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Please use this identifier to cite or link to this item: http://hdl.handle.net/123456789/4400 Title: Tyrosine in the hinge region of the pore-forming motif regulates oligomeric β -barrel pore formation by Vibrio cholerae cytolysin Authors: Mondal, Anish Kumar (/jspui/browse?type=author&value=Mondal%2C+Anish+Kumar) Verma, Paras (/jspui/browse?type=author&value=Verma%2C+Paras) Sengupta, Nayanika (/jspui/browse?type=author&value=Sengupta%2C+Nayanika) Dutta, Somnath (/jspui/browse?type=author&value=Dutta%2C+Somnath) Pandit, Shashi Bhushan (/jspui/browse?type=author&value=Pandit%2C+Shashi+Bhushan) Chattopadhyay, Kausik (/jspui/browse?type=author&value=Chattopadhyay%2C+Kausik) Keywords: Tyrosine hinge region pore-forming oligomeric β-barrel Issue Date: 2021 Publisher: Wiley Citation: Molecular Microbiology, 115(4), 508-525. Abstract: β -barrel pore-forming toxins perforate cell membranes by forming oligomeric β -barrel pores. The most crucial step is the membrane-insertion of the pore-forming motifs that create the transmembrane β-barrel scaffold. Molecular mechanism that regulates structural reorganization of these pore-forming motifs during β -barrel pore-formation still remains elusive. Using Vibrio cholerae cytolysin as an archetypical example of the β-barrel pore-forming toxin, we show that a key tyrosine residue (Y321) in the hinge region of the pore-forming motif plays crucial role in this process. Mutation of Y321 abrogates oligomerization of the membrane-bound toxin protomers, and blocks subsequent steps of pore-formation. Our study suggests that the presence of Y321 in the hinge region of the pore-forming motif is crucial for the toxin molecule to sense membranebinding, and to trigger essential structural rearrangements required for the subsequent oligomerization and pore-formation process. Such a regulatory mechanism of pore-formation by V. cholerae cytolysin has not been documented earlier in the structurally related β-barrel poreforming toxins. Only IISER Mohali authors are available in the record. Description: URI: https://doi.org/10.1111/mmi.14631 (https://doi.org/10.1111/mmi.14631) http://hdl.handle.net/123456789/4400 (http://hdl.handle.net/123456789/4400) Research Articles (/jspui/handle/123456789/9) Appears in

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