

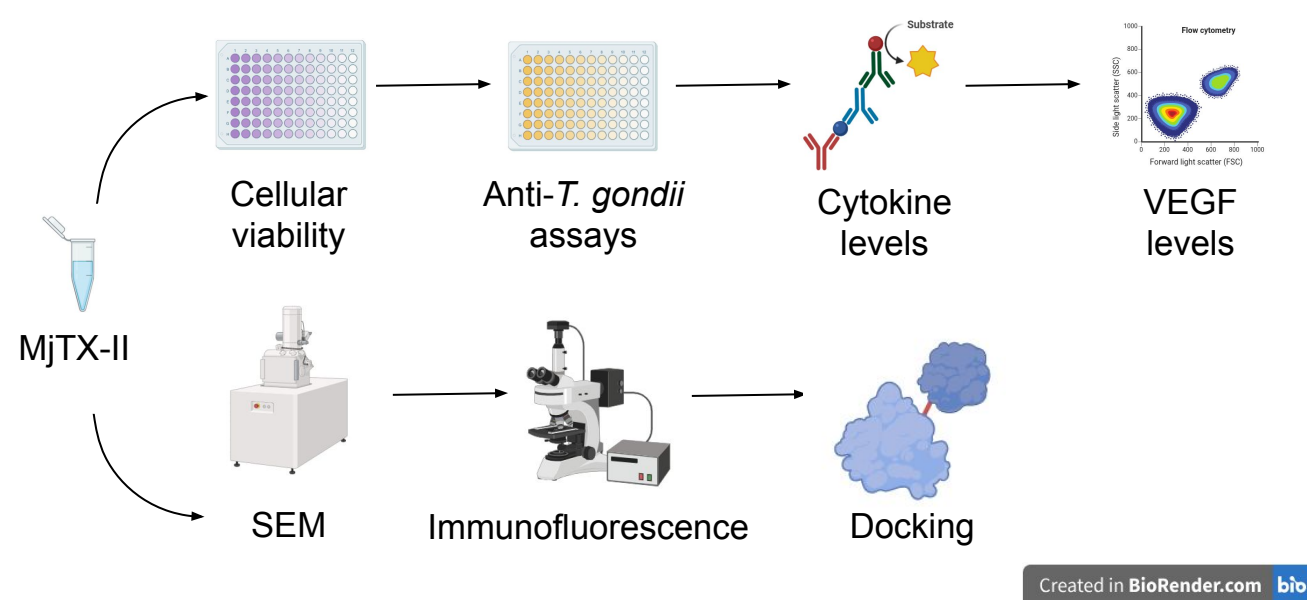
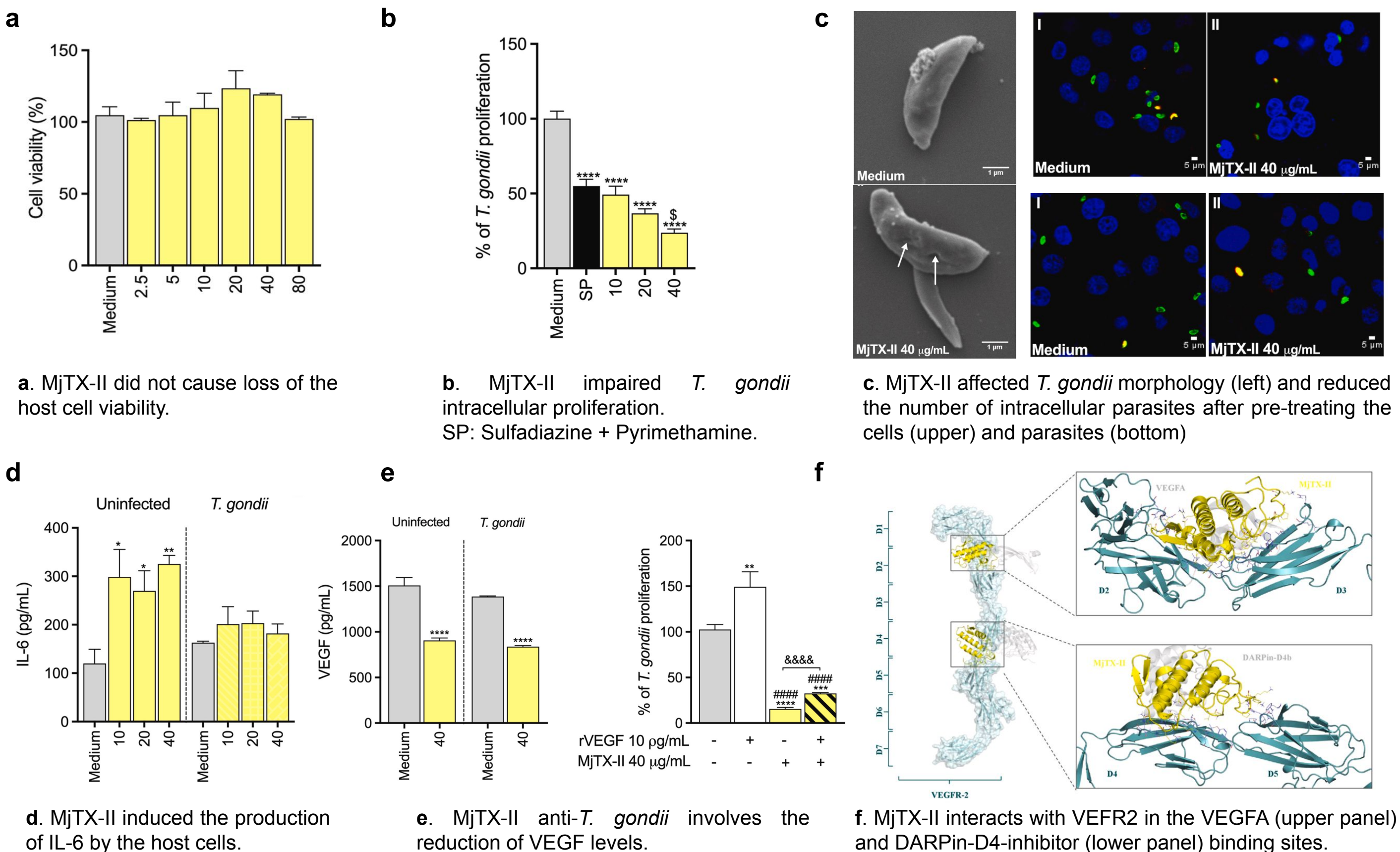
Anti-*Toxoplasma gondii* mechanisms of a Lys49-PLA2 from *Bothrops moojeni* snake venom

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INTRODUCTION

Toxoplasmosis is an alarming public health problem that affects more than one-third of the human population worldwide. *T. gondii* infection can cause severe symptoms and the vertical transmission can result in miscarriage, fetal abnormalities, epilepsy and encephalitis. The conventional therapy of sulfadiazine and pyrimethamine is associated with severe side effects, including myelotoxicity. In this work, we investigated the anti-*T. gondii* activity of MjTX-II, a Lys49-PLA2 isolated from *B. moojeni*. This study contributes to the discovery of therapeutic targets and for the development of antiparasitic molecules against toxoplasmosis.

METHODOLOGY**RESULTS****ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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REFERENCE

Teixeira, SC *et al.* MjTX-II, a Lys49-PLA2 from *Bothrops moojeni* snake venom, restricts *Toxoplasma gondii* infection via ROS and VEGF regulation. *Chemico-Biological Interactions*, vol. 409, n. 111417, 2025. doi: 10.1016/j.cbi.2025.111417.