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## Pascale Cossart: Listeria monocytogenes, host-pathogens interactions &

### beyond

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I met Pascale Cossart for the first time in Paris in May 1998, on my way to the 'General Meeting' of the American Society for Microbiology in Atlanta (presided over that year by Stanley Falkow). While concluding a Ph.D. investigating the intracellular life of the bacterial pathogen Brucella abortus with Jean-Pierre Gorvel in Marseilles (Pizarro-Cerdá et al., 1998a, 1998b, Sola-Landa et al., 1998), I was determined to pursue my career in the field of host-pathogen interactions. I was interested in joining an environment combining strong expertise in both mammalian and bacterial biology, and Pascale's laboratory working on cellular infection by Listeria monocytogenes was truly outstanding in that respect: at the time she had already identified ActA as the molecule required for the actin-based motility of L. monocytogenes (Kocks et al., 1992), she had also identified internalins as key surface molecules of L. monocytogenes triggering bacterial internalization in epithelial cells (Gaillard et al., 1991). She had also characterized E-cadherin as the cellular receptor for InIA (Mengaud et al., 1996), and her team was deciphering the signaling cascades activated by InIB that favored bacterial engulfment (Ireton et al., 1996). Her article 'Cellular Microbiology Emerging' (Cossart et al., 1996) had precisely set the grounds for a new discipline (and a new journal) dedicated to explore in detail the molecular interactions between microbial pathogens and eukaryotic cells. My first encounter with Pascale convinced me right away to join her lab: I met a very warm person, full of enthusiasm and energy, with whom we passionately discussed the best ways to combine the interests and questions of her lab with technological tools I had used and applied during my Ph.D. We met again later in August 1998 in the Greek island of Spetses at the EMBO-FEBS Course 'Molecular Basis of Bacterial Infection' (organized then by Marianne Gruenberg-Manago, and subsequently organized between 2002 and 2019 by Pascale herself and Roberto Kolter) to discuss implementation of the project I was going to develop in her lab (the proteomic and phosphoinositide analysis of the L. monocytogenes internalization vacuoles in epithelial cells). Pascale provided me full support to write an application for a national call from the French Ministry of Research that soon was going to result in my first research grant.

When I joined Pascale's laboratory in March 1999, I didn't know that I was going to work with her for the next 19 years and that we were going to co-author 50 papers! This has been a tremendously exciting period. In collaboration with Jérôme Garin, we identified septins as novel cytoskeletal components recruited by L. monocytogenes at bacterial entry sites (Pizarro-Cerdá et al. 2002), and subsequently with Serge Mostowy we investigated how different members of the septin family differentially affected bacterial internalization (Mostowy et al., 2009, 2011). In collaboration with Bernard Payrastre, we also studied the production of phosphoinositides at the surface of the L. monocytogenes internalization vacuoles, and we highlighted the function of a type II PI 4-kinase in a signaling cascade different from the previously identified pathway involving the class I PI 3-kinase (Pizarro-Cerdá et al. 2007). However overall, it has been particularly impressive to witness Pascale's force and capacity to tackle major questions in the field, taking advantage of a most extraordinary array of technological developments and approaches: she has pioneered the use of comparative genomics to identify novel L. monocytogenes virulence factors (Archambaud et al., 2005; Cabanes et al., 2004; Dussurget et al., 2002; Glaser et al., 2001), she has developed transgenic mice to investigate in a physiological context the traversal of the intestinal barrier by L. monocytogenes (Lecuit et al., 2001), she has performed global transcriptomic studies to understand the molecular landscapes that characterize the transition of L. monocytogenes from saprophytism to virulence (Toledo-Arana et al., 2009), she has implemented systematic analyses of post-translational modifications of host molecules during infection (Radoshevich et al., 2015; Ribet et al., 2010), and she has pioneered the investigation of host receptor activation/internalization (Bonazzi et al., 2007; Lecuit et al., 1999; Seveau et al., 2004; Sousa et al., 2007; Veiga et al., 2007), cytoskeletal rearrangements (Bierne et al., 2001), chromatin remodeling (Hamon et al., 2007) and organelle manipulation (Stavru et al., 2011) during infection by bacterial pathogens. With Pascale's support, we have also applied genome-wide small-interfering RNA silencing to identify novel host cell signaling cascades modulating L. monocytogenes infection positively or negatively (Kühbacher et al., 2015), as well as metabolomic approaches to reveal the modulation of the host microbiota by the first bacteriocin described for L. monocytogenes (Quereda et al., 2016).

It is important to mention that Pascale is not only an outstanding investigator, she has also critically impacted her scientific environment in many different ways. She has been a major promotor of scientific exchanges and through her partnerships with Institut Pasteur, EMBO, FEBS and other organizations, she has orchestrated numerous international courses, meetings, congresses and workshops that have benefited multiple scientists in diverse fields that expand beyond the frontiers of infection biology. Pascale has always supported young researchers and particularly women in science, and with the French Academy of Sciences she has developed programs to recognize the achievements and contributions of young Ph.D. students and post-docs. Pascale's work and dedication to science have been recognized through the award of more than 40 prizes, including major distinctions such as the Robert Koch Prize, the Balzan Prize or the Louis Jeantet Prize. She is also a member of major Academies around the globe including the Académie des Sciences

(France), the Royal Society (UK), the Leopoldina (Germany), the European Academy of Microbiology (EU) and the American National Academy of Sciences (USA).

This special issue of Cellular Microbiology is a tribute to Pascale's numerous achievements and scientific contributions throughout her career. It gathers a collection of articles from colleagues, collaborators or former members of the Cossart Lab that present state-of-the-art snapshots of model pathogens and model systems, illustrating key advances in the field of Cellular Microbiology, providing exciting perspectives for the coming years.

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