Special Issue

Antimicrobial Resistance and Genetic Elements in Bacteria

Message from the Guest Editors

The upsurge of resistance is mainly due to the diffusion of resistance genes through the often excessive use of antimicrobials which operate a selection of both drugresistant bacteria and genetic elements associated with antimicrobial resistance genes. Plasmids, transposons. insertion sequences, and integrons are among the genetic elements that more greatly contribute to the spread of antimicrobial resistance genes. These genetic elements allow a continuous intra- and intercellular dialogue among them and with chromosomes. Their mediated gene shuffling and horizontal transfer let bacteria shift their phenotypes to different antimicrobial resistances. The scope of this Special Issue is to collect original articles to update knowledge on the role played by different genetic elements in the spread of antimicrobial resistance among pathogenic and nonpathogenic bacteria. Manuscripts highlighting the role, in antimicrobial resistance, of genetic elements others than plasmids, transposons, insertion sequences, and integrons are also welcome. It is our pleasure to invite you to also submit review articles or short communications related to these topics.

Guest Editors

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Deadline for manuscript submissions

closed (31 August 2022)



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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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