



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_36186
Title of the Manuscript:	SDS-PAGE and Densitometric analysis of Myofibrillary Proteins : Actin and Myosin in Skeletal Muscle of Fluoride intoxicated rats
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)
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	If plagiarism is suspected, <u>please provide related proofs or web links</u> Line 21 with: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3529336/ Lines 24 to 29 with: http://ajpendo.physiology.org/content/273/4/E790 Line 34 with: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1693964/	



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<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	Please, replace “Tris-HCL” with “Tris-HCl”. Lines 21 and 24: The sentence “muscle is the largest repository of proteins” is repeated. Please, remove one. Line 89: “Lane 7,8,9 (samples treated with 300mg....” Is it 300 or 600 mg? The references of the years 1983, 1964 and 1951 are very old. Please add new complementary references. It is not necessary to remove the old references. How much is the maximum <i>concentration of fluoride</i> allowable in <i>drinking water</i>? What industries discharge fluoride in the environment?	‘Tris-HCl’ has been corrected. Line no. 21 : The sentence “muscle are largest..” has been deleted. In Lane 7,8,9 , samples were treated with 600mg NaF/kg /bw day. The references of the year 1983 and 1964 has been been deleted except one ‘ Lowery’ (1951) is a method for assay of total protein. The recommended level of fluoride in drinking water in India is 0.5-0.8mg/L. World Health Organization (WHO) has set the upper limit of fluoride concentration in drinking water at 1.5 mg/l , and The Bureau of Indian Standards, has therefore, laid down Indian standards as 1.0 mg/l as maximum permissible limit of fluoride with further remarks as “lesser the better Coal-burning, power-generating stations, welding operations and the manufacturing or production of steel, iron, aluminum, zinc, phosphorus, chemical fertilizers, bricks, glass, plastic, cement are generally discharging fluoride in both gaseous and particulate/dust forms into surrounding environments which create a industrial fluoride pollution.
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	No comments.	