Resource Summary Report

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American Society for Microbiology

RRID:SCR_006551
Type: Tool

Proper Citation

American Society for Microbiology (RRID:SCR_006551)

Resource Information

URL: http://www.asm.org/

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Description: The American Society for Microbiology is the oldest and largest single life science membership organization in the world. Membership has grown from 59 scientists in 1899 to more than 39,000 members today, with more than one third located outside the United States. The members represent 26 disciplines of microbiological specialization plus a division for microbiology educators. Eligibility for Full Membership is open to any person who is interested in microbiology and holds at least a bachelor"s degree or equivalent experience in microbiology or related field. Many members hold advanced degrees, including a large number at the master"s, PhD, ScD, DrPH and MD level. A regularly matriculated student of microbiology or a related field is eligible to become a student member. There are also separate membership categories for postdoctoral fellows and for transitional scientists in the early years of a career. Microbiologists study microbes--bacteria, viruses, rickettsiae, mycoplasma, fungi, algae and protozoa--some of which cause diseases, but many of which contribute to the balance of nature or are otherwise beneficial. Microbiological research includes infectious diseases, recombinant DNA technology, alternative methods of energy production and waste recycling, new sources of food, new drug development, and the etiology of sexually transmitted diseases, among other areas. Microbiology is also concerned with environmental problems and industrial processes. Microbiology boasts some of the most illustrious names in the annals of science--Pasteur, Koch, Fleming, Leeuwenhoek, Lister, Jenner and Salk--and some of the greatest achievements for mankind. Within the 20th century, a third of all Nobel Prizes in Physiology or Medicine have been bestowed upon microbiologists. The mission of the American Society for Microbiology is to advance the microbiological sciences as a vehicle for understanding life processes and to apply and communicate this knowledge for the improvement of health and environmental and economic well being worldwide. To achieve these goals, ASM will: * Support programs of education, training and public information; * Publish journals and books; convene meetings, workshops

and colloquia; * Promote the contributions and promise of the microbiological sciences; * Recognize achievement and distinction among its practitioners; * Set standards of ethical and professional behavior.

Abbreviations: ASM

Synonyms: American Society For Microbiology

Resource Type: professional organization

Keywords: microbiology, society, virus, bacteria, rickettsiae, mycoplasma, fungus, algae, protozoa, infectious disease, recombinant dna technology, energy production, waste recycling, drug development

Funding:

Resource Name: American Society for Microbiology

Resource ID: SCR_006551

Alternate IDs: Wikidata: Q466809, Crossref funder ID: 100005430, nlx_151570, grid.280767.c, ISNI: 0000 0000 9729 747X

Alternate URLs: https://ror.org/04xsjmh40

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080236+0000

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Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for American Society for Microbiology.

No alerts have been found for American Society for Microbiology.

Data and Source Information

Source: SciCrunch Registry

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 15 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at dkNET.

Casadevall A, et al. (2022) On Election to the Fellowship of the American Academy of Microbiology. mBio, 13(3), e0088922.

Feucherolles M, et al. (2019) MALDI-TOF Mass Spectrometry and Specific Biomarkers: Potential New Key for Swift Identification of Antimicrobial Resistance in Foodborne Pathogens. Microorganisms, 7(12).

McKenney E, et al. (2016) Symbiosis in the Soil: Citizen Microbiology in Middle and High School Classrooms. Journal of microbiology & biology education, 17(1), 60.

Agate L, et al. (2016) The Search for Violacein-Producing Microbes to Combat Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis: A Collaborative Research Project between Secondary School and College Research Students. Journal of microbiology & biology education, 17(1), 70.

Gonzalez RJ, et al. (2015) Dissemination of a highly virulent pathogen: tracking the early events that define infection. PLoS pathogens, 11(1), e1004587.

Berkmen MB, et al. (2014) An inquiry-based laboratory module to promote understanding of the scientific method and bacterial conjugation. Journal of microbiology & biology education, 15(2), 321.

Engohang-Ndong J, et al. (2013) Making the basic microbiology laboratory an exciting and engaging experience. Journal of microbiology & biology education, 14(1), 125.

Ng W, et al. (2013) Teaching Microbial Identification with Matrix-Assisted Laser Desorption/Ionization Time-of-Flight Mass Spectrometry (MALDI-TOF MS) and Bioinformatics Tools. Journal of microbiology & biology education, 14(1), 103.

Mehra A, et al. (2013) Mycobacterium tuberculosis type VII secreted effector EsxH targets host ESCRT to impair trafficking. PLoS pathogens, 9(10), e1003734.

Aruscavage D, et al. (2013) Semester-long assessment of aseptic technique in microbiology labs. Journal of microbiology & biology education, 14(2), 248.

Deloney-Marino CR, et al. (2013) Observing Chemotaxis in Vibrio fischeri Using Soft Agar Assays in an Undergraduate Microbiology Laboratory. Journal of microbiology & biology education, 14(2), 271.

Iustman LR, et al. (2013) Bioremediation Approaches in a Laboratory Activity for the Industrial Biotechnology and Applied Microbiology (IBAM) Course. Journal of microbiology & biology education, 14(1), 131.

Forbi JC, et al. (2010) Epidemic history and evolutionary dynamics of hepatitis B virus infection in two remote communities in rural Nigeria. PloS one, 5(7), e11615.

Walsh TJ, et al. (2010) Design and development of a new diagnostic microbiology and epidemiology track in the general meeting of the American Society for Microbiology. mBio,

1(5).

Sewell DL, et al. (2006) Laboratory-acquired infections: Are microbiologists at risk? Clinical microbiology newsletter, 28(1), 1.