**The reply to the reviewer comments**

First of all, I would like to thank and appreciate Company Editor in chief, Journal Editor in chief, and the reviewers for the time spent and effort done to correct the article to be in a better form.

Second, all changes made to the article are in *Red*

<table>
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<tr>
<th>The original</th>
<th>The changes</th>
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<td><strong>1 Peer-review report</strong></td>
<td>- Thank you for his comment.</td>
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<td><strong>Reviewer #1</strong>: Authors gave the result that FA ameliorates liver, kidney, and testis-related toxicity, DNA breakdown, and histopathology in BPA exposure. The research design was rigorous and the discussion part was satisfactory. I think no further modifications are required. Thanks. Please check any errors in the manuscript. for example Page 17: Martin and Friedman [51[ ......Also, Esplugas et al.[57] (square brackets [51],underline).</td>
<td>- I checked the whole manuscript for any typoerrors and I corrected the mistakes through the article.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Reviewer #2</strong>: I have read the paper entitled “Fertaric acid ameliorates the toxicity, DNA breakdown, and histopathology of liver, kidney, and testis induced by bisphenol A exposure” by Koriem and Emam. The paper assesses that Fertaric acid “ameliorates liver, kidney, and testis-related toxicity, DNA breakdown, and histopathology in BPA exposure”. The paper</td>
<td>- I discussed in details that 4 mg dose, used in this study, is not a high dose because the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has calculated its human acceptable daily-intake level, known as the Reference Dose (RfD), by dividing the rodent “lowest effect” level of 50 mg/kg/day by 1000.</td>
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Page 17, Line 17 and Line 22.
responds to the journal criteria of evaluation, but this reviewer has an important concern: The BPA dose of exposition is very high and, as far as I know, it is not possible to be exposed to this so high dose, even for workers of plastic companies (Usually they show µgs of BPA per L of plasma). Authors should provide, in the introduction section, when, where, and whether it is possible to be exposed to 4 mg/kg/day in daily life. Indeed, the current tolerant TDI for BPA, established in January 2015 by EFSA, is at a threshold of 4 micrograms per kg/day. Which kind of people can be exposed to a 1000 times higher dose?

2 Editorial Office's comments

1) **Science Editor**: The manuscript describes a basic study of fFertaric acid ameliorates the toxicity, DNA breakdown, and histopathology of liver, kidney, and testis induced by bisphenol A exposure, and the topic is within the scope of the WJG. Authors gave the result that FA ameliorates liver, kidney, and testis-related toxicity, DNA breakdown, and histopathology in BPA exposure. The manuscript is actual and

That is mean 4 mg in rats= 4 µg in human, **Page 5, Line 4 - Line 11.**

- Also, I mentioned to "workers producing BPA and its products (such as epoxy resins) have been exposed to an average air levels of 10 mg over decades which is equal to double and half the dose used in this research", **Page 5, Line 11 - Line 14.**

- The whole article was checked again by another colleague fluent in English.

- Thank you for his comment.

- I did all the corrections mentioned by the 2 reviewers.
appealing. I think it is acceptable for publication after a minor revision. And the questions raised by the reviewers should be answered.

Language Quality: Grade A (Priority publishing)
Scientific Quality: Grade B (Very good).

2) Editorial Office Director: I recommend the manuscript to be published in the World Journal of Hepatology.

3) Company Editor-in-Chief: I recommend the manuscript to be published in the World Journal of Hepatology.

3 Additional change
Affiliation change occurs.

- Thank you for his comment.
- Thank you for his comment.
- My affiliation was changed from "Medical Research Division" to be "Medical Research and Clinical Studies Institute", Page 1, Line 6.