1. Record Nr. UNISA996390763003316

Autore	Viret Pierre <1511-1571.>
Titolo	[The principal points which are at this daye in controuersie, concerning the holly supper and of the masse.] [[electronic resource]]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	[London, : printed by C. Barker, 1579]
Descrizione fisica	[176] p
Altri autori (Persone)	ShouteJ
Soggetti	Mass Lord's Supper
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	By Pierre Viret; translated out of French by J. Shoute --STC. Title and imprint from STC. Running title reads: Of the Lordes Supper, and the masse. Signatures: A-L. Copy at reel 2087 lacks title page and leaves D8 and E1. Reproduction of original in the Folger Shakespeare Library.
Sommario/riassunto	eebo-0055

2. Record Nr. UNINA9910220053503321

Autore	A. Murat Eren
Titolo	New Insights into Microbial Ecology through Subtle Nucleotide Variation
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Frontiers Media SA, 2016
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (133 p.)
Collana	Frontiers Research Topics
Soggetti	Microbiology (non-medical)
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Sommario/riassunto	The 16S ribosomal RNA gene commonly serves as a molecular marker for investigating microbial community composition and structure. Vast amounts of 16S rRNA amplicon data generated from environmental samples thanks to the recent advances in sequencing technologies allowed microbial ecologists to explore microbial community dynamics over temporal and spatial scales deeper than ever before. However, widely used methods for the analysis of bacterial communities generally ignore subtle nucleotide variations among high-throughput sequencing reads and often fail to resolve ecologically meaningful differences between closely related organisms in complex microbial datasets. Lack of proper partitioning of the sequencing data into relevant units often masks important ecological patterns. Our research topic contains articles that use oligotyping to demonstrate the importantance of high-resolution analyses of marker gene data, and providides further evidence why microbial ecologists should open the "black box" of OTUs identified through arbitrary sequence similarity thresholds.