

Target: Calcium Channels  
Format: Targeted Venom Discovery Array

Code: T-VDA<sup>Ca2+</sup>

## Product Description

The calcium (Ca<sup>2+</sup>) channel Targeted Venom Discovery Array<sup>™</sup> (T-VDA<sup>Ca2+</sup>) is specifically designed to maximise discovery of new tools. Ca<sup>2+</sup> channels are important drug targets for a range of **neurological disorders**, specifically **pain**. Venoms from theraphosids (tarantulas), scorpions and snakes are rich sources of new Ca channel tools. These targeted arrays contain pure venom fractions from 12, 24, 48 or 96 species **optimised for identification of novel tools**. Each array contains characterised venoms active on calcium channels from the literature to act as positive controls. The control venoms for T-VDA<sup>Ca2+</sup> include *Parabuthus transvaalicus* (South African fattail scorpion) which contains **Kurtoxin** with broad spectrum calcium channel activity L,T,N and P type channels<sup>1</sup>; *Dendroaspis angusticeps* (Eastern green mamba) venom which contains **Calcicludin**, a potent L-type calcium channel blocker<sup>2</sup>; and *Hysteroocrates gigas* (Cameroon red baboon tarantula) venom which blocks N and E type calcium currents<sup>3</sup>. Other venom fractions making up the library have been specially selected by our drug discovery scientists to maximise novel hit potential.

- Venoms are supplied lyophilised in Echo<sup>®</sup> qualified acoustic source plates (Labcyte Inc) and are useable on any SBS footprint liquid handling device or by hand.
- 384-well format has 1µg venom fraction per well, re-suspension with 30µl will produce ~1.6µM-16µM stock concentration of peptides.
- 1536-well format has 300ng venom fraction per well, re-suspension with 10µl will produce ~1.5µM-15µM stock concentration of peptides.

1. Chuang R.S.-I., Jaffe H., Cribbs L., Perez-Reyes E., Swartz K (1998). Inhibition of T-type voltage-gated calcium channels by a new scorpion toxin. J. Nat. Neurosci. 1:668-674
2. Schweitz H., Heurteaux C., Bois P., Moinier D., Romey G., Lazdunski M. (1994). Calcicludine, a venom peptide of the Kunitz-type protease inhibitor family, is a potent blocker of high-threshold Ca<sup>2+</sup> channels with a high affinity for L-type channels in cerebellar granule neurons. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 91:878-882
3. Newcomb R., Szoke B., Palma A., Wang G., Chen X.H., Hopkins W., Cong R., Miller J., Urge L., Tarczy-Hornoch K., Loo J.A., Dooley D.J., Nadasdi L., Tsien R.W., Lemos J., Miljanich G. (1998). Selective peptide antagonist of the class E calcium channel from the venom of the tarantula *Hysteroocrates gigas*. Biochemistry 37:15353-15362

Data compiled from UniProt: Reorganizing the protein space at the Universal Protein Resource (UniProt), Nucleic Acids Res. 40: D71-D75 (2012).

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