Five homologous small RNAs are involved in the response of *Listeria monocytogenes* to cell wall acting antibiotics

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Five homologous small RNAs are involved in the response of *Listeria monocytogenes* to cell wall acting antibiotics

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**Introduction**

*Listeria monocytogenes* is a food borne pathogen which has the ability to survive and adapt to a wide range of extreme environments; e.g. low pH, low and high temperatures, high osmolarity and the presence of antibiotics. Smaller RNAs have been found to play a crucial role in stress adaption. Smaller RNAs exist in a multitude of organisms as stable RNA transcripts which range from 20-500 nt in size, and are typically encoded from intergenic regions. Regulation by small RNAs is mainly achieved through an antisense mechanism at the post-transcriptional level.

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**LhrC1-5 are induced in response to cell wall stress**

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**Fig. 1a**

**Fig. 1b**

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**Fig. 2a**

**Fig. 2b**

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**Fig. 3a**

**Fig. 3b**

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**Fig. 4**

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**References**