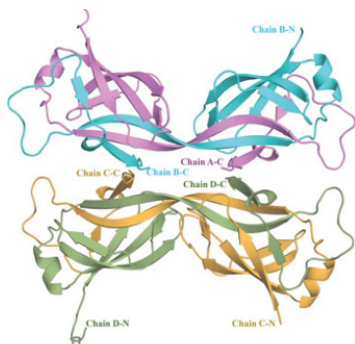## First Mce4A structure of Mycobacterium tuberculosis revealed


Research at BioMAX beamline has revealed a unique substrate-binding mammalian cell entry domain of protein Mce4A, a part of the cholesterol importing complex of Mycobacterium tuberculosis. The Mce4A protein is recognised as the causative agent of the disease Tuberculosis. Read the full story

A better detector for medical imaging technologies

An international collaboration studied the efficiency of next-generation silicon photomultipliers at MAX IV's FinEstBeAMS. Their findings open a unique development path for ultrafast timing applications in medical diagnosis, range monitoring in ion therapy and high-energy physics. Read the full story

Correlative imaging of single neuronal cell opens the door
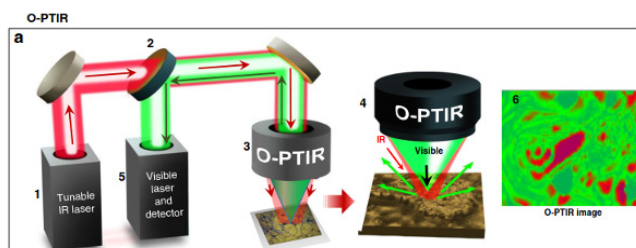
Scientists studied the structure of amyloid proteins and the role metal ions may play in the development of Alzheimer's Disease at a previously never achieved resolution. Their observations underscore the potential of combining nanospectroscopic tools to deal with uncertainties in biological samples. Read the full story

Breaking down Keap1 ligands into fragments enables new compounds
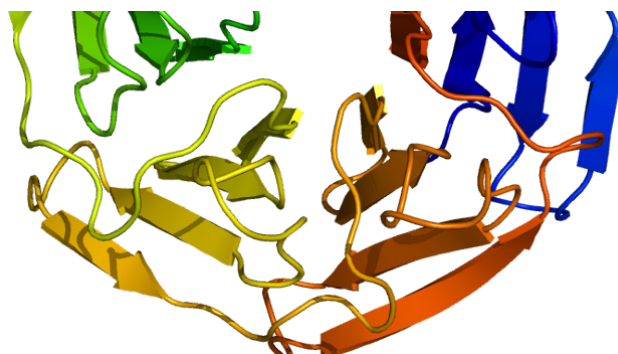
Scientists broke down compounds known to inhibit the Keap1–Nrf2 protein-protein interaction into fragments and assessed whether these were able to bind Keap1. Inhibiting the Keap1 - Nrf2 interaction can help prevent and reduce oxidative stress related to neurological diseases and cancer. Read the full story

Electron beam-induced borazine deposition yields intriguing insights
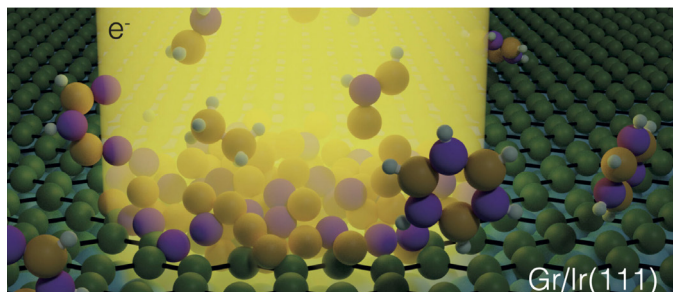
Scientists fragmented borazine molecules, which enabled synthesis of amorphous boron nitride onto graphene film. The beam-induced, borazine deposition impacts B-N bonds—useful for miniature electronics manufacture. Read the full story

LINXS events

Curious about new topics? Explore the 2022 calendar of onsite and digital events at the Lund Institute of Advanced Neutron and X-ray Science LINXS! Information, including registration is found on the LINXS website.