



SDI FINAL EVALUATION FORM 1.1

PART 1:	
Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	2015_IJTDH_16149
Title of the Manuscript:	POSSIBLE OPPORTUNITIES FOR SYMBIOTIC CONTROL OF INSECT VECTORS OF HUMAN PROTOZOAN DISEASES
Type of the Article	Review Article

PART 2:	
FINAL EVALUATOR’S comments on revised paper (if any)	Authors’ response to final evaluator’s comments
l. 53 insect vectors each with a different biological l. 85 At that time... What time? l. 162 remove “Genomic studies indicate that” l.177 Paratransgenesis should be defined in introduction as one means to use symbionts for vector control. l.177-179 reword: Apart from paratransgenesis, introduction of other organisms as endogenous microbes into the insect vector are known to affect the vector in a number of ways; for instance, by reducing life-span and/or vectorial capacity [6]. l.197-220: This entire paragraph is too unfocused. It seems to be reiterating the value of symbionts for vector control. These introductory remarks should appear in the introduction. For example, paratransgenesis is defined here, but this definition needs to appear before it is used in line 177. l.228. may also become l.230. Why say ‘other mosquito gut’? Why are the two mentioned separately and other ones not listed? l.231-233 This sentence is poorly worded. There appears to be two thoughts in one. Would it be correct to say the following? Similar transgenic approaches applicable to non bacterial mosquito endosymbionts have been proposed, and Densoviruses [34], yeast Wickerhamomyces anomalus [35] and fungus Metarhizium anisopliae [36], are currently being investigated. l.240 Why is the oocysts stage a favourable target? l.243 Why say ‘midgut’? Should that word be there? l.244 Concluding statement is out-of-place. l.246-248 reword: Endogenous microbes introduced into mosquito vectors are known to negatively affect the mosquitoes vectorial capacity through modulation of genes responsible for anti-plasmodial effect [24], and to increase malaria parasite mortality in the vector [38]. l.256 Most of the cases l.257 Remove comma after disease. l.259 Far more that R.prolixus and T infestans are vectors. There are over 15-20 species and which one is important depends on locality. Authors could say, for example... l.260-261 Within their intestinal tract, these insects harbour populations of bacterial symbionts, which provide nutrients that cannot be obtained from blood but are essential for their survival. l.269 remove extra period. l.288-290 Awkward sentence which is confusing. Needs rewording. l.322-325 For instance the yeast species, Wickerhamomyces anomalus produces killer agents with the capability of destroying a wide range of microorganisms including known human pathogens such as Leishmania spp. [60]. This species is therefore a suitable candidate for symbiotic control of leishmaniasis. l.338-347 This paragraph is awkward and redundant. Should be removed.	53 -‘a” inserted in sentence. 85- sentence reframed. 162- “genomic studies indicate that” removed. 177- paratransgenesis defined in lines 67-69 in revised article 177-179- content redrafted as suggested. 197-220- Paragraph redrafted. Part of contents shifted to lines 177-184 and lines 67-69 . 228- “also’ inserted in sentence. 230- there are many more bacteria that locate in the mosquito gut. The reader is directed to relevant references 21, 22 for follow-up. All cannot be listed in the article. 231-233- sentence has been split into 2 for clarity. Redrafted as suggested. 240- it is explained in lines 245-247 in the revised article. 243- ‘midgut’ deleted. 244- concluding statement deleted. 246-248- redrafted as suggested and ‘, and to’ inserted in lines 248-250. 256- ‘of’ inserted in sentence. 257- comma removed from sentence. 259- ‘for example’ used as suggested. 260-261- adjusted as suggested. 269- extra period deleted. 288-290- sentence reframed for clarity. 322-325- contents reframed as suggested. 338-347- entire paragraph deleted as suggested.