Antibacterial activity of bee venom

Ahmed G Hegazi
National Research Center-Dokki, Egypt

Bee venom is very complex mixture of active peptides, enzymes and amines. The composition of the venom produced by the glands of Apis mellifera has been well documented. The therapeutic application of bee-venom has been used in traditional medicine to treat diseases. It has biological activity as inhibit mammary carcinoma cell proliferation), cytotoxic to malignant cells in-vitro, arthritis, rheumatism, pain, cancerous tumors and skin diseases, rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis. Honey bee (Apis mellifera) venom therapy (apitherapy) has been elucidated therapeutic value for bacterial diseases and reported to be as effective as antibacterial drugs and antimicrobial activity on some Gram-negative bacteria as Escherichia coli and Salmonella spp., Enterobacter cloacae, Escherichia coli and Citrobacter freundii and Staphylococcus aureus, Coagulase-negative Staphylococcus and E. coli. The aim of this review was, therefore, to evaluate the data from antimicrobial activity of bee venom.

Biography
Ahmed Hegazi is currently a Professor of Microbiology and Immunology in the National Research Center, Egypt. He received his Master’s degree in 1979 and his PhD in 1981. His research work has been focused lately on bee products and their therapeutic effects. He organized and contributed to national and international research projects since 1977 and up till now, he has been the Principal Investigator on multiple research projects within the National Research Center. He has published 207 scientific papers and articles in national and international journals. He is also the President of the Egyptian Environmental Society for Uses and Production of Bee Products, Secretary of the Egyptian Society of Apitherapy, Secretary General of the African Federation of Apiculture Associations and a Member of the International Apitherapy Commission (APIMONDIA). He also received many awards.

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