

## PROTEOMICAL ANALYSES OF JARARACA (*BOTHROPS MOOJENI* SP.) VENOM WITH ANTIMICROBIAL PROPERTIES.

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A major cause of food intoxication consists in the presence of *Salmonella* sp., a gram-negative bacterium commonly found in industrial poultry and meat. In order to reduce this particular infection, several studies have been focused on the isolation and characterization of antimicrobial peptides from different sources. Among them snake venoms from *Bothrops* gender could be included, since it has been widely studied for medical properties. Moreover, here we report an unexpected antibacterial activity of *Bothrops moojeni* venom, being further 2-DE proteomic analyses performed using male and female *B. moojeni* venoms. Crude venoms were diluted in distilled water and both were evaluated toward *Salmonella* sp., being capable to reduce 60% of bacterial development. Molecular mass analysis of snake venom by Tris-Tricin electrophoresis showed a wide range of proteins with 6 to 66 kDa. Despite of similar antimicrobial activity, 2-DE analyzes showed a significant difference between male and female protein expression pattern in venoms. Results obtained showed 65 spots for males and 62 spots for females with molecular masses ranging from 14 to 66 kDa and pI varying between 3 -11. In summary, new identification steps must be applied in identification and characterization of snake venoms antimicrobial peptides, taking into account the sex of serpent's specimens.

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