Cover image
Biological membrane pores typically result from proteins interacting with lipid bilayers, however other materials, such as carbon nanotubes (shown) can also be engineered to form such pores. Membrane pores have been adapted and applied to a variety of technological challenges, such as DNA sequencing. This cartoon image shows DNA transiting the nanotube pore in a lipid bilayer, which also contains other membrane proteins. (Image by Adam Gardner, © Aleksandr Noy (LLNL).)

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