

Are we in need of dividing zoology into two fields?

Opinion

Volume 1 Issue 1 - 2014

Abdelaziz Ghanemi^{1,2}

¹Key Laboratory of Animal Models and Human Disease Mechanisms, Kunming Institute of Zoology Chinese Academy of Sciences, China

²University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, China

Correspondence: Abdelaziz Ghanemi, Key Laboratory of Animal Models and Human Disease Mechanisms, Kunming Institute of Zoology Chinese Academy of Sciences, No.32 Jiaochang Donglu, Kunming 650223, Yunnan Province, China, Email ghanemiabdelaziz@hotmail.com

Received: April 20, 2014 | **Published:** June 30, 2014

The study of life forms is mainly about zoology,¹ botany²⁻⁴ and microbiology.^{5,6} Zoology is the science that studies animal and describes their properties from divers viewpoints including biology, physiology and anatomy. With the development of this science and due to the need of new elements in medical and pharmaceutical researches, many institutes of zoology are mainly focusing on the use of the animals and the knowledge obtained from zoological studies to strengthen our understanding of the human biology and disease toward developing new therapies based on illustrated mechanisms.

Indeed, depending on the purpose of the investigation being conducted we may divide zoology into two fields. The first would be the one aiming to further describe the animals (including insects) properties toward a better understanding of their biology, life cycle, genetics and other concepts that would allow us to develop our ways of animal economic usages including as meat, honey and milk production, veterinary care and even the use of animals in procedures such as detection of explosives and illegal drugs in airport for examples. The second field of zoology would focus of finding out data about animals that could strengthen the knowledge we have about human diseases and physiology to better manage the human pathologies and find out more suitable therapies. For that cells culture⁷ are used to test drugs, animal models are developed to mimic the human diseases and pharmacological properties of the membrane receptors,⁸⁻¹⁰ that are the therapeutic targets of drugs, are studied in animals than the results are extrapolated to humans within the contexts of both pharmacology and toxicology.¹¹⁻¹⁴ One of the best examples in this field is the neurosciences area in which animals are extremely important and divers species are used to clarify the complexity of the nervous system^{15,16} and the related diseases.¹⁷⁻²⁰

Therefore, these proposed “division” of zoology could contribute significantly in the development of those two fields with an emergence of eventual subdivisions with corresponding experts. The first field would require collaboration between biologists, veterinarians and zoologists with eventually other experts such as botanists where as the second field would require more medical and doctors and pharmacologists toward promoting scientific exchanges between specialists to transfer knowledge and provide new tools to other fields. Herein, we give the example of the importance of fly genes in genetic studies.

Acknowledgments

Abdelaziz GHANEMI is a recipient of a 2013 CAS-TWAS President’s Postgraduate Fellowship.

Conflict of interest

Author declares that there is no conflict of interest.

References

1. Starck JM, Bosch TC, Palmer AR, et al. ZOOLOGY moving towards its goals. *Zoology (Jena)*. 2012;105(1):1.
2. Zongo F, Ribout C, Boumendjel A, et al. Botany, traditional uses, phytochemistry and pharmacology of *Waltheria indica* L. (syn. *Waltheria americana*): a review. *J Ethnopharmacol*. 2013;148(1):14-26.

3. Berry D. The plant breeding industry after pure line theory: Lessons from the National Institute of Agricultural Botany. *Stud Hist Philos Biol Biomed Sci*. 2014;46:25-37.
4. Peng W, Qin R, Li X, et al. Botany, phytochemistry, pharmacology, and potential application of *Polygonum cuspidatum* Sieb. et Zucc.: a review. *J Ethnopharmacol*. 2013;148(3):729-745.
5. Fouilland E, Tolosa I, Bonnet D, et al. Bacterial carbon dependence on freshly produced phytoplankton exudates under different nutrient availability and grazing pressure conditions in coastal marine waters. *FEMS Microbiol Ecol*. 2014;87(3):757-769.
6. Nagai H, Suzukawa M, Sakakibara Y, et al. Immunological responses and epitope mapping by tuberculosis-associated antigens within the rd1 region in Japanese patients. *J Immunol Res*. 2014;2014:764028.
7. Ghanemi A. Cell cultures in drug development: Applications, challenges and limitations. *Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal*. 2015;23(4):453-454.
8. Ghanemi A. Targeting G protein coupled receptors-related pathways as emerging molecular therapies. *Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal*. 2015;23(2):115-29.
9. Ghanemi A, He L, Yan M. New factors influencing G protein coupled receptors’ system functions. *Alexandria Journal of Medicine*. 2013;49(1):1-5.
10. Ghanemi A. Biological properties and perspective applications of “Bio-neuter” chemicals? *Saudi Pharm J*. 2014;22(1):1-2.
11. Ghanemi A. Is mapping borders between pharmacology and toxicology a necessity? *Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal (In Press)*. 2014;22(6):489-90.
12. Ghanemi A, Boubertakh B. Shorter and sturdier bridges between traditional chinese medicines and modern pharmacology. *Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal*. 2015;23(3):330-2.
13. Pillet F, Chopinet L, Formosa C, et al. Atomic Force Microscopy and pharmacology: from microbiology to cancerology. *Biochim Biophys Acta*. 2014;1840(3):1028-1050.
14. Platt RJ, Curtice KJ, Twede VD, et al. From molecular phylogeny towards differentiating pharmacology for NMDA receptor subtypes. *Toxicon*. 2014;81:67-79.

15. Smarandache-Wellmann C, Gratsch S. Mechanisms of coordination in distributed neural circuits: encoding coordinating information. *J Neurosci*. 2014;34(16):5627–5639.
16. Ghanemi A. Psychiatric neural networks and neuropharmacology: Selected advances and novel implications. *Saudi Pharm J*. 2014;22(2):95–100.
17. Ghanemi A. Schizophrenia and Parkinson's disease: Selected therapeutic advances beyond the dopaminergic etiologies. *Alexandria Journal of Medicine*. 2013;49(4):287–291.
18. van den Berge SA, van Strien ME, Hol EM. Resident adult neural stem cells in Parkinson's disease--the brain's own repair system? *Eur J Pharmacol*. 2013;719(1–3):117–127.
19. Wirth M, Madison CM, Rabinovici GD, et al. Alzheimer's disease neurodegenerative biomarkers are associated with decreased cognitive function but not β -amyloid in cognitively normal older individuals. *J Neurosci*. 2013;33(13):5553–5563.
20. Johnson SC, Christian BT, Okonkwo OC, et al. Amyloid burden and neural function in people at risk for Alzheimer's disease. *Neurobiol Aging*. 2014;35(3):576–584.