# Review of: "Antimicrobial Sensitivity of Plant Extracts of Acacia arabica, Prosopis juliflora, Abutilon indicum, and Bryonia laciniosa on Staphylococcus aureus, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, and Escherichia coli"

Jose Luis Díaz-Núñez[1]

1 Colegio de Postgraduados

Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

Note 1. The scientific names of plants are written in italics, bold or underlined and with the author who discovered them both in the title and the first time it appears in the summary and development section of the writing.

Example:

*Acacia arabica* (Lam.) Willd. or its correct name is *Acacia nilotica* (L.) Willd. ex Delile

You can check the scientific names on the page:https://www.tropicos.org/home

Note 2. Once the complete name of plants or bacteria is written in the following parts of the text, it can be simplified:

Example:

Abstract

Background: In the recent era, biological treatment using therapeutic microbes or phytochemicals has proven more beneficial than conventional methods due to several reasons - permanent control of weeds, host-specific control, cost-effectiveness, and low health risk.

This study determined the antimicrobial sensitivity profile of *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, and *Escherichia coli* against plants like *Acacia nilotica* (L.) Willd. ex Delile, *Prosopis juliflora* (**find name**), *Abutilon indicum* (**find name**) and *Bryonia laciniosa* (**find name**). Given the importance and ease of using phytochemicals in modern Microbiology, this study has been carried out towards the approach of green synthesis of antimicrobial agents.

Methods: The primary purpose of this study was to determine the antimicrobial sensitivity of *S. aureus*, *P. aeruginosa* and *E. coli* using extracts from plants like *A. nilotica*, *P. juliflo*ra, *A. indicum* and *B. laciniosa.* Antimicrobial properties of plant extracts were analyzed by determining the Zone of Inhibition (ZOI). The antibiogram pattern of isolated *S. aureus*, *P. aeruginosa*, and *E. coli* was observed to be Susceptible, Intermediate, and Slightly Resistant to *A. nilotica*, *P. juliflora*, *A. indicum* and *B. laciniosa*.

This is the same for all work.

Note 3. As well as the names of the plants that appear in images, tables or as subtitles, it is recommended that they also

be complete.

Example:

Tables:

**Plan name**

*Acacia arabica* (Lam.) Willd.

or *Acacia nilotica* (L.) Willd. ex Delile

Subtitles:

1.4.a. *Acacia arabica* (Lam.) Willd.

or 1.4.a. *Acacia nilotica* (L.) Willd. ex Delile

Note 4 . I recommend reading the article

Díaz-Nuñez, J. L., García-Contreras, R., & Castillo-Juárez, I. (2021). The new antibacterial properties of the plants: Quo vadis studies of anti-virulence phytochemicals?. *Frontiers in Microbiology*, *12*, 667126.

The concentration of 50 mg/mL is very high for an extract, an extract can show antibacterial properties in concentrations starting at 1 mg/mL. Therefore it is clear that you will have bactericidal properties with such high concentrations of the extracts.