Special Issue

The New Advance on Disinfectant of Virus and Microorganisms

Message from the Guest Editor

Nanomaterials is used for disease diagnosis to develop simpler, cheaper, and faster methods. Nanomaterials have the ability to prevent viral contamination by air and contact with contaminated surfaces and have the ability to sterilize protective equipment especially in hospital settings. Creating self-disinfeting surfaces is another strategy to prevent the spread of COVID-19. There are several products made of nanocomposites that have antimicrobial activities and used in the disinfection of surfaces. CAC-717 is a new disinfectant consisting of calcium bicarbonate mesoscopic crystals that are a compound containing mesostructured nanoparticles and are involved in inactivating enveloping and nonenveloping viruses. Graphene in face masks can also sterilize SARS-CoV-2 and allow them to be reused. This coating is also suitable for use on surface in public places. The unpredictable and unknown nature of COVID-19 and the similarity of the specific properties this disease and the physicochemical properties of nanosystems will lead to the discussion of solutions based on new technologies.

Guest Editor

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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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