Special Issue

Staphylococcal Infections (Host and Pathogenic Factors) 3.0

Message from the Guest Editor

This Special Issue is the continuation of our previous special issue "Staphylococcal Infections (Host and Pathogenic Factors) 1.0" and "Staphylococcal Infections (Host and Pathogenic Factors) 2.0". Although 30% of the healthy human population is colonized with various *Staphylococcus spp.*, some staphylococcal strains, referred to as opportunistic pathogens, can cause minor to life-threatening diseases. The pathogenicity of these bacteria depends on their virulence factors and the robustness of the regulatory networks expressing these virulence factors. The outcome of this microbial invasion depends not only on pathogenic factors but also on the host's internal and external defense mechanisms, including a healthy skin microbiome. As normal host microflora, these commensals establish a complex relationship with the host as well as the surrounding microbial communities. This Special Issue of *Microorganisms* is focused on studies and recent advancements in our understanding of staphylococcal virulence mechanisms that enable *Staphylococcus spp.* either to successfully establish themselves as a colonizer or to overcome the host's defense system to cause infection.

Guest Editor

Dr. Rajan P. Adhikari
Integrated Biotherapeutics, Inc., Rockville, MD, USA

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Microorganisms
Editorial Office
MDPI, Grosspeteranlage 5
4052 Basel, Switzerland
Tel: +41 61 683 77 34
microorganisms@mdpi.com

mdpi.com/journal/microorganisms

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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.

Editor-in-Chief

Dr. Nico Jehmlich
Department of Molecular Toxicology, UFZ-Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research, 04318 Leipzig, Germany

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