

REV4

We would like to thank the reviewer for the time spent in the revision. Our answers are reported below.

Material and methods: Why is this method not used as part of the control procedures for medicine and food by the official authorities before the food products reach the market?

→ Controls are performed on raw materials and finished products.

“PAs occur in different parts of the plants especially in the seeds and inflorescences, and their content depends on a large number of factors (species, plant organ, harvest and climatic conditions)”. What is the most important factor? Insect herbivores?

→ We don't understand what the reviewer means. One of the most important factors is the climatic conditions.

What is the differences between these toxins and phytoalexins. Or, these toxic alkaloids not belong to phytoalexins?

→ The authors consider this comment irrelevant or do not understand what the reviewer means. Pyrrolizidine alkaloids are not phytoalexins.

In table 1, it showed the wild plants origins that contains pyrrolizidine alkaloids (PAs) as main constituents. Why these alkaloids found in the other plant families such as these tested products and how they found in animal products, this must be improved in the discussion.

→ Improvements have been made

It is better to focus on the natural origin itself (e.g. chamomile), and not on the form of the product (infusion). I suggest, in addition to commercial name and mode preparation of each product, it must added the scientific names of species and family of the origin for each tested plant and animal product in the tables. The determination of the scientific name is the first important step for such analytical examination

→ Done, text and Table 4 have been improved.

Table 2. Add word “honey” to word “pollen” It is also better to add classification of tested samples according to their the main natural sources: animal and plant sources.

→ Thanks for the remark, we proceeded to arrange in the text with “bee pollen”.