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Journal Name:	**Asian Journal of Chemical Sciences**
Manuscript Number:	**Ms_AJOCS_48643**
Title of the Manuscript:	**Phaeophytin a and Triterpenoids from Brachystelma Togoense Schltr, a Nigerian Medicinal Herb**
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.
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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)*
Compulsory REVISION comments	**Line 3. Title:** **Phaeophytin a and Triterpenoids from *Brachystelma Togoense*** Schltr, a Nigerian Medicinal Herb **Change to: Phaeophytin and Triterpenoids from *Brachystelma togoense*** Schltr, a Nigerian Medicinal Herb **Line 6. Abstract** Line 7: The medicinal herb, *Brachystelma togoense* schtlr (Apocynaceae) was used... **Change to**: The medicinal herb *Brachystelma togoense* schtlr (Apocynaceae) is used... Line 8 – 10: From the MeOH and CH_2Cl_2 extracts of *Brachystelma togoense,* phaeophytin a (**1**), α-amyrin (**2**) and lupeol (**3**) respectively were isolated and identified as the secondary metabolites from this plant. **Change to**: From the MeOH and CH_2Cl_2 extracts of the aerial parts of *Brachystelma togoense* were isolated and identified the secondary metabolites phaeophytin (**1**), α-amyrin (**2**) and lupeol (**3**). Lines 10 – 11: The structures were elucidated using ^{1}H, ^{13}C and 2D NMR. **Change to**: The structures were elucidated using ^{1}H, ^{13}C and 2D NMR techniques. Lines 12 – 14: Therefore, the uses of *Brachystelma togoense* for medicinal purpose in Nigeria were due to the presence of these compounds. **Change to**: The presence of these compounds in *Brachystelma togoense* justified the use of this plant for medicinal purposes. **Line 19. Introduction** Lines 21 – 22: ...is represented by about 100-120 species (1). The genus *Brachystelma* is chiefly distributed... **Change to**: ...is represented by about 100-120 species (1) and is chiefly distributed... **Line 40. Extraction and isolation** Line 42: ... and 100 % CH_3OH for 72 h with each solvent. **Change to**: ... and 100 % CH_3OH for 72 h. **Line 40. Extraction and Isolation** Lines 43 – 48: The CH_2Cl_2 extract (32 g) was separated by flash chromatography (Biotage) over silica gel using three solvents, first with a hexane/ CH_2Cl_2 step gradient starting with 100 % hexane and gradually increasing the polarity to 100 % CH_2Cl_2. Secondly, CH_2Cl_2/EtOAc from the last concentration (100 % CH_2Cl_2) to 50 % EtOAc and to 100 % EtOAc to yield compounds **1** (51.0 mg), **2** (32.0 mg) and **3** (28.0 mg). **Change to**: The CH_2Cl_2 extract (32.0 g) was chromatographed over Si gel and elution was carried out with solvent gradients of increasing polarity consisting of hexane, hexane / CH_2Cl_2 and CH_2Cl_2. The CH_2Cl_2 eluate was then chromatographed on Si gel with CH_2Cl_2/EtOAc 1 : 1 and EtOAc yield compounds **1** (51.0 mg; 0.16%), **2** (32.0 mg; 0.10%) and **3** (28.0 mg; 0.09%). **Line 49. Resultas and Discussion** Lines 50 - 60: The air dried aerial parts *B. togoense* (1000 g) collected at Ugbokolo forest, Okpokwu local government area of Benue State-Nigeria, were extracted with dichloromethane and methanol. A combination of flash chromatography (biotage system), column chromatography and thin-layer chromatography of these extracts yielded 1 (51.0 mg; 0.16 %), 2 (32.0 mg; 0.10 %) and 3 (28.0 mg; 0.09 %). **I suggest removing all this**	

	part in yellow. Like this, the paragraph would start in the line 54, as below: **Change to**: The known compounds 1-3 (Figure 2) were identified based on comparison with previous data (5–9) of ^{1}H and ^{13}C NMR. In the past, pheophytin a has been reported to possess strong antimicrobial activity against *C. albicans* (ATCC 90028) and *C. albicans* (ATCC 76615) (10) as well as antioxidant activity (11). α-amyrin has been reported to exhibit antimicrobial activity against *Escherichia coli*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Candida albicans*, *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Trichophyton mentagrophytes* (12). Antiprotozoal, anti-inflammatory, antitumor and antimicrobial activity had been reported for lupeol (13).	
Minor REVISION comments	The work is simple and brief, but it includes a substance (1) that although known, is interesting and complex; the identification of the substances was done by comparison with spectral data of the literature; personally, I think some of these data should be added, for example, the molecular weights obtained by spectra in high resolution! So the discussion could be a bit more informative.	
Optional/General comments	Structure 1 appears to be incomplete: $-CO_2H$ group ?	

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?	*(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)*	

Reviewer Details:

Name:	***Francisco José Queiroz Monte***
Department, University & Country	***Universidade Federal do Ceará, Brasil***