

Special Issue

Gut Dysbiosis in Extraintestinal and Intestinal Diseases: Novel Target for Therapeutic Approaches

Message from the Guest Editor

The intestinal microbiome maintains a close relationship with the host's immunity. The gut microbiota interferes in the host's metabolism, drives the immune response, induces gut hormone production, and reinforces the intestinal barrier. Alterations in the gut microbiota in diseased states are referred to as gut dysbiosis. Gut microbiota dysbiosis has recently been described in several diseases, including neurological, cardiovascular, metabolic, and autoimmune disorders. Although a causal relationship between gut dysbiosis and diseases remains elusive, recent evidence demonstrates that gut dysbiosis may cause or exacerbate some diseases. It is known that gut dysbiosis is also able to promote molecular mimetism against autoantigens, trigger abnormal immune responses in the gut, favor leaky gut, cause bacterial translocation, and elicit an inflammatory response locally in the gut and other systemic tissues. Novel insights into the modulation of gut microbiota composition, such as prebiotic, probiotic, and postbiotic composition, as a preventive or therapeutic approach have emerged in recent years.

Guest Editor

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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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