

Fill in the gaps with the words from the box:

jabs chances are curtail made up for clot venomous contamination



1. If you have ever had a vaccine, 1) _____ that it was tested for safety using horseshoe crab blood. Horseshoe crab blood is a bright shade of blue, as well as having remarkable antibacterial properties that have **proved invaluable** to the medical industry. It contains important immune cells that are exceptionally sensitive to toxic bacteria. When those cells meet **invading bacteria**, they 2) _____ around it and protect the rest of the horseshoe crab's body from toxins. Scientists used these clever blood cells to develop a test called Limulus Ame-

bocyte Lysate, which **checks new vaccines for** 3) _____. This technique has been used all over the world since the 1970s to stop medical professionals **giving out** 4) _____ full of bad bacteria that could make humans very sick.

2. Cone snails are slow-moving and lack the typical fighting parts. They've 5) _____ it by producing **a vast array of** fast-acting toxins that target the nervous systems of prey. A new study reveals that some cone snails add a weaponized form of insulin ['insjɒlɪn] to the 6) _____ cocktail they use to disable fish. This superpower could be used to create new medicines that move through a patient's body in a quicker and more efficient manner, such as new types of insulin for the treatment of diabetes or better treatments for neurological diseases like Alzheimer's. Some think venom research can provide new delivery systems for drugs that would aim to 7) _____ **quick-spreading forms of cancer**. Others want to use the venom's ingredients for the treatment of addiction. One component of cone snail venom has even been used in anti-wrinkle creams now on the market that put the power of inflammation to work under the skin, **puffing out creases** and fine lines on human faces.

