

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 ...

Siphophages, accounting for ~60% of known phages, bear a long, flexible tail that allows host recognition and safe delivery of the DNA from the capsid to the cytoplasm of the infected cell.

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

Bacteriophage T4 initially recognizes its host cells using its long tail fibers. Long tail fibers consist of a phage-proximal and a phage-distal rod, each around 80 nm long and attached to each other at a ...

In siphophage T5, the unique RBP is located at the extremity of a central fiber. We present the structures of T5 tail tip, determined by cryo-electron microscopy before and after ...

Bacteriophage lambda has a double-stranded DNA genome and a long, flexible, non-contractile tail encoded by a contiguous block of 11 genes downstream of the head genes. The tail ...

Here, we present the structure of DT57C determined by cryo-EM, and an atomic model of the virus, which was further explored using all-atom molecular dynamics simulations.

In this study, we report the cryo-EM structure of the simplified tail fiber complexed with its chaperone from the myocyanophage Pam3, which provides insights into the assembly mechanism of ...

Using the structural module in combination with hidden Markov models, we developed the first tail fiber structural atlas, covering 24% of a set of pre-annotated tail fibers on UniProtKB.

Bacteriophage T5, a Siphovirus belonging to the order Caudovirales, has a flexible, three-fold symmetric tail, to which three L-shaped fibres are attached. These fibres recognize...

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