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SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	British Microbiology Research Journal
Manuscript Number:	2013_BMRJ_5623
Title of the Manuscript:	Antibacterial activity of phenolic compounds derived from Ginkgo biloba sarcotestas against food- borne pathogens
Type of the Article	Research Paper

General guideline for Peer Review process:

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

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PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (<i>if agreed with reviewer</i> , correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatement but outbour
		should write his/her feedback here)
Compulsory REVISION comments		
		In the revised manuscript all
		required corrections have been made
Major REVISION comments	This is a paper testing the antibacterial activity of	
	Ginkgo biloba sarcotestas-derived compounds.	
	I Abstract: poods to be rewritten to include	I Abstract
	important info. Use chloroform extract instead of the	The correction has been made as
	chemical formula only.	suggested
		We investigated the antibacterial activity of
		three groups of phenolic compounds
		obtained from the chloroform (CHCl ₃)
		extract of the fleshy seed coat (sarcotestas)
		of Ginkgo biloba.
		II. Introduction
	II. Introduction:	The correction has been made (lines 27-
	p.2. Line 45-46. The authors didn't explain that	28 and 47-48 of the revised manuscript)
	"sarcotesta" is the fleshy seed coat of the plant where	- <i>Ginkgo biloba</i> is a tree native to
	the extract was obtained . The active constituents	China that reaches 30-40 meters
	they mentioned are from the plant leaves and	height. It belongs to the
	antibacterial activity has been studies on several	derived from the fleshy seed coat
	Stanhylococcus aureus E coli Lactobasillus spn	(salcolesias) of <i>Ginkgo billoba</i> .
	Fice as the work done in University van Petroja	of the revised manuscrint.
	Etc us the work done in Oniversity van Petrola	or the revised manuscript.

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(<u>http://upetd.up.ac.za/thesis/submitted/etd-10062010-</u> 204510/unrestricted/03chapter3-4.pdf)	Despite the numerous works on the healthy properties and the antimicrobial activity of <i>Ginkgo biloba</i> leaves constituents, little is known about the antimicrobial activity of seed extracts [11-18].
Authors need to compare to more studies that tested the seed extract in addition to those who used leaves, because different parts might have different constituents.	To answer reviewer's request, we added a new sentence starting from line 249 and an additional reference (Choi et al., 2009) on lines 45 and 359-362 of the revised manuscript.
III. Methods: P 3. lines 66-69. Authors included <i>Pseudomonas</i> <i>aeruginosa</i> and <i>vibrio mediterranei</i> (a halophilic sp.) in their experiments and yet in the results Table 1, they wrote "not determined"? If inhibition zone was not measured, then the two species should be deleted from the methods.	 III. Methods P 3. Lines 66-69 - In the previous version of the manuscript, a mistake has been done. The inhibition zones for <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> and <i>Vibrio mediterranei</i> were measured, but not reported because they were smaller than 3 mm. In the current version, the exact values were reported in Table 1. The following corrections have also been made: line 87: were identified line 89:chloroform (CHCl₃) line 93:(Fig 1)

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	 line 103:semi-solid line 106: were applied using a micropipette line 131: MCB line 137: Nutrient Broth (NB) line 160: crude extracts
IV. Results:	
It is preferred to use the term "extracts" instead of "compounds" since what has been tested is the crude extracts that is not defined.	IV. Results
p. 6. line 168-169: the statement "mixture 5-7 was	
slightly more active than 8-10 against all strains tested" is not accurate. The difference in the diameter of inhibition zone is insignificant especially for <i>Staph. aureus, Salmonella enterica Shigella</i> <i>dysenteriae.</i>	The corrections have been made (lines 168, 174 of the revised manuscript) - against most of the strains tested , <i>Escherichia coli</i> , and <i>Streptococcus</i> <i>pyogenes</i> (Table 2).
p. 4. line 106 . It was not mentioned how the mixtures were applied as a spot to the TSA plates. If they used a dropper not a micropipette to apply exact equal volumes, then variation in volumes applied is expected.	See above
n 6 lines 185-186 The statement is not clear	
provideles 100 100, the statement is not creat.	p.6. lines 185-186 (lines 184-186 of the
	revised manuscript)
	This sentence indicates that doubling the
	amount of the compound 5-7 added to the culture, decreased both the rate of growth

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P.7 Fig.2 Ontical density should be explained what	and the cell density in the cultures treated with the compound 5-7
does a high or low OD mean in terms of inhibition,	 P 7. Fig 2. The correction has been made (Lines 196-197 of the revised manuscript) A decrease in the optical density of the bacterial culture indicates an increase of inhibition.
	The following corrections have been also made: - line 202: Fig. 3 shows the - line 204:zone - line 227:extracts
p. 8. Figure 3 . the Pen/Strep should be written in full.	p. 8. Figure 3 The corrections have been made (line 213 of the revised manuscript) penicillin/streptomycin (P).
Conclusions: Just because these crude extracts are from plants and have <i>in vitro</i> activity doesn't mean they could be applied in human's food. Other research including cytotoxicity assays of various concentration and other tests still to be done before concluding on their potential use as antibacterial.	Conclusions The following corrections have been also made: - line 261: extracts - line 268: resistance - line 277: Further studies are needed to evaluate the antimicrobial activity of the individual

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	components of the Ginkgo biloba compounds used in the present
	study and to test them for
	cytotox1city
Optional/General comments	