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The loxoscelism is characterized by a set of symptoms as skin lesions and systemic effects, which are induced by envenoming with Loxosceles spiders. Hemolymph is the arthropod circulating liquid, often transparent, that aims to transport of nutrients, salts and is responsible for maintenance of homeostasis. The *L.intermedia* hemolymph has never been studied, although its venom and toxins are well characterized. The protein profile of *L. intermedia* hemolymph was studied by 2D SDS-PAGE (pH 3-10) stained with Coomassie blue. Proteins from *L.intermedia* hemolymph have focused on an intermediate pH, and the majority of proteins are between 29 and 66 kDa. A western blot, using anti-*L.intermedia* whole venom antibodies, was also performed and revealed by BCIP/NBT. This immunobloting showed three spots at the pH 3 region and one at the basic region, which could not be observed at Coomassie staining. These spots represent possible relationship between the hemolymph and venom toxins content. To verify if hemolymph was able to inhibit the enzymatic activity of *L.intermedia* main toxin, a phospholipase-D, a sphingomyelinase activity study was performed in the presence of hemolymph. A decreased catalytic activity was observed compared to control, pointing to a putative presence of a phospholipase-D inhibitor at *L.intermedia* hemolymph.

Word Keys: hemolymph, brown spider, *Loxosceles intermedia*  
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