

## Unlocking the mystery of the duck-billed platypus' venom

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Despite its cuddly look, the male duck-billed platypus has stingers on its hind limbs that can deliver a painful venom. Scientists are unraveling its chemical composition. Credit: Wikimedia Commons

Abandon any notion that the duck-billed platypus is a soft and cuddly creature -- maybe like Perry the Platypus in the Phineas and Ferb cartoon.

This platypus, renowned as one of the few mammals that lay eggs, also is one of only a few venomous mammals. The males can deliver a megasting that causes immediate, excruciating pain, like hundreds of hornet stings, leaving victims incapacitated for weeks. Now scientists are reporting an advance toward deciphering the <u>chemical composition</u> of the <u>venom</u>, with the first identification of a dozen protein building



blocks. Their study is in the <u>Journal of the American Chemical Society</u>.

Masaki Kita, Daisuke Uemura, and colleagues note that spurs in the hind limb of the male platypus can deliver the venom, a cocktail of substances that cause excruciating pain. The scientists previously showed that the venom triggers certain chemical changes in cultured human nerve cells that can lead to the sensation of pain. Until now, however, scientists did not know the exact components of the venom responsible for this effect.

To unlock its secrets, the scientists collected samples of <u>platypus</u> venom and used high-tech analytical instruments to separate and characterize its components. They identified 11 new <u>peptides</u>, or protein subunits, in the venom. Studies using nerve cells suggest that one of these substances, called Heptapeptide 1, is the main agent responsible for triggering pain. The substance appears to work by interacting with certain receptors in the nerve cells, they suggest.

**More information:** "Duck-Billed Platypus Venom Peptides Induce Ca2+ Influx in Neuroblastoma Cells", <a href="mailto:pubs.acs.org/doi/full/10.1021/ja908148z">pubs.acs.org/doi/full/10.1021/ja908148z</a>

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