


BUKTI KORESPONDENSI TENTANG PAPER EHP DENGAN JURNAL BIODIVERSITAS

1. Submission: 13 Agustus 2019

[biodiv] Submission Acknowledgement Yahoo/Inbox

 **Ahmad Dwi Setyawan** Tue, Aug 13, 2019 at 11:40 AM
From: smujo.id@gmail.com
To: Desrina Desrina

Desrina Desrina:

Thank you for submitting the manuscript, "Occurrence of Enterocytozoon hepatopenaei (EHP) in the polychaetes from shrimp ponds suffering white feces syndrome outbreaks" to Biodiversitas Journal of Biological Diversity. With the online journal management system that we are using, you will be able to track its progress through the editorial process by logging in to the journal web site:

Submission URL: <https://smujo.id/biodiv/authorDashboard/submission/4304>
Username: rinadesrina

If you have any questions, please contact me. Thank you for considering this journal as a venue for your work.

Ahmad Dwi Setyawan

[Biodiversitas Journal of Biological Diversity](#)

2. Decision : 16 September 2024

Keputusan: Revisi

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[biodiv] Editor Decision Yahoo/Inbox

 **Smujo Editors** Mon, Sep 16, 2019 at 3:46 PM
From: smujo.id@gmail.com
To: Desrina Desrina, Budi, Condro, Thesa, Sarjito

Desrina Desrina, Budi, Condro, Thesa, Sarjito:

We have reached a decision regarding your submission to Biodiversitas Journal of Biological Diversity, "Occurrence of Enterocytozoon hepatopenaei (EHP) in the polychaetes from shrimp ponds suffering white feces syndrome outbreaks".

Our decision is: Revisions Required

Smujo Editors
editors@smujo.id

Reviewer comments

Reviewer Comments

This manuscript reported detection of *Enterocytozoon hepatopenaei* (EHP), a microsporidium causing hepatopancreas microsporidiasis (HPM) in shrimp, from benthic polychaetes. Based on this finding, the authors considered that benthic polychaete species are vectors/reservoir hosts of *E. hepatopenaei*.

I think this finding is interesting and may be important to control the shrimp disease in aquaculture ponds, as the author considered. However, my major and only concern is that infection of the microsporidium was not confirmed by histology in this study. Thus, it is still not ruled out that PCR detected *E. hepatopenaei* accidentally ingested or accidentally attached to polychaete. Since this possibility is not ruled out, the author is not able to conclude that *E. hepatopenaei* occurred in polychaetes.

Considering as above, I suggest the author change the title to “Detection of *Enterocytozoon hepatopenaei* (EHP) DNA in the polychaetes from shrimp ponds suffering white feces syndrome outbreaks”, and also revise the discussion of the manuscript, accordingly.

Additionally, there are some misuses of English in this manuscript, as shown in other comments below. I recommend the manuscript be edited by English experts before publication.

Other comments

Line 19: Insert a comma (,) between “polychaetes” and “shrimp”

Line 25: ... replace “due to high feed conversion ratio but lower weight production” to “due to low feed conversion ratio”

Line 26: for the first time by Tourtip et al. (2009)

Line 27: ... Pacific white shrimp *P. vannamei*,

Line 30-31: Please provide a few references describing the association between *Enterocytozoon hepatopenaei* infection and white feces syndrome in shrimps.

Line 35: ... spore which is the infectious and survival stage outside the host.

Line 36: EHP spores were discharged to

Line 37: pond bottom containing rich organic matter

Line 39: ... benthic invertebrates that naturally abound in shrimp ponds.

Line 40: the sentence was awkward.

Line 67: where is the sections, 2.4 and 2.6? I can not find the information...

Line 90: ... negative controls ...

Line 101 and others: Small subunit ribosomal RNA in microsporidium should not be 18S, but 16S.

Line 106: Revise “Worm” to “Collected polychaetes”

Line 112: In the current study

Line 114: Tang et al. (2016) reported that infection of EHP was associated with the occurrence of WFS and that this disease was transmittable.

Line 149-159: Loop-Mediated Isothermal Amplification

Line 151: the simplest method

Line 153: I can not clearly understand the meaning “EHP spore condition”?

Line 155: indicating that...

Line 175: Is identity 99 % or 99.9 %? If the identity of the 514 bp sequence is 99%, it can be speculated that the sequence is different from EHP.

Line 189-193: All of figures were polychaetes from ponds occurring WFS, and for histopathological comparisons, figures of PCR-negative polychaetes or individuals from WFS-free ponds are needed.


Line 200: Revise “indicating that EHP may not mature... used ...” to “indicated that EHP may be develop ..., rather use”

Line 213: For PCR, this study used anterior segments of polychaetes which contain coeloemic fluid. Thus, presence of EHP can not be limited in the gut organs.

Recommendation: Revisions Required

3. Respon ke editor 17 September 2019

● Re: [biodiv] Editor Decision Yahoo/Sent

 ● **Rina Desrina**
From: rinadesrina@yahoo.com
To: Budi, Condro, Thesa, Sarjito, Smujo Editors Tue, Sep 17, 2019 at 4:59 PM

Dear Dr. Setyawan,

Thank you for giving us chance to revise the manuscript. We will revise the manuscript according to the reviewer's comments. Could you please inform us about the time limit to submit the revised manuscript?

With kind regards,

Desrina
(On behalf of the corresponding author)

3. Upload hasil revisi: 27 Desember 2019

▶ Dear Editor, rinadesrina
2019-12-27 11:37
PM

Attached please find the revised version of our manuscript.


Thank you very much for your encouraging response on our manuscript and for the opportunity to publish it in your journal upon revision. We also thank the reviewers for their constructive remarks.

We are looking forward to your positive response in due course.

Sincerely yours,

On behalf of the authors

Desrina

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Response to reviewers

Reviewer Comments

This manuscript reported detection of *Enterocytozoon hepatopenaei* (EHP), a microsporidium causing hepatopancreas microsporidiasis (HPM) in shrimp, from benthic polychaetes. Based on this finding, the authors considered that benthic polychaete species are vectors/reservoir hosts of *E. hepatopenaei*.

I think this finding is interesting and may be important to control the shrimp disease in aquaculture ponds, as the author considered. However, my major and only concern is that infection of the microsporidium was not confirmed by histology in this study. Thus, it is still not ruled out that PCR detected *E. hepatopenaei* accidentally ingested or accidentally attached to polychaete. Since this possibility is not ruled out, the author is not able to conclude that *E. hepatopenaei* occurred in polychaetes.

Considering as above, I suggest the author change the title to “Detection of *Enterocytozoon hepatopenaei* (EHP) DNA in the polychaetes from shrimp ponds suffering white feces syndrome outbreaks”, and also revise the discussion of the manuscript, accordingly.

Additionally, there are some misuses of English in this manuscript, as shown in other comments below. I recommend the manuscript be edited by English experts before publication.

We thank the reviewer for the insightful comments to improve the quality of the MS. We revised the MS according to the reviewer comments and suggestions. Below is our detail response to the reviewer comments.

Other comments from Reviewer

1. I suggest the author change the title to “Detection of *Enterocytozoon hepatopenaei* (EHP) DNA in the polychaetes from shrimp ponds suffering white feces syndrome outbreaks

We changed the title as suggested

2. Line 19: Insert a comma (,) between “polychaetes” and “shrimp”
We did.

3. Line 25: ... replace “due to high feed conversion ratio but lower weight production” to “due to low feed conversion ratio”

We think this sentence is correct. What we meant was that EHP did not caused death but slow growth, that resulted in high feed conversion ratio and low production yield. The preceded sentence might cause the confusion. We move the sentence to make the paragraph flow.

4. Line 26: for the first time by Tourtip et al. (2009)
We revised it

5. Line 27: ... Pacific white shrimp *P. vannamei*,
We revised it

6. Line 30-31: Please provide a few references describing the association between *Enterocytozoon hepatopenaei* infection and white feces syndrome in shrimps.
We added the references (Tang et al 2016, Rajendran et al 2016).

7. Line 35: ... spore which is the infectious and survival stage outside the host.
We revised it

8. Line 36: EHP spores were discharged to
We revised it

9. Line 37: pond bottom containing rich organic matter
We revised it

10. Line 39: ... benthic invertebrates that naturally abound in shrimp ponds.
We revised it

11. Line 40: the sentence was awkward.

We revised it

12. Line 67: where is the sections, 2.4 and 2.6? I can not find the information...

We revise it. It was typo. We replace them with “below”

13. Line 90: ... negative controls ...

We revised it

14. Line 101 and others: Small subunit ribosomal RNA in microsporidium should not be 18S, but 16S.

That is correct. We revised it

15. Line 106: Revise “Worm” to “Collected polychaetes”

We revised it.

16. Line 112: In the current study

We revised it.

17. Line 114: Tang et al. (2016) reported that infection of EHP was associated with the occurrence of WFS and that this disease was transmittable.

We revised it.

18. Line 149-159: Loop-Mediated Isothermal Amplification

We revised it.

19. Line 151: the simplest method

We revised it.

20. Line 153: I can not clearly understand the meaning “EHP spore condition”?

We deleted the sentence

21. Line 155: indicating that...

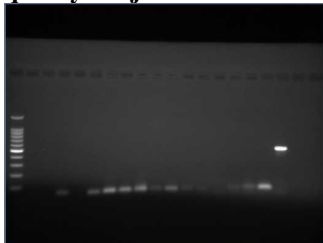
We revised the sentence

22. Line 175: Is identity 99 % or 99.9 %? If the identity of the 514 bp sequence is 99%, it can be speculated that the sequence is different from EHP.

We redid the sequence alignment on 27 September 2019. It shown to 100% identity with sequence of E.hepatopenaei isolated from P.vannamei in India. We revised the text accordingly.

23. Line 189-193: All of figures were polychaetes from ponds occurring WFS, and for histopathological comparisons, figures of PCR-negative polychaetes or individuals from WFS-free ponds are needed.

We added picture of histology of polychaetes from WFS unaffected pond in Figure 2 (Figure 2E) and adjusted the text. We did not add picture of PCR result as requested because the picture did not meet the quality for journal. The result was clearly negative (below).



24. Line 200: Revise “indicating that EHP may not mature... used ...” to “indicated that EHP may be develop ..., rather use”

We revised the sentence

25. Line 213: For PCR, this study used anterior segments of polychaetes which contain coeloemic fluid. Thus, presence of EHP can not be limited in the gut organs.

We revised the sentence

4. Decision: Accepted; 5 Januari 2020

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• [biodiv] Editor Decision

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• **Smujo Editors**

From: smujo.id@gmail.com

To: DESRINA, BudiSLAMET B. PRAYITNO,
ALFABETIAN HARJUNO CONDRIO HADITOMO, RUSTHESA LATRITIANI,
SARJITO SARJITO



Sun, Jan 5, 2020 at 5:01 PM



DESRINA, BudiSLAMET B. PRAYITNO, ALFABETIAN HARJUNO CONDRIO HADITOMO, RUSTHESA LATRITIANI, SARJITO SARJITO:

We have reached a decision regarding your submission to Biodiversitas Journal of Biological Diversity, "Detection of Enterocytozoon hepatopenaei (EHP) DNA in the polychaetes from shrimp ponds suffering white feces syndrome outbreaks".

Our decision is to: Accept Submission

Smujo Editors
editors@smujo.id