

## Green biotechnology as a successful tool

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### Editorial

**Received date:** 22/01/2021

**Accepted date:** 29/01/2021

**Published date:** 13/02/2021

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**Keywords:** Biotechnology, Soil microbes, Growth performance

The utilization of biological processes, organisms or systems to produce products that are anticipated to improve human lives is termed biotechnology.

Green biotechnology is biotechnology applied to agricultural processes. An example would be the selection and domestication of plants via micro propagation. Another example is the designing of transgenic plants to grow under specific environments in the presence (or absence) of chemicals. One hope is that green biotechnology might produce more environmentally friendly solutions than traditional industrial agriculture.

On the other hand, some of the uses of green biotechnology involve microorganisms to clean and reduce waste.

Red biotechnology is the use of biotechnology in the medical and pharmaceutical industries, and health preservation. This branch involves the production of vaccines and antibiotics, regenerative therapies, creation of artificial organs and new diagnostics of diseases. As well as the development of hormones, stem cells, antibodies, siRNA and diagnostic tests.

White biotechnology, also known as industrial biotechnology, is biotechnology applied to industrial processes. An example is the designing of an organism to produce a useful chemical. Another example is the using of enzymes as industrial catalysts to either produce valuable chemicals or destroy hazardous/polluting chemicals. White biotechnology tends to consume less in resources than traditional processes used to produce industrial goods.

Brown biotechnology is related to the management of arid lands and deserts. One application is the creation of enhanced seeds that resist extreme environmental conditions of arid regions, which is related to the innovation, creation of agriculture techniques and management of resources.

In this issue the beauty of biotechnology has been elucidated by the authors. One of the author named Zerihun Tsegaye and his peers presented a very interesting study about "Effect of plant growth-promoting bacteria (PGPB) and chemical fertilizer co-inoculation on teff growth, yield, and grain nutrient uptake under greenhouse condition". The study provided an eco-friendly growth of teff variety which is a staple food of Africa. With the use of a bio-inoculant the fertilizer use was brought down to 50% which is insightful and can be extended further on this.

Author Madhusudan Reddy has presented a paper entitled "Production of poly-β-hydroxybutyrate (phb) from *Bacillus cereus*". *Bacillus cereus* is a soil bacteria which increased the yield of phb. This study can further be elaborated on its yield. Likewise all the papers submitted in the issue are insightful highlighting the journal's scope.

The journal adopts single blind peer reviewing to ensure quality and uses Editorial tracking system for manuscript submission, review and tracking its status. Review process is performed by the editorial board members of Journal of Microbiology and Biotechnology or outside experts. Two independent reviewers approval followed by editor's approval is required for acceptance of any citable manuscript.

As an Editor, I always encourage publication which follows a certain set of principles. The manuscripts submitted have to be novel, the scientific

rigor, the originality in paper and also the extent of clarity in writing are the important criteria in the peer review process.

With this note I encourage and invite all the Young scholars out there, scientists as well as PhD students to bring out their novel fact findings in various disciplines such as, Microbial Ecology and Diversity, Molecular Biology and Omics, Microbial Cell Biology, Bioactive Compounds and Chemical Biology, Biocatalysis and Fermentation Technology, Food Microbiology and Biotechnology, Soil Microbiology, Animal Biotechnology, Plant Biotechnology, Bioprocess and Metabolic Engineering, Environmental Microbiology and Engineering, Clinical Microbiology, Immunology and Virology, and Molecular Genetics, Medical Microbiology, etc.