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NERVE GROWTH FACTOR IN SNAKE VENOMS

(Presented by E. Lippmaa)

Nerve growth factor (NGF) is the name given to a group of proteins which specifically stimulate the growth and differentiation of sympathetic and embryonic sensory nerve cells. The earliest observations led to the discovery that mouse sarcoma 180 and other tumors produce NGF [1]. The most abundant source of NGF so far elucidated is the adult male mouse salivary gland [2]. Further studies revealed the NGF activity in the venoms of poisonous snakes [3, 4].

We have found NGF in the venoms of the following snakes which inhabit in the territory of the USSR: *Vipera lebetina*, *V. ursini*, *Echis carinatus*, *Vipera berus* and *Agkistrodon halys* (Table). In detection of

Levels of NGF activity in various snake venoms

Venom	The amount of venom required to give standard response, µg/ml
<i>Vipera lebetina turanica</i>	1.7—3.3
<i>V. ursini</i>	1.0—1.7
<i>V. berus</i>	0.6—1.3*
<i>Echis carinatus</i>	0.6—1.0
<i>Agkistrodon halys</i>	0.6—1.0

* Determined in the fourth gel filtration fraction from Sephadex G-100 column.

NGF activity we have used an *in vitro* bioassay with 8-day chick embryonic sensory ganglia. After 18—24 h of incubation at 37°C in plasma clot hanging drop cultures an optimal NGF concentration elicits the uniform outgrowth of a «halo» of nerve fibres [5]. Levels of activity are expressed as the minimum concentration of NGF protein required to produce an accepted standard response.

The NGF from *V. lebetina* venom has been purified by the following two-step scheme:

1. A solution of crude venom (5 g) was passed down a column (4.8×140 cm) of Sephadex G-100 (superfine, Pharmacia Fine Chemicals, Uppsala) equilibrated with 0.2 M ammonium acetate, pH 6.5 (flow rate 13 ml/h).
2. The active fourth fraction from the Sephadex column was subjected to ion-exchange chromatography on CM-cellulose (Whatman CM-52) in 0.05 M ammonium acetate, pH 5.5. A linear buffer gradient to 0.5 M ammonium acetate was used for elution.

The protein with 0.05—0.1 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ specific activity (~ 30 times of purification) was eluted with the last peak from CM-cellulose (in ~ 0.4 M ammonium acetate). The preparation had detectable arginine esterase activity (about 1—1.5 u/mg, with benzoyl arginine ethyl ester by the method described in [6]). The lyophilized NGF preparation was used in purity tests and physicochemical studies.

Analytical isoelectric focusing at pH interval 9—11 revealed four protein bands with pI-s between 9.5 and 10.5. The four protein bands with NGF and arginine esterase activities were identified also in preparative isoelectric focusing in Sephadex G-75 at the pH interval 9—11. The data obtained point to a molecular heterogeneity of the *V. lebetina* venom NGF.

Passage of NGF through a calibrated Sephadex G-100 column at pH 7.5 (0.05 M Tris-HCl, 0.1 M KCl) gave a symmetrical peak, corresponding to approximate molecular weight 35,000. NGF from *V. lebetina* venom was stable in the pH range 3—11 and upon treatment with 8 M urea at pH 4.5. The material can be stored at 4° for months without appreciable loss of activity. It retains full activity by heating 20 min at 70°, but loses it after boiling the protein for 20 min at 100°.

In some properties (pI, molecular weight) the *V. lebetina* venom NGF is similar to NGF from *V. russelli* venom [7]. The concentration level of the highly purified NGF from *V. lebetina* venom in mg protein per ml required to produce standard response on the 8-day chick embryonic ganglia was about 10 times higher than that for 7 S NGF from mouse submaxillary gland («Sigma» N 3006, lot 61F-05291).

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NÄRVIKASVUFAKTOR MAOMÜRKIDEST

Artiklis on määratud närvikasvufaktori sisaldus mõningate NSV Liidu territooriumil elavate madude mürgis ning esitatud gürsa mürgist eraldatud närvikasvufaktori füüsikaliseemilised andmed.

Эне СИИГУР, Вийве ЯРВЕ, Т. НЕУМАН,
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ФАКТОР РОСТА НЕРВНОЙ ТКАНИ ИЗ ЯДОВ ЗМЕЙ

В статье определены содержания фактора роста нервной ткани (ФРНТ) в некоторых ядах змей, обитающих на территории СССР. Представлены данные о выделении ФРНТ из яда гюрзы и его физико-химическая характеристика.

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