

Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	South Asian Journal of Research in Microbiology
Manuscript Number:	Ms_SAJRM_94111
Title of the Manuscript:	Molecular Characterization and Plasmid Curing of Multidrug Resistant Enterohemorrhagic Escherichia Coli Isolated from Some Fecal and Water Samples in Port Harcourt Metropolis
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)
Compulsory REVISION comments	<p>This is a straightforward manuscript describing some environmental isolates and their characterization and curing of plasmids. It unfortunately suffers from some minor grammatical and English syntax errors. For example in the abstract</p> <p>Public health is at risk due to the fact that enterohemorrhagic <i>E. coli</i> (EHEC) is becoming resistant to most antibiotics that demonstrates widespread misuse of antibiotics. The study was aimed at te molecularly identify and perform plasmid curing with extracts of <i>Morinda citrifolia</i> (MC) and <i>Xylopiia aethiopia</i> (XA) on multidrug resistant EHEC isolates that are obtained from some fecal and water samples in Port Harcourt, Rivers State. After isolation of <i>E. coli</i>, eleven (11) <i>E. coli</i> isolates were identified as EHEC. The Molecular Identification of seven (7) most resistant isolates using PCR confirmed 100% EHEC isolates. Of the 7 resistant EHEC isolates, the <i>AmpC</i> Gene and <i>bla</i>_{TEM} Gene were detected in 71.4% and 42.9% respectively. Results of plasmid curing test revealed that the extracts of <i>Xylopiia aethiopia</i>, <i>Morinda citrifolia</i> and Acridine Orange used as the control reduced the total percentage of multiple antibiotic resistant EHEC isolates from 35.61% to 10.61%, 18.18% and 16.67%, respectively. The extracts had the ability to cure plasmids, with <i>X. aethiopia</i> extract being the most successful against resistant EHEC isolates. In conclusion, this investigation revealed the genetic makeup of EHEC strains, detected their resistance genes, and demonstrated the curing of the plasmids of resistant EHEC isolates found in fecal and water samples from the study area, both of which constitute a serious risk to the public health.</p> <p>However the important work of this paper is to demonstrate the protocol of the curing of the plasmids. I suggest publishing this paper after it is cleaned up for grammar and syntax. It is a 7 since the changes are going to be a bunch.</p>	
Minor REVISION comments	None.	
Optional/General comments	None.	

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)	

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