Author's response to reviews

Title: Effect of melilotus extract on lung injury by upregulating the expression of cannabinoid CB2 receptors in septic rats

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Dear Mr James Prozenko

I am writing about 2716823810275594, According to this experiment and previous literature, we have modified the HPLC chromatogram of the article, re-answered reviewers Niranjan Kanaki’s comments. We hope that the revisions in the manuscript and our accompanying responses will be sufficient to make our manuscript suitable for publication in of BMC Complementary and Alternative Medicine.

Best wishes,

Dr Liu Ming-wei

The HPLC chromatogram raises many questions, such as:

• It is not possible that rutin would not show peak at 220 nm and 254 nm.
• Why the authors have quantified only coumarins in all the fractions and not rutin and hyperoside?
• Why the HPLC chromatogram of all the fractions have not been shown in the figure?
• When rutin has already been injected separately (track 3), why is it injected again in combination with hyperoside?

Response: To have a basic knowledge of its anti-inflammatory ingredients, a HPLC fingerprint was taken in the study, coumarin, rutin and hyperoside were chosen as reference standards in the experiment referenced to literature report (Bubenchikova and Drozdova 2004), four wavelengths of 220nm, 254nm, 275nm and 363nm were opened in the same time. Compared to their HPLC fingerprint, it showed that only coumarin existed in the fraction but no rutin and hyperoside, the difference to the literature might be due to genus differentiation between the plant studied in this work and that in other researches. Here we have quantified
only coumarins in all the fractions. Apart from hyperoside and rutin, the HPLC chromatogram of all the fractions have been shown in the figure.