



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	American Chemical Science Journal
Manuscript Number:	Ms_ACSJ_21119
Title of the Manuscript:	Vitamin C (L-ascorbic acid) content in different parts of Moringa Oleifera grown in Bangladesh
Type of the Article	Original Research 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 (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		
Minor REVISION comments	1. The aspects presented could be sustained by very recent references. Some very recent references (e.g. 2013-present) can be added, at Authors' choice, regarding the approached analyte. These can refer to recently developed methods of assessment, chromatographic, spectrometric, electroanalytical. 2. The Manuscript should be checked again for correct spelling: I would recommend some reformulations (corrections are marked in red or strikethrough) such as grammar /language / typing amendments, as below: “On the other hand Vitamin C content in matured leaves was observed to be present in higher amount than in the tender leaves.” (lines 14-15). “Vitamin C contents s in the six <i>M. oleifera</i> plants were found to be 62.66 to 143.587 mg/100g “ (line 21). Vitamin C content in the six <i>M. oleifera</i> plants ~~were~~ was found to be 62.66 to 143.587 mg/100g “ (line 21). (The same inconsistency appears at line 10) “Primates and several other mammals including humans s are not able to biosynthesize ascorbic acid acid via glucuronic acid because of the mutation in pseudogene” (lines 135-136). „The present study reveals that only 15-25 g of fresh leaves ~~is~~ are sufficient to	1. So far we haven't notice very recent references of presented aspects of the study. That's why we are unable to include such references. 2. Spellings have been corrected in the manuscript as per as suggestions from reviewers. 3. Because we did not analyze the same sample by different methods and analyzed by only one method i.e. HPLC, we are unable to compare the ascorbic acid contents found in different parts of <i>M. Oleifera</i> by different methods e.g. UV spectrophotometric, titrimetric, etc.



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	meet” (lines 143-144). „It is hypothesized that the leaf extract from <i>M. oleifera</i>, having a numerous mineral nutrients and vitamins in a naturally balanced composition, ~~which~~ may be an attractive source of antioxidant compounds.” (lines 148-149). “It has been observed that different Moringa plants of the same species contain different amounts of vitamin C.” (lines 161-162). Choose the correct spelling of aminoacid carnitine at line 30. 3. The comparison with ascorbic acid contents found in different parts of Moringa oleifera and obtained by other methods (in other studies), at Authors choice, would be welcome. 4. It could be more appropriate to write “it is very delicate and easily destroyed by many factors...” not “things”.	4. Necessary correction has been done as per as suggestion.
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<u>Optional/General</u> comments As per Sections.	This paper aims at quantifying ascorbic acid content in different parts of <i>Moringa oleifera</i> growing in Bangladesh. The Abstract and Title are suggestive for the paper's content. The Introduction Section presents the ascorbic acid role in organism. The role, importance, uses, phytochemistry, therapeutic role and spreading of <i>Moringa oleifera</i> are also mentioned. The Materials and methods section presents the reagents, the collection of the plant materials for analysis, the apparatus, the procedure applied for ascorbic acid extraction and for HPLC determination (column separation, mobile phase, column temperature, sample prefiltration, calibration curve and quantitation). The Results and discussion section details the ascorbic acid determination in standard solution (development of the calibration curve). Analytical parameters are given, such as limits of detection and quantification, relative standard deviation for repeatability and intraday reproducibility. The results of ascorbic acid content determination in tender leaves, matured leaves, flowers and four week aged pods are also presented. The Discussion section presents the health benefits, as well as its distribution. The capacity of <i>M. oleifera</i> to maintain the Recommended Dietary Allowances of vitamin C for all age groups, is also commented. The differences in ascorbic acid contents are explained by the variations in species, variety, ecological factors and harvest time. The Conclusions section stresses upon the main findings of this research, pointing towards the importance of standardization of different plant parts with respect to ascorbic acid content.	Agree with the 'Reviewer's comment'.
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