Special Issue

The Macrophages Role in Viral Infections

Message from the Guest Editor

Macrophages play a crucial role in the pathogenesis and progression of virus-related infections. Different mechanisms and processes of viruses can establish acute, latent, or persistent infections in macrophages, and have been described and substantiated by in vitro and in vivo evidence. Indeed, macrophage receptors and intracellular pathways, cellular metabolism, and restriction factors, are involved in controlling the virus life cycle and tuning the cellular response to infection. Moreover, despite enhancing inflammation progression, infected macrophages generally display abolished apoptosis and restricted cytopathic effect, which sustains the virus' production. At the same time, characterization of the macrophages mechanisms that interfere with viral replication and regulate the inflammatory cascade as well as identifying novel cellular targets for developing antivirals drugs and antiviral therapy approaches is a new challenge. All researchers working in the fields of human viral infections and macrophages are cordially invited to contribute original research papers or reviews to this Special Issue of *Microorganisms*.

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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