Articles of Significant Interest in This Issue

**Staphylococcus aureus Trigger Factor Is Involved in Biofilm Formation and Cooperates with the Chaperone PpiB**

*Staphylococcus aureus* secretes numerous virulence factors that are necessary for infection and colonization. Secretion of virulence factors is dependent on an array of proteins, including chaperones, which help traffic proteins to the secretion machinery and fold proteins into their active conformation. Keogh et al. (e00681-20) show that the chaperone trigger factor (TF) contributes to biofilm formation and cooperates with the chaperone PpiB. They demonstrate that a ppiB/tig double mutant is attenuated for virulence in a systemic model of infection. This work establishes a role for TF in *S. aureus* and suggests cooperation between chaperone proteins in this bacterium.

**Clostridium perfringens Produces an Adhesive Pilus Required for the Pathogenesis of Necrotic Enteritis in Poultry**

*Clostridium perfringens* produces multiple extracellular toxins that contribute to a range of human and animal diseases, but less is known of the accessory virulence factors involved. *C. perfringens* type G strains produce the NetB toxin and cause necrotic enteritis (NE) in poultry. A type G-associated putative adherence locus (VR-10B) was recently identified that is required for NE pathogenesis. Lepp et al. (e00578-20) provide direct evidence for the production of a sortase-dependent pilus encoded by VR-10B, which specifically mediates binding to collagen, and confirm its necessity in NE pathogenesis. These findings reveal a new potential target for developing therapies to control NE.