Review of: "Uncovering Insights Into the Bio-Efficiency of Zingiber Officinale Roscoe: Understanding Components That Contribute Significantly to Ginger's Anti-inflammatory and Antioxidant Potential in Relationship With Modern Drying Methods"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

In this manuscript, the authors present the results of their study on sample preparation, extraction, and testing of ginger extract components, along with other in silico model studies that offer intriguing insights. However, upon review, it was identified that certain aspects need adjustment, particularly in the discussion format. These adjustments aim to enhance the manuscript's overall interest and value. The suggested improvements are as follows:

1. When engaging in scholarly writing, meticulous attention to detail is paramount. In this article, we address specific adjustments necessary to elevate the precision and clarity of your academic prose. The following points merit careful consideration:

- Scientific Names of Ginger: Formatting: When mentioning the scientific name of ginger (*Zingiber officinale*), adhere to established conventions. Italicize or underline the genus and species names to distinguish them from regular text. Example: "*Zingiber officinale* is a widely used spice in culinary and medicinal contexts."
- Subscripts and Superscripts: When discussing chemical compounds, such as sodium carbonate (Na_2CO_3) or aluminum chloride ($AlCl_3$), ensure that Arabic numbers are correctly positioned as subscripts or superscripts.
- Make sure that the author correctly writes the name of an element with a positive charge. For instance, when referring to potassium, the positively charged form should be indicated with a plus sign and written in superscript format (page no. 6).

2. In this manuscript, it is essential to maintain consistency when writing abbreviations for various units, such as milliliter. However, we have noticed that both 'ml' and 'mL' formats are being used. To ensure clarity and uniformity, we recommend using only one format consistently throughout the entire manuscript.

3. Please verify the accuracy of the equations for % DPPH inhibition and % inhibition of albumin denaturation. When calculating percentages, ensure that the number 100 is multiplied by the result obtained from the equation. Alternatively, consider placing the equation within parentheses first.

4. The methodology section of this manuscript lacks an explanation for the method used to test the anti-oxidation effect

using the ABTS assay, and it also does not describe the method for testing the NO radical removal effect. Despite this, the study's results are provided. It is essential to verify whether the researcher has adequately explained the methodology. Additionally, which part of the study is included in this manuscript?

5. In this study, the author investigates the influence of the test substance on anti-oxidation and anti-inflammatory effects, specifically associated with phenolic compounds. However, the current discussion falls short in providing specific information about the implicated substances or the underlying mechanisms. To deepen our comprehension, further exploration should be grounded in existing research or relevant theoretical frameworks.

6. This manuscript exhibits a notable deficiency in the comprehensive discussion of results pertaining to the individual components of the substance under investigation. Specifically, it fails to address findings from studies related to anti-oxidation or anti-inflammatory effects, which could be associated with the substance's quantity or its underlying mechanism of action. Furthermore, a conspicuous absence exists in terms of comparisons with previously reported research. To augment the scholarly value of this study, it is imperative to reconfigure the discussion format, ensuring clarity and engagement for fellow researchers who seek insights from this research.