17. Das, D., Urs, N., Hiremath, V., Vishwanath, B. S., and Doley, R. Biochemical and biological characterization of *Naja kaouthia* venom from North-East India and its neutralization by polyvalent antivenom. *Journal of venom research*, 4: 31–8, 2013.
18. Ahmad Rusmili, M. R., Yee, T. T., Mustafa, M. R., Othman, I., and Hodgson, W. C. In-vitro neurotoxicity of two Malaysian krait species (*Bungarus candidus* and *Bungarus fasciatus*) venoms: Neutralization by monovalent and polyvalent antivenoms from Thailand. *Toxins*, 6 (3): 1036–1048, 2014. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.3390/toxins6031036>.
19. Tan, N. H., Poh, C. H., and Tan, C. S. The lethal and biochemical properties of *Bungarus candidus* (Malayan krait) venom and venom fractions. *Toxicon*, 27 (9): 1065–1070, 1989. DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0041-0101\(89\)90159-1](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0041-0101(89)90159-1).
20. Khow, O., Chanhome, L., Omori-Satoh, T., Ogawa, Y., Yanoshita, R.,

- Samejima, Y., Kuch, U., Mebs, D., and Sitprija, V. Isolation, Toxicity and Amino Terminal Sequences of Three Major Neurotoxins in the Venom of Malayan Krait (*Bungarus candidus*) from Thailand. *Journal of Biochemistry*, 134 (6): 799–804, 2003. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1093/jb/mvg187>.
21. Kuch, U., Molles, B. E., Omori-Satoh, T., Chanhom, L., Samejima, Y., and Mebs, D. Identification of alpha-bungarotoxin (A31) as the major postsynaptic neurotoxin, and complete nucleotide identity of a genomic DNA of *Bungarus candidus* from Java with exons of the *Bungarus multicinctus* alpha-bungarotoxin (A31) gene. *Toxicon*, 42 (4): 381–390, 2003. DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0041-0101\(03\)00168-5](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0041-0101(03)00168-5).
22. Ahsan, M. F. and Rahman, M. M. Status, distribution and threats of kraits (Squamata: Elapidae: *Bungarus*) in Bangladesh. *Journal of Threatened Taxa*, 9 (3): 9903–9910, 2017. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.11609/jott.2929.9.3.9903-9910>.
23. Abtin, E., Nilson, G., Mobaraki, A., Hosseini, A. A., and Dehgannejhad, M. A new species of krait, *Bungarus* (Reptilia, Elapidae, Bungarinae) and the first record of that genus in Iran. *Russian Journal of Herpetology*, 21 (4): 243–250, 2014.
24. Kuch, U., Kizirian, D., Nguyen, Q. T., Lawson, R., Donnelly, M. A., and Mebs, D. A new species of krait (Squamata: Elapidae) from the Red River system of northern Vietnam. *Copeia*, (4): 818–833, 2005. DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1643/0045-8511\(2005\)005\[0818:ANSOKS\]2.0.CO;2](https://dx.doi.org/10.1643/0045-8511(2005)005[0818:ANSOKS]2.0.CO;2).
25. Shultz, J. W. A phylogenetic analysis of the arachnid orders based on morphological characters. *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society*, 150 (2): 221–265, 2007. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1096-3642.2007.00284.x>.
26. Tsai, I. H., Tsai, H. Y., Saha, A., and Gomes, A. Sequences, geographic variations and molecular phylogeny of venom phospholipases and threefinger toxins of eastern India *Bungarus fasciatus* and kinetic analyses of its Pro31 phospholipases A₂. *FEBS Journal*, 274 (2): 512–525, 2007. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1742-4658.2006.05598.x>.
27. Patel, H. and Vyas, R. Reptiles of Gujarat, India: Updated checklist, distribution, and conservation status. *Herpetology Notes*, 12: 765–777, 2019.
28. Theophilus, E., Captain, A., Tillack, F., and Kuch, U. Reptilia, Elapidae, *Bungarus niger*: distribution extension and first record for the state of Uttarakhand, India, with notes on snakebites in the Gori River valley. *Check List*, 4 (4): 404, 2008. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.15560/4.4.404>.

29. Ray, P. and Pandey, S. A leucistic Lesser Black Krait, *Bungarus lividus* (Squamata: Elapidae), from West Bengal, India. *Reptiles & Amphibians*, 27 (1): 103–104, 2020. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.17161/randa.v27i1.14477>.
30. Grosselet, O., Vauché, M., Gupta, A., and Gupta, S. *Bungarus niger* Wall, 1908 (Reptilia: Serpentes: Elapidae): extension of range to Cachar District, Assam, India. *Russian Journal of Herpetology*, 11 (1): 10–11, 2004.
31. Aengals, R., Kumar, V. M. S., and Palot, M. J. Updated Checklist of Indian Reptiles. *Order A Journal On The Theory Of Ordered Sets And Its Applications*, 006 (2008): 2010.
32. Boulenger, G. A. *The Fauna of British India, including Ceylon and Burma, Reptilia and Batrachia*. London: Taylor and Francis, 1890. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.5962/bhl.title.109305>.
33. Daniel, J. C. *The book of Indian reptiles and amphibians*. Bombay Natural History Society, 2002.
34. Nature Web Banded Krait. *Bungarus fasciatus Nature Web*. Retrieved on 03 Aug. 2023 from <https://www.natureweb.net/taxa/snakes/bandedkrait>
35. Borah, A. *Banded Krait*. Retrieved on 03 Aug. 2023 from [http://xobdo.org/dic/Banded krait](http://xobdo.org/dic/Banded+krait)
36. AWRRO Banded Krait (*Bungarus Fasciatus*). *Assam wildlife rescue and research organization*. Retrieved on 03 Aug. 2023 from <https://www.facebook.com/assamwildliferescue/photos/gm.2692934000962856/1742021272618140/?type=3>
37. Chettri, K. and Thapa Chhetry, D. Diversity of Snakes in Sarlahi District, Nepal. *Our Nature*, 11 (2): 201–207, 2014. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.3126/on.v11i2.9600>.
38. Zug, G. R., Win, H., Thin, T., Min, T. Z., Lhon, W. Z., and Kyaw, K. Herpetofauna of the Chatthin Wildlife Sanctuary, north-central Myanmar with preliminary observations of their Natural History. *Hamadryad*, 23 (2): 111–120, 1998.
39. Pe, T., Myint, T., Htut, A., Htut, T., Myint, A. A., and Aung, N. N. Envenoming by Chinese krait (*Bungarus multicinctus*) and banded krait (*B. fasciatus*) in Myanmar. *Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*, 91 (6): 686–688, 1997. DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0035-9203\(97\)90524-1](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0035-9203(97)90524-1).
40. Li, Q. B., Huang, G. W., Kinjoh, K., Nakamura, M., and Kosugi, T.

- Hematological studies on DIC-like findings observed in patients with snakebite in south China. *Toxicon*, 39 (7): 943–948, 2001. DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0041-0101\(00\)00232-4](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0041-0101(00)00232-4).
41. Stuart, B., Nguyen, T. Q., Thy, N., Vogel, G., Wogan, G., Srinivasulu, C., Srinivasulu, B., Das, A., Thakur, S., and Mohapatra, P. *Bungarus fasciatus*. *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*. Retrieved on: Apr. 18, 2022 from <https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/pdf/2034956>, 2013
 42. Majumder, J., Bhattacharjee, P. P., Majumdar, K., Debnath, C., and Agarwala, K. Documentation of herpetofaunal species richness in Tripura, northeast India. *NeBIO*, 3 (1): 60–70, 2012.
 43. Chandra, K., Raha, A., Majumder, A., Parida, A., and Sarsavan, A. First Record Of Banded Krait, *Bungarus Fasciatus* (Schneider, 1801), (Reptilia: Elapidae), From Guru Ghasidas National Park, Koriya District, Chhattisgarh, India. *Records of the Zoological Survey of India*, 113 (Part-2): 77–80, 2013.
 44. Prakash, R. New Record of Banded Krait (*Bungarus Fasciatus*) In Etturagaram Wildlife Sancturay of Warangal District, Telangana State, India. *IOSR Journal of Environmental Science, toxicology and Food Technology*, 10 (12): 15–19, 2016.
 45. Biakzuala, L., Lalremsanga, H. T., Santra, V., Dhara, A., Ahmed, M. T., Mallick, Z. B., Kuttalam, S., Amarasinghe, A. A. T., and Malhotra, A. Molecular phylogeny reveals distinct evolutionary lineages of the banded krait, *Bungarus fasciatus* (Squamata, Elapidae) in Asia. *Scientific Reports*, 13 (1), 2023. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1038/s41598-023-28241-8>.
 46. Chanhom, L., Cox, M. J., Vasaruchapong, T., Chaiyabutr, N., and Sitprija, V. Characterization of venomous snakes of Thailand. *Asian Biomedicine*, 5 (3): 311–328, 2011. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.5372/1905-7415.0503.043>.
 47. Slowinski, J. B. A phylogenetic analysis of *Bungarus* (Elapidae) based on morphological characters. *Journal of Herpetology*, 28 (4): 440–446, 1994. Retrieved on: Apr. 18, 2022 from <https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/1564956.pdf>
 48. Knierim, T. K., Strine, C. T., Suwanware, P., and Hill, J. G. Spatial ecology study reveals nest attendance and habitat preference of banded kraits (*Bungarus fasciatus*). *Herpetological Bulletin*, (150, Winter 2019): 6–13, 2019. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.33256/hb150.613>.
 49. Subba, A., Luitel, S., Rai, T. P., and Limbu, K. P. Bizarre record: Banded Krait, (*Bungarus fasciatus*) (Schneider 1801), feeding on other krait species. *Reptiles & Amphibians*, 30 (1): e18661, 2023. DOI:

<https://dx.doi.org/10.17161/randa.v30i1.18661>.

50. Biakzuala, L., Malsawmtluanga, M., and Lalremsanga, H. T. Ophiophagy by banded krait (*Bungarus fasciatus*) exposed by a road kill. *Taprobanica*, 10 (2): 127–127, 2021. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.47605/TAPRO.V10I2.262>.
51. Luu, V. Q. and Ha, N. Van *Bungarus fasciatus* (Banded Krait). Diet. *Herpetological Review*, 49 (3): 543, 2018.
52. Knierim, T., Barnes, C. H., and Hodges, C. *Bungarus fasciatus* (Banded Krait). Diet/Scavenging. *Herpetological Review*, 48 (1): 204–205, 2017.
53. Sarkar, N., Basu, S., Chandra, P., Chowdhuri, S., and Mukhopadhyay, P. P. Nephrotoxicity in krait bite: a rare case series of three fatalities in consecutive bites by a single snake. *Egyptian Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 8 (1), 2018. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1186/s41935-018-0040-3>.
54. Prasarnpun, S., Walsh, J., Awad, S. S., and Harris, J. B. Envenoming bites by kraits: The biological basis of treatment-resistant neuromuscular paralysis. *Brain*, 128 (12): 2987–2996, 2005. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1093/brain/awh642>.
55. Ismail, A. K. Snakebite and Envenomation Management in Malaysia., in *Clinical Toxinology*, 1–27, 2015. DOI: https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-94-007-6288-6_54-1.
56. Das, I., Ahmed, N., and Liat, L. B. Venomous terrestrial snakes of Malaysia: Their identity and biology., in *Toxinology: Clinical Toxinology in Asia Pacific and Africa*, 53–69, 2015. DOI: https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-94-007-6386-9_5.
57. Mukherjee, A. K. Studies on epidemiology, hospital management of snakebite, and standardization of laboratory tests for assessment of efficacy and quality control of commercial antivenom manufactured in India and in ASEAN countries. Retrieved on 04 Aug. 2023 from https://www.tezu.ernet.in/project_reports/2021/20-362.pdf, 2021
58. Hia, Y. L., Tan, K. Y., and Tan, C. H. Comparative venom proteomics of banded krait (*Bungarus fasciatus*) from five geographical locales: Correlation of venom lethality, immunoreactivity and antivenom neutralization. *Acta tropica*, 207, 105460, 2020. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.actatropica.2020.105460>.
59. Tongpoo, A., Sriapha, C., Pradoo, A., Udomsubpayakul, U., Srisuma, S., Wananukul, W., and Trakulsrichai, S. Krait envenomation in Thailand. *Therapeutics and Clinical Risk Management*, Volume 14: 1711–1717, 2018. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.2147/TCRM.S169581>.

60. Bawaskar, H. S., Bawaskar, P. H., and Bawaskar, P. H. The global burden of snake bite envenoming. *Journal of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh*, 51 (1): 7–8, 2021. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.4997/JRCPE.2021.102>.
61. World Health Organization Report of the WHO Strategic and Technical Advisory Group for Neglected Tropical Diseases (STAG-NTD). Retrieved on 28 Aug. 2023 from [https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/tenth-report-of-the-strategic-and-technical-advisory-group-for-neglected-tropical-diseases-\(stag-ntds\),2017](https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/tenth-report-of-the-strategic-and-technical-advisory-group-for-neglected-tropical-diseases-(stag-ntds),2017)
62. Gutiérrez, J. M., León, G., Lomonte, B., and Angulo, Y. Antivenoms for snakebite envenomings. *Inflammation and Allergy - Drug Targets*, 10 (5): 369–380, 2011. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.2174/187152811797200669>.
63. Puzari, U., Fernandes, P. A., and Mukherjee, A. K. Advances in the Therapeutic Application of Small-Molecule Inhibitors and Repurposed Drugs against Snakebite. *Journal of Medicinal Chemistry*, 64 (19): 13938–13979, 2021. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1021/acs.jmedchem.1c00266>.
64. VINS Bioproducts Ltd. Daboia Russelli Mono – VINS Bio Products Limited. Retrieved on 16 Aug. 2023 from <https://vinsbio.in/daboia-russelli-mono/>
65. VINS Bioproducts Ltd. Naja Kouthia Mono – VINS Bio Products Limited. Retrieved on 16 Aug. 2023 from <https://vinsbio.in/naja-kouthia-mono/>
66. Lin, C. C., Chaou, C. H., and Tseng, C. Y. An investigation of snakebite antivenom usage in Taiwan. *Journal of the Formosan Medical Association*, 115 (8): 672–677, 2016. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jfma.2015.07.006>.
67. Sharma, N., Chauhan, S., Faruqi, S., Bhat, P., and Varma, S. Snake envenomation in a north Indian hospital. *Emergency Medicine Journal*, 22 (2): 118–120, 2005. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1136/emj.2003.008458>.
68. World Health Organization. *Guidelines for the clinical management of snake bites in the South-east Asia region*. Retrieved on 16 Aug. 2023 from <https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/205171/B0241.pdf,2005>.
69. World Health Organization (WHO). Guidelines for the production, control and regulation of snake antivenom immunoglobulins. Retrieved on 01 Nov. 2023 from https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/biologicals/blood-products/document-migration/antivenomglrevwho_trsr_1004_web_annex_5.pdf?sfvrsn=ef4b2aa5_3&download=true,2017
70. Alangode, A., Rajan, K., and Nair, B. G. Snake antivenom: Challenges and

- alternate approaches. *Biochemical Pharmacology*, 181, 2020. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.bcp.2020.114135>.
71. Ralph, R., Sharma, S. K., Faiz, M. A., Ribeiro, I., Rijal, S., Chappuis, F., and Kuch, U. The timing is right to end snakebite deaths in South Asia. *BMJ (Online)*, 364, 2019. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmj.k5317>.
72. Warrell, D. A., Gutiérrez, J. M., Calvete, J. J., and Williams, D. New approaches & technologies of venomics to meet the challenge of human envenoming by snakebites in India. *Indian Journal of Medical Research*, 138: 38–59, 2013.
73. Sharma, M., Gogoi, N., Dhananjaya, B. L., Menon, J. C., and Doley, R. Geographical variation of Indian Russell's viper venom and neutralization of its coagulopathy by polyvalent antivenom. *Toxin Reviews*, Informa Healthcare USA, Inc, 7–15, 2014. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.3109/15569543.2013.855789>.
74. Shashidharamurthy, R. and Kemparaju, K. Region-specific neutralization of Indian cobra (*Naja naja*) venom by polyclonal antibody raised against the eastern regional venom: A comparative study of the venoms from three different geographical distributions. *International Immunopharmacology*, 7 (1): 61–69, 2007. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.intimp.2006.08.014>.
75. Alvarenga, L., Zahid, M., Tommaso, A., Juste, M., Aubrey, N., Billiald, P., and Muzard, J. Engineering Venom's Toxin-Neutralizing Antibody Fragments and Its Therapeutic Potential. *Toxins*, 6 (8): 2541–2567, 2014. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.3390/toxins6082541>.
76. Khamehchian, S., Zolfagharian, H., Dounighi, N. M., Tebianian, M., and Madani, R. Study on camel IgG purification: A new approach to prepare *Naja Naja Oxiana* antivenom as passive immunization for therapy. *Human Vaccines and Immunotherapeutics*, 10 (6): 1633–1638, 2014. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.4161/hv.28531>.
77. Arguedas, M., Umaña, D., Moscoso, E., García, A., Pereira, C., Sánchez, A., Durán, G., Cordero, D., Sánchez, A., Segura, Á., Vargas, M., Herrera, M., Villalta, M., Gómez, A., Salas, C., Díaz, C., María Gutiérrez, J., and León, G. Comparison of adjuvant emulsions for their safety and ability to enhance the antibody response in horses immunized with African snake venoms. *Vaccine: X*, 12, 2022. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jvacx.2022.100233>.
78. Senji Laxme, R. R., Khochare, S., de Souza, H. F., Ahuja, B., Suranse, V., Martin, G., Whitaker, R., and Sunagar, K. Beyond the “Big four”: Venom profiling of the medically important yet neglected Indian snakes reveals disturbing antivenom deficiencies. *PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases*, 13 (12),

2019. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pntd.0007899>.
79. Patra, A., Kalita, B., and Mukherjee, A. K. Assessment of quality, safety, and pre-clinical toxicity of an equine polyvalent anti-snake venom (Pan Africa): Determination of immunological cross-reactivity of antivenom against venom samples of Elapidae and Viperidae snakes of Africa. *Toxicon*, 153 120–127, 2018. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.toxicon.2018.08.018>.
80. Ratanabanangkoon, K. Polyvalent Snake Antivenoms: Production Strategy and Their Therapeutic Benefits. *Toxins*, 15 (9): 517, 2023. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.3390/toxins15090517>.
81. Maduwage, K. and Isbister, G. K. Current Treatment for Venom-Induced Consumption Coagulopathy Resulting from Snakebite. *PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases*, 8 (10), 2014. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pntd.0003220>.
82. Isbister, G. K., Duffull, S. B., and Brown, S. G. A. Failure of antivenom to improve recovery in Australian snakebite coagulopathy. *QJM*, 102 (8): 563–568, 2009. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1093/qjmed/hcp081>.
83. De Silva, H. A., Ryan, N. M., and De Silva, H. J. Adverse reactions to snake antivenom, and their prevention and treatment. *British Journal of Clinical Pharmacology*, 81 (3): 446–452, 2016. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/bcp.12739>.
84. Heard, K., O'Malley, G. F., and Dart, R. C. Antivenom therapy in the Americas. *Drugs*, 58 (1): 5–15, 1999. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.2165/00003495-199958010-00002>.
85. Nuchprayoon, I. and Garner, P. Interventions for preventing reactions to snake antivenom. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews*, 1999. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1002/14651858.cd002153>.
86. Huang, C.-Y., Hung, D.-Z., and Chen, W.-K. Antivenin-related Serum Sickness. *Journal of the Chinese Medical Association*, 73 (10): 540–542, 2010. DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1726-4901\(10\)70117-9](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1726-4901(10)70117-9).
87. León, G., Herrera, M., Segura, Á., Villalta, M., Vargas, M., and Gutiérrez, J. M. Pathogenic mechanisms underlying adverse reactions induced by intravenous administration of snake antivenoms. *Toxicon*, 76. 63–76, 2013. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.toxicon.2013.09.010>.
88. Deka, A., Bhatia, S., Santra, V., Bharti, O. K., Lalremsanga, H. T., Martin, G., Wüster, W., Owens, J. B., Graham, S., Doley, R., and Malhotra, A. Multilevel Comparison of Indian Naja Venoms and Their Cross-Reactivity with Indian

- Polyvalent Antivenoms. *Toxins*, 15 (4), 2023. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.3390/toxins15040258>.
89. Isbister, G. K., Maduwage, K., Saiao, A., Buckley, N. A., Jayamanne, S. F., Seyed, S., Mohamed, F., Chathuranga, U., Mendes, A., Abeysinghe, C., Karunathilake, H., Gawarammana, I., Laloo, D. G., and de Silva, H. J. Population pharmacokinetics of an Indian F (ab')₂ snake antivenom in patients with Russell's viper (*Daboia russelii*) bites. *PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases*, 9 (7), 2015. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pntd.0003873>.
90. Alirol, E., Sharma, S. K., Ghimire, A., Poncet, A., Combescure, C., Thapa, C., Paudel, V. P., Adhikary, K., Taylor, W. R., Warrell, D., Kuch, U., and Chappuis, F. Dose of antivenom for the treatment of snakebite with neurotoxic envenoming: Evidence from a randomised controlled trial in Nepal. *PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases*, 11 (5), 2017. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pntd.0005612>.
91. Whitaker, R. Snakebite in India today. *Neurology India*, 63 (3): 300–303, 2015. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.4103/0028-3886.158155>.
92. Martz, W. Plants with a reputation against snakebite. *Toxicon*, 30 (10), 1131–1142, 1992. DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0041-0101\(92\)90429-9](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0041-0101(92)90429-9).
93. Gomes, A., Das, R., Sarkhel, S., Mishra, R., Mukherjee, S., Bhattacharya, S., and Gomes, A. Herbs and herbal constituents active against snake bite. *Indian Journal of Experimental Biology*, 48 (9): 865–878, 2010.
94. Soares, A. M., Ticali, F. K., Marcussi, S., Lourenco, M. V., Januario, A. H., Sampaio, S. V., Giglio, J. R., Lomonte, B., and Pereira, P. S. Medicinal Plants with Inhibitory Properties Against Snake Venoms. *Current Medicinal Chemistry*, 12 (22): 2625–2641, 2005. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.2174/092986705774370655>.
95. S. Girish, K. and Kemparaju, K. Overlooked Issues of Snakebite Management: Time for Strategic Approach. *Current Topics in Medicinal Chemistry*, 11 (20): 2494–2508, 2011. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.2174/156802611797633393>.
96. Aoki-Shioi, N. and M. Modahl, C. Snakebite Therapeutics Based on Endogenous Inhibitors from Vipers. *Medical Toxicology*, 2021. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.5772/intechopen.90625>.
97. Kinkawa, K., Shirai, R., Watanabe, S., Toriba, M., Hayashi, K., Ikeda, K., and Inoue, S. Up-regulation of the expressions of phospholipase A₂ inhibitors in the liver of a venomous snake by its own venom phospholipase A₂. *Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications*, 395 (3): 377–381, 2010. DOI:

<https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.bbrc.2010.04.024>.

98. Omori-Satoh, T., Sadahiro, S., Ohsaka, A., and Murata, R. Purification and characterization of an antihemorrhagic factor in the serum of *Trimeresurus flavoviridis*, a crotalid. *BBA - Protein Structure*, 285 (2): 414–426, 1972. DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0005-2795\(72\)90328-5](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0005-2795(72)90328-5).
99. Perales, J., Domont, G., Neves-Ferreira, A. G., and Valente, R. Natural inhibitors: innate immunity to snake venoms. *Handbook of venoms and toxins of reptiles*, 259–284, 2009.
100. Sánchez, E. E. and Rodríguez-Acosta, A. Inhibitors of snake venoms and development of new therapeutics. *Immunopharmacology and Immunotoxicology*, 30 (4): 647–678, 2008. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1080/08923970802279019>.
101. Fortes-Dias, C. L. Endogenous inhibitors of snake venom phospholipases A₂ in the blood plasma of snakes. *Toxicon*, 40 (5): 481–484, 2002. DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0041-0101\(01\)00274-4](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0041-0101(01)00274-4).
102. Trosset, J. Y. and Carbonell, P. Synthetic biology for pharmaceutical drug discovery., *Drug Design, Development and Therapy*, 6285–6302, 2015. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.2147/DDDT.S58049>.
103. Layfield, H. J., Williams, H. F., Ravishankar, D., Mehmi, A., Sonavane, M., Salim, A., Vaiyapuri, R., Lakshminarayanan, K., Vallance, T. M., Bicknell, A. B., Trim, S. A., Patel, K., and Vaiyapuri, S. Repurposing cancer drugs batimastat and marimastat to inhibit the activity of a group i metalloprotease from the venom of the western diamondback rattlesnake, *Crotalus atrox*. *Toxins*, 12 (5), 2020. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.3390/toxins12050309>.
104. Chushak, Y. and Stone, M. O. In silico selection of RNA aptamers. *Nucleic Acids Research*, 37 (12), 2009. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1093/nar/gkp408>.
105. Wu, Y. X. and Kwon, Y. J. Aptamers: The “evolution” of SELEX. *Methods*, 106. 21–28, 2016. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ymeth.2016.04.020>.
106. Dhiman, A., Anand, A., Malhotra, A., Khan, E., Santra, V., Kumar, A., and Sharma, T. K. Rational truncation of aptamer for cross-species application to detect krait envenomation. *Scientific reports*, 8 (1): 17795, 2018. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1038/s41598-018-35985-1>.
107. Devi, A. and Doley, R. Neutralization of Daboxin P activities by rationally designed aptamers. *Toxicon*, 203: 93–103, 2021. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.toxicon.2021.09.026>.

108. Alomran, N., Chinnappan, R., Alsolaiss, J., Casewell, N. R., and Zourob, M. Exploring the Utility of ssDNA Aptamers Directed against Snake Venom Toxins as New Therapeutics for Snakebite Envenoming. *Toxins*, 14 (7): 2022. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.3390/toxins14070469>.
109. O'Brien, J. and Shea, K. J. Tuning the Protein Corona of Hydrogel Nanoparticles: The Synthesis of Abiotic Protein and Peptide Affinity Reagents. *Accounts of Chemical Research*, 49 (6): 1200–1210, 2016. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1021/acs.accounts.6b00125>.
110. Zeng, Z., Patel, J., Lee, S. H., McCallum, M., Tyagi, A., Yan, M., and Shea, K. J. Synthetic polymer nanoparticle-polysaccharide interactions: A systematic study. *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, 134 (5): 2681–2690, 2012. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1021/ja209959t>.
111. O'Brien, J., Lee, S. H., Gutiérrez, J. M., and Shea, K. J. Engineered nanoparticles bind elapid snake venom toxins and inhibit venom-induced dermonecrosis. *PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases*, 12 (10): 2018. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pntd.0006736>.
112. Iwanaga, S. and Suzuki, T. Enzymes in Snake Venom., 1979, 61–158,. DOI: https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-66913-2_4.
113. Mackessy, S. P. *Handbook of Venoms and Toxins of Reptiles*. CRC Press, United States, 2016. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1201/9781420008661>.
114. Freitas, M. A., Geno, P. W., Sumner, L. W., Cooke, M. E., Hudiburg, S. A., Ownby, C. L., Kaiser, I. I., and Odell, G. V. Citrate is a major component of snake venoms. *Toxicon*, 30 (4): 461–464, 1992. DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0041-0101\(92\)90542-D](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0041-0101(92)90542-D).
115. Kordiš, D. and Gubenšek, F. Adaptive evolution of animal toxin multigene families. *Gene*, 261 (1): 43–52, 2000. DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0378-1119\(00\)00490-X](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0378-1119(00)00490-X).
116. Ménez, A. Functional architectures of animal toxins: A clue to drug design?. *Toxicon*, 1557–1572, 1998. DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0041-0101\(98\)00148-2](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0041-0101(98)00148-2).
117. Bon, C. and Saliou, B. Ceruleotoxin: Identification in the venom of Bungarus fasciatus, molecular properties and importance of phospholipase A2 activity for neurotoxicity. *Toxicon*, 21 (5): 681–698, 1983. DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0041-0101\(83\)90274-X](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0041-0101(83)90274-X).
118. Bon, C. and Saliou, B. Isolation of “ceruleotoxin” from Bungarus fasciatus venoms. *Toxicon*, 20 (1): 111–114, 1982. DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0041-0101\(82\)90274-X](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0041-0101(82)90274-X).

[https://dx.doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/0041-0101\(82\)90174-X](https://dx.doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/0041-0101(82)90174-X).

119. Liu, C. -S, Wu, T. -C, and Lo, T. -B Complete amino acid sequences of two protease inhibitors in the venom of *Bungarus fasciatus*. *International Journal of Peptide and Protein Research*, 21 (2): 209–215, 1983. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1399-3011.1983.tb03095.x>.
120. Chen, C., Hsu, C. H., Su, N. Y., Lin, Y. C., Chiou, S. H., and Wu, S. H. Solution Structure of a Kunitz-type Chymotrypsin Inhibitor Isolated from the Elapid Snake *Bungarus fasciatus*. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, 276 (48): 45079–45087, 2001. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1074/jbc.M106182200>.
121. Zhang, Y., Xiong, Y. L., and Bon, C. An activator of blood coagulation factor X from the venom of *Bungarus fasciatus*. *Toxicon*, 33 (10): 1277–1288, 1995. DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0041-0101\(95\)00070-3](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0041-0101(95)00070-3).
122. Xu, C., Ma, D., Yu, H., Li, Z., Liang, J., Lin, G., Zhang, Y., and Lai, R. A bactericidal homodimeric phospholipases A2 from *Bungarus fasciatus* venom. *Peptides*, 28 (5): 969–973, 2007. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.peptides.2007.02.008>.
123. Wang, Y., Hong, J., Liu, X., Yang, H., Liu, R., Wu, J., Wang, A., Lin, D., and Lai, R. Snake cathelicidin from *Bungarus fasciatus* is a potent peptide antibiotics. *PLoS ONE*, 3 (9): 2008. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0003217>.
124. Lu, J., Yang, H., Yu, H., Gao, W., Lai, R., Liu, J., and Liang, X. A novel serine protease inhibitor from *Bungarus fasciatus* venom. *Peptides*, 29 (3): 369–374, 2008. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.peptides.2007.11.013>.
125. Bhattacharya, S., Das, T., Biswas, A., Gomes, A., Gomes, A., and Dungdung, S. R. A cytotoxic protein (BF-CT1) purified from *Bungarus fasciatus* venom acts through apoptosis, modulation of PI3K/AKT, MAPKinase pathway and cell cycle regulation. *Toxicon*, 74 138–150, 2013. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.toxicon.2013.08.052>.
126. Chen, W., Carvalho, L. P. D., Chan, M. Y., Kini, R. M., and Kang, T. S. Fasxiator, a novel factor XIa inhibitor from snake venom, and its site-specific mutagenesis to improve potency and selectivity. *Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis*, 13 (2): 248–261, 2015. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/jth.12797>.
127. Gomes, A., Ghosh, S., Ghosh, S., Saha, K., Saha, P. P., Dasgupta, S. C., and Gomes, A. Anti-osteoarthritic activity of *Bungarus fasciatus* venom fraction BF-F47 involving molecular markers in the rats. *Toxicon*, 118: 43–46, 2016. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.toxicon.2016.04.039>.

128. Ziganshin, R. H., Kovalchuk, S. I., Arapidi, G. P., Starkov, V. G., Hoang, A. N., Thi Nguyen, T. T., Nguyen, K. C., Shoibonov, B. B., Tsetlin, V. I., and Utkin, Y. N. Quantitative proteomic analysis of Vietnamese krait venoms: Neurotoxins are the major components in *Bungarus multicinctus* and phospholipases A₂ in *Bungarus fasciatus*. *Toxicon*, 107: 197–209, 2015. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.toxicon.2015.08.026>.
129. Rusmili, M. R. A., Yee, T. T., Mustafa, M. R., Hodgson, W. C., and Othman, I. Proteomic characterization and comparison of Malaysian *Bungarus candidus* and *Bungarus fasciatus* venoms. *Journal of Proteomics*, 110: 129–144, 2014. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jprot.2014.08.001>.
130. Vejayan, J., Khoon, T. L., and Ibrahim, H. Comparative analysis of the venom proteome of four important Malaysian snake species. *Journal of Venomous Animals and Toxins Including Tropical Diseases*, 20 (1): 2014. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1186/1678-9199-20-6>.
131. Barlow, A., Pook, C. E., Harrison, R. A., and Wüster, W. Coevolution of diet and prey-specific venom activity supports the role of selection in snake venom evolution. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, 276 (1666): 2443–2449, 2009. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1098/rspb.2009.0048>.
132. Menezes, M. C., Furtado, M. F., Travaglia-Cardoso, S. R., Camargo, A. C. M., and Serrano, S. M. T. Sex-based individual variation of snake venom proteome among eighteen *Bothrops jararaca* siblings. *Toxicon*, 47 (3): 304–312, 2006. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.toxicon.2005.11.007>.
133. Williams, D. J., Gutiérrez, J. M., Calvete, J. J., Wüster, W., Ratanabanangkoon, K., Paiva, O., Brown, N. I., Casewell, N. R., Harrison, R. A., Rowley, P. D., O’Shea, M., Jensen, S. D., Winkel, K. D., and Warrell, D. A. Ending the drought: New strategies for improving the flow of affordable, effective antivenoms in Asia and Africa., *Journal of Proteomics*, 74 (9): 1735–1767, 2011. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jprot.2011.05.027>.
134. Patra, A. and Mukherjee, A. K. Assessment of snakebite burdens, clinical features of envenomation, and strategies to improve snakebite management in Vietnam., *Acta Tropica*, 216, 2021. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.actatropica.2021.105833>.
135. Engelmann, W.-E. and Obst, F. J. *Snakes : biology, behavior, and relationship to man*. Exeter Books. Retrieved on 12 Aug. 2023 from <https://www.google.co.in/books/edition/Snakes/nvzXAAAAMAAJ?hl=en>, 1982.
136. Animalia.bio Banded Krait - Facts, Diet, Habitat & Pictures. Retrieved on 12

Aug. 2023 from <https://animalia.bio/banded-krait?letter=k>

137. Silva, A., Hlusicka, J., Siribaddana, N., Waiddyanatha, S., Pilapitiya, S., Weerawansa, P., Lokunarangoda, N., Thalgaspitiya, S., Siribaddana, S., and Isbister, G. K. Time delays in treatment of snakebite patients in rural sri lanka and the need for rapid diagnostic tests. *PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases*, 14 (11): 1–11, 2020. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pntd.0008914>.
138. Deka, A., Reza, M. A., Faisal Hoque, K. M., Deka, K., Saha, S., and Doley, R. Comparative analysis of Naja kaouthia venom from North-East India and Bangladesh and its cross reactivity with Indian polyvalent antivenoms. *Toxicon*, 164 31–43, 2019. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.toxicon.2019.03.025>.
139. Maps of India Hooghly District Map. Retrieved on 08 Oct. 2023 from <https://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/westbengal/districts/hugli.htm>
140. Government of India Brief Industrial Profile of Hooghly District West Bengal. Retrieved on 08 Oct. 2023 from https://dcmsme.gov.in/old/dips/HOOGHLY_wb.pdf
141. Sarma, C. P., Dey, A., and Krishna, A. M. Influence of digital elevation models on the simulation of rainfall-induced landslides in the hillslopes of Guwahati, India. *Engineering Geology*, 268, 2020. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.enggeo.2020.105523>.
142. Rajkhowa, T. Clinical and histopathological study of ascites syndrome in chicken from Aizawl, Mizoram. Retrieved on 08 Oct. 2023 from <https://www.indianjournals.com/ijor.aspx?target=ijor:ijvp&volume=28&issue=2&article=015&type=pdf>, 2004
143. Wray, W., Boulikas, T., Wray, V. P., and Hancock, R. Silver staining of proteins in polyacrylamide gels. *Analytical Biochemistry*, 118 (1): 197–203, 1981. DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0003-2697\(81\)90179-2](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0003-2697(81)90179-2).
144. Joubert, F. J. and Taljaard, N. Purification, Some Properties and Amino-Acid Sequences of Two Phospholipases A (CM-II and CM-III) from Naja naja kaouthia Venom. *European Journal of Biochemistry*, 112 (3): 493–499, 2005. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1432-1033.1980.tb06112.x>.
145. Doley, R. and Mukherjee, A. K. Purification and characterization of an anticoagulant phospholipase A₂ from Indian monocled cobra (Naja kaouthia) venom. *Toxicon*, 41 (1): 81–91, 2003. DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0041-0101\(02\)00213-1](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0041-0101(02)00213-1).
146. Mosesson, M. W. Fibrinogen and fibrin structure and functions., in *Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis*, 1894–1904, 2005. DOI:

<https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1538-7836.2005.01365.x>.

147. Ouyang, C. and Teng, C. M. Fibrinogenolytic enzymes of *Trimeresurus mucrosquamatus* venom. *BBA - Protein Structure*, 420 (2): 298–308, 1976. DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0005-2795\(76\)90321-4](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0005-2795(76)90321-4).
148. Lowry, O., Rosebrough, N., Farr, A. L., and Randall, R. Protein measurement with the Folin phenol reagent. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, 193 (1): 265–275, 1951. DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0021-9258\(19\)52451-6](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0021-9258(19)52451-6).
149. Mukherjee, A. K., Ghosal, S. K., and Maity, C. R. Some biochemical properties of Russell's viper (*Daboia russelli*) venom from Eastern India: Correlation with clinico-pathological manifestation in Russell's viper bite. *Toxicon*, 38 (2): 163–175, 2000. DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0041-0101\(99\)00125-7](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0041-0101(99)00125-7).
150. Sharma, M., Das, D., Iyer, J. K., Kini, R. M., and Doley, R. Unveiling the complexities of *Daboia russelii* venom, a medically important snake of India, by tandem mass spectrometry. *Toxicon*, 107: 266–281, 2015. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.toxicon.2015.06.027>.
151. Fry, B. G., Winkel, K. D., Wickramaratna, J. C., Hodgson, W. C., and Wüster, W. Effectiveness of snake antivenom: Species and regional venom variation and its clinical impact., *Journal of Toxicology - Toxin Reviews*, 22 (1): 23–34, 2003. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1081/TXR-120019018>.
152. Sousa, L. F., Zdenek, C. N., Dobson, J. S., den Brouw, B. op, Coimbra, F. C. P., Gillett, A., Del-Rei, T. H. M., de Chalkididis, H. M., Sant'Anna, S., Teixeira-Da-Rocha, M. M., Grego, K., Travaglia Cardoso, S. R., Moura da Silva, A. M., and Fry, B. G. Coagulotoxicity of Bothrops (lancehead pit-vipers) venoms from Brazil: Differential biochemistry and antivenom efficacy resulting from prey-driven venom variation. *Toxins*, 10 (10): 411, 2018. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.3390/toxins10100411>.
153. Chanda, A. and Mukherjee, A. K. Mass spectrometric analysis to unravel the venom proteome composition of Indian snakes: opening new avenues in clinical research., *Expert Review of Proteomics*, 17 (5): 411–423, 2020. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14789450.2020.1778471>.
154. Chen, I. L. and Lee, C. Y. Ultrastructural changes in the motor nerve terminals caused by β -bungarotoxin. *Virchows Archiv B Cell Pathology Zell-pathologie*, 6 (1): 318–325, 1970. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/BF02899133>.
155. Prasarnpun, S., Walsh, J., and Harris, J. B. β -bungarotoxin-induced depletion of synaptic vesicles at the mammalian neuromuscular junction. *Neuropharmacology*, 47 (2): 304–314, 2004. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropharm.2004.05.011>.

<https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.neuropharm.2004.04.012>.

156. Ratanabanangkoon, K., Tan, K. Y., Eursakun, S., Tan, C. H., Simsiriwong, P., Pamornsakda, T., Wiriyarat, W., Klinpayom, C., and Tan, N. H. A Simple and Novel Strategy for the Production of a Pan-specific Antiserum against Elapid Snakes of Asia. *PLOS Neglected Tropical Diseases*, 10 (4): e0004565, 2016. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pntd.0004565>.
157. Oh, A. M. F., Tan, C. H., Tan, K. Y., Quraishi, N. H., and Tan, N. H. Venom proteome of Bungarus sindanus (Sind krait) from Pakistan and in vivo cross-neutralization of toxicity using an Indian polyvalent antivenom. *Journal of Proteomics*, 193: 243–254, 2019. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jprot.2018.10.016>.
158. Tan, C., Wong, K., Tan, N., Ng, T., and Tan, K. Distinctive Distribution of Secretory Phospholipases A2 in the Venoms of Afro-Asian Cobras (Subgenus: Naja, Afronaja, Boulengerina and Uraeus). *Toxins*, 11 (2): 116, 2019. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.3390/toxins11020116>.
159. Olaoba, O. T., Karina dos Santos, P., Selistre-de-Araujo, H. S., and Ferreira de Souza, D. H. Snake Venom Metalloproteinases (SVMPs): A structure-function update. *Toxicon: X*, 7: 100052, 2020. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.toxcx.2020.100052>.
160. Matsui, T., Fujimura, Y., and Titani, K. Snake venom proteases affecting hemostasis and thrombosis., *Biochimica et Biophysica Acta - Protein Structure and Molecular Enzymology*, 1477 (1–2): 146–156, 2000. DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0167-4838\(99\)00268-X](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0167-4838(99)00268-X).
161. Lin, S. Y. S., Huang, M. C., and Lee, C. Y. A study of cardiotoxic principles from the venom of Bungarus fasciatus (Schneider). *Toxicon*, 13 (3): 189–192, 1975. DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0041-0101\(75\)90144-0](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0041-0101(75)90144-0).
162. Chanhom, L., Khaw, O., Puempunpanich, S., Sitprija, V., and Chaiyabutr, N. Biological characteristics of the Bungarus candidus venom due to geographical variation. *Journal Of Cell and Animal Biology*, 3 (6): 93–100, 2009.
163. Rajan, S. S., Rajendran, A., and Viswanath, B. S. Biochemical characterization of proteins and enzymes of Bungarus caeruleus venom. *Biomedicine and Preventive Nutrition*, 3 (2): 145–149, 2013. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.bionut.2012.12.004>.
164. Konshina, A. G., Boldyrev, I. A., Utkin, Y. N., Omel'kov, A. V., and Efremov, R. G. Snake cytotoxins bind to membranes via interactions with phosphatidylserine head groups of lipids. *PLoS ONE*, 6 (4): 2011. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0018111>.

<https://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0019064>.

165. Chen, K. C., Kao, P. H., Lin, S. R., and Chang, L. Sen The mechanism of cytotoxicity by *Naja naja atra* cardiotoxin 3 is physically distant from its membrane-damaging effect. *Toxicon*, 50 (6): 816–824, 2007. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.toxicon.2007.06.011>.
166. Doley, R., King, G. F., and Mukherjee, A. K. Differential hydrolysis of erythrocyte and mitochondrial membrane phospholipids by two phospholipase A₂ isoenzymes (NK-PLA 2-I and NK-PLA₂-II) from the venom of the Indian monocled cobra *Naja kaouthia*. *Archives of Biochemistry and Biophysics*, 425 (1): 1–13, 2004. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.abb.2004.02.007>.
167. Dhir, A. *Bungarus craeruleus* (Indian common Krait) venom: An Attempt to observe the hemolytic property. *International Journal Of Scientific Research And Education*, 2016. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.18535/ijrsre/v4i04.23>.
168. Sachidananda, M. K., Murari, S. K., and Channe Gowda, D. Characterization of an antibacterial peptide from Indian cobra (*Naja naja*) venom. *Journal of Venomous Animals and Toxins Including Tropical Diseases*, 13 (2): 446–461, 2007. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1590/S1678-91992007000200004>.
169. Condrea, E., De Vries, A., and Mager, J. Hemolysis and splitting of human erythrocyte phospholipids by snake venoms. *BBA - Specialised Section On Lipids and Related Subjects*, 84 (1): 60–73, 1964. DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0926-6542\(64\)90101-5](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0926-6542(64)90101-5).
170. Kini, R. M. Anticoagulant proteins from snake venoms: Structure, function and mechanism., *Biochemical Journal*, 397 (3): 377–387, 2006. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1042/BJ20060302>.
171. Utkin, Y. N., Gantsova, E. A., Andreeva, T. V., Starkov, V. G., Ziganshin, R. H., Anh, H. N., Thao, N. T. T., Khoa, N. C., and Tsetlin, V. I. Venoms of kraits *Bungarus multicinctus* and *Bungarus fasciatus* contain anticoagulant proteins. *Doklady Biochemistry and Biophysics*, 460 (1): 53–58, 2015. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1134/S1607672915010159>.
172. Chen, W., Goh, L. C., Kang, T. S., and Manjunatha Kini, R. Identification and characterisation of novel inhibitors on extrinsic tenase complex from *Bungarus fasciatus* (banded krait) venom. *Thrombosis and Haemostasis*, 112 (4): 700–715, 2014. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1160/TH13-12-1063>.
173. Mann, K. G. Biochemistry and physiology of blood coagulation., in *Thrombosis and Haemostasis*, Schattauer GmbH, 1999, 165–174,. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1055/s-0037-1615780>.

174. León, G., Monge, M., Rojas, E., Lomonte, B., and Gutiérrez, J. M. Comparison between IgG and F(ab')₂ polyvalent antivenoms: Neutralization of systemic effects induced by Bothrops asper venom in mice, extravasation to muscle tissue, and potential for induction of adverse reactions. *Toxicon*, 39 (6): 793–801, 2001. DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0041-0101\(00\)00209-9](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0041-0101(00)00209-9).
175. Grasset, E. Survey of assay methods of antivenins; immunological factors influencing antivenin standardization. *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, 16 (1): 79–122, 1957.
176. Calvete, J. J., Sanz, L., Angulo, Y., Lomonte, B., and Gutiérrez, J. M. Venoms, venomics, antivenomics. *FEBS Letters*, 583 (11): 1736–1743, 2009. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.febslet.2009.03.029>.
177. Calvete, J. J., Rodríguez, Y., Quesada-Bernat, S., and Pla, D. Toxin-resolved antivenomics-guided assessment of the immunorecognition landscape of antivenoms. *Toxicon*, 148: 107–122, 2018. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.toxicon.2018.04.015>.
178. Pla, D., Gutiérrez, J. M., and Calvete, J. J. Second generation snake antivenomics: Comparing immunoaffinity and immunodepletion protocols. *Toxicon*, 60 (4): 688–699, 2012. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.toxicon.2012.04.342>.
179. Laemmli, U. K. Cleavage of structural proteins during the assembly of the head of bacteriophage T4. *Nature*, 227 (15): 680–685, 1970. Retrieved on: Apr. 29, 2022 from <https://www.nature.com/articles/227680a0>
180. Gutiérrez, J. M., Sanz, L., Flores-Díaz, M., Figueroa, L., Madrigal, M., Herrera, M., Villalta, M., León, G., Estrada, R., Borges, A., Alape-Girón, A., and Calvete, J. J. Impact of regional variation in Bothrops asper snake venom on the design of antivenoms: Integrating antivenomics and neutralization approaches. *Journal of Proteome Research*, 9 (1): 564–577, 2010. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1021/pr9009518>.
181. Segura, Álvaro, Herrera, M., Villalta, M., Vargas, M., Gutiérrez, J. M., and León, G. Assessment of snake antivenom purity by comparing physicochemical and immunochemical methods. *Biologicals*, 41 (2): 93–97, 2013. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.biologicals.2012.11.001>.
182. Patra, A., Herrera, M., Gutiérrez, J. M., and Mukherjee, A. K. The application of laboratory-based analytical tools and techniques for the quality assessment and improvement of commercial antivenoms used in the treatment of snakebite envenomation., *Drug Testing and Analysis*, 13 (8): 1471–1489, 2021. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1002/dta.3108>.

183. De Roodt, A. R., Clement, H., Dolab, J. A., Litwin, S., Hajos, S. E., Boyer, L., and Alagón, A. Protein content of antivenoms and relationship with their immunochemical reactivity and neutralization assays. *Clinical Toxicology*, 52 (6): 594–603, 2014. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.3109/15563650.2014.925561>.
184. Leong, P. K., Fung, S. Y., Tan, C. H., Sim, S. M., and Tan, N. H. Immunological cross-reactivity and neutralization of the principal toxins of *Naja sumatrana* and related cobra venoms by a Thai polyvalent antivenom (Neuro Polyvalent Snake Antivenom). *Acta Tropica*, 149: 86–93, 2015. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.actatropica.2015.05.020>.
185. Sunthornandh, P., Matangkasombut, P., and Ratanabanangkoon, K. Preparation, characterization and immunogenicity of various polymers and conjugates of elapid postsynaptic neurotoxins. *Molecular Immunology*, 29 (4): 501–510, 1992. DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0161-5890\(92\)90007-K](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0161-5890(92)90007-K).
186. Leong, P. K., Tan, N. H., Fung, S. Y., and Sim, S. M. Cross neutralisation of Southeast Asian cobra and krait venoms by Indian polyvalent antivenoms. *Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*, 106 (12): 731–737, 2012. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.trstmh.2012.07.009>.
187. Stone, S. F., Isbister, G. K., Shahmy, S., Mohamed, F., Abeysinghe, C., Karunathilake, H., Ariaratnam, A., Jacoby-Alner, T. E., Cotterell, C. L., and Brown, S. G. A. Immune Response to Snake Envenoming and Treatment with Antivenom; Complement Activation, Cytokine Production and Mast Cell Degranulation. *PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases*, 7 (7): e2326, 2013. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pntd.0002326>.
188. WHO Team WHO guidelines for the production, control and regulation of snake antivenom immunoglobulins. *World Health Organization*. Retrieved on 14 May, 2022 from <https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/snake-antivenom-immunoglobulins-annex-5-trs-no-1004>
189. Jorge da Silva, N. and D. Aird, S. Prey specificity, comparative lethality and compositional differences of coral snake venoms. *Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology Part C: Toxicology & Pharmacology*, 128 (3): 425–456, 2001. DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1532-0456\(00\)00215-5](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1532-0456(00)00215-5).
190. Glenn, J. L. and Straight, R. The midget faded rattlesnake (*Crotalus Viridis Concolor*) venom: Lethal toxicity and individual variability. *Toxicon*, 15 (2): 129–132, 1977. DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0041-0101\(77\)90031-9](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0041-0101(77)90031-9).
191. Pimenta, D. C., Prezoto, B. C., Konno, K., Melo, R. L., Furtado, M. F., Camargo, A. C. M., and Serrano, S. M. T. Mass spectrometric analysis of the individual variability of *Bothrops jararaca* venom peptide fraction. Evidence for

- sex-based variation among the bradykinin-potentiating peptides. *Rapid Communications in Mass Spectrometry*, 21 (6): 1034–1042, 2007. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1002/rcm.2931>.
192. Malina, T., Krecsák, L., Westerström, A., Szemán-Nagy, G., Gyémánt, G., M-Hamvas, M., Rowan, E. G., Harvey, A. L., Warrell, D. A., Pál, B., Rusznák, Z., and Vasas, G. Individual variability of venom from the European adder (*Vipera berus berus*) from one locality in Eastern Hungary. *Toxicon*, 135 59–70, 2017. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.toxicon.2017.06.004>.
193. Silva-Júnior, L. N. da, Abreu, L. de S., Rodrigues, C. F. B., Galizio, N. da C., Aguiar, W. da S., Serino-Silva, C., Santos, V. S. dos, Costa, I. A., Oliveira, L. V. F., Sant'Anna, S. S., Grego, K. F., Tanaka-Azevedo, A. M., Rodrigues, L. N. da S., and Morais-Zani, K. de Geographic variation of individual venom profile of *Crotalus durissus* snakes. *Journal of Venomous Animals and Toxins including Tropical Diseases*, 26, 2020. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1590/1678-9199-jvatitd-2020-0016>.
194. Sousa, L. F., Holding, M. L., Del-Rei, T. H. M., Rocha, M. M. T., Mourão, R. H. V., Chalkidis, H. M., Prezoto, B., Gibbs, H. L., and Moura-Da-silva, A. M. Individual variability in bothrops atrox snakes collected from different habitats in the brazilian amazon: New findings on venom composition and functionality. *Toxins*, 13 (11): 2021. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.3390/toxins13110814>.
195. Alape-Girón, A., Sanz, L., Escolano, J., Flores-Díaz, M., Madrigal, M., Sasa, M., and Calvete, J. J. Snake venomomics of the lancehead pitviper bothrops asper. Geographic, individual, and ontogenetic variations. *Journal of Proteome Research*, 7 (8): 3556–3571, 2008. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1021/PR800332P>.
196. Gómez, A., Solano, G., Chang-Castillo, A., Chacón, D., Corrales, G., Segura, Á., Estrada, R., and León, G. Intraspecific variability of the Central American rattlesnake (*Crotalus simus*) venom and its usefulness to obtain a representative standard venom. *Toxicon*, 202: 20–26, 2021. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.toxicon.2021.09.006>.
197. Tan, K. Y., Ng, T. S., Bourges, A., Ismail, A. K., Maharani, T., Khomvilai, S., Sitprija, V., Tan, N. H., and Tan, C. H. Geographical variations in king cobra (*Ophiophagus hannah*) venom from Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and China: On venom lethality, antivenom immunoreactivity and in vivo neutralization. *Acta Tropica*, 203, 105311, 2020. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.actatropica.2019.105311>.
198. Wong, K. Y., Tan, K. Y., Tan, N. H., Gnanathasan, C. A., and Tan, C. H. Elucidating the Venom Diversity in Sri Lankan Spectacled Cobra (*Naja naja*) through De Novo Venom Gland Transcriptomics, Venom Proteomics and

- Toxicity Neutralization. *Toxins*, 13 (8): 558, 2021. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.3390/toxins13080558>.
199. Deka, A., Gogoi, A., Das, D., Purkayastha, J., and Doley, R. Proteomics of Naja kaouthia venom from North East India and assessment of Indian polyvalent antivenom by third generation antivenomics. *Journal of Proteomics*, 207, 2019. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jprot.2019.103463>.
200. Oh, A. M. F., Tan, K. Y., Tan, N. H., and Tan, C. H. Proteomics and neutralization of Bungarus multicinctus (Many-banded Krait) venom: Intra-specific comparisons between specimens from China and Taiwan. *Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology Part C: Toxicology & Pharmacology*, 247, 109063, 2021. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.cbpc.2021.109063>.
201. Ali, S. A., Yang, D. C., Jackson, T. N. W., Undheim, E. A. B., Koludarov, I., Wood, K., Jones, A., Hodgson, W. C., McCarthy, S., Ruder, T., and Fry, B. G. Venom proteomic characterization and relative antivenom neutralization of two medically important Pakistani elapid snakes (Bungarus sindanus and Naja naja). *Journal of Proteomics*, 89: 15–23, 2013. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jprot.2013.05.015>.
202. Rathnayaka, R. M. M. K. N., Ranathunga, P. E. A. N., and Kularatne, S. A. M. Paediatric cases of Ceylon krait (Bungarus ceylonicus) bites and some similar looking non-venomous snakebites in Sri Lanka: Misidentification and antivenom administration. *Toxicon*, 198: 143–150, 2021. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.toxicon.2021.04.019>.
203. Lin, B., Zhang, J. R., Lu, H. J., Zhao, L., Chen, J., Zhang, H. F., Wei, X. S., Zhang, L. Y., Wu, X. B., and Lee, W. H. Immunoreactivity and neutralization study of chinese bungarus multicinctus antivenin and lab-prepared anti-bungarotoxin antisera towards purified bungarotoxins and snake venoms. *PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases*, 14 (11): 1–19, 2020. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pntd.0008873>.
204. Faisal, T., Tan, K. Y., Sim, S. M., Quraishi, N., Tan, N. H., and Tan, C. H. Proteomics, functional characterization and antivenom neutralization of the venom of Pakistani Russell's viper (Daboia russelii) from the wild. *Journal of Proteomics*, 183: 1–13, 2018. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jprot.2018.05.003>.
205. Mukherjee, A. K., Kalita, B., and Mackessy, S. P. A proteomic analysis of Pakistan Daboia russelii russelii venom and assessment of potency of Indian polyvalent and monovalent antivenom. *Journal of Proteomics*, 144: 73–86, 2016. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jprot.2016.06.001>.

206. Oh, A. M. F., Tan, C. H., Ariarane, G. C., Quraishi, N., and Tan, N. H. Venomics of *Bungarus caeruleus* (Indian krait): Comparable venom profiles, variable immunoreactivities among specimens from Sri Lanka, India and Pakistan. *Journal of Proteomics*, 164: 1–18, 2017. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jprot.2017.04.018>.
207. Ariaratnam, C. A., Thuraisingam, V., Kularatne, S. A. M., Sheriff, M. H. R., Theakston, R. D. G., de Silva, A., and Warrell, D. A. Frequent and potentially fatal envenoming by hump-nosed pit vipers (*Hypnale hypnale* and *H. nepa*) in Sri Lanka: lack of effective antivenom. *Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*, 102 (11): 1120–1126, 2008. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.trstmh.2008.03.023>.
208. Faiz, M. A., Ghose, A., Ahsan, M. F., Rahman, M. R., Amin, M. R., Hassan, M. M. U., Chowdhury, M. A. W., Kuch, U., Rocha, T., Harris, J. B., Theakston, R. D. G., and Warrell, D. A. The greater black krait (*Bungarus niger*), a newly recognized cause of neuro-myotoxic snake bite envenoming in Bangladesh. *Brain*, 133 (11): 3181–3193, 2010. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1093/brain/awq265>.
209. Faiz, M. A., Ahsan, M. F., Ghose, A., Rahman, M. R., Amin, R., Hossain, M., Tareq, M. N. U., Jalil, M. A., Kuch, U., Theakston, R. D. G., Warrell, D. A., and Harris, J. B. Bites by the Monocled Cobra, *Naja kaouthia*, in Chittagong Division, Bangladesh: Epidemiology, Clinical Features of Envenoming and Management of 70 Identified Cases. *The American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*, 96 (4): 16–0842, 2017. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.4269/ajtmh.16-0842>.
210. Kalita, B., Mackessy, S. P., and Mukherjee, A. K. Proteomic analysis reveals geographic variation in venom composition of Russell's Viper in the Indian subcontinent: implications for clinical manifestations post-envenomation and antivenom treatment. *Expert Review of Proteomics*, 15 (10): 837–849, 2018. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14789450.2018.1528150>.
211. Sintiprungrat, K., Chaisuriya, P., Watcharatanyatip, K., and Ratanabanangkoon, K. Immunoaffinity chromatography in antivenomics studies: Various parameters that can affect the results. *Toxicon*, 119: 129–139, 2016. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.toxicon.2016.05.017>.
212. Pla, D., Rodríguez, Y., and Calvete, J. J. Third generation antivenomics: Pushing the limits of the in vitro preclinical assessment of antivenoms. *Toxins*, 9 (5): 2017. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.3390/toxins9050158>.
213. Thakur, S., Malhotra, A., Giri, S., Lalremsenga, H. T., Bharti, O. K., Santra, V., Martin, G., and Doley, R. Venom of several Indian green pit vipers:

- Comparison of biochemical activities and cross-reactivity with antivenoms. *Toxicon*, 210: 66–77, 2022. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.toxicon.2022.02.014>.
214. Babele, P., Verma, S., Kumar, R. B., Bhagyawant, S. S., Kamboj, D. V., and Alam, S. I. Elucidation of protein biomarkers in plasma and urine for epsilon toxin exposure in mouse model. *Anaerobe*, 59: 76–91, 2019. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.anaerobe.2019.05.010>.
215. Babele, P., Kumar, R. B., Rajoria, S., Rashid, F., Malakar, D., Bhagyawant, S. S., Kamboj, D. V., and Alam, S. I. Putative serum protein biomarkers for epsilon toxin exposure in mouse model using LC-MS/MS analysis. *Anaerobe*, 63, 2020. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.anaerobe.2020.102209>.
216. Laustsen, A., Engmark, M., Milbo, C., Johannesen, J., Lomonte, B., Gutiérrez, J., and Lohse, B. From Fangs to Pharmacology: The Future of Snakebite Envenoming Therapy. *Current Pharmaceutical Design*, 22 (34): 5270–5293, 2016. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.2174/1381612822666160623073438>.
217. O’Leary, M. A., Schneider, J. J., Krishnan, B. P., Lavis, C., McKendry, A., Ong, L. K., and Isbister, G. K. Cross-neutralisation of Australian brown and tiger snake venoms with commercial antivenoms: Cross-reactivity or antivenom mixtures?. *Toxicon*, 50 (2): 206–213, 2007. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.toxicon.2007.03.014>.
218. Kumar, K. G. S., Narayanan, S., Udayabhaskaran, V., and Thulaseedharan, N. K. Clinical and epidemiologic profile and predictors of outcome of poisonous snake bites – an analysis of 1,500 cases from a tertiary care center in Malabar, North Kerala, India. *International Journal of General Medicine*, 11: 209–216, 2018. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.2147/IJGM.S136153>.
219. Gutiérrez, J. M., Theakston, R. D. G., and Warrell, D. A. Confronting the neglected problem of snake bite envenoming: The need for a global partnership., *PLoS Medicine*, 3 (6): 0727–0731, 2006. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.0030150>.
220. Alirol, E., Sharma, S. K., Bawaskar, H. S., Kuch, U., and Chappuis, F. Snake bite in south asia: A review. *PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases*, 4 (1), 2010. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pntd.0000603>.
221. Chippaux, J.-P. Snakebite in Africa., in *Handbook of Venoms and Toxins of Reptiles*, CRC Press, 453–473, 2010. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1201/9781420008661.ch22>.
222. Harrison, R. A., Hargreaves, A., Wagstaff, S. C., Faragher, B., and Lalloo, D.

- G. Snake envenoming: A disease of poverty. *PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases*, 3 (12): 2009. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pntd.0000569>.
223. Gutiérrez, J. M. *Snakebite envenoming: a public health perspective*. IntechOpen, 2012. Retrieved on 13 Jan. 2024 from https://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=O2dDwAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PA131&dq=Snakebite+Envenoming:+A+Public+Health+Perspective+José+María+Gutiérrez&ots=_N-CvmXmbR&sig=0SG9tf5MQKGoo9x21yyTNLE9BuY
224. Kini, R. M. *Venom Phospholipase A₂ Enzymes: Structure, Function and Mechanism*. Wiley-Blackwell, 1997.
225. Mackessy, S. *Handbook of Venoms and Toxins of Reptiles*. 2016. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1201/9781420008661>.
226. Kume, K. and Shimizu, T. Platelet-activating factor (PAF) induces growth stimulation, inhibition, and suppression of oncogenic transformation in NRK cells overexpressing the PAF receptor. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, 272 (36): 22898–22904, 1997. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1074/jbc.272.36.22898>.
227. Jackson, J. R., Bolognese, B., Mangar, C. A., Hubbard, W. C., Marshall, L. A., and Winkler, J. D. The role of platelet activating factor and other lipid mediators in inflammatory angiogenesis. *Biochimica et Biophysica Acta - Lipids and Lipid Metabolism*, 1392 (1): 145–152, 1998. DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0005-2760\(98\)00012-5](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0005-2760(98)00012-5).
228. Kini, R. M. and Evans, H. J. A model to explain the pharmacological effects of snake venom phospholipases A₂. *Toxicon*, 27 (6): 613–635, 1989. DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0041-0101\(89\)90013-5](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0041-0101(89)90013-5).
229. Chakraborty, S., Alam, M. I., Bhagat, S., Alam, A., Dhyani, N., Khan, G. A., and Alam, M. S. Inhibition of snake venom induced sterile inflammation and PLA₂ activity by Titanium dioxide Nanoparticles in experimental animals. *Scientific reports*, 9 (1): 11175, 2019. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1038/s41598-019-47557-y>.
230. Ferraz, C. R., Arrahman, A., Xie, C., Casewell, N. R., Lewis, R. J., Kool, J., and Cardoso, F. C. Multifunctional toxins in snake venoms and therapeutic implications: From pain to hemorrhage and necrosis., *Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution*, 7, 2019. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.3389/fevo.2019.00218>.
231. Kini, R. M. Excitement ahead: Structure, function and mechanism of snake venom phospholipase A₂ enzymes. *Toxicon*, 42 (8): 827–840, 2003. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.toxicon.2003.11.002>.

232. Larréché, S., Chippaux, J. P., Chevillard, L., Mathé, S., Résière, D., Siguret, V., and Mégarbane, B. Bleeding and thrombosis: Insights into pathophysiology of bothrops venom-related hemostasis disorders., *International Journal of Molecular Sciences*, 22 (17): 9643, 2021. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.3390/ijms22179643>.
233. Huang, M. Z. and Gopalakrishnakone, P. Pathological changes induced by an acidic phospholipase A2 from *Ophiophagus hannah* venom on heart and skeletal muscle of mice after systemic injection. *Toxicon*, 34 (2): 201–211, 1996. DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0041-0101\(95\)00128-X](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0041-0101(95)00128-X).
234. Huang, M. Z., Gopalakrishnakone, P., Chung, M. C. M., and Kini, R. M. Complete amino acid sequence of an acidic, cardiotoxic phospholipase A2 from the venom of *Ophiophagus hannah* (King cobra): A novel cobra venom enzyme with “pancreatic loop.” *Archives of Biochemistry and Biophysics*, 338 (2): 150–156, 1997. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1006/abbi.1996.9814>.
235. Verheij, H. M., Boffa, M. C., Rothen, C., Bryckaert, M. C., Verger, R., and de Haas, G. H. Correlation of enzymatic activity and anticoagulant properties of phospholipase A2. *European journal of biochemistry*, 112 (1): 25–32, 1980. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1432-1033.1980.tb04982.x>.
236. Strong, P. N., Goerke, J., Oberg, S. G., and Kelly, R. B. β Bungarotoxin, a pre synaptic toxin with enzymatic activity. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 73 (1): 178–182, 1976. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1073/pnas.73.1.178>.
237. Doley, R., Zhou, X., and Manjunatha Kini, R. Snake Venom Phospholipase A2 Enzymes. *Handbook of Venoms and Toxins of Reptiles*, 173–205, 2010. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1201/9781420008661.ch8>.
238. Jiang, M. S., Fletcher, J. E., and Smith, L. A. Effects of divalent cations on snake venom cardiotoxin-induced hemolysis and 3H-deoxyglucose-6-phosphate release from human red blood cells. *Toxicon*, 27 (12): 1297–1305, 1989. DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0041-0101\(89\)90061-5](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0041-0101(89)90061-5).
239. Mukherjee, A. K. and Maity, C. R. Biochemical composition, lethality and pathophysiology of venom from two cobras - *Naja naja* and *N. kaouthia*. *Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology - B Biochemistry and Molecular Biology*, 131 (2): 125–132, 2002. DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1096-4959\(01\)00473-0](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1096-4959(01)00473-0).
240. Gutiérrez, J. M. and Ownby, C. L. Skeletal muscle degeneration induced by venom phospholipases A 2: Insights into the mechanisms of local and systemic myotoxicity. *Toxicon*, 42 (8): 915–931, 2003. DOI:

<https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.toxicon.2003.11.005>.

241. Barrington, P. L., Yang, C. C., and Rosenberg, P. Cardiotoxic effects of *Naja nigricollis* venom phospholipase A₂ are not due to phospholipid hydrolytic products. *Life Sciences*, 35 (9): 987–995, 1984. DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0024-3205\(84\)90665-9](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0024-3205(84)90665-9).
242. Fletcher, J. E., Yang, C. C., and Rosenberg, P. Basic phospholipase A₂ from *Naja nigricollis* snake venom: Phospholipid hydrolysis and effects of electrical and contractile activity of the rat heart. *Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology*, 66 (1): 39–54, 1982. DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0041-008X\(82\)90059-X](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0041-008X(82)90059-X).
243. Huang, M. Z., Wang, Q. C., and Liu, G. F. Effects of an acidic phospholipase A₂ purified from *Ophiophagus hannah* (king cobra) venom on rat heart. *Toxicon*, 31 (5): 627–635, 1993. DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0041-0101\(93\)90117-2](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0041-0101(93)90117-2).
244. Ghani, L. M. A., El-Asmer, M. F., Abbas, O. A., and Rahmy, T. R. Cardiotoxic effects of the venom of the black-neck spitting cobra, *Naja nigricollis* snake. *Egyptian Journal of Natural Toxins*, 7: 1–28, 2010.
245. Boffa, M. C. and Boffa, G. A. A phospholipase A₂ with anticoagulant activity II. Inhibition of the phospholipid activity in coagulation. *BBA - Enzymology*, 429 (3): 839–852, 1976. DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0005-2744\(76\)90330-2](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0005-2744(76)90330-2).
246. Landucci, E. C. T., Condino-Neto, A., Perez, A. C., Hyslop, S., Corrado, A. P., Novello, J. C., Marangoni, S., Oliveira, B., Antunes, E., and de Nucci, G. Crotoxin induces aggregation of human washed platelets. *Toxicon*, 32 (2): 217–226, 1994. DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0041-0101\(94\)90111-2](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0041-0101(94)90111-2).
247. Ouyang, C. and Huang, T. F. Effect of the purified phospholipases A₂ from snake and bee venoms on rabbit platelet function. *Toxicon*, 22 (5): 705–718, 1984. DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0041-0101\(84\)90154-5](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0041-0101(84)90154-5).
248. Ali, S. A., Alam, J. M., Stoeva, S., Schütz, J. ürgen, Abbasi, A., Zaidi, Z. H., and Voelter, W. Sea snake *Hydrophis cyanocinctus* venom. I. Purification, characterization and N-terminal sequence of two phospholipases A₂. *Toxicon*, 37 (11): 1505–1520, 1999. DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0041-0101\(99\)00091-4](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0041-0101(99)00091-4).
249. Mebs, D. and Samejima, Y. Purification, from Australian elapid venoms, and properties of phospholipases A which cause myoglobinuria in mice. *Toxicon*, 18 (4): 443–454, 1980. DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0041-0101\(80\)90052-5](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0041-0101(80)90052-5).
250. Soares, A. M., Guerra-Sá, R., Borja-Oliveira, C. R., Rodrigues, V. M.,

- Rodrigues-Simioni, L., Rodrigues, V., Fontes, M. R. ., Lomonte, B., Gutiérrez, J. M., and Giglio, J. R. Structural and Functional Characterization of BnSP-7, a Lys49 Myotoxic Phospholipase A2 Homologue from Bothrops neuwiedi pauloensis Venom. *Archives of Biochemistry and Biophysics*, 378 (2): 201–209, 2000. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1006/abbi.2000.1790>.
251. Engmark, M., Lomonte, B., Gutiérrez, J. M., Laustsen, A. H., De Masi, F., Andersen, M. R., and Lund, O. Cross-recognition of a pit viper (Crotalinae) polyspecific antivenom explored through high-density peptide microarray epitope mapping. *PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases*, 11 (7): e0005768, 2017. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pntd.0005768>.
252. Alvarenga, L. M., Diniz, C. R., Granier, C., and Chávez-Olórtegui, C. Induction of neutralizing antibodies against Tityus serrulatus scorpion toxins by immunization with a mixture of defined synthetic epitopes. *Toxicon*, 40 (1): 89–95, 2002. DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0041-0101\(01\)00197-0](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0041-0101(01)00197-0).
253. Dias-Lopes, C., Guimarães, G., Felicori, L., Fernandes, P., Emery, L., Kalapothakis, E., Nguyen, C., Molina, F., Granier, C., and Chávez-Olórtegui, C. A protective immune response against lethal, dermonecrotic and hemorrhagic effects of Loxosceles intermedia venom elicited by a 27-residue peptide. *Toxicon*, 55 (2–3): 481–487, 2010. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.toxicon.2009.09.019>.
254. Nguyen, M. N., Krutz, N. L., Limviphuvadh, V., Lopata, A. L., Gerberick, G. F., and Maurer-Stroh, S. AllerCatPro 2.0: a web server for predicting protein allergenicity potential. *Nucleic Acids Research*, 50 (W1): W36–W43, 2022. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1093/nar/gkac446>.
255. Tian, W., Chen, C., Lei, X., Zhao, J., and Liang, J. CASTp 3.0: Computed atlas of surface topography of proteins. *Nucleic Acids Research*, 46 (W1): W363–W367, 2018. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1093/nar/gky473>.
256. Gong, Q. H., Wieland, S. J., Fletcher, J. E., Conner, G. E., and Jiang, M. S. Effect of a phospholipase A2 with cardiotoxin-like properties, from Bungarus fasciatus snake venom, on calcium-modulated potassium currents. *Toxicon*, 27 (12): 1339–1349, 1989. DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0041-0101\(89\)90066-4](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0041-0101(89)90066-4).
257. Schmidt, J. J. and Middlebrook, J. L. Purification, sequencing and characterization of pseudexin phospholipases A2 from Pseudechis porphyriacus (Australian red-bellied black snake). *Toxicon*, 27 (7): 805–818, 1989. DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0041-0101\(89\)90048-2](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0041-0101(89)90048-2).
258. Takasaki, C., Kimura, S., Kokubun, Y., and Tamiya, N. Isolation, properties and

- amino acid sequences of a phospholipase A2 and its homologue without activity from the venom of a sea snake, *Laticauda colubrina*, from the Solomon Islands. *The Biochemical journal*, 253 (3): 869–875, 1988. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1042/bj2530869>.
259. Takasaki, C., Yutani, F., and Kajiyashiki, T. Amino acid sequences of eight phospholipases A2 from the venom of Australian king brown snake, *Pseudechis australis*. *Toxicon*, 28 (3): 329–339, 1990. DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0041-0101\(90\)90068-I](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0041-0101(90)90068-I).
260. Castro-Amorim, J., Novo de Oliveira, A., Da Silva, S. L., Soares, A. M., Mukherjee, A. K., Ramos, M. J., and Fernandes, P. A. Catalytically Active Snake Venom PLA₂ Enzymes: An Overview of Its Elusive Mechanisms of Reaction. *Journal of Medicinal Chemistry*, 66 (8): 5364–5376, 2023. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1021/acs.jmedchem.3c00097>.
261. Chacur, M., Longo, I., Picolo, G., Gutiérrez, J. M., Lomonte, B., Guerra, J. L., Teixeira, C. F. P., and Cury, Y. Hyperalgesia induced by Asp49 and Lys49 phospholipases A2 from *Bothrops asper* snake venom: Pharmacological mediation and molecular determinants. *Toxicon*, 41 (6): 667–678, 2003. DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0041-0101\(03\)00007-2](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0041-0101(03)00007-2).
262. Chang, L. Sen, Lin, S. R., and Chang, C. C. Identification of Arg-30 as the essential residue for the enzymatic activity of Taiwan cobra phospholipase A2. *Journal of Biochemistry*, 124 (4): 764–768, 1998. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1093/oxfordjournals.jbchem.a022177>.
263. Kuipers, O. P., Kerver, J., Van Meersbergen, J., Vis, R., Dijkman, R., Verheij, H. M., and De Haas, G. H. Influence of size and polarity of residue 31 in porcine pancreatic phospholipase a2 on catalytic properties. *Protein Engineering, Design and Selection*, 3 (7): 599–603, 1990. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1093/protein/3.7.599>.
264. Qin, S., Pande, A. H., Nemeč, K. N., He, X., and Tatulian, S. A. Evidence for the regulatory role of the N-terminal helix of secretory phospholipase A2 from studies on native and chimeric proteins. *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, 280 (44): 36773–36783, 2005. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1074/jbc.M506789200>.
265. Wang, Y. M., Peng, H. F., and Tsai, I.H. Unusual venom phospholipases A2 of two primitive tree vipers *Trimeresurus puniceus* and *Trimeresurus borneensis*. *The FEBS journal*, 272 (12): 3015–3025, 2005. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1742-4658.2005.04715.x>.
266. Gutiérrez, J. M., Lomonte, B., Sanz, L., Calvete, J. J., and Pla, D. Immunological profile of antivenoms: Preclinical analysis of the efficacy of a

- polyspecific antivenom through antivenomics and neutralization assays. *Journal of Proteomics*, 105. 340–350, 2014. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jprot.2014.02.021>.
267. Calvete, J. J. Snake venomomics: From the inventory of toxins to biology. *Toxicon*, 75 44–62, 2013. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.toxicon.2013.03.020>.
268. Grahadi, R., Fatchiyah, F., and Kurniawan, N. Virtual prediction of potential immunogenic epitope of candoxin protein from Malayan krait (*Bungarus candidus*) venom. *Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacognosy Research*, 10 (6): 1046–1057, 2022. DOI: https://dx.doi.org/10.56499/jppres22.1469_10.6.1046.
269. Hiu, J. J., Fung, J. K. Y., Tan, H. S., and Yap, M. K. K. Unveiling the functional epitopes of cobra venom cytotoxin by immunoinformatics and epitope-omic analyses. *Scientific Reports*, 13 (1): 2023. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1038/s41598-023-39222-2>.
270. Ashraf, K. U. M., Barua, P., Saha, A., Mahammad, N., Ferdoush, J., Das, D., Hussain, M. H., and Alam, M. J. An immunoinformatics approach toward epitope-based vaccine design through computational tools from *Bungarus caeruleus*'s neurotoxin. *Journal of Young Pharmacists*, 6 (2): 35–43, 2014. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.5530/jyp.2014.2.6>.
271. Wagstaff, S. C., Laing, G. D., Theakston, R. D. G., Papaspyridis, C., and Harrison, R. A. Bioinformatics and multiepitope DNA immunization to design rational snake antivenom. *PLoS Medicine*, 3 (6): 0832–0844, 2006. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.0030184>.
272. Devi, A., Namsa, N. D., and Doley, R. In silico and in vitro neutralization of PLA₂ activity of Daboxin P by butein, mimosine and bakuchiol. *International Journal of Biological Macromolecules*, 165: 1066–1078, 2020. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ijbiomac.2020.09.223>.
273. Hamza, M., Knudsen, C., Gnanathanan, C. A., Monteiro, W., Lewin, M. R., Laustsen, A. H., and Habib, A. G. Clinical management of snakebite envenoming: Future perspectives. *Toxicon: X*, 11, 2021. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.toxcx.2021.100079>.
274. Knudsen, C., Jürgensen, J. A., Føns, S., Haack, A. M., Friis, R. U. W., Dam, S. H., Bush, S. P., White, J., and Laustsen, A. H. Snakebite Envenoming Diagnosis and Diagnostics. *Frontiers in Immunology*, 12, 2021. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.3389/fimmu.2021.661457>.
275. Gutiérrez, J. M., Calvete, J. J., Habib, A. G., Harrison, R. A., Williams, D. J., and Warrell, D. A. Snakebite envenoming. *Nature Reviews Disease Primers*, 3

- (1): 17063, 2017. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1038/nrdp.2017.63>.
276. Chakma, J., Menon, J., and Dhaliwal, R. White paper on venomous snakebite in India. *Indian Journal of Medical Research*, 152 (6): 568–574, 2020. DOI: https://dx.doi.org/10.4103/IJMR.IJMR_3377_20.
277. Thumtecho, S., Burlet, N. J., Ljungars, A., and Laustsen, A. H. Towards better antivenoms: navigating the road to new types of snakebite envenoming therapies. *Journal of Venomous Animals and Toxins including Tropical Diseases*, 29, 2023. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1590/1678-9199-jvatitd-2023-0057>.
278. Hunt, J. D., Jackson, D. C., Wood, P. R., Stewart, D. J., and Brown, L. E. Immunological parameters associated with antigenic competition in a multivalent footrot vaccine. *Vaccine*, 13 (17): 1649–1657, 1995. DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0264-410X\(95\)00145-Q](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0264-410X(95)00145-Q).
279. Ramos-Cerrillo, B., de Roodt, A. R., Chippaux, J. P., Olgúin, L., Casasola, A., Guzmán, G., Paniagua-Solís, J., Alagón, A., and Stock, R. P. Characterization of a new polyvalent antivenom (Antivipmyn® Africa) against African vipers and elapids. *Toxicon*, 52 (8): 881–888, 2008. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.toxicon.2008.09.002>.
280. Li, Q. and Ownby, C. L. Evaluation of four different immunogens for the production of snake antivenoms. *Toxicon*, 30 (11): 1319–1330, 1992. DOI: [https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0041-0101\(92\)90509-4](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0041-0101(92)90509-4).
281. Ratanabanangkoon, K., Tan, K. Y., Pruksaphon, K., Klinpayom, C., Gutiérrez, J. M., Quraishi, N. H., and Tan, C. H. A pan-specific antiserum produced by a novel immunization strategy shows a high spectrum of neutralization against neurotoxic snake venoms. *Scientific Reports*, 10 (1): 2020. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1038/s41598-020-66657-8>.
282. Dos-Santos, M. C., Arroyo, C., Solano, S., Herrera, M., Villalta, M., Segura, Á., Estrada, R., Gutiérrez, J. M., and León, G. Comparison of the effect of *Crotalus simus* and *Crotalus durissus ruruima* venoms on the equine antibody response towards *Bothrops asper* venom: Implications for the production of polyspecific snake antivenoms. *Toxicon*, 57 (2): 237–243, 2011. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.toxicon.2010.11.016>.
283. Yu, C., Yu, H., and Li, P. Highlights of animal venom research on the geographical variations of toxin components, toxicities and envenomation therapy., *International Journal of Biological Macromolecules*, 165: 2994–3006, 2020. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ijbiomac.2020.10.190>.

284. Mukherjee, A. K. Species-specific and geographical variation in venom composition of two major cobras in Indian subcontinent: Impact on polyvalent antivenom therapy. *Toxicon*, 188: 150–158, 2020. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.toxicon.2020.10.024>.
285. Castro, J. M. A., Oliveira, T. S., Silveira, C. R. F., Caporrino, M. C., Rodriguez, D., Moura-Da-Silva, A. M., Ramos, O. H. P., Rucavado, A., Gutiérrez, J. M., Magalhães, G. S., Faquim-Mauro, E. L., and Fernandes, I. A neutralizing recombinant single chain antibody, scFv, against BaP1, A P-I hemorrhagic metalloproteinase from Bothrops asper snake venom. *Toxicon*, 87: 81–91, 2014. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.toxicon.2014.05.017>.
286. Richard, G., Meyers, A. J., McLean, M. D., Arbabi-Ghahroudi, M., MacKenzie, R., and Hall, J. C. In Vivo Neutralization of α -Cobratoxin with High-Affinity Llama Single-Domain Antibodies (VHHs) and a VHH-Fc Antibody. *PLoS ONE*, 8 (7): 2013. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0069495>.
287. Desmyter, A., Transue, T. R., Ghahroudi, M. A., Thi, M. H. D., Poortmans, F., Hamers, R., Muyldermans, S., and Wyns, L. Crystal structure of a camel single-domain V(H) antibody fragment in complex with lysozyme. *Nature Structural Biology*, 3 (9): 803–811, 1996. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1038/nsb0996-803>.
288. Bannas, P., Hambach, J., and Koch-Nolte, F. Nanobodies and nanobody-based human heavy chain antibodies as antitumor therapeutics., *Frontiers in Immunology*, 8, 2017. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.3389/fimmu.2017.01603>.
289. Muyldermans, S. Nanobodies: Natural single-domain antibodies. *Annual Review of Biochemistry*, 82: 775–797, 2013. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1146/ANNUREV-BIOCHEM-063011-092449>.
290. Lomonte, B. and Calvete, J. J. Strategies in “snake venomomics” aiming at an integrative view of compositional, functional, and immunological characteristics of venoms., *Journal of Venomous Animals and Toxins Including Tropical Diseases*, 23 (1): 2017. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1186/s40409-017-0117-8>.
291. Calvete, J. J., Juárez, P., and Sanz, L. Snake venomomics. Strategy and applications. *Journal of Mass Spectrometry*, 1405–1414, 2007. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1002/jms.1242>.
292. Laustsen, A. H., Lohse, B., Lomonte, B., Engmark, M., and Gutiérrez, J. M. Selecting key toxins for focused development of elapid snake antivenoms and inhibitors guided by a Toxicity Score. *Toxicon*, 104: 43–45, 2015. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.toxicon.2015.07.334>.
293. Rivera-de-Torre, E., Rimbault, C., Jenkins, T. P., Sørensen, C. V., Damsbo, A.,

- Saez, N. J., Duhoo, Y., Hackney, C. M., Ellgaard, L., and Laustsen, A. H. Strategies for Heterologous Expression, Synthesis, and Purification of Animal Venom Toxins. *Frontiers in Bioengineering and Biotechnology*, 9, 2022. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.3389/fbioe.2021.811905>.
294. Laustsen, A. H., Johansen, K. H., Engmark, M., and Andersen, M. R. Recombinant snakebite antivenoms: A cost-competitive solution to a neglected tropical disease?. *PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases*, 11 (2): 2017. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pntd.0005361>.
295. Frauches, T. S., Petretski, J. H., Arnholdt, A. C. V., Lasunskiaia, E. B., de Carvalho, E. C. Q., Kipnis, T. L., da Silva, W. D., and Kanashiro, M. M. Bothropic antivenom based on monoclonal antibodies, is it possible?. *Toxicon*, 71: 49–56, 2013. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.toxicon.2013.05.005>.
296. Schneider, F. S., Nguyen, D. Le, Castro, K. L., Cobo, S., Machado de Avila, R. A., de Ferreira, N. A., Sanchez, E. F., Nguyen, C., Granier, C., Galéa, P., Chávez-Olortegui, C., and Molina, F. Use of a Synthetic Biosensor for Neutralizing Activity-Biased Selection of Monoclonal Antibodies against Atroxlysin-I, an Hemorrhagic Metalloproteinase from Bothrops atrox Snake Venom. *PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases*, 8 (4): 2014. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pntd.0002826>.
297. Dias da Silva, W., De Andrade, S. A., Megale, Â. A. A., De Souza, D. A., Sant'Anna, O. A., Magnoli, F. C., Guidolin, F. R., Godoi, K. S., Saladini, L. Y., Spencer, P. J., and Portaro, F. C. V. Antibodies as Snakebite Antivenoms: Past and Future., *Toxins*, 14 (9), 2022. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.3390/toxins14090606>.
298. Khalek, I. S. *et al.* Synthetic development of a broadly neutralizing antibody against snake venom long-chain α -neurotoxins. *Science Translational Medicine*, 16 (735), 2024. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1126/scitranslmed.adk1867>.
299. Walker, L. M. *et al.* Broad neutralization coverage of HIV by multiple highly potent antibodies. *Nature*, 477 (7365): 466–470, 2011. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1038/nature10373>.
300. Sok, D., Gils, M. J. V., Pauthner, M., Julien, J. P., Saye-Francisco, K. L., Hsueh, J., Briney, B., Lee, J. H., Le, K. M., Lee, P. S., Hua, Y., Seaman, M. S., Moore, J. P., Ward, A. B., Wilson, I. A., Sanders, R. W., and Burton, D. R. Recombinant HIV envelope trimer selects for quaternary-dependent antibodies targeting the trimer apex. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 111 (49): 17624–17629, 2014. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1415789111>.

301. Wu, X. *et al.* Rational design of envelope identifies broadly neutralizing human monoclonal antibodies to HIV-1. *Science*, 329 (5993): 856–861, 2010. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1126/science.1187659>.
302. Menzies, S. K. *et al.* ADDovenom: Thermostable Protein-Based ADDomer Nanoparticles as New Therapeutics for Snakebite Envenoming. *Toxins*, 15 (12): 2023. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.3390/toxins15120673>.
303. Vragliau, C., Bufton, J. C., Garzoni, F., Stermann, E., Rabi, F., Terrat, C., Guidetti, M., Josserand, V., Williams, M., Woods, C. J., Viedma, G., Bates, P., Verrier, B., Chaperot, L., Schaffitzel, C., Berger, I., and Fender, P. Synthetic self-assembling ADDomer platform for highly efficient vaccination by genetically encoded multiepitope display. *Science Advances*, 5 (9): 2019. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.aaw2853>.
304. Chevillard, C., Amen, A., Besson, S., Hannani, D., Bally, I., Dettling, V., Gout, E., Moreau, C. J., Buisson, M., Gallet, S., Fenel, D., Vassal-Stermann, E., Schoehn, G., Poignard, P., Dagher, M. C., and Fender, P. Elicitation of potent SARS-CoV-2 neutralizing antibody responses through immunization with a versatile adenovirus-inspired multimerization platform. *Molecular Therapy*, 30 (5): 1913–1925, 2022. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ymthe.2022.02.011>.
305. Luo, C., Yan, Q., Huang, J., Liu, J., Li, Y., Wu, K., Li, B., Zhao, M., Fan, S., Ding, H., and Chen, J. Using Self-Assembling ADDomer Platform to Display B and T Epitopes of Type O Foot-and-Mouth Disease Virus. *Viruses*, 14 (8): 2022. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.3390/v14081810>.
306. Buzas, D. *et al.* In vitro generated antibodies guide thermostable ADDomer nanoparticle design for nasal vaccination and passive immunization against SARS-CoV-2. *Antibody Therapeutics*, 6 (4): 277–297, 2023. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1093/abt/tbad024>.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

1. **Talukdar, A.**, and Doley, R. (2024). Identification of poorly immunodepleted phospholipase A₂ (PLA₂) proteins of *Bungarus fasciatus* venom from Assam, India and evaluation of Indian polyvalent antivenom using third-generation antivenomics. *Toxicon*, 239. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.toxicon.2024.107617>
2. **Talukdar, A.**, Malhotra, A., Lalremsanga, H. T., Santra, V., and Doley, R. (2023). Bungarus fasciatus venom from eastern and north-east India: venom variation and immune cross-reactivity with Indian polyvalent antivenoms. *Journal of Proteins and Proteomics*, 14(1), 61-76. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s42485-022-00104-2>
3. **Talukdar, A.**, Maddhesiya, P., Namsa, N. D., and Doley, R. (2023). Snake venom toxins targeting the central nervous system. *Toxin Reviews*, 42(1), 382-406. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/15569543.2022.2084418>

LIST OF CONFERENCES

1. **Amit Talukdar** and Robin Doley (2024) “Venom Unmasked: A Journey into the Immuno-Secrets of North_East India’s Banded Krait.” at *SnakeSymp 2024 (From Venom Pharmacology to Drug Discovery: National and International Perspective)* organized by IASST, Guwahati, Assam on 9th to 10th February, 2024. (**Poster Presentation: Best Poster Award, 2nd Rank**)
2. **Amit Talukdar** and Robin Doley (2022) “A study on *Bungarus fasciatus* venoms of India and their immuno-crossreactivity with Indian polyvalent antivenoms.” at the *27th-ISCB International Conference (ISCB-2022)*, jointly organized by ISCB & Department of Chemistry, Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi, Jharkhand, 16th Nov, 2022. (**Poster Presentation**)
3. **Amit Talukdar** and Robin Doley (2022) “Snake venom toxins: Their role in the central nervous system.” at *One Day National Symposium on Snake and Scorpion Envenomation and Therapy: National and International Perspectives*, organized by IASST, Guwahati, Assam, 16th July, 2022. (**Poster Presentation**)
4. **Amit Talukdar** and Robin Doley (2022) “A comparative study on the venoms of *Bungarus fasciatus* from Eastern India and their immuno-crossreactivity with Indian polyvalent antivenoms.” at *National level Seminar “Biology is Fascinating”*, jointly organized by Department of Molecular Biology and Biotechnology in association with inSCIgnis’22, Tezpur University, Napaam, Assam, 1st March, 2022. (**Poster Presentation**)

APPENDIX I

Permissions and Approvals

DATE: 9.06.2012

CERTIFICATE

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THIS SNAKE VENOM RELEASED ONLY FOR RESEARCH PURPOSE AND THIS PARCEL CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING SNAKE VENOMS.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| 1. COBRA SNAKE VENOM | 1.000 gm |
| 2. KRAIT SNAKE VENOM | 1.000 gm |
| 3. RUSSELL'S VIPER SNAKE VENOM | 1.000 gm |
| 4. SAW SCALED VIPER SNAKE VENOM | 1.000 gm |

SNAKE VENOMS WEIGHED BY

C.V. [Signature]
9.6.12

Special Officer
IRULA SNAKE CATCHERS ICS LTD.,

SNAKE VENOM WEIGHMENT INSPECTED

[Signature]
9.6.12

FOREST RANGE OFFICER,
WILDLIFE ENFORCEMENT RANGE,
CHENNAI - 32.

S. [Signature]

SNAKE VENOM PARCEL DESPATCH



TO
Dr. Dr. D.Velmurugan,
Professor,
University of Madras,
Dept. of Crystallography and Biophysics,
Guindy Campus,
Chennai - 25.



GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM
OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS:: WILDLIFE
BASISTHA:: GUWAHATI-29.

O.O.No. 450

Dt. 01/10/11

On submission of the undertaking to abide all the stipulations laid down and communicated vide this Office letter No. WL/FG.27/ Tissue Collection/09 dtd. 18.08.11 (copy enclosed), fulfilling provisions of the clause 10 and having deposited an amount of Rs. 10,000/- vide the Union Bank of India deposit No. EM/COM/A026337 dtd. 26-09-2011 in the form of "fixed deposit" pledged In favour of the Chief Wildlife Warden, Assam, Guwhati-29, towards security deposit and special purpose permit fee Rs. 1000/- vide receipt No.9967 dtd.1.10.11, permission under section 12 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 is hereby accorded to Dr. Robin Doley to collect snake venom samples from Assam during 2010-2011.

Encl: As stated.

PCCF (WL) & Chief Wildlife Warden, Assam.

WL/FG.27/ Tissue Collection/09,

Dt. 07/10/11.

Copy for information and necessary action to:

1. The DFOs, all Wildlife Divisions of Assam,
2. The DFOs, all Territorial Divisions of Assam.
3. ✓ Dr. Robin Doley, Asstt. Prof., Dept. of Molecular Biology and Biotechnology, Tezpur University, Naapam, Tezpur.

PCCF (WL) & Chief Wildlife Warden, Assam.



GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM
OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS: :WILDLIFE::
BASISTHA:: GUWAHATI-29.

No. WL/FG.27/Tissue collection/09.

Dt. 19/08/11.

To, Dr. Robin Doley, Asstt. Prof., Deptt. of Molecular Biology & Biotechnology, Tezpur University, Tezpur.

Sub: Grant of special purpose permit.

Sir,

The permission to collect snake venom samples from Assam can be accorded under Sec. 12 of Wildlife(Protection) Act, 1972 under the following terms & conditions during 2011-12.

1. All the provisions, relating to the National Parks, Sanctuaries and NTCA under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 shall be strictly adhered to.
2. No boundary mark of the Protected Area will be damaged, altered, destroyed, moved or defaced.
3. No other wild animal will be teased, molested or disturbed.
4. No damage to any flora or fauna and snake venom samples will be allowed to collect inside and outside the PAs.
5. The ground of the Park/Sanctuary will not be littered.
6. A Project Monitoring Officer authorized by the PA authority and the Research Officer, O/o PCCF(WL), Assam will monitor the activities to ensure the adherence of all the conditions stipulated herein.
7. The Park Authority will not take responsibility for arrangement of the food, lodging and conveyance.
8. The Park Authority will reserve the right to cancel/ terminate this permission at any time, whenever it is considered that the activities resulting from this permission is affecting the flora and fauna adversely or the permit holder is not abiding by the stipulations contained herein.
9. A copy of annual progress report with a soft copy may be submitted for the extension of the project and three copies of final report shall be furnished to the Research Officer, O/o the PCCF (WL), Assam for office record.
10. An amount of Rs.1,000/- as special purpose permit fees and Rs. 10,000/- will have to be deposited in the form of a "Fixed Deposit" pledged in favour of the Chief Wildlife Warden, Assam, Basistha, Ghy-29, as a security deposit which will be released immediately after fulfilling the Clause 9 and also on receipt of the NOC about satisfactory compliance of all the above stipulations.
11. Entry to the Protected Area would be as per the convenience of the local forest Authority and a register will have to be maintained by the researcher for entering in to the PA and equipment used with authentication of the local forest authority.

If agreed to all the above stipulations and on furnishing the documents and security deposit an undertaking as below will have to be signed by you before obtaining the permission for entering into the Protected Area for implementing the abovestated research.

Please take the necessary steps accordingly.

Yours faithfully,

PCCF (WL) & Chief Wildlife Warden, Assam.

Undertaking

I do hereby undertake that I shall abide by all the stipulations contained in this permission and I shall enter in to the PA at my own risk and in case of any violation of any of the stipulations, I shall be liable to be prosecuted under the relevant provisions of law.

Signature of the applicant.

GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL
DIRECTORATE OF FORESTS
Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Wildlife
& Chief Wildlife Warden, West Bengal.
Bikash Bhavan, North Block, Third Floor, Saltlake City, Kolkata-700 091.
Tel.No.033- 2334-6900/2358-3208, Fax. 033-2334-5946
Website - www.wildbengal.com e-mail wbwildlife@gmail.com

Memo No. 5141 /WL / 4R-6/ 2017


Dated : 27 / 11 / 2017

To : Dr. Dayal Bandhu Majumdar,
Task Force Member, Indian Snakebite Management Protocol,
State Resource person for Snakebite Training , W.B.
Senior MO, (Grade-II), Calcutta National Medical College & Hospital,
Kolkata- 700014.

Sub: Permission to access to Biological Resources in West Bengal for Snake Venom Research- reg.
Ref: Your proposal no. Nil, dated 17.08.2017

Permission is hereby accorded as per approval of the PCCF, WL & CWLW, W.B. to collect snake venom in West Bengal for Research under Section 12(b) & (d) as proposed in your letter quoted under reference subject to following terms and conditions.

- a) No other survey /study shall be carried out without prior approval of the competent authority.
- b) The approval is for the period 1 (One) year from the date of issue of this letter.
- c) Dr. Dayal Bandhu Majumdar is the only authorized person for the research.
- d) Permission is given only for snakes, not included in Schedule I of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. (No collection of Colubridae). Venom Collection is limited to 10 ml. from each species as follows: Elapidae- Kraits (*Bungarus*), Indian Cobra (*Naja*), King Cobra (*Ophiophagus*) & Viperidae-Vipers.
- e) Permission is not granted for collection of scales or buccal scrapes .
- f) Permission is restricted for collection of snakes only from Canning, Gosaba (South24Pgs), Saltora (Bankura) & Chandannagar (Hooghly).
- g) All snakes are to be released immediately after milking / venom collection.
- h) Entry to the forest is prohibited before Sunrise and after Sunset.
- i) All movements inside forest areas should be performed with assistance of local staff only.
- j) Prior to entry into the forest, necessary permission should be sought from the competent authority and all activities to be reported to the nearest Range Office prior to commencement and after the work is completed.
- k) The team will abide by the provisions of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, Indian Forest Act, 1927 and any other directive issued by the competent authority. All restrictions/Rules in vogue are to be followed.
- l) On completion of work, 2 (two) copies of the work report to be submitted to the Forest Department for record & the list of all publication arising out of the study shall be furnished to the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Wildlife & Chief Wildlife Warden, West Bengal.
- m) Failure to comply with the condition and violation of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 would amount to withdrawal of permission & subsequent punitive action.
- n) The Forest Department will not be responsible for any damage or loss suffered by the researcher / surveyor during the course of his fieldwork.
- o) A complete Project Report in Hard and Soft copy is to be submitted to the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Wildlife & Chief Wildlife Warden, W.B. You may have to give presentation on the research, if required.


Addl. Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
Wildlife, West Bengal &
ex-officio Addl. Chief Wildlife Warden, West Bengal

Dated : 27 / 11 / 2017

Memo No. 5142 (10)/WL / 4R-6/ 2017

Copy along with copy of proposal submitted forwarded for information and taking necessary action to :

- 1) The Principal Secretary, Department of Forests, Govt. of West Bengal
- 2) The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & Head of Forest Force, West Bengal.
- 3) The Addl. PCCF & Director, Sundarban Bio-sphere Reserve, West Bengal.
- 4) The Chief Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, West Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF WILDLIFE WARDEN
ENVIRONMENT, FOREST & CLIMATE CHANGE DEPARTMENT
MIZORAM :: AIZAWL

No.A.33011/5/2011-CWLW/305

Dated Aizawl the 18th July/ 2016

To,

✓ Dr. H.T. Lalremsanga
Assistant Professor
Mizoram University
Aizawl, Mizoram.

Subj : *Permission to collect biological samples from Medically Significant Venomous snakes of Mizoram for the project titled 'Biodiversity Informatics and Technology Exchange for Snakebite Management'.*

Ref : Your application No: nil dt. 29th June 2016.

Permission is hereby granted to you for non-invasive collection of biological samples from medically significant venomous snakes of Mizoram for the Project titled 'Biodiversity Informatics and Technology Exchange for snakebite Management within Mizoram.

However, you are requested to deposit Rs. 100.00 (one hundred) only as per the provision of Mizoram State Biodiversity Rule, 2010 Claused (1) of Rule 17 to Chief Wildlife Warden by Bank Draft or IPO

Further it will be obligatory on your part to share all the information and research findings with this department, whatever collected through this permit.

(LIANDAWLA)

Chief Wildlife Warden
Mizoram :: Aizawl

Dated Aizawl the 18th July/ 2016

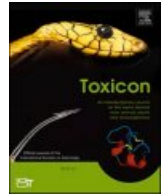
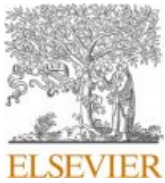
Memo No.A.33011/5/2011-CWLW/305
Copy to:-

- 1) All CFs viz, SC Lunglei, CC Aizawl, NC Aizawl, Wildlife for information.

Chief Wildlife Warden
Mizoram :: Aizawl

APPENDIX II

Reprints of Publications



Identification of poorly immunodepleted phospholipase A₂ (PLA₂) proteins of *Bungarus fasciatus* venom from Assam, India and evaluation of Indian polyvalent antivenom using third-generation antivenomics

Amit Talukdar, Robin Doley*

Molecular Toxinology Laboratory, Department of Molecular Biology and Biotechnology, Tezpur University, Assam, 784028, India

ARTICLE INFO

Handling editor: Ray Norton

Keywords:

Bungarus fasciatus
Snakebite
Snake venom toxins
Third-generation antivenomics
Indian polyvalent antivenom
Maximal binding capability

ABSTRACT

Bungarus fasciatus also referred to as the Banded krait is a snake which possesses venom and belongs to the Elapidae family. It is widely distributed across the Indian subcontinent and South East Asian countries and is responsible for numerous snakebites in the population. *B. fasciatus* possesses a neurotoxic venom and envenomation by the snake results in significant morbidity and occasional mortality in the victim if not treated appropriately. In this study, the efficacy of Indian polyvalent antivenom (Premium Serums polyvalent antivenom) was evaluated against the venom of *B. fasciatus* from Guwahati, Assam (India) employing the Third-generation antivenomics technique followed by identification of venom proteins from three poorly immunodepleted peaks (P5, P6 and P7) using LC-MS/MS analysis. Seven proteins were identified from the three peaks and all these venom proteins belonged to the phospholipase A₂ (PLA₂) superfamily. The identified PLA₂ proteins were corroborated by the *in vitro* enzymatic activities (PLA₂ and Anticoagulant activity) exhibited by the three peaks and previous reports of pathological manifestation in the envenomated victims. Neutralization of enzymatic activities by Premium Serums polyvalent antivenom was also assessed *in vitro* for crude venom, P5, P6 and P7 which revealed moderate to poor inhibition. Inclusion of venom proteins/peptides, which are non-immunodepleted or poorly immunodepleted, into the immunization mixture of venom used for antivenom production may help in enhancing the efficacy of the polyvalent antivenom.

1. Introduction

The venomous snake Banded krait (*Bungarus fasciatus*, Schneider, 1801) belonging to the snake family Elapidae is widely distributed in the continent of Asia. The snake is commonly identified from its yellow (or white) and black-colored alternating bands present on its body along with a triangular body shape and a short and blunt tail (Chanhome et al., 2011; Slowinski, 1994). The length may reach up to 2.25 m. The snake is distributed up to 5000 m above sea level from the Indo-Chinese region to the Indonesian archipelago through the Malay peninsula (Boulenger, 1890; Stuart et al., 2013; Tsai et al., 2007). However, recent data from molecular phylogenetics and comparative morphology has indicated that three distinct taxonomic entities (clades) may exist with distinct Indo-Myanmar, Sundaic and East Asian Sundaland lineages (including Southern China) (Fig. 1). As a result, the distribution of *B. fasciatus*, *sensu stricto*, may be restricted to only the Indo-Myanmar region (Biazkuala et al., 2023). In India, the snake has been reported from various states

such as Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Odisha, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana (Chandra et al., 2013; Majumder et al., 2012; Prakash, 2016; Stuart et al., 2013).

B. fasciatus inhabits diverse environments, ranging from deciduous, temperate and mixed forests to plains, grasslands, termite mounds and agricultural fields as well as areas near human habitats and water bodies like canals and ponds (Knierim et al., 2019; Stuart et al., 2013). They are generally timid and not aggressive and mostly active at night. Snakebites from kraits generally occur in farmers and labourers working in paddy fields, forests and farms or in poor families which sleep on the floor without using any protective barrier like a mosquito net (Chappuis et al., 2007; Hia et al., 2020). The Red List of Threatened Species by IUCN has categorized *B. fasciatus* as a Least Concern (LC) species (Stuart et al., 2013). *B. fasciatus* possess neurotoxic venom and envenomation in human victims is associated with substantial morbidity or even death if

* Corresponding author. Department of Molecular Biology and Biotechnology, Tezpur University, Assam, 784028, India.

E-mail address: doley@tezu.ernet.in (R. Doley).

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.toxicon.2024.107617>

Received 21 October 2023; Received in revised form 9 January 2024; Accepted 12 January 2024

Available online 12 January 2024

0041-0101/© 2024 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.



Bungarus fasciatus venom from eastern and north-east India: venom variation and immune cross-reactivity with Indian polyvalent antivenoms

Amit Talukdar¹ · Anita Malhotra² · H. T. Lalremsanga³ · Vishal Santra^{4,5} · Robin Doley¹

Received: 8 September 2022 / Revised: 2 December 2022 / Accepted: 30 December 2022 / Published online: 16 January 2023
© The Author(s), under exclusive licence to Springer Nature Singapore Pte Ltd. 2023

Abstract

Bungarus fasciatus is one of the medically important elapid snakes of South and South-eastern Asia and is responsible for several snakebite incidents some of which were fatal. In this study, the venom compositional variation of *Bungarus fasciatus* from three different geographical locations in eastern and north-east India: two adjacent villages of Hooghly (West Bengal), Aizawl (Mizoram) and Guwahati (Assam) are reported. In vitro biochemical assays exhibit variation in phospholipase A₂ activity, fibrinolytic activity, caseinolytic activity and anti-coagulation activity. The immunoreactivity of three Indian polyvalent antivenoms against the venoms revealed incomplete recognition. Bharat Serums antivenom demonstrated that at a venom–antivenom ratio of 1:16, the antivenom exhibited different immunocapturing abilities for all the venom samples. The percentage of non-retained fractions was highest for Guwahati (60.00%) and lowest for Hooghly 1 (18.91%). The study demonstrates intra-population (or inter-individual) variation of *B. fasciatus* venom from two nearby locations of Hooghly (West Bengal), intra-specific variation of *B. fasciatus* from three geographical locations and also inter-specific venom variation with *B. caeruleus* from Tamil Nadu. Thus, the venom variation leads to partial immune cross-reactivity by Indian polyvalent antivenoms. Inclusion of non-recognized venom proteins in the immunization mixture during antivenom production would help to improve the efficacy of the antivenom. Further study of the neutralizing ability of Indian polyvalent antivenoms against medically important snakes from different geographical regions would help to understand the effectiveness of the antivenoms and would invariably assist in the designing and development of safe and effective antivenoms.

Keywords *Bungarus fasciatus* · Snake venom toxins · Venom variation · Snakebite management · Indian polyvalent antivenoms

✉ Robin Doley
doley@tezu.ernet.in

¹ Molecular Toxinology Laboratory, Department of Molecular Biology and Biotechnology, Tezpur University, Assam 784028, India

² School of Natural Sciences, College of Environmental Sciences and Engineering, Bangor University, Bangor LL57 2UW, UK

³ Developmental Biology and Herpetology Laboratory, Department of Zoology, Mizoram University, Aizawl 796004, Mizoram, India

⁴ Society for Nature Conservation, Research and Community Engagement (CONCERN), Hooghly 1, Hooghly, West Bengal, India

⁵ Captive and Field Herpetology, 13 Hirfron, Anglesey, Wales, UK

Introduction

Venomous snakes have attracted the curiosity and attention of mankind since ancient times due to their venom. This unique feature helps this limbless creature to incapacitate as well as kill its prey. They have been regarded with both fear and fascination throughout the ages and have secured a distinct position among various cultures and civilizations. Venomous snakes belong to one of the three snake families, namely Atractaspididae, Elapidae and Viperidae (Tasoulis and Isbister 2017). The venom of elapids is mostly neurotoxic and that of viperids is mostly hemotoxic, however, this distinction is not strict and there are exceptions in both families. Snakebite is an occupational hazard that affects mostly the marginalized communities of society such as farmers, labourers, plantation workers, fishermen, herdsmen and hunters (Warrell 1999). Open habitation and sleeping

Snake venom toxins targeting the central nervous system

Amit Talukdar^a , Priya Maddhesiya^b, Nima Dondu Namsa^a and Robin Doley^a

^aDepartment of Molecular Biology and Biotechnology, Tezpur University, Assam, India; ^bCell Biology and Anatomy, Ludwig Maximilian University (LMU), Munich, Germany

ABSTRACT

Snake venom is a blend of bioactive proteins, polypeptides, and various other substances with toxic and lethal properties that are known to modulate varied physiological and biological systems. During envenomation, venom toxins primarily target the hemostatic and nervous system for effective immobilization or death of the prey. The central (CNS) and the peripheral nervous system (PNS) are targeted through neuroreceptors, synaptic membranes, and critical ion channels, and some of these toxins also penetrate the blood-brain barrier. Despite its vital role and influence on the central nervous system, there exist limited information on the role of venom proteins and peptides associated with the manifestations of neurotoxicity. This review attempts to update the reader on the mechanism of direct and indirect interactions of snake venom protein (s) in the central nervous system as well as its effects on the physiology and behavior of the envenomated prey. Further, the role of these snake venom peptides in the field of neuropathic pain and neurodegenerative diseases has been reviewed for their therapeutic potential. Future investigations may provide valuable information to study the detailed mechanisms of such interactions to identify novel targets for the development of therapeutic interventions.

ARTICLE HISTORY

Received 7 December 2021
Revised 14 April 2022
Accepted 27 May 2022

KEYWORDS

Snake venom toxins; central nervous system; neurotoxins; blood-brain-barrier; neurotransmitters; snakebite management

Introduction

Snake venom is a mixture of proteins, polypeptides, and other substances which have diverse biological functions. The bioactive proteins and peptides consist of about 90–95% of the venom and the rest are non-proteinaceous contents such as nucleic acids, amino acids, carbohydrates, metal ions, lipids, citrate, organic molecules, and metal ions (Iwanaga and Suzuki 1979, Freitas *et al.* 1992, Mackessy 2016). Venom components possess high degrees of selectivity and affinities toward the receptors of the biological system and hence a small volume of venom can lead to severe physiological manifestation in the prey (Osipov and Utkin 2012). Venomous snakes belong to one of the four snake families, namely Atractaspididae, Elapidae, Viperidae, and Colubridae (Zaher *et al.* 2019). In general, the venom of Viperids and Elapids are considered hemotoxic and neurotoxic respectively. However, this distinction between hemotoxic and neurotoxic venom is not restricted to snake families, as neurotoxic venoms may contain hemotoxic compounds and vice-versa. However, the composition, delivery system, and physiological targets may markedly vary among different species of venomous snakes (Lewis and Gutmann

2004, Rossetto *et al.* 2006). Based on amino acid sequences and three-dimensional (3D) structures, the snake venom components are classified into enzymatic and non-enzymatic superfamilies (Ménez 1998, Kordiš and Gubenšek 2000, Tasoulis and Isbister 2017). The enzymatic components of snake venom include the superfamilies such as phospholipase A₂ (PLA₂), snake venom metalloprotease (SVMP), snake venom serine protease (SVSP), nucleases, nucleotidases (5'-NUC), acetylcholinesterase (AChE), L-amino acid oxidases (LAO), hyaluronidases and phosphodiesterases. The non-enzymatic components of snake venom include the superfamilies such as three-finger toxin (3FTx), Kunitz-type serine protease inhibitor, sarafotoxins, cysteine-rich secretory proteins (CRISP), disintegrins, snake C-type lectins (Snaclecs), vascular nerve growth factors (VNGF). The functions and biological activities of each snake venom superfamily that have been previously described by various authors are summarized in Tables 1 and 2.

One of the main targets of the venom components (toxins) is the nervous system of the prey. Receptors, ion channels, enzymes, or elements of muscles are targeted by neurotoxins for impairment of the normal functioning of the nerves such as neuromuscular

Department of Molecular Biology and Biotechnology

Tezpur University

Similarity Test Report

Title of thesis: Studies on *Bungarus fasciatus* venom from Eastern and North-East India and characterization of poorly immunodepleted PLA₂ enzymes

Name of the Candidate: Amit Talukdar

Roll No.: MBP18104

Department: Department of Molecular Biology and Biotechnology

Registration No.: TZ201043 of 2019

Recommendation of the Doctoral Committee members:

Having gone through the report from **Turnitin** for authenticity and anti-plagiarism compliance of Ph.D. dissertation, and having compared the finding with the candidate's text, the Doctoral Committee is satisfied that the similarity percentage in respect to the Ph.D. thesis of **Mr. Amit Talukdar** is within acceptable limits and recommends that the candidate be allowed to submit her thesis.

Submission date: **13-Mar-2024**

Submission ID: **2319248476**

Similarity Index: **4%**

Name of member of the Doctoral Committee of the candidate with signature

1. Prof. Robin Doley, Dept. of MBBT (Ph.D Supervisor)

Robin Doley
13/3/24

2. Dr. Rupak Mukhopadhyay, Dept. of MBBT (Member)

Rupak Mukhopadhyay
13/3/24

3. Dr. Jyoti Prasad Saikia, Dept. of MBBT (Member)

Jyoti Prasad Saikia
13/3/24

Studies on Bungarus fasciatus venom from Eastern and North-East India and characterization of poorly immunodepleted PLA2 enzymes

ORIGINALITY REPORT

4%

SIMILARITY INDEX

3%

INTERNET SOURCES

4%

PUBLICATIONS

1%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1

www.mdpi.com
Internet Source

<1%

2

Susmita Thakur, Anita Malhotra, Surajit Giri, H.T. Lalremsenga, Omesh K. Bharti, Vishal Santra, Gerard Martin, Robin Doley. "Venom of several Indian green pit vipers: Comparison of biochemical activities and cross-reactivity with antivenoms", Toxicon, 2022
Publication

<1%

3

Archana Deka, Md Abu Reza, Kazi Md Faisal Hoque, Kamalakshi Deka, Sougata Saha, Robin Doley. "Comparative analysis of Naja kaouthia venom from North-East India and Bangladesh and its cross reactivity with Indian polyvalent antivenoms", Toxicon, 2019
Publication

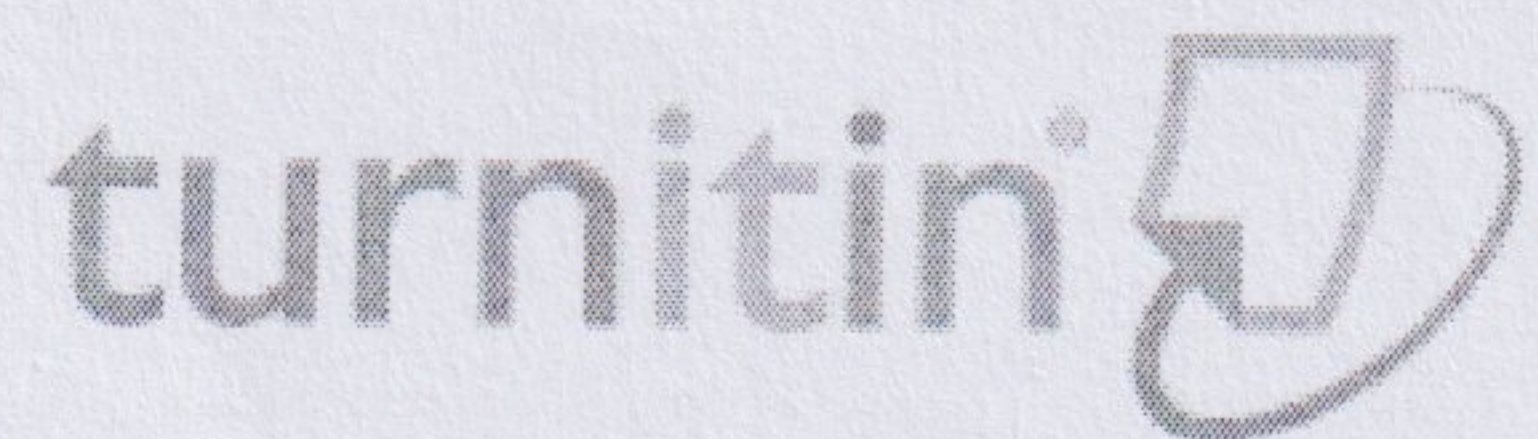
<1%

4

R. R. Senji Laxme, Suyog Khochare, Hugo Francisco de Souza, Bharat Ahuja et al.

<1%

Amit Talukdar



Digital Receipt

This receipt acknowledges that Turnitin received your paper. Below you will find the receipt information regarding your submission.

The first page of your submissions is displayed below.

Submission author: Amit Talukdar
Assignment title: paper
Submission title: Studies on Bungarus fasciatus venom from Eastern and Nor...
File name: Amit_Talukdar_Ph.D_Thesis.pdf
File size: 6.51M
Page count: 113
Word count: 37,220
Character count: 200,371
Submission date: 13-Mar-2024 11:43AM (UTC+0530)
Submission ID: 2319248476

Studies on *Bungarus fasciatus* venom from Eastern and North-East India and characterization of poorly immunodepleted PLA₂ enzymes

A thesis submitted in part fulfilment of the requirements
for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy

AMIT TALUKDAR
Registration No. TZ201043 of 2019



School of Sciences
Department of Molecular Biology and Biotechnology
Tezpur University, Tezpur- 784028
Assam, India

MARCH, 2024

Amit Talukdar