Special Issue

Genetics and Physiology of Corynebacteria

Message from the Guest Editors

Corynebacterium is a genus of Gram-positive bacteria that is classified as Actinobacteria and is phylogenetically related to mycobacteria, rhodococci, and nocardiae. This diverse group of rod-shaped or club-shaped (corvneform) microorganisms includes human, animal and plant pathogens, as well as saprophytes. The most notable human pathogen is Corynebacterium diphtheriae, which is the causative agent of diphtheria. Several species cause diseases in animals, most notably C. pseudotuberculosis, whereas other corynebacteria are opportunistic pathogens causing diseases in immunocompromised people. Numerous corvnebacteria are innocuous commensals found in the mucosa and normal skin flora of humans and animals. A noteworthy positive side of corynebacteria is their broad range of biotechnological applications. C. glutamicum is considered a prominent workhorse in the biotechnology industry. In addition to practical aspects, C. glutamicum has become one of the best-studied model bacteria. This Special Issue invites you to submit manuscripts concerning any aspect of the genetics and physiology of both pathogenic and biotechnologically relevant corynebacteria.

Guest Editors

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Deadline for manuscript submissions

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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.

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