

How long is the tail fiber in a plate





Overview

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 slight angle. Advances in deep learning-based protein structure prediction, such as AlphaFold2-multimer (AF2M) and ESMFold, provide opportunities for. Tail fibers and the base plate are essential components that facilitate the phage's interaction with its bacterial host. They identify and attach to host bacterial cell surface receptors and are crucial for infection progression. The collar and whiskers are environment-sensing devices, regulating the retraction of the long tail fibers under unfavorable conditions, thus preventing infection.



How long is the tail fiber in a plate

Pre-Terminated Patch Panel

- Standard 19" width
- Max 144 fibers in 1U
- MPO/Fusion Dual-Purpose



Removable Cable Management Tray



Transparent Front Cover



High-Quality Matte Coated Steel

Bacteriophage T4 long tail fiber domains

Abstract 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

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Bacteriophage T4 long tail fiber domains

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Bacteriophage Structure

Base plate: is the hexagonal plate with tail fibres, usually 6 in number and used for attachment to the host cell wall during infection. Tail fibres can recognize specific

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Structure of bacteriophage T4 gene product 11, the interface between

The crystal structure of gene product 11 (gp11), a protein that connects the short tail fibers to the baseplate, has been determined to 2.0 Å resolution using multiple wavelength



Phage tail fibre assembly proteins employ a modular structure to drive

The crystal structure of a complex between the tail fibre and tail fibre assembly (Tfa) protein of Escherichia coli phage Mu reveals the mechanisms by which Tfa regulates fibre assembly

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RBPseg: Toward a complete phage tail fiber structure atlas

For the purposes of this study, no notable differences were phages encoded nine annotated tail fiber proteins; however, we only found and reconstruct the density of three fibers in the

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Functions and properties related to the tail fibers of bacteriophage T4

It is shown that adsorbability of T4 is regularly correlated with the extended state of the tail fibers, suggesting that in T4 fiber extension is a necessary condition for adsorption. Furthermore the

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Architecture of the bacteriophage lambda tail: Structure

Bacteriophage lambda is an excellent model system to study the tail architecture of bacteriophages. Wang et al. present the cryo-EM structures of the components of the bacteriophage

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Evaluating Phage Tail Fiber Receptor-Binding Proteins

The ability to examine individual interactions between a singular set of a phage's adsorptive machinery (i.e., long tail fibers, short tail fibers, tail spikes,

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Bacteriophage

P1 also has an icosahedral capsid, a tail with a contractile sheath, a base plate, and tail fibers. It contains a linear double-stranded DNA genome of 48.5kb, a capsid, and a tail (Fig. 7.1b). The finished capsid

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Chapter 20965

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

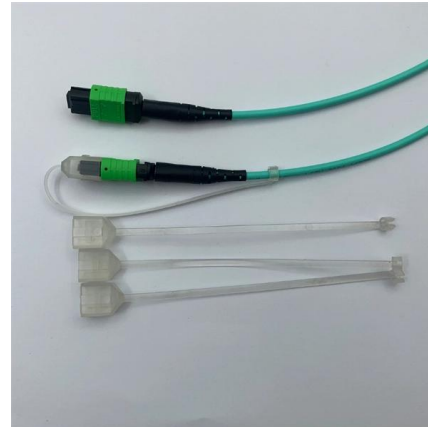
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Major tail proteins of bacteriophages of the order Caudovirales

Siphoviridae, Demerecviridae, and Drexlerviridae have a long, flexible, noncontractile tail, and Myoviridae, Ackermannviridae, Chaseviridae, and Herelleviridae have a long, rigid, and

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Organization of the bacteriophage T4 long tail fiber. (A)

The T4 virion has a 1150 Å-long and 850 Å-wide prolate head encapsidating the genome, and a 1200 Å-long contractile tail (Fig 1) .

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Three-dimensional structure of bacteriophage T4 baseplate

We report here the three-dimensional structure of the baseplate-tail tube complex determined to a resolution of 12 Å by cryoelectron microscopy. The

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The tail structure of bacteriophage T4 and its mechanism of

During contraction, the tail tube extends beneath the baseplate by about one-half of its total length and rotates by 345°, allowing it to cross the host's periplasmic space.

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The Molecular Architecture of the Bacteriophage T4

Here we report the X-ray structure of the gp15 hexamer and describe its interactions with the T4 neck and tail proteins. We also present a cryo-EM reconstruction of



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Understanding Bacteriophage Tail Fiber

Two types of fibers, six 145 nm long tail fibers (LTFs) and six 40 nm short tail fibers (STFs), are attached to the baseplate (Figure 1A) [50,51]. The two sets of tail fibers confer to T4 phage one of the most

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Diagram of Bacteriophage

A bacteriophage structure is made of components including a head or capsid, tail, tail fibers, base plate, and genetic material. The diagram of

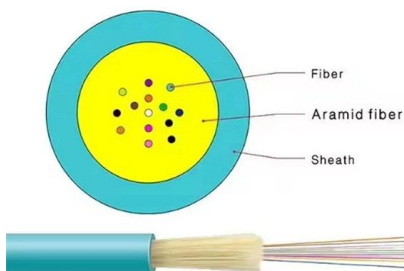
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The structure of bacteriophage T4 gene product 9: the

Background: The T4 bacteriophage consists of a head, filled with double-stranded DNA, and a complex contractile tail required for the ejection of

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Evaluating Phage Tail Fiber Receptor-Binding Proteins

The ability to examine individual interactions between a singular set of a phage's adsorptive machinery (i.e., long tail fibers, short tail fibers, tail spikes, etc.) and

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Diagram of Bacteriophage

Tail fibers are thin, filamentous structures protruding from the bacteriophage baseplate or tail. They identify and attach to host bacterial cell

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Bacteriophage Structure: Understanding



the Building

Tail fibers and the base plate are essential components that facilitate the phage's interaction with its bacterial host. Tail fibers are elongated, flexible rods that are

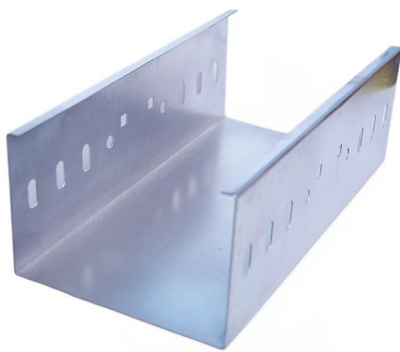
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Structure, function and assembly of the long, flexible tail of

Depending on the morphology of their tail, phages are classified as Siphoviridae (long flexible tail), Myoviridae (long contractile tail) and Podoviridae (short tail). The assembly pathway of

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Molecular assembly and structure of the bacteriophage T4 tail

The tail of bacteriophage T4 undergoes large structural changes upon infection while delivering the phage genome into the host cell. The baseplate is located at the distal end of the

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The structure of bacteriophage T4 gene product 9: the

The tail, which is connected to the head after DNA packaging, has a contractile sheath and a baseplate to which are attached the long and short tail

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(PDF) Bacteriophage T4 long tail fiber domains

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