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Research on Biology of Dinoflagellates

Guest Editors:

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Deadline for manuscript submissions: **closed (15 May 2024)**

Message from the Guest Editors

Dinoflagellates are key players in both freshwater and marine ecosystems, as they are one of the main microorganisms in the planktonic environment. They contribute an important fraction of the ocean's primary production and have become a spotlight in light of the Anthropocene and ocean global warming as some species are key players in coral symbiosis and thus critical for coral reef survival. Yet, other species can cause the formation of harmful algal blooms. Furthermore, dinoflagellates have many unusual cellular features. including large-size nuclear genome chromosomes that remain condensed throughout the cell cycle without histones, chloroplasts that are derived from a secondary endosymbiosis, and an ability to synthesize a wide range of toxins.

For this Special Issue of *Microorganisms*, we invite you to send contributions concerning any aspect of dinoflagellate biology examined using biochemistry, cell and molecular biology, genomics, transcriptomics, proteomics or metabolomics.













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Message from the Editor-in-Chief

"Microorganism" merges the idea of the very small with the idea of the evolving reproducing organism is a unifying principle for the discipline of microbiology. Our journal recognizes the broadly diverse yet connected nature of microorganisms and provides an advanced publishing forum for original articles from scientists involved in high-quality basic and applied research on any prokaryotic or eukaryotic microorganism, and for research on the ecology, genomics and evolution of microbial communities as well as that exploring cultured microorganisms in the laboratory.

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