Special Issue Bacteria Control by Phages

Message from the Guest Editors

Bacteriophages (phages) are viruses that specifically target and infect bacteria. They represent the most abundant and diverse biological entities on Earth. Unlike most small-molecule drugs, phages possess inherent specificity against their host bacterial species. Additionally, advances in molecular biology and genomics have unveiled an astounding array of phages in the biosphere, including the normal human microbiota. This vast resource offers a potentially limitless supply of safe natural antimicrobials suitable for use within the human body. In recent breakthroughs. phage therapy has effectively treated patients afflicted with previously "untreatable" multidrug-resistant infections. This collection seeks to consolidate current phage research across various domains, aiming to enhance our understanding of bacterial control. Topics covered include, but are not limited to, phage lysislysogeny decision-making and switch, infection dynamics, phage assembly, host-phage interactions, infection cycles, and phage therapy.

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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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