BIOLOGICAL NANOPORES AS GATES FOR DRUG TRANSPORT

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Biological nanopores, such as pore-forming toxins and bacterial porins, are
increasingly being explored as tools for DNA sequencing, biosensing, and nanotherapy.
Bacterial porins, for example, are often used as key gates for the entrance of antibiotics
into bacteria, as they naturally permit a controlled diffusion of nutrients into these
cells.

Maltoporin LamB from *Escherichia coli* has been investigated in this study as a potential gate for a Trojan Horse sugar-conjugate. Confocal microscopy images of LamB-reconstituted planar bilayers reveal a specific substrate-porin interaction, being this the first step in the translocation of substrates.

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