SCIENCEDOMAIN *international*
www.sciencedomain.org

SDI Review Form 1.6

PART 1:

Journal Name:	British Journal of Pharmaceutical Research
Manuscript Number:	**2013_BJPR_3620**
Title of the Manuscript:	**Hepatoprotective effect of Drynaria quercifolia fronds hydroalcoholic extract and isolated constituent against CCl4-induced hepatocellular damage**

General guideline for Peer Review process is available in this link:
(http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline)

- This form has total 9 parts. Kindly note that you should use all the parts of this review form.

SDI Review Form 1.6

PART 2: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	**Author's comment** *(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)*
Compulsory REVISION comments	Advantage: The diagrams were clear and the results were accurate and reliable. The study, which was designed from crude extract to fractions and further to pure compound and supported each other by in vivo and in vitro experiment, was very interesting. However, some questions should be answered. **MATERIAL AND METHODS :** Page 3 Line (1)101-102, The doses of the fractions ($CHCl_3$, EA and n-BuOH) were calculated according to their percentage yields. The yield of $CHCl_3$, EA and n-BuOH fractions were 19.86%, 27.13%, 12.46% (w/w), respectively. However, the doses were selected as 72.40, 74.55 and 45.40 mg/kg respectively. Please supply the concrete calculation method and expound the intention? (2)Page 4 Line 137-138, The EA fraction showed significant in-vivo hepatoprotective activity and 5.02g of fraction was charged in column. What was the stationary phase ? (3) Page 15-16 **Conclussion section**. The statement that the plant *Drynaria quercifolia* exhibited hepatoprotective potential due to the presence of flavonoids was less rigorous. Flavonoids were present in almost all plants,	

	which means that all plants benifit in liver protection as the author deduced. Flavonoids is a large class of chemical compound, and differnt flavonoid compound exert on different hepatoprotective effect. For example, the effect of silymarin was better than other flavonoids. So the statement should be revised as 'the plant Drynaria quercifolia exhibited hepatoprotective potential due to the presence of compound of Dq-4-like flavonoids substances'.	

SDI Review Form 1.6

Minor REVISION comments	(1)**RESULTS :** Page 8 Line 241-251, As revealed in Fig. 3, Dq4 showed a dose-dependent relationship on hepatoprotection. When the dose levels were up to 50 μg/ml and 100 μg/ml, the hepatocyte protectiong effect was better than that of silymarin. The results should be stated in the mansuscript. (2)Page 13-14 **Discussion section**. The analysis of the obtained results was inadequate. For instance, why the EA fraction possessed the hepatoprotective effect while the $CHCl_3$ and n-BuOH fractions didn't ? Did the flavonoids mainly exsit in the EA fraction and what may be the dominant component of $CHCl_3$ fraction and n-BuOH fraction ? Where were the strcture similarities and differences between Dq4 and silymarin , etc.	
Optional/General comments	**INTRODUCTION:** Page 2 Line 41, As the author stated, *Drynaria quercifolia* could be used as an antifertility agent in traditional medicine, is there any side effect on fertility when it was ultilized as a hepatoprotective agent?	

Note: Anonymous Reviewer