Qasmat Sabez Agricultural & Livestock Limited

Code: 115452

Natural Animal Venoms Manufacturer

info@venommarket.com
www.venommarket.com
Tel: 0093402001065
0093707481217

All products are supplied as liquid Venom in a nitrogen tank and venom dusted by lyophilized.

Natural Animal Venoms Manufacturer

Spider

- Black Latrodectus
- White Latrodectus

Snake

- VIPER (Serpent scepter)
- VIPER (Echis)
- COBRA

Scorpion

- Odontobuthus Doriae
- Hottentotta Saulcyi
- Mesobuthus Eupeus
- Androctonus Crassicauda
- Hemiscorpius Lepturus

Black Latrodectus

Latrodectus is a genus of spiders in the family Theridiidae, most of which are commonly known as widow spiders. The genus contains 31 recognized species[2] distributed worldwide, including the North American black widows (L. mactans, L. hesperus, and L. variolus), the button spiders of Africa, and the Australian redback spider. Species vary widely in size. In most cases, the females are dark-coloured and readily identifiable by reddish markings on the abdomen, which are often hourglass-shaped.

These small spiders have an unusually potent venom containing the neurotoxin latrotoxin, which causes the condition latrodectism, both named after the genus. Female widow spiders have unusually large venom glands and their bite can be particularly harmful to large vertebrates, including humans. However, despite the genus' notoriety, Latrodectus bites are rarely fatal or even produce serious complications. Only the bites of the females are dangerous to humans.

White Latrodectus

Latrodectus pallidus is a species of spider commonly found throughout North Africa, the Middle East, and central Asia. A common name in English is the white widow spider, and it is known in Russian as **белый каракурт**, or white steppe spider. It is a member of the genus Latrodectus, which includes species known as widow spiders, which is placed in the Theridiidae family. It occurs both in the steppes of southern Russia, Kazakhstan, and other southwest Asian countries, as well as in the desert regions of the Middle East. Compared to other widow spiders in the region, the white widow spider is comparatively rare.

Improve the process of toxication

For the production of higher quality pesticides, special care and foods rich in organic substances are used with a specific formula that increases the protein content of the toxin and increases its quality.

For proper nutrition, we use the complete food pyramid, which is rich in all kinds of proteins and vitamins and carbohydrates.

For special care we use the most commonly used transformative natural environment, and keep generators there.

In addition to increasing the quality of toxins, the company's special nutrition also increases the life span of animals.

Analysis

Black Widow Venom

	Appearance	Venom glands with venom
1	**Ph liquid venom**	9.6 (0.2 more or less) Ph is cuse by the glands
2	**LD50 (White mouseb i/v)** **LD50(White mouseb i/p)**	0.80µg (albino mice 20 gram weight) 0.80µg (0.001 units more or less /albiono mice 20 gramweight)
3	**Percent of soluble active venom**	90%(0.03 unit more or less)
4	**Percent of mucus in venom**	10%
5	**Molecular weight of venom (condition :t=25c,venom 3.0-4.1 kdalton kept in -196 c)**	3.0-4.1 kdalton
6	**Number of amino acid in venom (condition :t=25,venom kept in -196)**	30-41 units
7	**Sephadex gel(50) fraction number**	5

(*) Lethality Ranking:
Second medically important spider venom

VIPER (Serpent scepter)

The Persian horned viper is generally pale brown, grey, bronze or bluish-grey above, with dark brown rectangular blotches or cross-bands. There is a dark brown line along the side of the head and fainter brown spots on the throat and the sides of the body. The underside of the Persian horned viper is whitish, and the tail often has a black tip. Some individuals may lack distinct markings on the body.

As in other vipers, the scales of the Persian horned viper are heavily keeled, with a rough texture. The eye has a vertical pupil, and the nostrils are directed upwards and outwards. The male Persian horned viper is larger than the female.

VIPER (Echis)

Echis (common names: saw-scaled vipers, carpet vipers) is a genus of venomous vipers found in the dry regions of Africa, the Middle East, Iran, Pakistan, India, and Sri Lanka. They have a characteristic threat display, rubbing sections of their body together to produce a "sizzling" warning sound. The name Echis is the Latin transliteration of the Greek word for "viper". Their common name is "saw-scaled vipers" and they include some of the species responsible for causing the most snakebite cases and deaths in the world.

Cobra

Cobra, any of various species of highly venomous snakes, most of which expand the neck ribs to form a hood. While the hood is characteristic of cobras, not all of them are closely related. Cobras are found from southern Africa through southern Asia to islands of Southeast Asia. The snake sways in response to the movement and perhaps also to the music of the charmer, who knows how to avoid the relatively slow strike and who may have removed the snake's fangs. The short fangs at the front of the mouth have an enclosed groove, which delivers the venom. Cobra venom generally contains neurotoxins active against the nervous system of preyprimarily small vertebrates and other snakes. Bites, particularly from larger species, can be fatal depending on the amount of venom injected. Neurotoxins affect breathing, and although antivenin is effective, it must be administered soon after the bite. Thousands of deaths occur each year in South and Southeast Asia.

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Analysis

Cobra Venom

1	Appearance	White Liquid
2	Ph liquid venom	7.6(0.2 more or less)
3	LD50 (White mouseb i/v) LD50(White mouseb i/p)	0.4µg(albino mice 20 gram weight) 0.4µg(0.02 units more or less /albiono mice 20 gram weight)
4	Percent of soluble active venom	91.4 %(1. 3 unit more or less)
5	Percent of mucus in venom	8.6%
6	Molecular weight of venom(condition :t=25c,venom kept in -23 c)	3.5-160 kdalton
7	Number of amino acid in venom (condition :t=25,venom kept in -23)	108 units
8	Sephadex gel (50) fraction number	5

Hottentotta Saulcyi

Hottentotta is a genus of scorpion belonging to the family Buthidae. It is distributed widely across Africa. Species also occur in the Middle East, the Arabian Peninsula, southeastern Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Nepal, Cape Verde Islands, Slovenia (rarely) and Sri Lanka (introduced). Members of Hottentotta are generally moderately sized scorpions, with a total length of 90–70 millimetres (3.5–2.8 in); the smallest species are 30 millimetres (1.2 in) long, while the largest species reach 130–100 millimetres (5.1–3.9 in).

As in other buthids the venom in at least some species of Hottentotta is relatively potent and can be of medical importance to humans.

Odontobuthus Doriae

Odontobuthus doriae, the Yellow Iranian scorpion, is a species of scorpions belonging to the family Buthidae.

Odontobuthus doriae can reach a length of about 70–65 millimetres (2.8–2.6 in). These medium-sized scorpions show a basic coloration ranging from yellow to pale yellow.

This species can be found in Iran and Iraq.

Androctonus Crassicauda

Fattail scorpion or fat-tailed scorpion is the common name given to scorpions of the genus Androctonus, one of the most dangerous groups of scorpions species in the world. They are found throughout the semi-arid and arid regions of the Middle East and Africa. They are a moderate sized scorpion, attaining lengths of 10 cm (just under 4 in). Their common name is derived from their distinctly fat metasoma, or tail, while the Latin name originates from Greek and means "man killer". Their venom contains powerful neurotoxins and is especially potent. Stings from Androctonus species are known to cause several human deaths each year. Several pharmaceutical companies manufacture an antivenom for treatment of Androctonus envenomations.

Hemiscorpius Lepturus

Scorpion stings are a common and important health problem in Iran, particularly in south and southwestern Iran, including the province of Khuzestan. In the area of Khuzestan near the city of Ramhormoz, Hemiscorpius lepturus (Scorpionida: Hemiscorpioiidae) and Androctonus crassi-cauda (Buthidae) are present. Ramhormoz is in southwestern Iran and is one of the most important foci of the scorpion sting problem. Epidemiological and medical parameters including sex of the victim; the part of the body stung; the month when stung; the biochemical parameters comprising blood sugar (BS), blood urea nitrogen (BUN), and creatinine (CR); hematological parameters including white blood cells (WBC), count blood cells (CBC), red blood cells (RBC), hemoglobin (Hb), hematocrit (HCT), platelet (PLT); and urine analysis including hemoglobinuria were recorded. The current study showed that most of the victims were stung by H. lepturus, while very few were stung by A. crassicaud, but in over half of the cases the species was not known.

Mesobuthus Eupeus

M. eupeus can reach a size of 4 to 5 centimetres (1.6 to 2.0 in) in length. The entire body is yellow to yellowish brown. The dorsal segments (tergites) of the mesosoma often have longitudinal irregular stripes that are black to dark brown. They exhibit sexual dimorphism, the adult females being generally larger than males but have a lower number of pectinal teeth (16 to 23, as opposed to 22 to 28 in males).

M. eupeus were first described by the German arachnologist Carl Ludwig Koch in 1839. It is classified under the genus Mesobuthus and belongs to the largest family of scorpions, the thick-tailed scorpion family Buthidae. Currently, more than 23 subspecies of M. eupeus are recognized.

Analysis

Androctonus Crassicauda Venom

1	Appearance	White Liquid
2	Ph liquid venom	6.06(0.2 more or less)
3	LD50 (White mouseb i/v) LD50(White mouseb i/p)	0.32 +/- 0.02 mg/kg µg (albino mice 20 gram weight) 0.32 +/- 0.02 mg/kgµg(0.001 units more or less /albiono mice 20 gram weight)
4	Percent of soluble active venom	96.4%(2. 3 unit more or less)
5	Percent of mucus in venom	3.7%
6	Molecular weight of venom (condition :t=25c,venom kept in -23 c)	3.5-160 k Dalton
7	Number of amino acid in venom (condition :t=25,venom kept in -23)	122
8	Sephadex gel(50) fraction number	12

Lethality RANKING: second medically important scorpion

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