Message from the Guest Editor

Dear Colleagues,

Aspergillus fumigatus is a widespread saprophytic fungus in nature, and this ubiquitous fungus is the most prevalent airborne fungal pathogen, causing a multitude of diseases in humans, such as allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis, aspergilloma, and invasive aspergillosis. As an opportunistic human pathogen, A. fumigatus can cause a serious invasive pulmonary aspergillosis leading to a high mortality rate, mainly in immunocompromised patients. Like other fungi, A. fumigatus is able to sense various external signals, including nutrients, hormones, stimuli, and environmental stresses, and elicit appropriate responses. Numerous signaling pathways, such as PKA signaling, MAPK signaling, PKC signaling, and CWI signaling, are involved in these processes. These signal pathways play key roles in the production of toxin, asexual/sexual development, and virulence. This Special Issue is devoted to understanding these important issues. We welcome submissions on all aspects of A. fumigatus signal transduction and other related hot topics in the form of original research and review articles.
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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