

Effects of growing *Coptis chinensis* Franch in natural understory vs. manmade scaffolding on its growth, alkaloid contents, and rhizosphere soil microenvironment

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The authors have failed to address many typographical errors in their manuscript. Please address those with the help of a professional editorial service.

Italization of scientific names

58 **Introduction**

59 Rhizoma *coptidis*, a commonly used traditional
60 *chinensis* Franch., a plant species in the family R
61 *Farmer's Classic of Materia Medica* (*Shen Nong*)

Space after a period.

63 intestine meridians. It clears away heat and dries dampness, in addition to purging intense heat
64 and detoxification. Alkaloids are the main active ingredients of *C. chinensis* (Li et al.,2018). *C.*
65 *chinensis* rhizomes are harvested 5 years after planting and are used in Traditional Chinese

Space before a parenthesis

67 alkaloids, i.e., berberine, coptisine, palmatin
68 columbamine (Wang et al.,2004). Among the
69 to have multiple beneficial physiological eff

72 related to the prevention and treatment of health problems relate
73 cancer and the nervous system (Zhen et al.,2011; Chou et al.,2017
74 cultivated artificially and is produced in several regions, includin

Structure of the sentences

74 cultivated artificially and is produced in several regions, including Chongqing, Hubei, Sichuan,
75 and Hunan. Shizhu County of Chongqing is known as the “Hometown of *C. chinensis*” in China,
76 as it alone produces more than 60% of China’s *C. chinensis*.
77 The main planting modes currently used for the production of *C. chinensis* are planting *C.*
78 *chinensis* under the shade of a manmade scaffold and as natural understory. The planting *C.*