Special Issue

Advancement in Enterotoxigenic *Escherichia coli* (ETEC) Vaccines

Message from the Guest Editor

ETEC is a major cause of diarrhea in children in developing countries and in travellers to these regions. It is also a major cause of diarrhea in piglets and calves. Intensive ongoing efforts aim to develop safe and effective ETEC vaccines for use in travellers as well as in children in endemic areas. Several promising ETEC candidate vaccines have reached the stage of Phase 1-2b clinical trials in humans, with promising results. Efforts to improve ETEC vaccines for use in livestock are also in progress. This Special Issue will address the following aims:

- Provide an update of the epidemiology of ETEC disease in populations in developing countries and in travellers to these regions as a background for ETEC vaccine development.
- Present different vaccine candidates, including new putative vaccine antigens, as well as promising adjuvants.
- Explore different approaches to develop combined enteric vaccines, e.g., ETEC and Shigella.
- Describe recent, ongoing and planned clinical trials of ETEC vaccines in target population (travellers to, and children and adults in ETEC endemic areas).
- Outline the issue of ETEC disease in livestock and efforts to develop improved ETEC vaccines.

Guest Editor

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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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