

Metagenomics Market will grow at highest pace owing to wide pharmaceutical applications

Metagenomics is a key tool used in modern biotechnology which helps in isolating and identifying microbes directly from their environments without the need to culture them in a laboratory. It allows the study of uncultured microbial communities that play important roles in various industrial domains such as bioremediation, biofuel production and disease diagnosis.

The metagenomics market is estimated to be valued at USD 2.18 Bn in 2024 and is expected to reach USD 3.77 Bn by 2031, exhibiting a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 8.1% from 2024 to 2031.

Key Takeaways

Key players operating in the Metagenomics are Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc., Illumina, Inc., PerkinElmer, Inc., Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc., Novogene Co., Ltd., Promega Corporation, QIAGEN, Takara Bio, Inc., Oxford Nanopore Technologies, F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd, and PacBio. The growing application of metagenomic techniques in drug discovery and development is expected to drive the demand. Technological advancements including improvements in next-generation sequencing platforms and bioinformatics tools for data analysis have enhanced metagenomic studies.

Market Trends

Growing adoption of shotgun [Metagenomics Market Size](#) sequencing: It allows the profiling of whole microbial community structure without requiring prior knowledge of constituent species. It is increasingly being used for various applications including soil and water microbiome analysis.

Increasing focus on human microbiome analysis: Metagenomic techniques play a vital role in characterizing human microbiomes in various bodily sites and linking them to health and disease conditions like obesity, diabetes, gastrointestinal disorders. This is expected to further widen the scope of metagenomics.

Market Opportunities

Wide scope in disease diagnosis: Metagenomic pathogen identification methods have the potential to revolutionize infectious disease diagnostics by rapidly detecting pathogens directly from clinical samples without the need for bacterial culturing.

