Reviewer's report

Title: Characterization of n-Hexane fraction of Bridelia micrantha (Berth) and its antimycobacterium activity.

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Reviewer: Gloria María Molina-Salinas

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ABSTRACT: In the section of results the authors included that some of 24 compounds detecting by CG/MS only the 2-pinen-4-one(10.03%) is one of the more abundant but the rest camphor, bornyl acetate and endo-borneol do not. ¿Why do not included the next more abundant compounds of the bioactive hexane fraction? like as compounds of benzene, 1.3-bis (3-phenoxyphenoxy) 13.51%, N-(b)-benzyl-14-(carboxymethyl) 6.35%.

METHODS
a) Plant Material:
In the text included that the crude extract of B.m. bark was prepared using Ethanol, but then used Acetone and in the Figure 1 included Acetone too. ¿The extract crude was obtained with ethanol or acetone? is not clear.

b) Antituberculosis activity
Sometimes used ml or mL, please correct in the same style.
¿The experiments were done by triplicate?
¿Which is the positive control to bioassay on MDR strain of Mycobacterium tuberculosis? Rifampin and isoniazide are active only against H37Ra

c) TLC analysis of the fractions
In methods the authors included the "identification" of two pure compounds by TLC, compound 1 (200mg) and compounds 5 (150mg). ¿which compound corresponded the compound 5? It is not clear. So, is better that this information is included in Results section.

d) GC-MS analysis and identification of components
In the text was included FID detector! The GC equipment has both detectors?
¿The authors analyses the bioactive fraction by FID and MS?

RESULTS:
a)Plant Material
The text mentioned that the figure 2 included 14 derivatives, and I can see more than that. In the abstract the authors mentioned 24 compounds. So, in is confused that the text. All compounds corresponding the major peaks (Fig. 3) identified are shown in Table 1. The major peak is 2-pinen-4-one figure 3 it is?
b) Antituberculosis activity

In the text the authors mentioned that a 10 Ug/mL the hexane-fraction of B. micrantha inhibited the growth of M. tuberculosis H37Ra (20%) and MDR (40%), but in the Figure 4, I can see that is different to MDR Mtb (35% growth inhibition). ¿The experiments were development in triplicate? ¿The results showed statistically difference? The best inhibition percentage against Mtb is obtained at the minor concentration of hexane-fraction ¿how do you can explain it?

**Level of interest:** An article whose findings are important to those with closely related research interests

**Quality of written English:** Acceptable

**Statistical review:** No, the manuscript does not need to be seen by a statistician.

**Declaration of competing interests:**

'I declare that I have no competing interests'