

Special Issue

Gut Microbiota Axes and Human Health

Message from the Guest Editor

The microbiome of the human gut is a complex assemblage of microorganisms that are in a symbiotic relationship with one another and are implicated in health and several diseases. The gut microbiome consists of bacteria, viruses, fungi, and archaea. Quantitative and qualitative change of gut microbiota (intestinal dysbiosis) is associated with several chronic diseases. There is strong evidence that gut microbiota and its metabolites communicate with other organs and may be responsible for the development of diseases inside and outside the gut. In recent years, multiple axes between gut microbiota have been discovered, such as the gut-microbiota-brain axis, gut-liver axis, gut-joint axis, gut-skin axis, gut-heart axis, and gut-lung axis. By expanding our understanding of different gut-organ axes, we may develop comprehensive strategies to prevent or treat chronic diseases more effectively. Therefore, the aim of this Special Issue is focused on the role of different microbiota axes on our health and in the development of different chronic diseases. Original articles or reviews are welcome. We look forward to receiving your contributions.

Guest Editor

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About the Journal

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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