biodegradability due to their proteinaceous nature and consequently their non-accumulation in nature, reducing the risk to induce resistant bacteria in the environment (in contrast with antibiotics); (ix) phages are the most abundant and diverse biological entities on earth, thus representing an almost infinite source of new proteins with different properties that can be used to target almost any bacterial pathogen.

It is thus easy to conclude that phage-derived proteins will play, in a near future, a predominant role in the combat to the established antimicrobial crisis.

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