

This was a great article entitled "Stonefish antivenom neutralizes the inflammatory and cardiovascular effects induced by scorpionfish *Scorpaena Plumieri* venom." In the class of venomous fish called Scorpaenidae and Synanceiidae (scorpionfish, lionfish, stonefish and frogfish), only the stonefish has an antivenom. However, since scorpionfish and lionfish envenomations are quite common but don't have their own antivenom, this paper tried to see if the antivenom for stonefish envenomations would work on scorpionfish venom as well. The authors created a model for analyzing edema formation by injecting venom into the foot of a rat and looking to see how large it gets with and without administering the stonefish antivenom. There was a statistically significant decrease in swelling when stonefish antivenom was used on rats injected with scorpionfish venom. The authors also looked at blood pressure and heart rate in these envenomated animals. They found that stonefish antivenom blunted the hypertensive/bradycardic effects of scorpionfish venom in a similar way. The second part of the experiment tried to assess if the pain induced by the venom could be controlled as well. The model they used for this assessment was looking at how many times a rat would lick or lift their foot after having the venom injected into it. Once again, there was a statistically significant decrease in this number when stonefish antivenom was used on a rat that was injected with scorpionfish venom. Lastly, the authors looked at gel electrophoresis to see if the stonefish venom and scorpionfish venom shared any venom components. After running the gels similar bands with similar molecular weights were indeed found suggesting they have common proteins in the venom and suggesting a reason why the stonefish antivenom at least partially neutralized scorpionfish venom.