



SDI FINAL EVALUATION FORM 1.1

PART 1:

Journal Name:	Journal of Cancer and Tumor International
Manuscript Number:	Ms_JCTI_34832
Title of the Manuscript:	Effect of Ethanol Extract of Abrus precatorious Seed on Testosterone-Induced Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia in Adult Male Wistar Rats
Type of Article:	Original Research Article

PART 2:

FINAL EVALUATOR'S comments on revised paper (if any)	Authors' response to final evaluator's comments
First please highlight your modifications in the revised file. Then several mentioned issues have not been well revised and explained. 1. Detailed extraction procedure has not been well included in the revised edition (No marked for the whole paper and in the method part only cites a review reference Prasad 2016). Please describe comprehensively and precisely. 2. The author announced that "Relative mean weights of the prostate and testis were calculated", however their data (Table 1) are presented in absolute weight (g) not relative weight. Show the calculated relative data please. 3. The HE figures did not been labeled correctly (testis and prostate?) and I strongly recommend to re-organized and combined. 4. The author argued that the previous report of Abrus precatorious Seed on antifertility has been proved in his manuscript as well, and this could be the potential reason for anti-BPH. It would be better to discuss it in details in the manuscript.	The powdery form of the seed was poured in clean glass jar and soaked with six litres of ethanol for 72 hours with the solution stirred at every 24 hours. The solution was decanted and then filtered using Number 1 Whatman filter paper. The filtrate was evaporated using rotatory evaporator (RE52-2 Search Tech Instrument) at 40 °C and the extract yield was 13.4g Relative mean weights of the organs were calculated during study and this was done by dividing the weight of each organ by body weight of the corresponding animal. The photomicrographs have been reorganized and well labelled in the our revised manuscript Antifertility property reported is attributed to reduction in serum testosterone level and abnormalities in sperm parameters observed in our study. However, the anti-BPH effect is justified by low serum estrogen and high prostate DHT levels recorded in the treated groups. Estrogen is known to promote prostate growth and this effect is mediated through estrogen receptor alpha in the prostate. It is generally believed that DHT has pro BPH activity but some studies have also shown that DHT and its metabolites promote activity of estrogen receptor beta. This receptor plays anti-proliferative role in the prostate. Therefore, our findings speculates that high prostate DHT level equally has anti-BPH role and it complements the anti-BPH activity of low serum estrogen observed in our study Thank you for your vital contributions and comments All corrections made in the manuscript are highlighted in yellow The seed extract demonstrated antifertility property and this is justified by the reduction in serum testosterone level and abnormalities in sperm parameters observed in our study.