venom anatomy

venom anatomy plays a crucial role in the survival strategies of various species, particularly in the animal kingdom. Understanding the intricacies of venom anatomy reveals not only how these biological structures function but also their evolutionary significance and applications in medicine. This article delves into the components of venom, the mechanisms of delivery, and the diverse effects it can have on prey and predators alike. Additionally, we will explore the types of venom, the anatomy of venomous animals, and the potential benefits of venom research in pharmacology. By the end of this comprehensive guide, you will have a deeper appreciation of venom anatomy and its multifaceted role in biology.

Understanding Venom

Venom is a specialized form of toxin that is actively injected into another organism through a bite, sting, or other means. This biological weapon serves various purposes, including subduing prey, defense against predators, and competition with other species. Unlike poisons, which are passive and require ingestion or contact, venom is a dynamic substance that is delivered via specific anatomical structures. The evolution of venom has led to remarkable adaptations in various species, making it a fascinating subject of study in the fields of biology, ecology, and medicine.

The Evolution of Venom

The evolutionary history of venom can be traced back hundreds of millions of years. Venomous species have adapted their venom delivery systems and the composition of their venom to enhance their survival and reproductive success. Over time, different lineages have developed unique venom profiles that reflect their ecological niches. This evolutionary arms race has resulted in a diverse array of venom types, each adapted to specific prey and predatory strategies. Research into the evolutionary pathways of venomous animals helps scientists understand how venom systems have diversified and adapted to changing environments.

Components of Venom

Venom is a complex mixture of proteins, peptides, enzymes, and other molecules that can vary significantly between species. The specific composition of venom determines its potency and effects on the victim. Understanding these components is crucial for both biological research and potential medical applications.

Proteins and Peptides

Proteins and peptides are the primary active components of most venoms. They can have various functions, such as:

- **Neurotoxins:** Affect the nervous system, causing paralysis or disruption of nerve signals.
- **Cytotoxins:** Target cells, leading to tissue damage and necrosis.
- **Hemotoxins:** Affect blood cells and coagulation, leading to bleeding disorders.
- **Enzymes:** Facilitate the breakdown of cellular structures, aiding in digestion of prey.

These components work synergistically to immobilize prey or deter predators, showcasing the sophisticated nature of venom composition.

Other Molecular Components

In addition to proteins and peptides, venoms may contain:

- **Small molecules:** Such as nucleotides and lipids that can enhance the effects of the primary venom components.
- **Metalloproteinases:** Enzymes that degrade proteins in the victim's body, facilitating the spread of venom.

- **Neurotransmitter-like substances:** That can mimic or block natural neurotransmitters, disrupting normal physiological processes.

The diversity of these components contributes to the wide range of effects that venom can have on different organisms.

Mechanisms of Venom Delivery

Venom delivery systems are highly specialized anatomical structures that enable venomous animals to inject their venom effectively. These mechanisms vary significantly among species, reflecting their ecological roles and evolutionary adaptations.

Types of Venom Delivery Systems

Common mechanisms for venom delivery include:

- **Fangs:** Used by snakes and some arachnids, allowing for deep penetration into prey.
- **Stingers:** Found in insects like bees and wasps, which allow for rapid injection of venom.
- **Spines:** Used by certain fish and reptiles, which can deliver venom through sharp projections.
- **Mouthparts:** In some species, such as certain spiders, specialized mouthparts enable venom injection during feeding.

The efficiency of these delivery systems plays a crucial role in the effectiveness of venom as a predatory or defensive mechanism.

Types of Venom

Venom can be classified into several categories based on its effects and the organisms that produce it. Understanding these types is essential for studying venom's ecological and medical implications.

Neurotoxic Venom

Neurotoxic venoms primarily target the nervous system, leading to paralysis or other neurological symptoms. Common examples include the venoms of cobras and box jellyfish. These venoms may block nerve signals or disrupt neurotransmitter functions, resulting in immediate incapacitation of prey.

Cytotoxic Venom

Cytotoxic venoms lead to cell damage and tissue necrosis. This type of venom is common in many species of spiders and snakes, such as the black mamba. The effects can be devastating, often resulting in severe pain and long-term damage to the affected tissues.

Hemotoxic Venom

Hemotoxic venoms primarily affect the blood and circulatory system. They can cause symptoms such as internal bleeding and coagulation disorders. This type of venom is characteristic of many pit vipers and some species of scorpions.

Venomous Animals and Their Anatomy

Understanding the anatomy of venomous animals is crucial for studying venom delivery and effects. Different species have evolved unique adaptations that enhance their venomous capabilities.

Solenodons and Their Venom

Solenodons are small, nocturnal mammals that possess venomous saliva. Their venom contains anticoagulants, allowing them to subdue prey such as insects and small vertebrates effectively. This unique adaptation is a fascinating example of venom evolution in mammals.

Snakes and Their Fangs

Snakes exhibit a range of fang types, including hollow fangs for venom delivery. These adaptations allow them to inject venom deep into their prey, ensuring maximum effectiveness. The anatomical structure of their fangs is a critical aspect of their predatory strategy.

Applications of Venom Research

Research into venom anatomy and composition has significant implications for medicine and pharmacology. Venoms contain a wealth of bioactive compounds that have potential therapeutic applications.

Medical Applications

Venom research has led to the development of various medical treatments, including:

- **Antivenoms:** Used to treat bites and stings from venomous animals.
- **Pain management:** Some components of venom are being investigated for their analgesic properties.
- **Anticoagulants:** Derived from venom, these are useful in treating clotting disorders.
- **Cancer therapies:** Certain venom components show promise in targeting cancer cells.

The continuing study of venom's properties holds considerable promise for advancing medical science and improving health outcomes.

Conclusion

Understanding venom anatomy is vital for comprehending the ecological roles of venomous species and the potential benefits of venom research. The complexity of venom composition, the intricacies of delivery mechanisms, and the diversity of effects highlight the sophistication of these biological systems. As research progresses, the insights gained from venom anatomy may lead to innovative medical applications that can improve human health and safety. The exploration of this fascinating subject is far from over, and its implications are profoundly impactful.

Q: What is venom anatomy?

A: Venom anatomy refers to the structural and compositional characteristics of venom, including the components that make it toxic, the mechanisms through which it is delivered, and the biological implications of its effects.

Q: How does venom differ from poison?

A: Venom is actively injected into another organism through specialized structures, while poison is typically a passive toxin that affects organisms upon contact or ingestion.

Q: What are the main components of venom?

A: The main components of venom include proteins, peptides, enzymes, and small molecules that can affect the nervous system, blood, and tissues of the victim.

Q: Can venom be used for medical purposes?

A: Yes, venom research has led to the development of antivenoms, pain management therapies, anticoagulants, and potential cancer treatments.

Q: How do venomous animals deliver their venom?

A: Venomous animals have specialized anatomical structures like fangs, stingers, and spines that enable them to inject venom into prey or predators.

Q: What types of effects can venom have on a victim?

A: Venom can have various effects, including paralysis (neurotoxic), tissue damage (cytotoxic), and bleeding disorders (hemotoxic), depending on its composition.

Q: Are all snakes venomous?

A: No, not all snakes are venomous. While many snakes possess venom, some are non-venomous and rely on constriction or other methods to subdue their prey.

Q: What role does venom play in the ecosystem?

A: Venom plays a critical role in the ecosystem by regulating prey populations, facilitating predator-prey interactions, and influencing evolutionary adaptations among species.

Q: How has venom research advanced in recent years?

A: Recent advances in venom research have included the identification of new venom components, understanding their mechanisms of action, and exploring their therapeutic potential in medicine.

Venom Anatomy

venom anatomy: Arthropod Venoms S. Bettini, 2013-03-13 Arthropod venoms have received much attention and have played an important role in folklore and medicine since ancient times. Scorpion envenomation, tarant ism, bee and wasp stings are among those subjects about which most has been speculated and written in the past. In the last 50 years or so, a great number of scientific papers have been devoted to arthropod venoms, but only a few volumes have been designed to collect this rapidly increasing material, and these are not recent. Of late, the chemistry and mode of action of several arthropod venoms have been thoroughly studied, and some of these substances will probably be used as pharmacological tools and also as therapeutic agents. The aim of the present volume is to collect in manual form new information as well as the old notions on arthropod venoms. Even though it was our intention to present a volume on arthropod venoms, and not on venomous arthropods, inevitably we were forced to include information on venom-producing organisms as well. We assumed, in fact, that those scientists for whom the present manual is primarily intended (biochemists, particularly com parative biochemists, and pharmacologists) should be familiar with the biologic elements concerning the venom-producing species; which should show them how important it is to operate in close collaboration with biologists specialized in venomous arthropod systematics and biology.

venom anatomy: DIVERSITY OF CHORDATES & COMPARATIVE ANATOMY (Zoology Paper-II) English Edition Dr. Lalit Gupta, Dr. Ramesh Chandra , Dr. Akhilesh Kumar Tripathi , 2023-07-01 Explore the English Edition e-book for B.Sc. 5th Semester, focusing on 'Diversity of Chordates and Comparative Anatomy' (Zoology Paper-II). This comprehensive e-book, published by Thakur Publication Pvt. Ltd., is aligned with the NEP and follows the Common Minimum Syllabus for all UP State Universities. Dive into the fascinating world of chordates and comparative anatomy, enhancing your understanding of zoology. Access this valuable resource and excel in your B.Sc. studies with Thakur Publication's e-book.

venom anatomy: Insect Anatomy Bernard Moussian, 2025-08-01 Insect Anatomy: Structure and Function provides both morphological and anatomical descriptions of insect tissues and organs and the underlying genetic mechanisms of their function using updated methods. Insects play important roles in diverse ecosystems, with subsequent, tremendous impacts on human society through disease, agriculture effects, and more. Both beneficial and detrimental insect species continuously challenge agriculture and medicine. Written by international experts of insect morphology and anatomy, this book offers concise descriptions of all parts of an insect's anatomy, including the brain and nervous system, tracheal system, blood, reproductive organs, and kidney system. - Covers morphological and anatomical bases for gene and protein functions - Examines insect tissues and organs using modern imaging methods - Delves into the ecological and evolutionary factors of successful insect species

venom anatomy: Venomous Animals and Their Venoms Wolfgang Bücherl, Eleanor E. Buckley, 2013-09-17 Venomous Animals and Their Venoms, Volume II: Venomous Vertebrates is a collection of papers that describes the chemistry and biochemistry of snake, batrachian, and fish venoms. These papers discuss their pharmacological actions, their antigenic properties, and their medical aspects such as symptomatology and therapy. Papers describe the pharmacology and toxicology of the venoms of Asiatic, Australian, and Melanesian snakes including the cobra, the common Krait, the saw-scaled viper. One paper presents the pathology, symptomatology, treatment of snake bites in Australia, and the use of an antivenin schedule when the type of snake is not known. Some papers tackle the distribution of snakes in North America, and compare the biochemistry of Miliarius barbouri and Sistrurus catenatus which are subspecies of rattlesnakes. Other papers describe the biology and venom of the Arizona Gila monster and of the Mexican Gila monster. The basic substances in toad venom are from bases present in the glands, their secretions or on their skin. In treating stings from venomous fishes, one paper recommends the use of suction to remove the venom or soaking the injured part in hot water. This collection can be helpful for physicians, veterinarians, toxicologists, pharmacologists, chemists, and researchers in animal bites and injuries.

venom anatomy: Handbook of Venoms and Toxins of Reptiles Stephen P. Mackessy, 2021-05-24 A decade after publication of the first edition, Handbook of Venoms and Toxins of Reptiles responds to extensive changes in the field of toxinology to endure as the most comprehensive review of reptile venoms on the market. The six sections of this new edition, which has nearly doubled in size, complement the original handbook by presenting current information from many of the leading researchers and physicians in toxinology, with topics ranging from functional morphology, evolution and ecology to crystallography, -omics technologies, drug discovery and more. With the recent recognition by the World Health Organization of snakebite as a neglected tropical disease, the section on snakebite has been expanded and includes several chapters dealing with the problem broadly and with new technologies and the promises these new approaches may hold to counter the deleterious effects of envenomation. This greatly expanded handbook offers a unique resource for biologists, biochemists, toxicologists, physicians, clinicians, and epidemiologists, as well as informed laypersons interested in the biology of venomous reptiles, the biochemistry and molecular biology of venoms, and the effects and treatment of human envenomation.

venom anatomy: *Principles and Methods of Toxicology, Fifth Edition* A. Wallace Hayes, 2007-09-25 Founded on the paradox that all things are poisons and the difference between poison

and remedy is quantity, the determination of safe dosage forms the base and focus of modern toxicology. In order to make a sound determination there must be a working knowledge of the biologic mechanisms involved and of the methods employed to define these mechanisms. While the vastness of the field and the rapid accumulation of data may preclude the possibility of absorbing and retaining more than a fraction of the available information, a solid understanding of the underlying principles is essential. Extensively revised and updated with four new chapters and an expanded glossary, this fifth edition of the classic text, Principles and Methods of Toxicology provides comprehensive coverage in a manageable and accessible format. New topics include 'toxicopanomics', plant and animal poisons, information resources, and non-animal testing alternatives. Emphasizing the cornerstones of toxicology-people differ, dose matters, and things change, the book begins with a review of the history of toxicology and followed by an explanation of basic toxicological principles, agents that cause toxicity, target organ toxicity, and toxicological testing methods including many of the test protocols required to meet regulatory needs worldwide. The book examines each method or procedure from the standpoint of technique and interpretation of data and discusses problems and pitfalls that may be associated with each. The addition of several new authors allow for a broader and more diverse treatment of the ever-changing and expanding field of toxicology. Maintaining the high-quality information and organizational framework that made the previous editions so successful, Principles and Methods of Toxicology, Fifth Edition continues to be a valuable resource for the advanced practitioner as well as the new disciple of toxicology.

venom anatomy: The Anatomical Record Charles Russell Bardeen, Irving Hardesty, John Lewis Bremer, Edward Allen Boyden, 1917 Issues for 1906- include the proceedings and abstracts of papers of the American Association of Anatomists (formerly the Association of American Anatomists); 1916-60, the proceedings and abstracts of papers of the American Society of Zoologists.

venom anatomy: Classified List of Publications of the Carnegie Institution of Washington Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1913

venom anatomy: Encounters with Arachnids Pasquale De Marco, 2025-03-17 Explore the fascinating world of spiders and scorpions in this comprehensive guide, filled with stunning photographs and engaging text. From the delicate orb weaver to the fearsome scorpion, these creatures are both beautiful and deadly. In this book, you will learn about the anatomy, biology, behavior, and habitats of spiders and scorpions. You will discover the different types of spiders and scorpions, from the common house spider to the deadly black widow. You will also learn about the unique adaptations that these creatures have developed to survive in a variety of environments, from deserts to rainforests. Spiders and scorpions play an important role in the ecosystem, controlling populations of insects and other pests. They are also a food source for many other animals, including birds, reptiles, and mammals. Despite their importance, spiders and scorpions are often misunderstood and feared. This book aims to dispel the myths and misconceptions surrounding these creatures and provide a greater appreciation for their role in the natural world. With its captivating writing style and stunning visuals, this book is the perfect resource for anyone interested in learning more about spiders and scorpions. Whether you are a student, a nature enthusiast, or simply someone who wants to overcome their fear of these creatures, this book has something for everyone. So, embark on a journey into the world of spiders and scorpions today. Discover the beauty and wonder of these creatures and gain a new understanding of their importance to the environment. If you like this book, write a review!

venom anatomy: *Poisonous and Venomous Marine Animals of the World: Invertebrates* Bruce W. Halstead, 1965 Primary purpose of this monograph is to provide a systematic, organized source of technical data on marine biotoxicology covering the total world literature from antiquity to modern times...A phylogenetic arrangement utilizing a historical approach has been adopted. Information on each phylogenetic group includes lists of venomous members, history of research, biology, morphology of the venom apparatus, medical aspects, toxicology, pharmacology, etc.. plus a bibliography for each section. Illustratd. Indexed. A 150 page history of marine toxicology begins volume one. The place to start on this subject.

venom anatomy: The Practice of Medicine in the Tropics William Byam, Robert George Archibald, 1921

venom anatomy: Bulletin of the Johns Hopkins Hospital Johns Hopkins Hospital, 1900 Bound with v. 52-55, 1933-34, is the hospital's supplement: Bulletin of the Institute of the History of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University, v. 1-2.

venom anatomy: Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin Johns Hopkins Hospital, 1900

venom anatomy: Venomous and Poisonous Marine Animals John A. Williamson, Peter J. Fenner, Jacqueline F. Rifkin, 1996 A comprehensive volume of marine biology, medicine and toxicology.

venom anatomy: Poisonous and Venomous Marine Animals of the World United States. Department of Defense, 1970

venom anatomy: Snake Venoms C.-Y. Lee, 2012-12-06 The past decade has been a period of explosion of knowledge on the chemistry and pharmacology of snake toxins. Thanks to the development of protein chemistry, nearly a hundred snake toxins have been purified and sequenced, representing one of the largest families of sequenced proteins. Moreover, the mode of action of these toxins has been largely elucidated by the concerted efforts of pharmacologists, electro physiologists, and biochemists. As a result of these studies, some of the snake toxins, e.g., a-bungarotoxin and cobra neurotoxins, have been extensively used as specific markers in the study of the acetylcholine receptors. Indeed, without the discovery of these snake toxins, our knowledge of the structure and function of nicotinic acetylcholine receptors would not have advanced so rapidly. The contribution of snake venom research to the biomedical sciences is not limited to the study of cholinergic receptors. Being one of the most concentrated enzyme sources in nature, snake venoms are also valuable tools in biochemical research. Venom phosphodiesterase, for example, has been widely used for structural studies of nucleic acids; proteinase, for the sequence studies of proteins and pep tides ; phospholipase A , for lipid research; and L-amino acid oxidase for identifying optical z isomers of amino acids. Furthermore, snake venoms have proven to be useful agents for clarifying some basic concepts on blood coagulation and some venom enzymes, e.g., thrombin-like enzymes and pro coagulants have been used as therapeutic agents.

venom anatomy: Social Insects V2 Henry Hermani, 2012-12-02 Social Insects, Volume II is essentially a continuation and review of topics covered in Volume I. The main focus of this volume is on the systematic of eusocial hymenoptera and the closely associated realms of presocial insects and social non-insectan arthropods. Consisting of five major chapters, this volume starts with the chapter on the enemies and defense mechanisms of termites. Several mechanisms are discussed in this chapter, such as defense by the nest, workers, and soldiers. Chapter 3 focuses on presocial insects and a comparison of parental care without nests and based on nests. Chapter 4 discusses the sociality of Arachnida and emphasizes the patterns and evolution of sociality in Arachnida, particularly spiders. Two chapters discuss the social hymenoptera, including its defensive mechanisms and its systematics. This volume will be of great help to students and professionals in the field of entomology, biology, and zoology.

venom anatomy: Library of Congress Subject Headings Library of Congress, Library of Congress. Subject Cataloging Division, 1988

venom anatomy: Explore Honey Bees! Cindy Blobaum, 2015-06-22 What did you have for breakfast this morning? Toast, cereal, juice, and fruit? Thank the honey bees! About one out of every three mouthfuls we eat is affected by honey bee pollination. In Explore Honey Bees! With 25 Great Projects, young readers learn about honey bee colonies, why honey bees live in hives, how honey bees communicate with each other, and why they are so important to human lives. Colony collapse disorder first appeared in 2006 and since then beekeepers have seen disappearances of 30 to 90 percent of their bee colonies each year. Readers learn about possible reasons behind and solutions to this growing global problem. Explore Honey Bees! offers a glimpse into a miniature world familiar to children. Activities include designing a hive and making a model of a flower’s reproductive system, reinforcing the math and science skills readers gain from the text. Fun facts and colorful illustrations make learning fun and exciting. Links to online primary sources integrate a digital

learning experience and offer opportunities to delve deeper into the world of honey bees. This title meets Common Core State Standards in language arts, science and technology; Guided Reading Levels and Lexile measurements indicate grade level and text complexity.

venom anatomy: Twentieth century practice v. 20, 1900 , 1900

Related to venom anatomy

Venom (2018 film) - Wikipedia It stars Tom Hardy as Eddie Brock and Venom, alongside Michelle Williams, Riz Ahmed, Scott Haze, and Reid Scott. In the film, Eddie, a struggling journalist, gains superpowers after

Venom: The Last Dance (2024) - IMDb Venom: The Last Dance: Directed by Kelly Marcel. With Tom Hardy, Chiwetel Ejiofor, Juno Temple, Rhys Ifans. Eddie Brock and Venom must make a devastating decision

How to Watch Venom Movies in Order - The Reading Order Discover the Venom movies in order! From Tom Hardy’s first film to The Last Dance, explore the full Venom watch order and timeline!

VENOM: THE LAST DANCE – Official Trailer (HD) - YouTube Hunted by both of their worlds and with the net closing in, the duo are forced into a devastating decision that will bring the curtains down on Venom and Eddie's last dance. Venom: The Last

Venom - Marvel Cinematic Universe Wiki Venom is an extraterrestrial symbiote who is bonded to Eddie Brock, and together, the pair are known as the Lethal Protector. It and Brock were temporarily transported from their universe to

Watch Venom: Let There Be Carnage - Netflix While Eddie Brock and Venom try to navigate their thorny relationship, a new threat rises from serial killer Cletus Kasady and a new alien symbiote. Watch trailers & learn more

Where to watch all of the 'Venom' movies in order Ahead of its release this Friday, Entertainment Weekly has compiled where you can watch all of the Venom movies in order to bring you up to speed on the mythology

Venom: The Last Dance - Wikipedia Written and directed by Kelly Marcel, it stars Tom Hardy as Eddie Brock and Venom, alongside Chiwetel Ejiofor, Juno Temple, Rhys Ifans, Stephen Graham, Peggy Lu, and Alanna Ubach. In

Watch Venom - Disney+ The evolution story of Marvel’s most enigmatic, complex and badass character – Venom! Eddie Brock (Tom Hardy) is a broken man after he loses everything including his job and fiancée.

Venom (2018) - IMDb Venom: Directed by Ruben Fleischer. With Tom Hardy, Michelle Williams, Riz Ahmed, Scott Haze. A failed reporter is bonded to an alien entity, one of many symbiotes who

Venom (2018 film) - Wikipedia It stars Tom Hardy as Eddie Brock and Venom, alongside Michelle Williams, Riz Ahmed, Scott Haze, and Reid Scott. In the film, Eddie, a struggling journalist, gains superpowers after

Venom: The Last Dance (2024) - IMDb Venom: The Last Dance: Directed by Kelly Marcel. With Tom Hardy, Chiwetel Ejiofor, Juno Temple, Rhys Ifans. Eddie Brock and Venom must make a devastating decision

How to Watch Venom Movies in Order - The Reading Order Discover the Venom movies in order! From Tom Hardy’s first film to The Last Dance, explore the full Venom watch order and timeline!

VENOM: THE LAST DANCE – Official Trailer (HD) - YouTube Hunted by both of their worlds and with the net closing in, the duo are forced into a devastating decision that will bring the curtains down on Venom and Eddie's last dance. Venom: The Last

Venom - Marvel Cinematic Universe Wiki Venom is an extraterrestrial symbiote who is bonded to Eddie Brock, and together, the pair are known as the Lethal Protector. It and Brock were temporarily transported from their universe to

Watch Venom: Let There Be Carnage - Netflix While Eddie Brock and Venom try to navigate

their thorny relationship, a new threat rises from serial killer Cletus Kasady and a new alien symbiote. Watch trailers & learn more

Where to watch all of the 'Venom' movies in order Ahead of its release this Friday, Entertainment Weekly has compiled where you can watch all of the Venom movies in order to bring you up to speed on the mythology

Venom: The Last Dance - Wikipedia Written and directed by Kelly Marcel, it stars Tom Hardy as Eddie Brock and Venom, alongside Chiwetel Ejiofor, Juno Temple, Rhys Ifans, Stephen Graham, Peggy Lu, and Alanna Ubach. In

Watch Venom - Disney+ The evolution story of Marvel’s most enigmatic, complex and badass character – Venom! Eddie Brock (Tom Hardy) is a broken man after he loses everything including his job and fiancée.

Venom (2018) - IMDb Venom: Directed by Ruben Fleischer. With Tom Hardy, Michelle Williams, Riz Ahmed, Scott Haze. A failed reporter is bonded to an alien entity, one of many symbiotes who

Related to venom anatomy

‘Venom: The Last Dance’ Trailer: Tom Hardy Ends Trilogy With More Brain-Eating Symbiote Action (Variety1y) They are Venom, and they are officially back — Sony Pictures has dropped the first trailer for “Venom: The Last Dance,” the final movie in the Spider-Man villain trilogy. Tom Hardy returns as Eddie

‘Venom: The Last Dance’ Trailer: Tom Hardy Ends Trilogy With More Brain-Eating Symbiote Action (Variety1y) They are Venom, and they are officially back — Sony Pictures has dropped the first trailer for “Venom: The Last Dance,” the final movie in the Spider-Man villain trilogy. Tom Hardy returns as Eddie

Back to Home: https://ns2.kelisto.es