



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	European Journal of Medicinal Plants
Manuscript Number:	Ms_EJMP_46487
Title of the Manuscript:	ANTI-GASTRO-INTESTINAL BACTERIA OF CHRYSOPHYLLUM ALBIDUM LEAF EXTRACT
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:

(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)

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)
Compulsory REVISION comments	The paper Ms_EJMP_46487 is very preliminary but the data is impressive. As the multidrug-resistant bacteria is spreading and most antibiotics are becoming useless, I argue the paper must be accepted for propaganda of utility of the plant. The apple like fruit is etable and thus leaves must be non-toxic and may be used as drug. 30-40mm lysis zone is huge anti-bacterial.	Thank you very much.
Minor REVISION comments	The author may try in molly fishes or rats to check the toxicity. English is very poor and no activity on literature search to demonstrate the antibiotic void. Please accept the paper only after extensive revision. Few experiments must be repeated. If the author has isolated the bacteria, then source must be given and 16S rRNA sequencing and GenBank accession no should be mentioned. Data with 100, 200, 400, 600 mg extract sometime look same or negative value with increasing concentration. How that could be possible? So lower values of extract concentrations must be assayed???	Thank you for your comments. We have tried to improve the manuscript based on your valuable comments.
Optional/General comments	MIC determination is little bit hard so either you give long data with graph or omit it. Determination of chemicals needs expertise and details addition of reagents and substance must be recorded so that other can do similar experiment. Author can do TLC and cut the colour band and UV shadowed white band from TLC and recover in ethanol by centrifugation. Then assay the individual fraction to give a idea of drug commercialization as herbal drug as well as comparable allopathic drug. Please add references. Sahoo N, Manchiknti P, Dey SH, 2011. Herbal drug patenting in India: IP potential. <i>J. Ethnopharmacol.</i> 137:289-297.	Corrections have been done.



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	<p>Chakraborty AK, Poria K, Saha D, Halder V, Das S, Nandi SK. (2018) Multidrug-Resistant Bacteria with Diversified MDR Genes in Kolkata Water : Ganga Action Plan and Heterogeneous Phyto-Antibiotics Tackling Superbug Spread in India, American J Drug Deli Ther. 5: 1-9.</p> <p>Cowan MM (1999) Plant products as antimicrobial agents. Clinical Microbiology Reviews. 12: 564 – 582.</p> <p>Swaminathan S, Sundaramurthi JC, Palaniappan AN, Narayanan S. (2016) Recent developments in genomics, bioinformatics and drug discovery to combat emerging drug-resistant tuberculosis. Tuberculosis (Edinb).101:31-40.</p> <p>Chakraborty, AK (2015). High mode contamination of multi-drug resistant bacteria in Kolkata: mechanism of gene activation and remedy by heterogenous phyto-antibiotics. Indian J Biotechnol. 14, 149-159.</p>	
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PART 2:

	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)
Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?	<p><u>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</u></p> <p>Claim as drug may be done only after assaying toxicity on molly fishes and rats</p>	