



**SDI Review Form 1.6**

Journal Name:	<a href="#">Current Journal of Applied Science and Technology</a>
Manuscript Number:	<b>Ms_CJAST_55259</b>
Title of the Manuscript:	<b>Insights into the Metabolites Conferring Pathogenicity of <i>Xanthomonas oryzae</i> and its inhibition by <i>Trichoderma longibrachiatum</i> EF5</b>
Type of the Article	<b>Article</b>

**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)
<b>Compulsory</b> REVISION comments	Rice is infected by different pathogens such as fungal, bacterial and viruses at all stages that affect the yield and grain quality. Among them, the most common disease, both at nursery and main field is bacterial blight caused by <i>Xanthomonas oryzae</i> pv. <i>Oryzae</i> . Plant growth promoting rhizospheric microorganisms were identified and employed as antagonist against <i>X. oryzae</i> pv. <i>Oryzae</i> . The fungal and bacterial microorganisms either directly kill the pathogen or indirectly induce defense in plants. The authors wanted to exploit the virulence factors of <i>Xanthomonas oryzae</i> pv. <i>oryzae</i> and the volatiles cum metabolites mediated inhibition by fungal antagonist <i>Trichoderma longibrachiatum</i> EF5. The authors profiled the soluble metabolites and diffusible soluble factors responsible for virulence in <i>Xanthomonas oryzae</i> pv. <i>Oryzae</i> by GC-MS, which were normal metabolites just like other bacteria. How to identify them as the virulence factors? I suggest the author provide the new evidences and data to confirm this.	New citations for the metabolites have been included.
<b>Minor</b> REVISION comments	Fig.1, III, where is "Zone of inhibition"?	In Fig.1, III, there is no zone of inhibition but due to the presence of non-volatile metabolites in the agar well, the growth of Xoo was arrested which can be compared with that of control plate.
<b>Optional/General</b> comments		

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