



SDI FINAL EVALUATION FORM 1.1

Ctf67PART 1:

Journal Name:	British Microbiology Research Journal
Manuscript Number:	MS: 2012 BMRJ 2815
Title of the Manuscript:	Induced; thermal influence on morphology of <i>Aspergillus carbonarius</i> during raw starch digesting amylase production

PART 2:

FINAL EVALUATOR'S comments on revised paper (if any)	Authors' response to final evaluator's comments
The authors have revised their manuscript with more discussion. This revised version sounds more convincing than previous one. However, the authors stated that temperature shift did not change amylase activity, but the biomass and secreted protein were changed. If the authors can provide a SDS-PAGE gel and native gel with activity staining of secreted proteins, then at least they can show if there is any change in amylase protein. My concern is: if there are some other amylases in <i>Aspergillus carbonarius</i>? As the assay method for amylase activity can not distinguish different amylases. Also, the authors did not provide information of activity assay. It is hard to evaluate their result of activity assay.	• We have provided additional information, highlighted in yellow lines 82-85 in the manuscript for RSDA activity assay • Temperature shift did not change RSDA activity but rather led to faster growth of organism and subsequently earlier production of the RSDA and subsequent proteolysis, some studies have reported increase in temperature influencing product yield by the organism. (Urek and Pazarlioglu 2007, Snajdr and Baldrian 2007). Lines 239-240. The amylase protein for 27°C and 37°C are the same based on our assay method using raw cassava starch to determine RSDA activity. • Authors would also like to note that other proteins were produced as shown in the results of the protein content and biomass. This may have resulted from the breakup of pellets at an increased temperature. It's been reported that proteins are formed at hyphal tips; fragmentation of hyphal elements and pellets during submerged fermentation often results in growth renewal as fragments may act as centres for new growth enabling reseeding of the pellet populations and subsequently resulting in biomass accumulation in the culture medium. Lines 253-260 • Although we did not perform SDS-PAGE electrophoresis, some studies have shown that SDS-PAGE electrophoresis will produce similar protein fractionation pattern for similar substrates.