



SDI FINAL EVALUATION FORM 1.1

PART 1:

Journal Name:	British Microbiology Research Journal
Manuscript Number:	2013_ BMRJ 4218
Title of the Manuscript:	Screening and identification of mannanase producing fungi isolated from selected agricultural wastes

PART 2:

FINAL EVALUATOR'S comments on revised paper (if any)	Authors' response to final evaluator's comments
2.1 Materials and chemicals The coconut residual cakes were sourced from farm field in Akure, Ondo State, Nigeria and it was used as a carbon source for medium formulation. The residual were treated with petroleum ether and dried at 60°C for 2 h. After that, the residual were blended, milled and sieved to obtain uniform particle size of 0.5 mm. Locust Bean Gum (LBG) was purchased from Sigma (St. Louis, MO, USA). All other chemicals were of analytical grade. The media contained (per liter of distilled water): Copra meal 10, NaNO₃ 2, KH₂PO₄ 1, MgSO₄.7H₂O 0.5, KCl 0.5 and FeSO₄.7H₂O traces... how much of each chemical that used? How many % or gram? You can not say on KCl 0.5.... g or %. I know that per L but how much? Copra meal 10 g, NaNO₃ 2g , KH₂PO₄ 1g, MgSO₄.7H₂O 0.5 g, KCl 0.5 g and FeSO₄.7H₂O traces or Copra meal 10%, NaNO₃ 2%, KH₂PO₄ 1%, MgSO₄.7H₂O 0.5%, KCl 0.5% and FeSO₄.7H₂O traces .. You must correct it. Apart from this, agitation speed might cause cell damage which in turn leads to enzyme inactivation [20,21]. [1] linked lower mannanase production to oxygen limitation induced by the highly non-Newtonian medium with the filamentious growth of the fungus. -> correct the word filamentous ??? 4. CONCLUSION This The fungal isolates from agricultural wastes showed a potential to convert mannan into manno-oligosaccharides (MOS) which could be readily used in many applications such as animal foods and a feed stock for production of valuable organic compounds ... add (MOS)	



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I decided to accept for publication in your journal. But few mistakes are appear so pls tell them to correct it. The most thing that i afraid that is in the introduction part, they show the Lignocellulose is the major structural component of plant cell walls and is mainly composed of lignin, cellulose and hemicellulose, and represents a major source of renewable organic matter. The chemical properties of the components of lignocellulosics make them a substrate of enormous biotechnological value [12]. Large amounts of lignocellulosic “waste” are generated through forestry and agricultural practices, paperpulp industries, timber industries and many agro-industries and they pose an environmental pollution problem. However, the huge amounts of residual plant biomass considered as “waste” can potentially be converted into various different value-added products including biofuels, chemicals, and cheap energy sources for fermentation, improved animal feeds and human nutrients [5]

I think it's not related with mannan or if related but they didnt present. I asked them to change it or delete it but they said It was previously mentioned that lignocelluloses or agricultural wastes contain mannan, cellulose and hemicelluloses as the chemical component of lignocelluloses. So if i told them 2 times but they didnt change anything... The Editor in Chief must check or decide that should delete or rewrite and show how lignocelluloses is related with mannan? This journal will be accepted with the high quality of review if they corrected.

Reviewer Details:

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