

Schlaf, Kindlein, schlaf

Melodie (Gesang)



A musical staff in G clef, 4/4 time, with a key signature of one flat. It consists of five horizontal lines and four spaces. The notes and rests are as follows: a blue note on the first line, a teal note on the second space, a teal note on the second space, a yellow note on the third space, a short teal rest, a short red rest, a blue note on the first line, a blue note on the first line, a teal note on the second space, a yellow note on the third space, a short teal rest, and a short red rest.

Schlaf', Kind - lein, schlaf'! Der Va - ter hüt' die Schaf', die

A musical staff in G clef and common time. It features a sequence of notes: a quarter note (blue), an eighth note (purple), an eighth note (purple), a sixteenth note (teal), a sixteenth note (teal), a sixteenth note (red), a sixteenth note (red), a sixteenth note (blue), a sixteenth note (blue), a sixteenth note (blue), a sixteenth note (purple), a sixteenth note (purple), a sixteenth note (teal), a sixteenth note (teal), a sixteenth note (red), a sixteenth note (red), and a sixteenth note (blue).

Mut - ter schüt - telt's Bäu - me - lein, da fällt her - ab ein Träu - me - lein.

A musical staff in G clef and common time. It features a purple note on the first line, a teal note on the second line, a teal note on the third line, a yellow note on the fourth line, and a black eighth note on the fifth line. There is also a black rest on the fourth line.

Schlaf', Kind - lein, schlaf'!

Melodie (MeloPipe)

A circular phylogenetic tree diagram illustrating the evolutionary relationships between 16 samples. The tree is rooted at the bottom and shows the following topology:

- Root → Sample 1 → Sample 2 → Sample 3 → Sample 4 → Sample 5 → Sample 6 → Sample 7 → Sample 8 → Sample 9 → Sample 10 → Sample 11 → Sample 12 → Sample 13 → Sample 14 → Sample 15 → Sample 16.

The tree is color-coded by sample, with each sample represented by a unique color. The samples are arranged clockwise starting from the top-left. A scale bar at the bottom indicates a distance of 0.05 substitutions per site.

The diagram illustrates the assembly of a protein complex over time. Subunits are represented by colored ovals: red (c), purple (b), blue (a), teal (g), and grey (d, e, f, h). The assembly process is shown in four main stages:

- Initial State:** Subunits **c**, **b**, and **a** are present as monomers.
- Stage 1:** Subunits **c** and **b** form a dimer, while **a** forms a trimer.
- Stage 2:** Subunit **g** joins the **c-b** dimer to form a larger intermediate.
- Stage 3:** Subunit **a** joins the **c-b-g** complex to form a fully assembled complex.

The diagram illustrates the sequential assembly of a protein complex from eight subunits: c, b, a, g, f, e, d, and c. The subunits are represented by colored ovals: purple (c), teal (b), light blue (a), yellow (g), light green (f), white (e), white (d), and purple (c). The assembly process is shown on a grid where the y-axis lists the subunits and the x-axis shows the addition of each subunit. The subunits are added sequentially from left to right: c, b, a, g, f, e, d, and finally c again. The subunits are shown being added sequentially to a vertical stack.