



Studies about Life and Living Organisms

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Received date: April 6, 2020; Accepted date: April 23, 2020; Published date: April 30, 2020

Editorial

The Journal draws in an overall readership. Commitments from everywhere throughout the world are incredibly invited. The journal distributes peer-surveyed unique research, definitive audits, even discourse on critical articles, and master supposition on new systems and innovation.

Biology is the natural science that studies life and living organisms, including their physical structure, chemical processes, molecular interactions, physiological mechanisms, development and evolution. Despite the complexity of the science, there are certain unifying concepts that consolidate it into a single, coherent field. Biology recognizes the cell as the basic unit of life, genes as the basic unit of heredity, and evolution as the engine that propels the creation and extinction of species. Living organisms are open systems that survive by transforming energy and decreasing their local entropy to maintain a stable and vital condition defined as homeostasis. Sub-disciplines of biology are defined by the research methods employed and the kind of system studied: theoretical biology uses mathematical methods to formulate quantitative models while experimental biology performs empirical experiments to test the validity of proposed theories and understand the mechanisms underlying life and how it appeared and evolved from non-living matter about 4 billion years ago through a gradual increase in the complexity of the system.

Molecular biology is the study of biology at the molecular level. This field overlaps with other areas of biology, particularly those of genetics and biochemistry. Molecular biology is a study of the interactions of

the various systems within a cell, including the interrelationships of DNA, RNA, and protein synthesis and how those interactions are regulated. The next larger scale, cell biology, studies the structural and physiological properties of cells, including their internal behavior, interactions with other cells, and with their environment. This is done on both the microscopic and molecular levels, for unicellular organisms such as bacteria, as well as the specialized cells of multicellular organisms such as humans. Understanding the structure and function of cells is fundamental to all of the biological sciences. The similarities and differences between cell types are particularly relevant to molecular biology. Anatomy is a treatment of the macroscopic forms of such structures organs and organ systems.

Genetics is the science of genes, heredity, and the variation of organisms. Genes encode the information needed by cells for the synthesis of proteins, which in turn play a central role in influencing the final phenotype of the organism. Genetics provides research tools used in the investigation of the function of a particular gene, or the analysis of genetic interactions. Within organisms, genetic information is physically represented as chromosomes, within which it is represented by a particular sequence of amino acids in particular DNA molecules.

As one of the Editors of the Editorial board, I might want to communicate my experience as I am related with the diary for as long as two years. Journal fundamentally centers on the exploration in demonstrative and helpful Biological sciences covering all the examination zones of Molecular Biology, Vector Borne Diseases, Radiology, Medical Imaging Science, Radiobiology, Infectious Diseases (Malaria, Dengue, etc), Vector Ecology, Parasitology and so on. Vector Biology Journal has been coined in the year 2016 and got support from the authors. Journal keeps on distributing new research on all areas of vector borne diseases and Infections. In any case, the editors are definitely mindful that in specific fields, for example, vectors and pathogens are on edge to make great such inadequacies and welcome the accommodation both of reports on close to original research and of wide-going reviews. The consolation of fitting entries is one of the primary obligations of the Advisory Editorial Board, and arrangements to it have consistently been made with the end goal of expanding association in the Journal.

Citation: Novak RJ (2020) Studies about Life and Living Organisms. Vector Biol J 5:1.