

*Perspective***A brief note on human ecosystems**

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INTRODUCTION

The human ecosystem is a man-made natural system of the anthropogenic era that is regarded as complex cybernetic systems by mind-boggling psychological models used by ecological anthropologists and other scientists to explore the natural features of human societies in a multifaceted way such as economics, social politics. Organization, psychological factors, and physical characteristics related to the environment [1].

Climate change may change the way living things, the way they interact, and the timing of biological events, which can fundamentally change current natural systems and food environment [2].

The human ecosystem has three central concepts of planning: the surrounding unit of a person (individual or group of people), the environment, interactions and transactions within and between components. Contextual space includes three distinct, but related areas: natural, man-made, and human behavior.

The human ecosystems research team will use the opportunity to quickly expand human data sets to examine the interdependence of genetics with nature and its impact on human phenotypes. We will bring this information to the laboratory for experimental testing using modern molecular genes in cells, organoids, organ-on-a-chip, and animal models. Research in this team will improve the unprecedented depth and breadth of emerging group data and develop new computational and mathematical methods to mechanically integrate biological, molecular, and genomic data to disperse molecular mechanisms of harmful environmental factors [3,4].

DESCRIPTION

An important question in the study of human ecosystems is

how environmental factors link phenotypes and generally, how genotype and nature interact and influence cellular, cellular, or biological phenotypes in areas such as health, disease, development, and aging [5]. Working closely with scientists from various fields within and outside the EMBL including pathologists, psychologists, mathematicians, molecular biologists, physiologists, and theologians, this research team will study the environment through various lenses from the lens level. Tissue to biological levels and population.

At the human data level, human ecosystems research will include extensive data analysis of human exposure, phenotype, and genotype (e.g. UK Bio bank, Danish Health Data) to exclude novel entities linking environmental exposure to human factors to disease risk. Where available, human genetic data, chemical exposures, and pharmacology will then be used to identify molecular mediators or mediators of these environmental hazards. EMBL data services will aim to develop open data capabilities and tools to facilitate responsible sharing of ethics and ethics as well as distributed analysis of human resources and the development of statistical tools to integrate this data with existing cellular data sets. Researchers at EMBL will work closely with service personnel to link human databases and to provide hypothetical observations about the molecular mechanism of natural hazards that can be tested by testing in a laboratory under controlled conditions.

Climate change may deplete the capacity of living things to minimize the worst events and disruptions, such as wildfires, floods, and droughts [6].

At the biological level, Human Ecosystems research will aim to identify physiological mechanisms and molecules in which chemical, nutrient, infectious, microbial commensals, nerve endings, social pressures, and other environmental factors affect

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the body and the disease. Advanced techniques and modeling programs can be used to address the cause of how environmental factors can affect molecular phenotypes in normal tissues or in conditions of disease [7,8].

CONCLUSION

The human ecosystems theme will also enhance technological development by EMBL services and core facilities to allow for the understanding of environmental effects on human cells at the cellular level.

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