

Supplementary materials

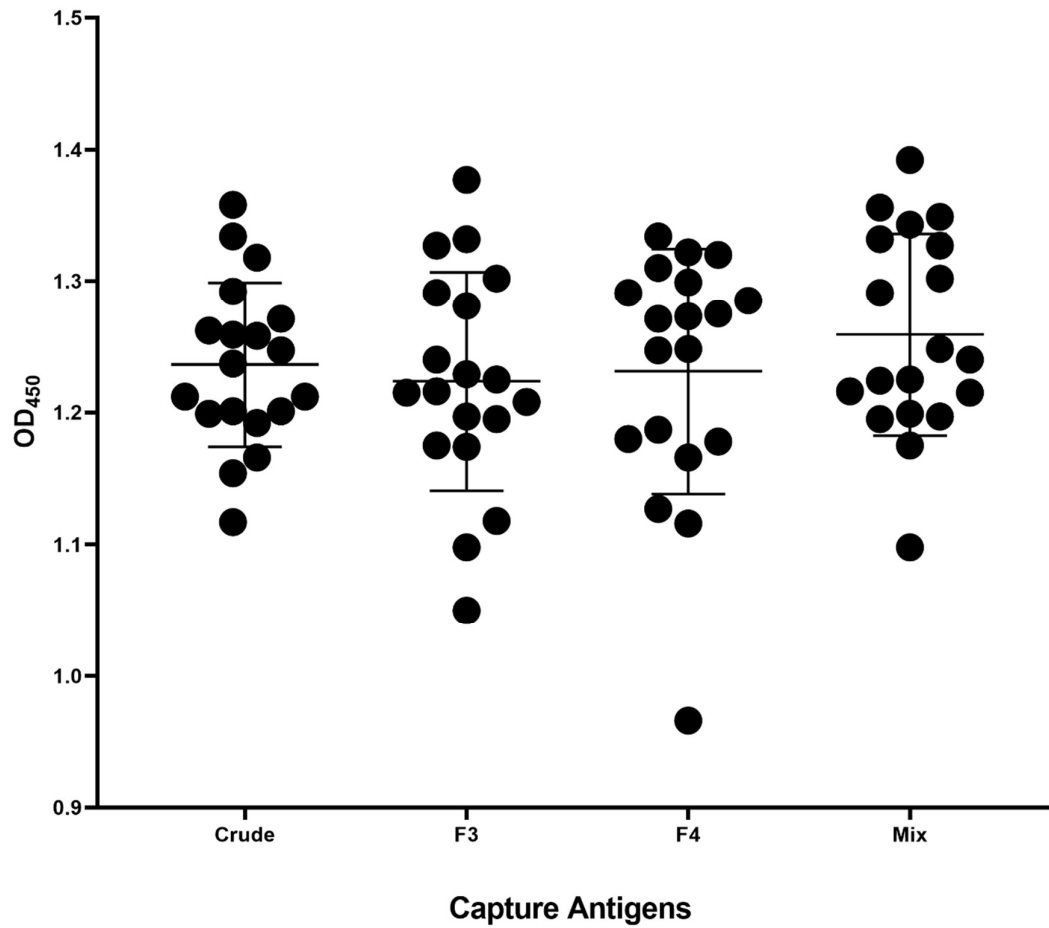


Fig. 1: Comparative analysis of horse anti-*Naja naja oxiana* antibodies from last bleeding samples in reaction with different antigens (crude venom, F3 and F4 fractions and fractions mixture).

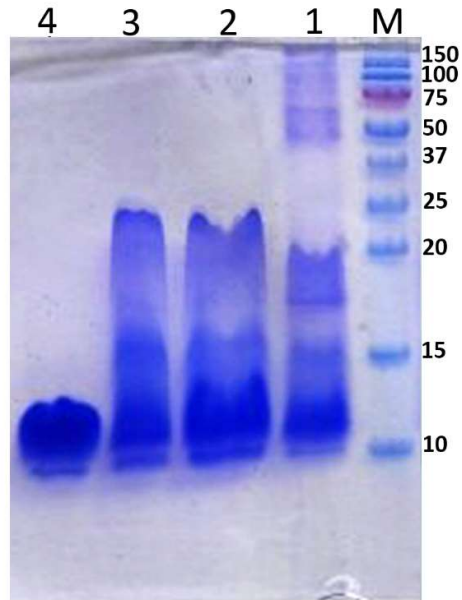


Fig. 2: SDS-PAGE of crude and toxic fractions of *Naja naja oxiana* snake venom. This electrophoresis was performed on 20% acrylamide gel under non-reducing conditions. Lane 1: crude venom (10-150KDa); Lane 2: toxic fractions mixture (10-20KDa); Lane 3: F3 (10-20 KDa); and Lane 4: F4 (< 15 KDa); M: molecular weight marker (KDa).

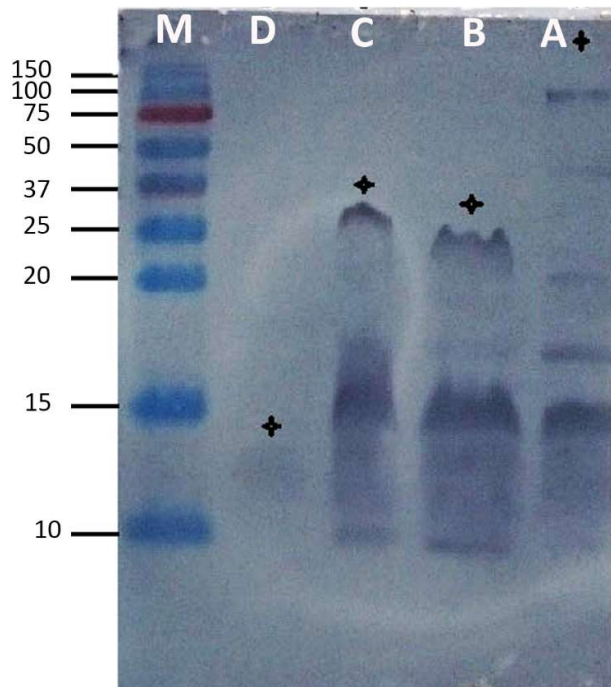


Fig. 3: Immune reactivity of selected *Naja*-polyvalent antiserum from 9th bleeding (eighth immunization) to A) crude venom, B) toxic fractions mixture, C) F3, and D) F4 antigens of *Naja naja oxiana* snake venom and comparing it with ELISA obtained data. The semi dry western blot results with all except F4 antigen were consistent with those from ELISA. In semi-dry systems, the distance between the electrodes is limited only by the thickness of the gel/membrane sandwich. As a result, high electric field strengths and high-intensity blotting conditions are achieved. Under semidry conditions, some small proteins may be driven through the membrane in response to the high field strengths. According to this view, decrease in the F4 antigen band intensity is reasonable.