



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	British Journal of Applied Science & Technology
Manuscript Number:	2015_BJAST_17032
Title of the Manuscript:	The effect of chronic <i>Prosopis glandulosa</i> treatment on muscle force development and fatigue tolerance in slow-twitch muscle
Type of the Article	Review Article

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 <i>(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)</i>
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	1. The paper presents good scientific basis and appropriate methodology to achieve the proposed objectives; 2. The correction of linguistic misunderstandings, as two words together in the text, is required. Minor changes to identify the experimental groups with different colours in the graphics should facilitate to readers; 3. In the first paragraph of the discussion, the authors also present definitions protocols (muscle fatigue) that should be placed in the methodology ; 4. Part of the conclusion should be on introduction or methodology (absence of side effects in monkeys).	1. Dear reviewer, thank you for your valuable input and questions raised. 2. We have corrected the language errors in the manuscript. We have also labelled the different experimental groups with different colours in the figures presented – refer to figure 1 (p. 7), figure 2 (p. 8) and figure 3 (p. 10). 3. We concur regarding point 3 of the reviewers comments and have moved that paragraph and placed it in the methods section. Please refer to page 4, lines 140 – 142. 4. We concur regarding point 4 of the reviewer comments and have removed this paragraph.
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	It is important to mention that there are reports of poisoning by plants of the genus <i>Prosopis</i>, causing trigeminal motor nuclei degeneration in livestock fed with the pods of the plant for more than six months. Thus, it would be interesting pods supplementation of experimental animals (rats, guinea pigs or monkeys) for periods longer than three months to rule out the possibility of this side effect. Recommended reading: 1. http://pubs.acs.org/doi/abs/10.1021/tx4001573	Thank you for the recommended reading. Yes, we agree that a toxicology study, longer than 3 months may be needed before this plant product is used in human trials, however, from the available literature, it seems as if disease only occur in animals when the <i>Prosopis</i> species consumed constitutes the sole or main source (> 50%) of sustenance for the animal. In our study the animals was fed 100mg/kg/day.



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	2. http://vet.sagepub.com/content/43/5/695	It should also be mentioned that both papers recommended by the reviewer focuses on <i>Prosopis Juliflora</i>, which is different to the <i>Prosopis</i> species used in our study. With this said it has been found that the ingestion of the young leaves, pods or beans of the <i>P. glandulosa</i> tree can cause toxicosis if it comprises the majority of the diet of the animals [Washburn <i>et al.</i>, 2002]. It appears that sheep are more resistant to the plant's toxic effects and they are thus able to consume a higher percentage of the young leaves, pods and/or beans in their diet than are cattle and goats [Washburn <i>et al.</i>, 2002]. The clinical signs of the toxic effects of this plant in animal models include weight loss, ptyalism (drooling), mandibular tremors, tongue protrusion, dysphagia (difficulty in swallowing) and episodes of hypoglycaemia [Washburn <i>et al.</i>, 2002]. Reference: Washburn KE, Breshears MA, Ritchey JW, Morgan SE, Streeter RN. Honey mesquite toxicosis in a goat. J Am Vet Med Assoc, 2002,15;220(12):1837-9.
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<u>Optional/General</u> comments	In order to enhance the work, the inclusion of muscle histopathology would be interesting.	Yes, we agree that the inclusion of muscle histopathology would give a clearer picture of the possible mechanism of action of <i>Prosopis glandulosa</i> , however we will not be able to include this information in the present manuscript as the experimental animals would need to be on <i>P. glandulosa</i> treatment for at least 10 weeks before any form of experimentation could commence.
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