



Do Bacteria Move Toward Extinction?

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The scientific advancement and innovation moving toward invention because inventions are required for minimizing the rate of death and/or improving health. Based on sequential understanding with the time of transformation, researchers developed third generation technological application for the use of microorganisms across the globe. In the face of bacterial antique history and ubiquity, the assortment of bacteria remains one of the most puzzling chapters of the history of life. As a results, modernization with the time, innovation come up with the risk factors as well, as example; Bacteria do become extinct at substantial rates. According to recent data in public domains by using massive DNA sequencing and big data analysis to generate the first evolutionary tree surrounding a large fraction of Earth's bacteria over the past billion years. The zest of the study suggested bacteria rarely fossilise, and insufficient knowledge are available to know how the microbial landscape has evolved over time. Using big data and sequencing with mathematical algorithm facilitated to understand evolution with in the bacterial family tree to map, how they have expanded over time and uncover their extinctions. But, scientific communities taking note on it with contradictory statements and thinking that the microbes rarely die because of their very large population and suspected that competition between bacterial species drive the high rate of microbial extinctions, leaving them less prone to sudden mass, multi-species extinctions.

While our ancestors have been around for about six million years, the modern form of humans only evolved about 200,000 years ago. Long before we walked the Earth, bacteria took it over. They're in every ecosystem on the Earth, and researchers have hopes to someday find them on other planets. The tiny cells have even helped make our atmosphere oxygen-rich and liveable. But do bacteria—numerous and adaptable as they are—ever go extinct?.

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