



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	American Chemical Science Journal
Manuscript Number:	Ms_ACSJ_22842
Title of the Manuscript:	Integrated Process for β -glucan Concentrate from Ganoderma lucidum by Extraction and Micronization
Type of the Article	Original research Articles

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)
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	No	
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	No	
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	1. There are many factors to influence the extraction of β-glucan from <i>Ganoderma lucidum</i> (G. lucidum) (such as extraction temperature, time, pressure et al) and There are many factors to influence (such as inlet gas temperature, inlet gas rate, speed of inlet gas). Author had not optimized all of these factors. We don't know whether the conditions which obtained in this article were the best? 2. The content of the paper is not rich enough.	Thank you very much for your good comments and good recommendation. We have revised and added explanation and some references in the manuscript. Please see in red color of font in the manuscript in line 114-121. "The particles form through a spray drying process, which consists of three operating steps: atomization, water evaporation, and powder collection. The feed (aqueous extract) is sprayed via a nozzle (atomizer) into a drying chamber. Aided by the large specific surface area of the droplets, the water evaporation in the drying chamber takes place in matter of seconds [19]. The dried powder is protected from overheating by the rapid removal of the solvent from the drying zone. Finally, the dry particles are carried into the cyclone and settle in the product collector. Instead of air, dry nitrogen gas was used as an inert gas to improve the drying process [20]."