Special Issue

Antimicrobial Resistance in Gram-negative Bacteria

Message from the Guest Editor

Gram-negative bacteria possess an intrinsic resistance to many antimicrobials because of the bacterium's outer-membrane barrier, the presence of multidrug efflux transporters, and endogenous antimicrobial inactivation etc. Moreover, Gram-negative bacteria readily acquire resistance to antimicrobial agents via chromosomal mutations and lateral gene transfers. In order to overcome this problem, it is necessary to tackle the development of antibacterial agents, drug resistance inhibitors, anti-pathogenic factors and vaccines. Thus, this Special Issue features interdisciplinary studies that build our understanding of the underlying antimicrobial resistance in Gramnegative bacteria. It also covers studies on development of antibacterial agents and adjuvant against antimicrobial resistant Gram-negative bacteria.

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.

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