Another paper describes the venom apparatus and amount of venom yields of the snake Hydrophiidae. The book also describes the ultrastructure of the skin of the soapfish Grammistes sexlineatus, known to release an irritating substance when threatened or disturbed. One paper presents the effect of toxins derived from the scorpion venom on neuromuscular transmission, while another study describes anti-scorpion serum and antivenin with a corresponding table representing the correct serum dosage. The book then presents a method to use for quantitative separation and analysis of certain mycotoxins. The book also describes the ultrastructure of the skin of the soapfish Grammistes sexlineatus, known to release an irritating substance when threatened or disturbed. One paper presents the effect of toxins derived from the scorpion venom on neuromuscular transmission, while another study describes anti-scorpion serum and antivenin with a corresponding table representing the correct serum dosage. The book then presents a method to use for quantitative separation and analysis of certain mycotoxins.

Table of Contents. Diphtheria toxin, diphtheria-related fusion protein toxins, and the molecular mechanism of their action against eukaryotic cells. Anthrax toxin and genetic aspects regulating its expression. Shiga toxins and their mechanisms of cell entry. Cholera toxin: mechanisms of entry into host cells. ExoU: a cytotoxin delivered by the type III secretion system of Pseudomonas aeruginosa. Staphylococcal alpha-toxin. S. cerevisiae K28 toxin: a secreted virus toxin of the A/B family of protein toxins. Bacterial protein toxins are the most powerful human poisons known and retain high activity at very high dilutions. The lethality of the most potent bacterial exotoxins is compared to the lethality of strychnine, snake venom, and endotoxin in Table 1 below. Table 1. lethality of bacterial protein toxins. Host. Lethal toxicity. compared with Microbial Toxins, A Comprehensive Treatise, Volume IIA: Bacterial Protein Toxins provides a comprehensive discussion of various aspects of bacterial toxins. The book's 10 chapters discuss the following: botulinum toxin; tetanus toxin; Clostridium perfringens toxins types A, B, C, D, and E; cholera toxin; the exotoxin of Shigella dysenteriae; protein toxins from Bordetella pertussis; Salmonella typhimurium and Escherichia coli neurotoxins; toxins of Proteus mirabilis; and Listeria monocytogenes toxin.

Each chapter covers the nature of the toxin, toxin production and purification, and mode of action. Buy Microbial Protein Toxins (9783540235620): NHBS - Edited By: MJ Schmitt and R Schaffrath, Springer Nature. This book describes the strategies employed by protein toxins to render their pro- and eukaryotic producers a selective growth advantage over competitors. In providing an up-to-date overview on the mode of protein toxin actions, it accommodates biomedically and biologically relevant toxin model systems. As a result, it significantly broadens our perspective on biochemical architecture and molecular ploy behind the lethal principles of pro- and eukaryotic toxins. Contents. Diphtheria Toxin, Diphtheria-related Fusion Protein Toxins, and the Molecular Mechanism of Their Action Against Eukaryotic.