Special Issue

Sexually Transmitted Infections and Host Immune Response

Message from the Guest Editor

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) represent an increasing public health concern. In such cases, the host immune response to infection appears to play a crucial role, as it may contribute to the persistence of certain STIs despite appropriate treatment. Understanding the immunological mechanisms activated in response to STIs not only broadens general medical knowledge but may also, in the future, contribute to the development of preventive strategies—most notably, vaccines. In this Special Issue, we invite submissions focusing particularly on the following areas:

- Studies on individual, genetic, and immunological factors influencing the response to syphilis treatment, including syphilis in pregnancy and neurosyphilis;
- Mechanisms of immune evasion in Chlamydia trachomatis, Neisseria gonorrhoeae, and Mycoplasma genitalium infections;
- The role of the host immune response in the pathogenesis of complications arising from sexually transmitted infections;
- The significance of Th17 and Treg responses in sexually transmitted infections;
- The impact of individual, genetic, and immunological factors in the control of HIV infection.

Guest Editor

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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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