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Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_21450
Title of the Manuscript:	IN VITRO AND IN VIVO EVALUATION OF ANTILEISHMANIAL ACTIVITY OF PHYLLANTHUS NIRURI
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.

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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)
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	Authors evaluated the leishmanicidal potential of P. niruri in the in vitro and in vivo system, as well as acute toxicity. Thus, this study is very good and interesting in the parasitology and phytotherapy; and I suggest minor revision to improve the work	
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	- The authors could describe in more detail in legends, they should describe the meaning of abbreviations and briefly how the experiments were conducted. - The authors report that the dose of 200 mg showed better activity in most trials, including the action leishmanicidal in vivo DTH response and antibody production etc. However, I could not observe statistical difference to prove this hypothesis, but that the dose of 100 mg showed similar effect dose of 200 mg. I question whether a lower dose would have the same effect? the authors could better discuss these data in the discussion -There is need of the authors in better detail the experimental protocol, as in the figures the study period was zero time and 15 days, although data have not been described in materials and methods.	The needful has been done Since, IgG2a and IgG1 kinetics indirectly reflect the Th1/Th2 responses, the relative production of these isotypes are used as a marker for the induction of Th1-like and Th2-like immune responses. The analysis of IgG isotypes disclosed a dichotomous response to visceral infection. Treated animals produced low levels of IgG1 in comparison to the infected controls but IgG2a levels were reported to be slightly higher. A successful cure results when levels of IgG2a increase with low levels of IgG1 in treated groups driving the immune response towards Th1 type. The results demonstrate a positive correlation of low IgG1 with high cell mediated immune response, in terms of DTH and vice versa



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		(Sharma et al., 2012). In the present study also, there is significant difference of $p < 0.0001$ in parasite load and DTH responses between two doses. However, the antibodies do not play a major role in immunomodulation as compared to cellular immune responses. DTH response points towards the protective Th1 type immune responses. This has now been added in discussion also. The mice were treated with different doses of extract for 7 days. They were then sacrificed 1 and 15 post treatment days. The same has been explained in materials and methods
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		