Special Issue

Microbiome–Gut–Liver Axis, Liver Diseases and Immunity

Message from the Guest Editor

The microbiome–gut–liver axis represents a bidirectional relationship in which the intestinal barrier, microbiota, and liver interact to regulate immune responses and maintain homeostasis. In a healthy state, the intestinal barrier prevents the translocation of gut-derived microbial products from reaching the liver through the portal vein or spreading into the mesenteric lymphatic system. However, in liver disease, increased intestinal barrier damage, hyperpermeability, and microbial dysbiosis (an imbalance in the size and composition of the gut flora) can lead to the translocation of larger amounts of microbial products, including harmful ones. This can trigger local, hepatic, and even systemic inflammation and immune exhaustion, all of which contribute to disease pathogenesis. In this special issue, we aim to collect original research papers, mini reviews, or shorter perspective articles detailing evidence at the cellular, molecular, and/or immunological level on all aspects of the theme: 'Microbiome–Gut–Liver Axis, Liver Diseases and Immunity'.

Guest Editor

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About the Journal

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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