Special Issue

Shiga-Toxin Producing Escherichia coli and the Animal Host

Message from the Guest Editor

Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC) infections in humans result in either asymptomatic carriage or development of disease symptoms, that may progress to debilitating secondary sequelae. STEC infections have been linked to the consumption of fecescontaminated food and water, as also hand-to-mouth transmission especially after contact with infected animals. Animals in the agri-food chain play an important role in STEC dissemination, and effective control measures are needed to prevent farm to fork spread of these human pathogens. Hence, several studies are aimed at understanding STEC ecology in the context of the animal host, utilizing insights gained toward the development of appropriate control and diagnostic measures. Animal models of infection/disease are also used as surrogates for human illness to gain a better understanding of STEC pathogenesis. The aim of this Special Issue is to address: i. Animal-STEC interactions:ii. Animal models of STEC colonization and/or pathogenicity;iii. STEC control and/or diagnosis in animals; iv. Alternatives to animal models

Research articles, review articles, and short communications that related to these topics are welcome to submit.

Guest Editor

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Deadline for manuscript submissions

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Message from the Editor-in-Chief

"Microorganism" merges the idea of the very small with the idea of the evolving reproducing organism is a unifying principle for the discipline of microbiology. Our journal recognizes the broadly diverse yet connected nature of microorganisms and provides an advanced publishing forum for original articles from scientists involved in high-quality basic and applied research on any prokaryotic or eukaryotic microorganism, and for research on the ecology, genomics and evolution of microbial communities as well as that exploring cultured microorganisms in the laboratory.

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