

Insights of Fungal Genomics and Biology

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EDITORIAL NOTE

Fungal genomics is a scientific discipline that concerns the genome, encompassing the entire hereditary information, of fungi.

Fungal Genomics is nothing but a study of fungal evolution or outbreak of fungal infections.

The Journal Fungal Genomics and Biology includes investigations of fungi and their traditional allies that relate structure and function to growth, reproduction, morphogenesis, differentiation, its role as pathogen and parasites, its applications in various fields like industry and agriculture and medicinal uses.

This journal especially welcomes studies of gene organization and expression and of developmental processes at the cellular, sub-cellular and molecular levels. The journal includes a wide range of fields in its discipline to create a platform for the authors to make their contribution towards the journal and the editorial office promises a peer review process for the submitted manuscripts for the quality of publishing.

The Journal Includes the Scope of following:

Advance treatment for yeast infection

Generally for yeast infection drugs are available in the market which can be taken without the prescription of doctor. There are many natural remedies for the treatment of vaginal infection .But nowadays many advanced treatment for yeast infection like antifungal drugs, lotions, etc. are emerging in the market.

Fungal diseases in plants

Nowadays diseases have becoming a worldwide problem and becoming highly concerning factor. Not only in human beings, animals but also in plants it is becoming a problem with various factors like fungi, bacteria, viruses, etc.,. Fungi represent the major pathogenic micro-organisms that infect plants, causing numerous. They constitute the largest number of plant pathogens and are responsible for a range of serious plant diseases. Fungi are parasitic on almost all groups of eukaryotic

organisms. Parasitic fungi are best known through their extensive damage to plants, especially cultivated plants which causes fungal diseases in plants.

Fungal genetics and biology

Fungal Genetics and Biology relates to the study of structure, function, growth, reproduction, morphogenesis, differentiation, gene organization and expression and developmental processes at the cellular, subcellular, and molecular levels of fungi

Antifungal drugs and market analysis

Antifungal drugs cures and eliminates fungal pathogens from the body. They can be used to cure infections caused in any part of the body. As the diseases due to fungus is increasing day by day the market for antifungal drugs are also in great demand and become competitive. The main challenge for the market is to produce effective drugs at affordable cost .

Fungal ecology

The study of all aspects of fungal interactions among organisms and their environment population dynamics; adaptation; evolution; role in ecosystem functioning, nutrient cycling, decomposition, carbon allocation; Eco physiology; intra- and inter-specific mycelia interactions, fungus-plant , fungus-invertebrate and fungus-microbe interaction; genomics and genetics; conservation and biodiversity is included in fungal ecology.

Fungal Genomics and Biology also accepts all other manuscript's which are in disciple of Fungal Science, Fungal Genomics, Its Evolution, Biological and Physiological process.

The scientific journal includes a wide range of fields in its discipline to create a platform for the authors to make their contribution towards the journal developments in the mode of original articles, review articles, case reports, short communications, etc. and the editorial office promises a peer review process for the submitted manuscripts for the quality of publishing. The Journal of Fungal Genomics and Biology - Open Access is one of the best open access journals of scholarly publishing.

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An article entitled “Mitogenome and Nuclear-encoded Fungicide-target Genes of *Thecaphora frezii* - Causal Agent of Peanut Smut” by Arias, et al. [1] reported that the complete annotated mitogenome of *T. frezii*, a 123,773 bp molecule containing the standard 14 genes that form part of mitochondrial complexes I, III, IV and V, 22 transfer RNAs, small and large subunits of ribosomal RNA, DNA polymerase, ribonuclease P, GII-reverse transcriptase/maturase, nine hypothetical open-reading frames and homing endonucleases (LAGLIDADG, GIYYIG, HEG).

Conclusions of the article speaks The mitogenome and nuclear-encoded gene sequences presented here provide the molecular tools to research *T. frezii* fungicide-target loci.

We would like to thank our beloved Editorial Board members who constantly supported us in uplifting of our journal. We

would like to extend our thanks to eminent authors, researchers and reviewers who helped us in success of our journal

Fungal Genomics and Biology anticipates renowned eminent researchers across the globe to share their valuable presentation and galvanize the scientific community in upcoming issues. Manuscripts can be directly submitted through our Editorial Tracking system.

REFERENCES

1. Arias RS, Cazon LI, Massa AN, Scheffler BE, Sobolev VS, Lamb MC, et al. Mitogenome and nuclear-encoded fungicide-target genes of *Thecaphora frezii* causal agent of peanut smut. *Fungal Genom Bio.* 2019;9(1):1-8.