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Genetics and Physiology of Corynebacteria

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Deadline for manuscript submissions:
closed (28 February 2021)

Message from the Guest Editors

Corynebacterium is a genus of Gram-positive bacteria that is classified as Actinobacteria and is phylogenetically related to mycobacteria, rhodococci, and nocardiae. This diverse group of rod-shaped or club-shaped (coryneform) microorganisms includes human, animal and plant pathogens, as well as saprophytes. The most notable human pathogen is *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*, which is the causative agent of diphtheria. Several species cause diseases in animals, most notably *C. pseudotuberculosis*, whereas other corynebacteria are opportunistic pathogens causing diseases in immunocompromised people. Numerous corynebacteria are innocuous commensals found in the mucosa and normal skin flora of humans and animals. A noteworthy positive side of corynebacteria is their broad range of biotechnological applications. *C. glutamicum* is considered a prominent workhorse in the biotechnology industry. In addition to practical aspects, *C. glutamicum* has become one of the best-studied model bacteria. This Special Issue invites you to submit manuscripts concerning any aspect of the genetics and physiology of both pathogenic and biotechnologically relevant corynebacteria.

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Message from the Editor-in-Chief

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