

A Brief Note on Protozoa

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OVERVIEW

I am delighted to introduce Journal Applied Microbiology Open Access (AMOA), one of the journal from the publisher in the area of microbes that are present everywhere.

The objective of AMOA is to publish up-to-date, high-quality and original research papers along with the relevant and insightful reviews. As such, the journal aspires to be vibrant, engaging and accessible, and at the same time integrative and challenging. Each issue of the journal will contain four types of papers. The first, Research articles, will provide complete information where research is done on an issue in a specified region. The second, Reviews article which provide a critical and concise yet comprehensive and contemporary review of a particular theme specific to relate to the microbes and fields related to microbiology. The third and final type of paper, Editorial note and short commentary Papers, will be more related to editorial board members of journal and short paper on the earlier papers that are published. All these type of papers are invited by the associative managing editors. All types of papers, however, will be subject to the journal's peer review process.

Protozoa (likewise protozoan, plural protozoans) is a casual term for a gathering of single-celled eukaryotes, either free-living or parasitic, which feed on natural matter like different microorganisms or natural tissues and debris. Historically, protozoans were viewed as "one-celled creatures", since they regularly have creature like practices, like motility and predation, and do not have a phone divider, as found in plants and numerous algae. Although the customary act of collection protozoa with creatures is not, at this point considered legitimate, the term keeps on being utilized in a free manner to depict single-celled protists (that is, eukaryotes that are not creatures, plants, or organisms) that feed by heterotrophy.

Some instances of protozoa are Amoeba, Paramecium, Euglena and Trypanosoma.

In certain frameworks of natural arrangement, Protozoa stays an undeniable level scientific classification. At the point when originally presented by Georg Goldfuss in 1818, Protozoa was raised as a class inside the animals, and its derivation is in a real sense "first creatures". In later characterization plans it was raised to an assortment of higher positions, including phylum, subkingdom and realm, and some of the time included inside Protoctista or Protista. With the coming of procedures, for example, sub-atomic phylogenetics, it was understood that Protozoa didn't address a characteristic gathering; however while it's anything but an acknowledged taxon in cladistic investigations, a few systematists keep on utilizing it as a formal taxon.

In a progression of groupings proposed by Thomas Cavalier-Smith and his colleagues since 1981, Protozoa has been positioned as a kingdom. The seven-realm conspire introduced by Ruggiero 2015, places eight phyla under Kingdom Protozoa: Euglenozoa, Amoebozoa, Metamonada, Choanozoa sensu Cavalier-Smith, Loukozoa, Percolozoa, Microsporidia and Sulcozoa. Notably, this realm prohibits a few significant gatherings of life forms customarily positioned among the protozoa, including the ciliates, dinoflagellates, foraminifera, and the parasitic apicomplexans, which are all arranged under Kingdom Chromista. Realm Protozoa, as characterized in this plan, doesn't frame a characteristic gathering or clade, yet a paraphyletic bunch or developmental evaluation, inside which the individuals from Fungi, Animalia and Chromista are thought to have advanced.

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Received: April 02, 2021; **Accepted:** April 16, 2021; **Published:** April 23, 2021

Citation: Ismail S (2021) A Brief Note on Protozoa. Appli Microbiol Open Access.7: e198

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