



SDI Review Form 1.6

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| Journal Name: | Journal of Advances in Microbiology |
| Manuscript Number: | Ms_JAMB_56364 |
| Title of the Manuscript: | EFFET OF LACTIC ACID ON INACTIVATION OF ENTEROTOXIGENIC ESCHERICHIA COLI (ETEC) ISOLATED FROM TUNA LOINS PRODUCED IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE |
| 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>)



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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) |
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| Compulsory REVISION comments | In order to demonstrate the relevance of the results, a statistical analysis needs to be designed. | |
| Minor REVISION comments | <p>Missing references (citations) in some paragraphs.</p> <p>There is a lack of discussion based on other articles that have compared the effectiveness of the proposed procedure when decontaminating fish.</p> <p>In order to deepen the discussion, I believe it is interesting to consider the mechanism of action of lactic acid, with regard to the meat decontamination process. I leave as a suggestion an article published in the journal "Higiene alimentar", as follows: "In solution, the weak types, such as lactic acid, present twice a year: one dissociated and one not dissociated, the latter being a solution in the plasma membrane of microorganisms. Thus, lactic acid, in its non-dissociated form, crosses a membrane of microbial cells and, upon reaching the cell cytoplasm, undergoes a dissociation, deviating the pH close to the neutral point in the intracellular space, resulting in the formation of relationships and anions (FOR-SYTHE, 2013). The antimicrobial effect of these effects is due to several factors, such as acidification promoted by the volume of H⁺, or impaired transport of essential elements for microbial development, disruption of membrane function and inhibition of essential metabolic reactions, which leads to the death of the micro-organism or the delay of its development". Source: http://docs.bvsalud.org/biblioref/2017/05/833327/266-267-site-66-72.pdf</p> <p>Other minor comments are in the article.</p> | |
| Optional/General comments | Nothing to point | |

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) |
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| Are there ethical issues in this manuscript? | <i>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</i> | |

Reviewer Details:

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|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Name: | Matheus Diniz Gonçalves Coêlho |
| Department, University & Country | Brasil |