

81539-Answering Reviewers

1. This study was designed to obtain a deeper understanding of carrimycin, the distribution, metabolism and anti-inflammatory effects of carrimycin in organs were assessed. The mechanism of action of carrimycin against liver cancer was predicted by a network pharmacological method. The aim of the study is clear, and conclusion are reasonable. Some of the figures are too small. The authors should update the images accordingly.

Thank you for your advice. We have updated the images.

2. Carrimycin can block the activity of peptidyl transferase in 50S ribosomes to inhibit bacterial protein synthesis to achieve antibacterial effects. Moreover, carrimycin can combine with peroxide scavenging enzymes to induce peroxide to destroy biological macromolecules such as DNA to achieve sterilization. In addition, it can promote phagocytosis by damaged neutrophils and macrophages and enhance phagocytosis by neutrophils in the body. Carrimycin has strong medicinal value. This study determined that carrimycin had an inhibitory effect on inflammation. The authors predict the multitarget complexity of carrimycin effects involving multiple pathways and the diversity of carrimycin effects in the treatment of liver cancer, which provides a basis and direction for further clinical research. The study is well designed, the methods are described in detail. The results are attractive and well discussed. The reviewer recommends to accept this manuscript after a minor correction of some spelling mistakes. Thank you.

Thank you for your advice. The manuscript has been re-submitted and retouched on the AJE system.