Scorpion venoms are complex cocktails of biogenic amines, proteins, peptides, mucoproteins, organic salts and neurotoxins that have shown potential therapeutic applications due to their cytotoxic, apoptogenic, immunosuppressive and antiproliferative properties [1]. The organic chemistry of spider venoms is far better known, having first been discovered in 1953, when spermine and trimethylenediamine were reported in the venom of a South American theraphosid [2]. Spermine and other polyamines were subsequently reported from venoms of other theraphosids [3–5]. Kawai and colleagues found that JSTX, a polyamine toxin bearing a β-alanine moiety [6] from *Nephila clavata* venom blocked glutaminergic neurotransmission at insect and crustacean synapses and later on vertebrate brain [7–12]. Grishin and colleagues reported the structure of argiopine from the venom of the araneid spider, *Argiope lobata*, an acylpolyamine covalently linked to an arginine residue [13]. Aryl and alkyl polyamine antagonists of NMDA receptors have subsequently been found in venoms of various other spider families [14].

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