Special Issue

Dietary Components and Gut Microbes in Fish

Message from the Guest Editors

The gastrointestinal tract is as one of the major routes of infection in fish. Thus, healthy gut microbiota is essential to promote host health and well-being of fish. The intestinal microbiota of fish is classified as autochthonous when they are able to colonize the host's epithelial surface or are associated with the microvilli, or as allochthonous (associated with digesta or present in the lumen). The gut microbiota of fish is highly sensitive to dietary changes. It is demonstrated that dietary macronutrients, micronutrients, and feed additives (including but not limited to functional glycomic ingredients, probiotics, prebiotics, synbiotics, and immunostimulants) substantially affect the gut microbiota of fish. Furthermore, some information is available on bacterial colonization of the gut enterocyte surface as a result of dietary manipulation, which indicates that changes in indigenous microbial populations may have repercussions on secondary host–microbe interactions. This Special Issue aims to gather up-to-date research on the effect of dietary components on the gut microbiota.

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"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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