Yersiniosis is an infectious disease caused by bacteria of the genus *Yersinia*. Yersinioses are zoonotic infections of domestic and wild animals; humans are considered incidental hosts that do not contribute to the natural disease cycle. The genus *Yersinia* comprises 18 species, 3 of which are important human pathogens: *Yersinia pestis* (biothreat agent) and the two enteropathogenic *Yersinia* species *Y. enterocolitica* and *Y. pseudotuberculosis*.

On a genomic level, *Y. pestis* is highly similar to the enteropathogen *Yersinia pseudotuberculosis*; however, a series of gene gain and loss events have led to the appearance of markedly different mechanisms of disease as well as niche preferences and lifestyle.

This Special Issue will contribute to a better understanding of the infectious process of *Yersinia* and related omics, which is systematically crucial for the development of more effective strategies for diagnosis, control, and prevention of its diseases.

We hope you will participate by submitting a high-quality research paper or review article for inclusion in this Special Issue.
Message from the Editor-in-Chief

The worldwide impact of infectious disease is incalculable. The consequences for human health in terms of morbidity and mortality are obvious and vast but, when infections of animals and plants are also taken into account, it is hard to imagine any other disease that has such a significant impact on our lives—on healthcare systems, on agriculture and on world economics. Pathogens is proud to continue to serve the international community by publishing high quality studies that further our understanding of infection and have meaningful consequences for disease intervention.

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