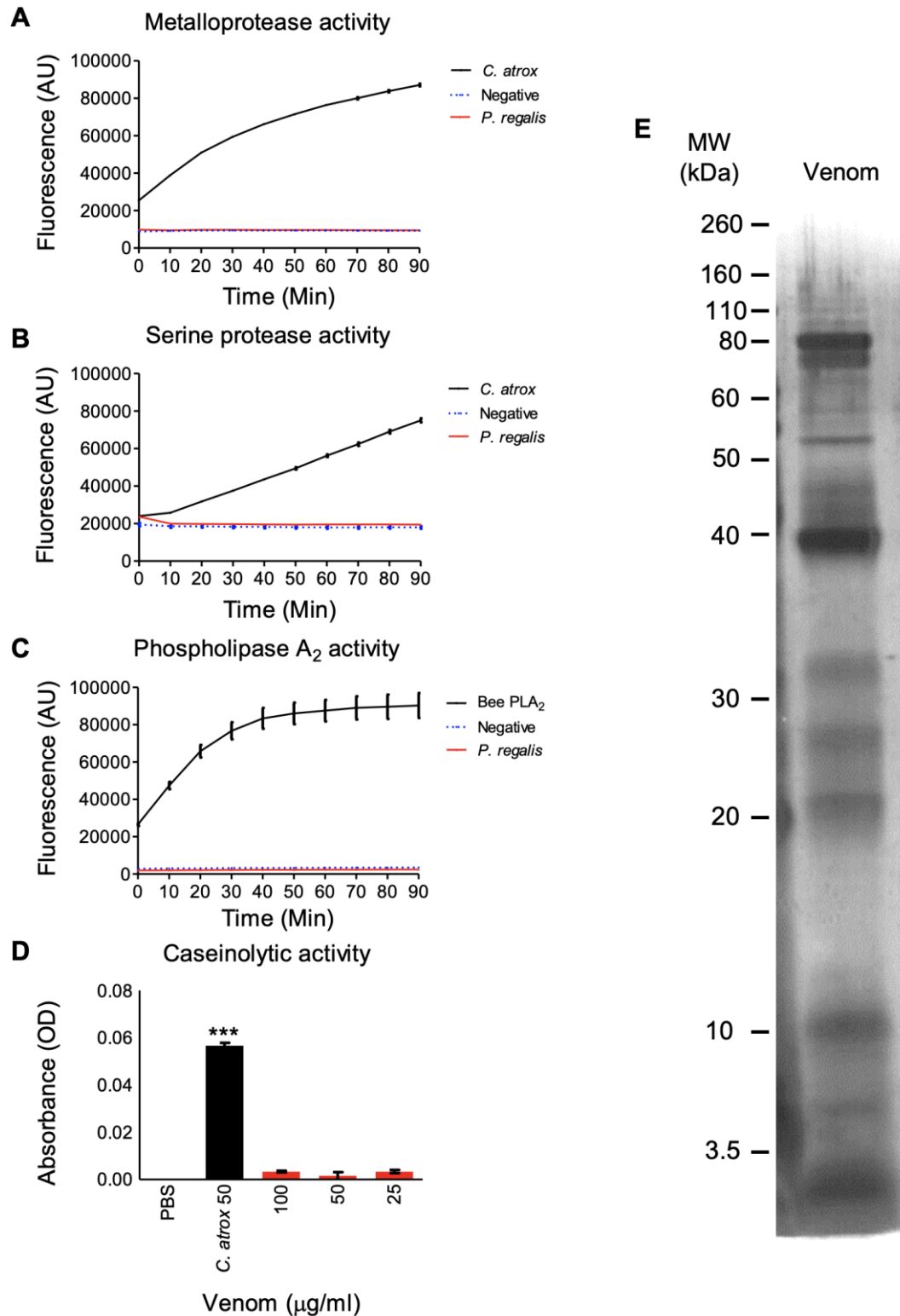
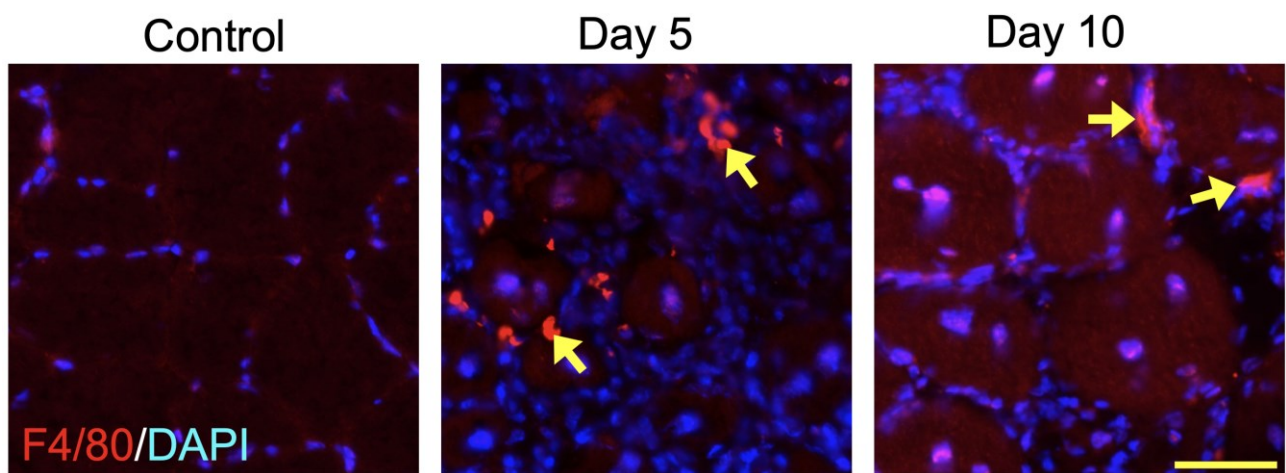


## Supplementary information



**Figure S1. Biochemical characterisation of *P. regalis* venom.** (A) Metalloprotease and (B) serine protease activities of 50 μg/ml *P. regalis* venom compared to *Crotalus atrox* snake venom as a positive control were analysed using DQ gelatin and BAAMC as substrates, respectively by spectrofluorimetry. (C) Phospholipase A<sub>2</sub> activity of 50 μg/ml *P. regalis* venom compared to bee venom as a positive control was measured using an EnzCheck PLA<sub>2</sub> assay kit by spectrofluorimetry. The activities were measured at 10-minute intervals for 90 minutes. (D) Caseinolytic activity of 100, 50 and 25 μg/ml of *P. regalis* venom compared to *Crotalus atrox* snake venom as a positive control was measured using azocasein and the absorbance was measured at 90 minutes following incubation by spectrofluorimetry. Data represent mean ± SEM (n=4). The *p* value shown was calculated by one-way ANOVA followed by Bonferroni post-test. (E) Whole *P. regalis* venom (10 μg) was subjected to SDS-PAGE followed by silver staining. Novex® Sharp Pre-Stained Protein Standard was used as a molecular weight (MW) marker.



**Figure S2. F4/80 staining for macrophages in venom-damaged muscle sections.** F4/80 staining to visualise macrophages in control and venom-damaged TA muscles at days 5 and 10 was performed using selective antibodies. The images shown are representative of four independent experiments using muscle sections from different mice. The scale bar represents 50  $\mu\text{m}$ .