Special Issue

Legionella pneumophila: A Microorganism with a Thousand Faces

Message from the Guest Editors

Legionella pneumophila is naturally found in fresh water where bacteria parasitize within protozoa. It also lives planctonically in water or biofilms. The pathogenesis of Legionnaires' disease is largely due to the ability of L. pneumophila to invade and grow within macrophages. In recent times, a prodigious number of bacterial virulence factors which affect the growth of L. pneumophila in both macrophages and protozoa have been recognized. There is now evidence that some legionellosis outbreaks are correlated with the presence of biofilms. Thus, preventing biofilm formation appears as one of the strategies to reduce water system contamination.

This Special Issue has the goal to focus on epidemiological data and experimental evidence as well as possible mechanisms of L. pneumophila and host factors involved in Legionnaires' disease. Finally, it will review the known mechanisms of biofilm formation and olds and new anti-biofilm substances.

Guest Editors

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Deadline for manuscript submissions

closed (30 June 2022)

Microorganisms

an Open Access Journal by MDPI

Impact Factor 4.2
CiteScore 7.7
Indexed in PubMed

mdpi.com/si/65925

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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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