Record Nr.	UNINA9910253886403321
Titolo	Histophilus somni : Biology, Molecular Basis of Pathogenesis, and Host Immunity / / edited by Thomas J. Inzana
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham : , : Springer International Publishing : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2016
ISBN	3-319-29556-X
Edizione	[1st ed. 2016.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (165 p.)
Collana	Current Topics in Microbiology and Immunology, , 0070-217X ; ; 396
Disciplina	636.0896014
Soggetti	Medical microbiology
	Veterinary medicine
	Medical Microbiology
	Veterinary Medicine/Veterinary Science
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references at the end of each chapters.
Nota di contenuto	Taxonomy of Histophilus somni Histophilosis as a Natural Disease Histophilus somni Genomics and Genetics Interactions on Histophilus somni with Host Cells Histophilus somni Surface Proteins Host Immune Response to Histophilus somni The Many Facets of Lipooligosaccharide as a Virulence Factor of Histophilus somni Exopolysaccharide Production and Biofilm Formation by Histophilus somni.
Sommario/riassunto	This volume reviews the current understanding of the taxonomy, disease syndromes, genetics, biology, and pathogenic factors of Histophilus somni, as well as the host immune response to this pathogen. H. somni is one of the most important bacterial pathogens in cattle and other ruminants, and its virulence factors are highly conserved with Haemophilus influenzae and other members of the Pasteurellaceae. H. somni has been recognized as a major cause of thrombotic meningoencephalitis, respiratory disease syndromes, myocarditis, reproductive disease syndromes, polyarthritis, mastitis, ocular disease, and septicemia. The only known habitats of H. somni are the mucosal surfaces of ruminants, making this bacterium an

1.

opportunistic pathogen. Although it is capable of causing inflammation at systemic sites and is toxic to epithelial and phagocytic cells, the bacterium's wide array of virulence factors act primarily as a defense against, or to escape recognition from, host innate and adaptive immunity.