Scien.net Publishes Pseudomonas, Streptococcus and Vaginosis Bibliography

The novel Natural Sciences Bibliographic Web Portal aims to provide comprehensive bibliographic information on the basic and applied life, earth and health sciences. The site has now included the three new sections Pseudomonas, Streptococcus and Vaginosis. While the publishers target to publish a total of over 21 million references until 2014, the site currently contains over 890,000 posts, increasing by about 15,000 items every day. These references contain a minimum of bibliographic information including title, authors, publication year and source and almost 50% of them additionally contain a summary of the publication's scientific content. All references are tagged with scientific keywords which cross-connect them.

Bad Honnef, Germany (PRWEB) September 26, 2012 -- The aim of the Natural Sciences Bibliographic Web Portal including its three new Pseudomonas, Streptococcus and Vaginosis References sections is to provide comprehensive bibliographic information on the basic and applied life, earth and health sciences. The information contains a minimum of bibliographic information consisting of title, authors, publication year and source while expanded references provide an additional summary of the publication's scientific content. All references are grouped into eleven main sections which are subdivided into ten categories each. The site as well as every section and category provides RSS feeds alerting the site's users of newly published content. Every bibliographic reference is tagged with up to twenty scientific keywords which cross-connects them beyond sections and categories.

The section Bacterial Organisms contains information on these unicellular microorganisms. Bacteria lack organelles and an organized nucleus and many of them can cause disease. The latest content in this category is also available through a Bacterial Organisms RSS feed. The section currently contains circa 8,890 posts and is subdivided into ten categories including Bacillus, Lipopolysaccharide, Muscle, Necrosis, Pathogen, Plasmid, Pneumoniae, Pseudomonas, Streptococcus and Vaginosis.

Within this section, the category Pseudomonas contains information on this genus of gammaproteobacteria, belonging to the family Pseudomonadaceae comprising short rod-shaped motile gram-negative bacteria including some saprophytes, a few animal pathogens, and numerous important plant pathogens. These non-spore-forming bacteria occur in soil and detritus, including a number that are pathogens of plants or animals. The category currently contains circa 790 posts of which the latest inclusions are also available through a Pseudomonas RSS feed. It features a post on the unique aspects of the cell surface polysaccharide of Pseudomonas phaseolicola as demonstrated by bacteriophage specificity published in the Canadian Journal of Microbiology. It also covers posts on the potential role of lectins in the resistance of tomato to Pseudomonas solanacearum and on the history, occurrence and symptoms, and on the etiology and taxonomic considerations of the bacterial disease of ash (Fraxinus excelsior), caused by Pseudomonas syringae subsp. savastanoi pv. fraxini. Another post in this category demonstrates systemic acquired resistance of cucumber to Pseudomonas lachrymans as expressed in suppression of symptoms, but not in multiplication of bacteria.

The new category Streptococcus covers a genus of spherical gram-positive bacteria belonging to the phylum Firmicutes and the lactic acid bacteria group. This genus can be separated into the pyogenic group, the viridans group, the enterococcus group, and the lactic group. Species include S. mutans, which may cause dental caries; S. pneumoniae, an α-hemolytic species that is the most common cause of lobar pneumonia and also causes other serious, acute pyogenic disorders; S. pyogenes, a β-hemolytic species that causes septic sore throat,
scarlet fever, and rheumatic fever; and S. sanguinis, found in dental plaque, blood, and subacute bacterial endocarditis. The category currently contains circa 510 posts of which the latest inclusions are also available through a Streptococcus RSS feed. It features a reference presenting ultrastructures of bacteriophages active against Streptococcus thermophilus, Lactobacillus bulgaricus, Lactobacillus lactis and Lactobacillus helveticus and a reference on the relation between temperature and growth rate in pasteurized milk of different types of bacteria which are important to the deterioration of that milk. Related posts investigate the hygiene value of raw milk and effects on it of mastitic infections and milk secretion disorders, and public health aspects of the bacteriological quality of raw milk.

The new category Vaginosis covers bacterial vaginosis (BV) which is an overgrowth of various bacteria from mainly lactobacillus species to high concentrations of anaerobic bacteria. BV is the most common cause of vaginal discharge in women of childbearing age. The latest inclusions will be made available through a Vaginosis RSS feed.

While the publishers of the web portal have a stock of 21,238,124 references of which 10,564,269 (50%) contain a summary, this information will be made successively available to the public until 2014. While the site has presently published a total of 890,000 posts online, the number of published bibliographic resources increases by circa 15,000 items every day. This status is reflected in the site's continuously updated tagline.
Contact Information
Frank Linne
Scien.net
http://scien.net/
+49-3-22241-78087

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