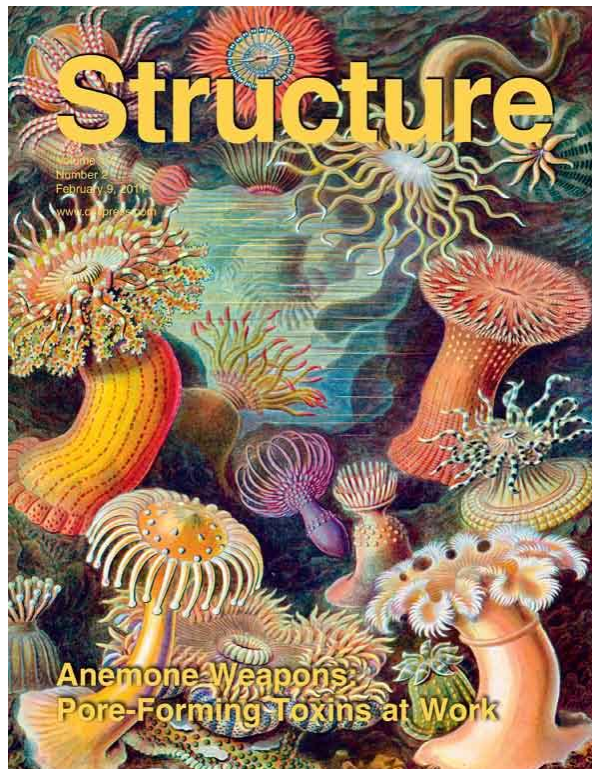


Structural studies of a eukaryotic pore-forming toxin.

Collaboration between the University of the Basque Country and the Structural Biology Unit in CICbioGUNE brought some new insights into functioning of a membrane protein. The joint teams report the crystallographic and the membrane-inserted structures of Fragaceatoxin C (FraC), a toxin from the sea anemone *Actinia fragacea*. FraC acts as a pathogenic toxin by making oligomeric transmembrane pores, which disrupt the target cells of the anemone's prey. The study provides mechanistic insights into the molecular determinants governing pore assembly and protein insertion into the cell membrane. The findings appear in *Structure* journal; the work features on the cover of the current issue.



See the abstract in: [http://www.cell.com/structure/abstract/S0969-2126\(10\)00437-5](http://www.cell.com/structure/abstract/S0969-2126(10)00437-5)