Special Issue

Beyond Phages: Exploring Endolysins as Key Players in the Future of Antibacterial Therapeutics

Message from the Guest Editor

Phage endolysins are enzymes produced by bacteriophages (viruses that infect bacteria) during the final stages of the lytic cycle. These enzymes play a crucial role in the phage lifecycle by breaking down the bacterial cell wall from the inside, leading to the release of newly formed phage particles. The use of endolysins in phage therapy still needs some research to address challenges, optimize treatment protocols, and gather robust clinical evidence. This Special Issue will explore recent research supporting, but not limited to, the following: (1) clinical evidence on the efficacy and safety of endolysins in humans, (2) progress in developing regulatory frameworks and standards for approval (production, quality control, and clinical use), and (3) development in scaling up the production for commercial use and addressing associated cost.

Guest Editor

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Message from the Editor-in-Chief

There are very few fields that attract as much attention as scientific endeavor related to antibiotic discovery. use and preservation. The public, patients, scientists, clinicians, policy-makers, NGOs, governments, and supra-governmental organizations are all focusing intensively on it: all are concerned that we use our existing agents more effectively, and develop and evaluate new interventions in time to face emerging challenges for the benefit of present and future generations. We need every discipline to contribute and collaborate: molecular, microbiological, clinical, epidemiological, geographic, economic, social scientific and policy disciples are all key. Antibiotics is a nimble, inclusive and rigorous indexed journal as an enabling platform for all who can contribute to solving the greatest broad concerns of the modern world.

Editor-in-Chief

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