Tail fiber count

Tail fibers are responsible for the specific, albeit reversible primary attachment to host cell. Due to high selective pressure, tail fiber genes evolve more rapidly than other phage genes and exchanges occur ...

The bundled pigtail has only one end with a connector, and the other end is a broken end of an optical fiber, which is connected to other optical fiber cores by fusion splicing.

To validate our approach, we used single-particle cryo-electron microscopy to analyze five tail fibers from three phages of the BASEL collection. Additionally, we conducted a structural ...

Similar to fiber optic jumpers, tail fibers are classified into single-mode and multimode types, differing in color, wavelength, and transmission distances. Generally, multimode tail fibers are ...

This innovative paper describes how the host range of R-type pyocins can be reprogrammed by replacing parts of the tail fibres between phages with different host ranges.

Here, we introduce RBPseg, a method that combines monomeric ESMFold predictions with a structural-based domain identification approach, to divide tail fiber sequences into manageable fractions for ...

At the far end of the tail are one or more receptor binding proteins (the tail fibers), also described as adhesins.

For instance, phage receptor binding proteins, such as tail fibers, baseplate proteins, or tail spikes, can undergo adaptive mutations that enable the recognition of new adsorption sites or ...

Tail fibers are protein appendages located at the distal end of a bacteriophage"s tail, extending from a structure called the baseplate. These fibers vary in length and number. For ...

RBPseg workflow in detail, step-by-step demonstrating the 682 architecture of RBPseg using TC14 fiber as example. A FASTA file is input to ESMfold, which 683 generates a monomeric model.

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Web: https://cgaroofing.co.za