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SPOTLIGHT

Article of Significant Interest Selected from This Issue by the Editor

Escape from Host-Generated Reactive Oxygen Species Using a Cytoplasmic Chemoreceptor

Helicobacter pylori is one bacterium that employs chemotactic motility during infection to respond to environmental cues and colonize specific host locations. One such location is deep within the gastric glands, a potentially protected niche. Collins et al. (e00878-17) report that the reactive oxygen species (ROS)-responsive cytoplasmic chemoreceptor TlpD is needed for *H. pylori* to spread to a wide swathe of glands. They furthermore show that early-host-produced ROS prevents *H. pylori* from leaving initially infected glands and accessing new ones. This response may shield *H. pylori* from ROS and permit evasion of this innate immune response.

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