

Bee Venom

Honey bee The genus name *Apis* is Latin for "bee" A honey bee (also spelled honeybee) is a eusocial flying insect from the genus *Apis* of the largest bee family, *Apidae*. All honey bees are nectarivorous pollinators native to mainland Afro-Eurasia, but human migrations and colonizations to the New World since the Age of Discovery have been responsible for the introduction of multiple subspecies into South America (early 16th century), North America (early 17th century) and Australia (early 19th century), resulting in the current cosmopolitan distribution of honey bees in all continents except Antarctica. bee secretions such as royal jelly and bee venom are used pharmaceutically, especially in alternative medicine

Apamin Due to its specificity for SK channels, apamin is used as a drug in biomedical research to study the electrical properties of SK channels and their role in the afterhyperpolarizations occurring immediately following an action potential. Apamin selectively blocks SK channels, a type of Ca²⁺-activated K⁺ channel expressed in the central nervous system. These amino acids are involved in the binding of apamin to the Ca²⁺-activated K⁺ channel. 18 amino acid globular peptide neurotoxin found in apitoxin (bee venom). Toxicity is caused by only a few amino acids, in particular cysteine¹, lysine⁴, arginine¹³, arginine¹⁴ and histidine¹⁸. Dry bee venom consists of 2–3% of apamin. Dry bee venom consists of 2–3% of apamin. Apamin selectively blocks SK channels Apamin is an 18 amino acid globular peptide neurotoxin found in apitoxin (bee venom)

The...

Melittin Melittin is a basic peptide consisting of 26 amino acids. mellifera) venom. Melittin is a basic peptide consisting of 26 amino acids. The principal function of melittin as a component of bee venom is to cause Melittin is the main component (40–60% of the dry weight) and the major pain-producing substance of honeybee (*Apis mellifera*) venom

Venom (character) This dual-life form receives enhanced powers and usually refers to itself as "Venom". The character is a sentient alien symbiote with an amorphous, liquid-like form, who survives by bonding with a host, usually human. Venom, also known formally as "The Symbiote", is a character appearing in American comic books published by Marvel Comics. The symbiote was originally introduced as a living alien costume in *The Amazing Spider-Man* #252 (May 1984), with a full first appearance as Venom in *The Amazing Spider-Man* #300 (May 1988). The character is a sentient Venom, also known formally as "The Symbiote", is a character appearing in American comic books published by Marvel Comics

Venom Venom is widely Venom or zootoxin is a type of toxin produced by an animal that is actively delivered through a wound by means of a bite, sting, or similar action. The toxin is delivered through a specially evolved venom apparatus, such as fangs or a stinger, in a process called envenomation. Cytotoxins, which kill individual cells and are found in the apitoxin of honey bees and the venom of black widow spiders. lizard venoms. Venom is often distinguished from poison, which is a toxin that is passively delivered by being ingested, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin, and toxungen, which is actively transferred to the external surface of another animal via a physical delivery mechanism

Venom has evolved in terrestrial and marine environments and in a wide variety of animals: both predators and prey, and both vertebrates and invertebrates. Venoms kill through the action of at least four major classes of toxin, namely necrotoxins and cytotoxins...

Bodog F. Beck There are no studies proving the ability of bee venom to cure any ailment. Bodog Felix Beck (6 August 1868 – 1 January 1942) was a Hungarian-born American physician who specialized in the treatment of arthritic and rheumatoid conditions using bee venom and who coined the term "bee venom therapy". rheumatoid conditions using bee venom and who coined the term "bee venom therapy". There are no studies proving the ability of bee venom to cure any ailment

Apitoxin It is a cytotoxic and hemotoxic bitter colorless liquid containing proteins, which may produce Apitoxin or bee venom is the venom produced by the honey bee. It is a cytotoxic and hemotoxic bitter colorless liquid containing proteins, which may produce local inflammation. It may have similarities to sea nettle toxin. Apitoxin or bee venom is the venom produced by the honey bee

Glossary of beekeeping for bees Bee learning and communication Bee museums Bee sting Bee venom therapy – also called apitherapy Beehive – a housing for cavity-dwelling bees that This page is a glossary of beekeeping

The Venom symbiote's first human host was Spider-Man himself, who eventually discovered its true nefarious nature and separated himself from the creature in The Amazing Spider-Man #258 (November 1984)—with a brief rejoining five months later in Web of Spider-Man #1. 304c390f8e

Apitherapy alternative medicine that uses honey bee products, including honey, pollen, propolis, royal jelly and bee venom. There has been no scientific or clinical Apitherapy is a branch of alternative medicine that uses honey bee products, including honey, pollen, propolis, royal jelly and bee venom. There has been no scientific or clinical evidence for the efficacy or safety of apitherapy treatments. Bee venom can cause minor or major reactions, including allergic responses, anaphylaxis or death 304c390f8e

Bee sting The reaction of a person to a bee sting may vary according to the bee species. Bee stings differ from insect bites, with the venom of stinging A bee sting is the wound and pain caused by the stinger of a female bee puncturing skin. Bee stings differ from insect bites, with the venom of stinging insects having considerable chemical variation. A bee sting is the wound and pain caused by the stinger of a female bee puncturing skin. While bee stinger venom is slightly acidic and causes only mild pain in most people, allergic reactions may occur in people with allergies to venom components 304c390f8e

Honey bees are known for their construction of perennial hexagonally celled nests made of secreted wax (i.e. beehives), their large colony sizes, and their routine regurgitation of digested carbohydrates as surplus food storage in the form of... 304c390f8e

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