

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.

The bundle tail fiber is a crucial component in the fiber optic cable assembly, and any failure in this component can significantly impact the performance of the entire system. This article ...

5 provides insights into the assembly mechanism of phage tail fiber assisted by an intermolecular chaperone. Structural analysis clearly shows that the role of chaperone is to initiate the...

With virtually no limit on the number of fibers, all of our fiber optic bundles can be configured as spot, line, grid, hex, or custom shape. Any number of legs can be mapped, randomized, or patterned to ...

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 ...

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.

We present the structures of T5 tail tip, determined by cryo-electron microscopy before and after interaction with its E. coli receptor, FhuA, reconstituted into nanodisc.

In bacteriophage T4, the final step in the assembly is the attachment of the long tail fibers to the tail. However, in some other systems, such as e.g., the R-type pyocin, the tail fiber is required for ...

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 ...

In this study, we identified a new structure of the podophage with three types of tail fibers, and such phages with different types of fibers may have a broad host range and/or infect host cells ...

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