

Special Issue

Immune Responses in *Cryptosporidium parvum* Infection

Message from the Guest Editors

Cryptosporidiosis was initially recognized in compromised hosts, including patients with AIDS. *Cryptosporidium* species that infect humans are increasingly recognized as major contributors to childhood diarrhea and malnutrition in low- and middle-income countries. In most people, the host response limits cryptosporidiosis to a self-limited or asymptomatic infection, and repeated infections gradually lead to resistance to reinfection. Initial studies on the host response to cryptosporidiosis focused on the CD4 T-cell memory and production of interferon gamma. Subsequent studies are increasingly revealing a complex network of innate and acquired immune responses to the parasite, with roles for innate and adapted lymphocytes, epithelial cells, and innate cells such as dendritic cells. This Special Issue of *Microorganisms* will focus on the host response to human cryptosporidiosis and the role of different aspects of the host response in controlling cryptosporidiosis.

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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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