Special Issue

Human Papillomaviruses: From Infectious Virus Entry to Malignancy

Message from the Guest Editor

There are approximately 200 human papillomaviruses (HPVs) known to infect and replicate in human epithelia at various anatomical sites. Alpha HPVs primarily infect mucosal epithelia and a small subset of them are responsible for more than 600,000 anogenital and head-and-neck cancers each year worldwide, with cervical cancer being the most important of these. Beta HPVs infect cutaneous epithelia and are characterized as co-factors which contribute towards the development of non-melanoma skin cancers. These viruses use their genes to create an optimal environment which will support the productive viral life cycle, however in certain situations these events can also lead to the development of malignant transformation. The focus of this Special issue will be on a number of topics linked to the HPV life cycle and virally induced malignancies at different anatomical sites. The submission of original research and review articles which will cover various HPV-related aspects such as viral entry, replication, life cycle, immunoevasion, latency, transformation, and malignancy are welcome.

Guest Editor

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Deadline for manuscript submissions

closed (30 June 2021)

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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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manuscripts are peer-reviewed and a first decision is provided to authors approximately 15.2 days after submission; acceptance to publication is undertaken in 2.9 days (median values for papers published in this journal in the first half of 2025).

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