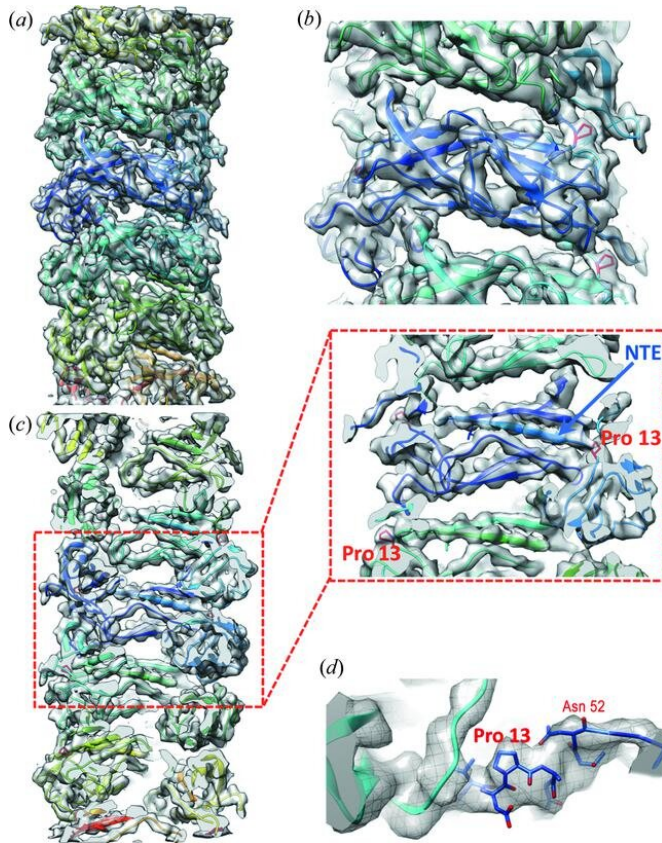


Researchers determine bacteria structure responsible for traveler's diarrhea

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Overall reconstruction of CFA/I pili. (a) Side view of the CFA/I pilus reconstruction fit with the model, with subunits colored distinctly. (b) A representative outer region of the CFA/I pilus structure, Pro13 is highlighted in red. (c) The cut-away view shows core of CFA/I pilus rod, where the N-terminal extension of subunit n is inserted into the β -strands groove of the preceding subunit. A close-up view shows the clearly separated β -strands as well as the Pro13 at the end of N-terminal extension of each subunit. (d) A view of Pro13 shown in stick representation within the cryo-EM map. Credit: IUCrJ

not cause disease. Knowing this structural information may lead to the development of new preventive therapies for the disease.

Traveler's [diarrhea](#) is an inconvenience to many in the U.S., but worldwide it can be deadly. It produces a watery diarrhea, which can cause life-threatening dehydration in infants or other vulnerable populations. With more than one billion cases each year, hundreds of thousands of deaths can be attributed to this bacterial disease which is caused by enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli (ETEC), invading the [small intestine](#) via pili.

Researchers from Boston University School of Medicine (BUSM), University of Virginia and Umeå University used heat to remove the pili from the [bacteria](#) and then used an [electron microscope](#) to look at the filaments in a near-native state, frozen in a glass-like solid and kept cold using liquid nitrogen. Because pili comprise hundreds of copies of a single protein, they were able to merge information from many pictures to determine a high-quality, three-dimensional view of the filament.

"We anticipate that our new, detailed knowledge of the structure of pili will help in developing vaccines and drugs to prevent and treat traveler's diarrhea. In particular we are excited about a peptide found in saliva that can disrupt unwinding and/or rewinding of pili as a means of inhibiting bacterial adhesion and [disease](#)," explained corresponding author Esther Bullitt, Ph.D., associate professor of physiology and biophysics at BUSM.

More information: Weili Zheng et al. Cryo-EM structure of the CFA/I pilus rod, *IUCrJ* (2019). DOI: [10.1107/S2052252519007966](https://doi.org/10.1107/S2052252519007966)

For the first time researchers have deciphered the near-atomic structure of filaments, called 'pili', that extend from the surface of bacteria that cause traveler's diarrhea. Without pili, these bacteria do

Provided by Boston University School of Medicine

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