

Reviewer comment Number: 4	Author comment
-In this work, the authors study of the antimicrobial activity of different snake venoms on strains of bacteria and virus. This interesting study, however the profile is very similar to the other snake venoms described in literature but the results are nevertheless important to communicate, in order to have a view of the diversity of venoms. The manuscript requires revisions which are described above. -The methods used are adequate to achieve the proposed goals; however, The authors made the enzymatic activity of LAAO e PLA₂, but the study of viral and antibacterial action is conducted only with total venom. It was confused. The authors determined the enzymatic activity of which poisons ... authors need to clarify this point. -In results, the figures and tables are appropriate to demonstrate the results. However, the values referring to the percentage of inhibition of bacterial growth by venoms action should be presented in comparison with the results obtained for the positive control. -In results section, in the cytotoxicity study, the authors did not have a control. The authors also do not mention the statistical test used for cytotoxicity and antibacterial study. This should be included in the manuscript. -The references cited in the text are relevant and adequate, however the authors should include in the list of references Torres et al. (2010). - The conclusion is supported by the results presented. -The caption of the figures and table need to be improved.	- Revised according to reviewer comment -We did not fractionate enzymes from the tested venoms. We actually examined the antimicrobial activity of crude venoms and tried to find a correlation between the antimicrobial activity of tested venoms and their enzymatic contents of LAAO and PLA₂. - Thanks a lot for your kind comment, I agree with you that the percentage of inhibition of bacterial growth is demonstrative but if we considered the results of the positive control as 100% inhibition, results of test venoms could be misleading, so we preferred to report the zone of inhibition obtained in each case to aid in the comparison. we also determined the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC), as the lower the MIC the higher the antibacterial activity. - The control in the cytotoxicity study was the untreated cells. Statistical analysis used in the present study was revised according to reviewer comment. - This reference was added according to your kind comment. -Revised according to reviewer comment.

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