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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 foodborne pathogens
Type of the Article	Research Paper

### **General guideline for Peer Review process:**

This journal's peer review policy states that  $\underline{NO}$  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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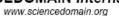


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# **PART 1:** Review Comments

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)
The intent of the manuscript is laudable. However, additional detailed information is required on  (i) the methodology employed in the preparation, extraction and characterization of the extracts.  (ii) results for controls used in the work as a basis for comparison.	
The validity of findings in this work depends, to a large extent, on scientifically establishing the identity, chemical composition and structure of the isolates from the plant material reported on.	
1. The authors provided detailed information on the bacterial strain and media (source, strain etc) but did not provide corresponding details on the source of the plant extracts used in the antibacterial testing.  Referencing is acceptable in the materials and methods section where the author is using the same methodology as previously described. This appears to be the case here. Simply providing this reference, in relation to the objective of this work, did not address the following issues:  (i) what is the source of the GB used?	
	The intent of the manuscript is laudable. However, additional detailed information is required on  (i) the methodology employed in the preparation, extraction and characterization of the extracts.  (ii) results for controls used in the work as a basis for comparison.  The validity of findings in this work depends, to a large extent, on scientifically establishing the identity, chemical composition and structure of the isolates from the plant material reported on.  Materials and Method  1. The authors provided detailed information on the bacterial strain and media (source, strain etc) but did not provide corresponding details on the source of the plant extracts used in the antibacterial testing.  Referencing is acceptable in the materials and methods section where the author is using the same methodology as previously described. This appears to be the case here. Simply providing this reference, in relation to the objective of this work, did not address the following issues:

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with was GB? (iii) how was the extract prepared? Exactly as	
described by Lee <i>et al.,</i> (1998)?  (iv) how did you confirm that the extracts/compounds obtained in this work	
are exactly the same as those reported by Lee et al (1998)?	
(v) how did you positively confirm that the structural properties of the extracts?	
The chemical analysis and quality control of GB has been comprehensively reviewed. Since 2001, over 3,000 papers on GB have been published, with about 400 devoted to chemical analysis, isolation and characterization of active ingredients.	
The tremendous interest in the last 10 years in the extraction and purification and identification of GB extracts using combination of procedures involving LC/MS/MS, RP-HPLC with ELSD, GC/FID or GC/MS underscore the need to provide information on how the extract was isolated and characterised.	
2. <i>Controls:</i> The absence of data for the positive and negative controls does not make it easy to conceptualize "the remarkably high inhibitory activity" of the extracts/compounds studied.	

#### **Reviewer Details:**

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