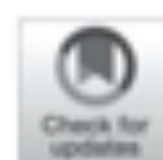


ORIGINAL RESEARCH

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A Low-Prevalence Single-Nucleotide Polymorphism in the Sensor Kinase PhoR in *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* Suppresses Its Autophosphatase Activity and Reduces Pathogenic Fitness: Implications in Evolutionary Selection

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The genome sequencing of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, the causative organism of tuberculosis, has significantly improved our understanding of the mechanisms that drive the establishment of infection and disease progression. Several clinical strains of *M. tuberculosis*