

AMPLIFICATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF CDNA FROM *CROTALUS DURISSUS COLILLINEATUS* VENOM GLAND FOR HYALURONIDASE GENE ISOLATION

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Hyaluronidases from animal venoms are a group of non-toxic enzymes first termed as a spreading factor. These enzymes degrade hyaluronan, a ubiquitous component of the extracellular matrices of all vertebrates. Snake venom hyaluronidases, like those of other venomous animals (bees, wasps, scorpions, spiders, caterpillars, lizards and fish), are grouped in the same class of hyaluronate 4-glycanohydrolases that degrade hyaluronan into tetrasaccharides and smaller fragments. This work had as goal to characterize the cDNA library from *Crotalus durissus colillineatus* venom gland in order to isolate hyaluronidase gene. Venom glands, from one adult of Crotalic snake were dissected, snap frozen, homogenized under liquid nitrogen, and total RNA extracted using TriReagent. The first strand was amplified by reverse transcriptase, and the cDNA was obtained by PCR and purified ethanol precipitation. The cDNA pool was well visualized in agarose (1.5%) electrophoresis gel, which allowed the construction of two cDNA library of 100-500 bp and 500-2000 bp.

Key words: cDNA library, Snake venom, RNA.