Biochemical and Functional Characterization of L-amino Acid Oxidase From Lachesis muta Venom.

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Snake venoms are a complex mixture of toxic enzymes such as phospholipases A₂, proteolytic enzymes and other important enzymes such as L-amino acid oxidases. The Lachesis genus is regarded as a representative of Viperidae family and induces a sort of clinical aspects of ophidian poisoning. The local symptoms include serious tecidual damage, besides grave systemic dysfunction like nausea, vomit, abdominal colic, diarrhea, sweating, low blood pressure and shock. Lachesis muta venom contains L-amino acid oxidase (LAAO) which is thought to contribute to the toxicity upon envenomation. For this reasons, the aim of this work was the purification of the L-amino acid oxidase from Lachesis muta venom and its biochemical and functional characterization. The purification consisted of three chromatographic steps, including gel filtration in Sephadex G-100[®], followed by high performance ion exchange chromatography of the first fraction in a MonoQ[®] column. All fractions were tested to enzymatic activity performed with a conjugated enzyme's assay which generates hydrogen peroxide by the oxidative deamination of L-leucin. The fraction with major activity was analyzed in a reversed phase chromatography in a C4 column. Afterward, L-amino acid oxidase of Lachesis muta was analyzed by SDS-PAGE to confirm the expected high purity of the toxin. The molecular weight estimated for the trimeric enzyme was 200,000 and for the monomer was 73,000. The initial N-terminal amino acid sequence was determined by Edman's degradation using PPSQ 33A Shimadzu Sequencer and showed homology with other LAAOs.

Keywords: *Lachesis muta*, L- amino acid -oxidase, snake venom.

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