



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	American Journal of Experimental Agriculture
Manuscript Number:	2014_AJEA_9235
Title of the Manuscript:	SSR-DNA Polymorphism in some Egyptian Wheat
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound.

To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)



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PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
Compulsory REVISION comments	I have gone through the manuscript entitled "SSR-DNA Polymorphism in some Egyptian Wheat". This manuscript describes the use of 312 microsatellites to screen three Egyptian bread wheat genotypes. I have some major criticisms regarding this manuscript and as is I do not feel that it is suitable for publication just yet. My major concern is that 132 loci are used to study only three wheat genotypes and as SSR are highly polymorphic markers few loci can provide coverage across all chromosome pairs of wheat. I have specific comments outlined below: ABSTRACT: I found that abstract is not meaningful of the article. Keywords: remove a repetition from the title. Keywords should have additional phrases not in the title that will be used during searches. Repeating the title adds nothing to this function.	- Thank you for all comments and editing - First of all I am here in USA as post-Doc and coming from Egypt. I work in USDA, Hard Winter Wheat Genetics Research Unit (Kansas State University, Manhattan KS, USA) and we use 384 well PCR plate also 384 microsatellites to screen the genetic polymorphism among parents, I think that more accurate and the main reason that I can't do these number Egypt because that need a lot of money. In addition, until now in Egypt I used Agarose Gel electrophoresis not ABI, and GeneMarker program for the data analyze so I hope to run 1000 markers not 312. It will be very useful to my students and researchers working on wheat in Egypt - ABSTRACT: have some changes 312 Microsatellite markers used to analyze DNA polymorphism of three Egyptian wheat (Egypt 1, Gemmeiza 9 and Sakha 93) aiming to develop molecular markers associated using the simple sequence repeat (SSR) markers and usefulness of these markers to detect possible specific markers to be utilized in the wheat future breeding programs in Egypt. DNA was extracted



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	Materials and Methods: page 2, lines 66: is it the same hybridation temperature 58°C used for all studied loci? Pg 2, ln73-74: Needs rewritten as this is confusing as it stands. Pg 2, ln75: as well as to specific markers used in the future assay. Rewrite as as well as to specific markers that may be used in the future assay. Pg 2, ln81: authors conclude their work “In conclusion....” Then they return to describe results “based o, 162 different markers...” Pg 2, ln87-88: data table 2 showed the monomorphic markers....I think this table is unuseful and have to be discarded. Pg 3, ln91: I suggest to list primers according to chromosome Pg 5: delete table 2 Pg 6: ln107: legend of figure 2 is incomplete. Is it on agraose gel? which percentage? Pg 6: ln120: The level of polymorphism was ranged from 33% to 100%. You should discuss this percentage according to studied wheat varieties. Pg 6: ln127 size ranged from 77 to 266bp. This is a result!!! Pg 7: ln136: some important markers can be considered as a useful marker for screening biotic and Abiotic stress traits in the Egyptian wheat	using the CTAB method and PCR products were separated in an ABI 3730 DNA analyzer. Data were scored using GeneMarker and 2.5% Agarose gel. Total 477 fragments were detected, among 312 simple sequences repeat markers 162 proved to be polymorphic. The percentage of genetic polymorphism ranged from 33% up to 100 %. Fragment molecular weight ranged from 112 to 535 bp. Results of these experiments consider the first step in the effective detection of polymorphism among some Egyptian wheat varieties in order to correct choose for parents in future. - primers list , Okay done according to chromosome number - Keywords: some new words - Pg 2, ln81: you are Right - Pg 5: delete table 2: Right but I have comment: Table 2 like guideline for the Egyptian scientific for the monomorphic markers so it's important to keep this table in the paper (that decrease the future cost when working with the same verities)
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	genotypes. Please precise these markers. References: revue should be italicized In conclusion, as reported in my review recommendations.	- Pg 7: ln136: 162 markers are important
Minor REVISION comments		
Optional/General comments		