



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	British Microbiology Research Journal
Manuscript Number:	2015_BMRJ_17900
Title of the Manuscript:	In vitro antibacterial activity of aqueous extracts of Bidens pilosa L. (Asteraceae) from Nigeria
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:

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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)
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	The experimental work presents an antimicrobial activity with crude extracts. The major works present on scientific literature presents the isolation and identification of the active compounds (secondary metabolites). Without this step the study presents preliminary characteristics. In the same way large MIC values ($\mu\text{g/ml}$) for antimicrobial activity ($\geq 250 \mu\text{g/ml}$ for plant extracts and without appropriate identification of culture collections/strain designation codes are not desirable. Also the manuscript reports the biological (anti microbiological) activity of crude extracts without chemical standardization of the extract. Understand by standardization of the plant extract, the complete description of manufacturing parameters such as granulometry, solvent-plant ratio, time of extraction, solvent composition etc., together with marker quantification or chromatographic fingerprint analyses.	All microorganisms employed in this study were local isolates. Again, depending on the unit of amount used MIC values can be greater or less than ($\geq 250 \mu\text{g/ml}$). This present study was carried out to investigate the antibacterial activity of different organs of <i>B. pilosa</i> based on reports of their uses in traditional medicine, and the results confirmed the therapeutic potency of the leaf extract. Further work on the standardization of the leaf extract of <i>B. pilosa</i> is in progress. However, the solvent to plant sample ratio was 5:1 (v/w) solvent to dry weight of plant sample.
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	Present in PDF document.	
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	The work is not relevant and the techniques applied in this study are preliminary. It is interesting the authors try to isolate or standardize some chemical technique for chemical markers that could be responsible for the action.	The relevant of this work shows that the leaf extract of <i>B. pilosa</i> process antibacterial activity than the seed and root extracts. In addition, <i>B. pilosa</i> from Nigeria is been reported for the first time.