Special Issue

Cutibacterium acnes Infection and Immunity

Message from the Guest Editor

Cutibacterium acnes is a Gram-positive anaerobic bacterium that is part of the normal microbiota of the skin, oral cavity, and gastrointestinal and genitourinary tracts. *C. acne* survives intracellularly and persists in macrophages, and, under certain conditions, this is potentially followed by reactivation and intracellular proliferation. Intracellular *C. acnes* has been identified in alveolar and sinus macrophages in the lungs and lymph nodes. The bacterium can also invade epithelial cells and has been found to persist intracellularly in prostate glands, where it may lead to the development of disease. The mechanisms that allow us to tolerate the presence of *C. acnes* in our body without eliciting destructive inflammation are unknown. Alternatively, inflammatory conditions potentially caused by this commensal bacterium have been reported in some patients with diseases of unknown causes. The aim of this Special Issue is to report an overview of the latest research on the complex interaction between infection, immunity, and hypersensitivity caused by *C. acnes* and/or other commensal microorganisms that are thought to be normally symbiotic in the human body.

Guest Editor

Dr. Yoshinobu Eishi

Department of Human Pathology, Graduate School of Medical and Dental Sciences, Institute of Science Tokyo, 1-5-45 Yushima, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-8519, Japan

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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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"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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