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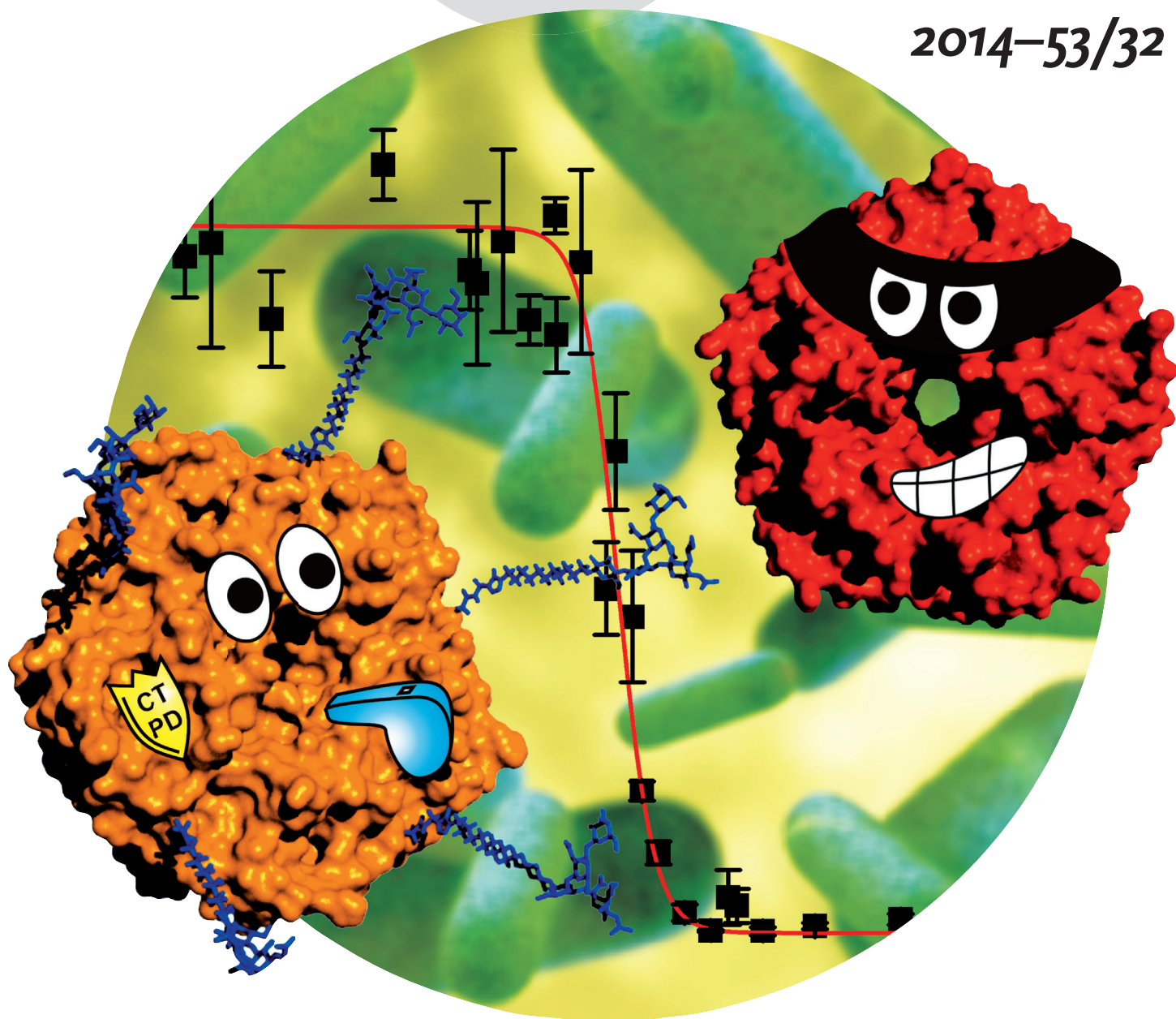
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The cholera toxin B-subunit ...

... has been re-engineered to create a potent inhibitor of the parent toxin. Toxin adhesion can be blocked by a nonbinding mutant of the B subunit, which was modified with five copies of the carbohydrate ligand, as shown by W. B Turnbull and co-workers in their Communication on page 8323 ff. Site-specific modification of a protein scaffold that is matched in both size and valency to the target toxin may become a general strategy for inhibitor design.

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