



SDI FINAL EVALUATION FORM 1.1

PART 1:

Journal Name:	British Microbiology Research Journal
Manuscript Number:	Ms_BMRJ_29087
Title of the Manuscript:	Integron carriage among carbapenem resistant enterobacteriaceae isolated from a tertiary hospital in North India
Type of Article:	Original Research Article

PART 2:

FINAL EVALUATOR'S comments on revised paper (if any)	Authors' response to final evaluator's comments
2.4 – Ethidium bromide was added to TAE buffer. What is the reference for this procedure? Without valid gel picture results cannot be accepted. Redo the experiment. You may have PCR amplicons. Run the gel and take the picture. Role of Intcs gene?	This is a common procedure for gel electrophoresis in Microbiology/biotechnology. Depending on the quantity of agarose to be prepared, a measured amount of agarose (eg 0.75g) was dispensed in 1X TAE buffer (eg 50ml) and melted in a microwave. This was allowed to cool a little and then 3ul ethidium bromide was added and stirred properly before pouring on a caster tray. This procedure describes agarose gel treated with TAE buffer, to which ethidium bromide was added. I have added comma (,) in the manuscript so it doesn't look like only TAE was treated with ethidium bromide (2% agarose gel with Tris Acetate EDTA (TAE) buffer, to which ethidium bromide). The ethidium bromide interacts with the DNA and becomes visible under UV light. Common fact like the addition of ethidium bromide to make DNA visible under UV light does not necessarily need a reference. However one has been added. Although the gel did not come out as expected, on sending amplicon for sequencing, the result presented in this work was obtained. Repeating the experiment as suggested is impossible because the work was part of a work carried out in india between 2014 - 2015 and author is back to his country of origin. The amplicon was sequenced by Xcelaris Lab Ltd in India. You can be furnished with the sequence data if required. The integron conserved sequence genes are genes found in the variable region. They are also referred to as cassettes. The variable region of the integron is a region where antibiotic resistance genes are captures and integrate in the integron. This has been highlighted in the introduction.