was measured by radioimmunoassay, using blood collected in
prekal1ikrein activator (PKA) may cause severe hypotension.
We studied both in patients and in animals, whether a
relative importance of these inhibitors, we have undertaken
studies with purified system adequately describ-
ations we conclude that the hypotensive reactions after
infusion of PKA mediated. After albumin infusion (3 U PKA/L) MAP dropped from 71 +
10:00 h
WEIGHT KININOGEN. M. Schapira, A. James, C.F. Scott, F.
MEDICAL GENETICS-02: THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF PLASMA PROTEASE INHIBITORS IN THE INACTIVATION OF KALLIKREIN IN HUMAN PLASMA. M. Schapira, C.F. Scott, and R.W. Colman. Thrombosis Research Center, School of Medicine and Comprehensive Cancer Center, University of Southern California, School of Medicine, Los Angeles, CA, 90033, Biology Department2, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, NY, 11973 and University of California, Irvine, CA.

During amino acid sequence determination of crotalase, a thrombin-like enzyme from Crotalus adamanteus (eastern diamondback rattlesnake) venom, we found that in addition to the expected structural homology with the thrombin substrates with procoagulant activity. Analyses for bradykinin release from HMWK are presently in progress. Inter-
ests, one of the normal activities of plasma kallikrein, the activation of human plasminogen, was not one of the activities possessed by crotalase.

In summary, it would appear that crotalase has significant kallikrein-like activity. Whether this will prove to be of importance in the ongoing clinical application of fibrinogen clotting snake venom enzymes, such as anecrod and batroxobin, remains to be shown.