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

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Deadline for manuscript submissions

closed (15 August 2024)



Microorganisms

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CiteScore 7.7
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mdpi.com/si/196800

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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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