**Editorial comments:**

1. Please address reviewer 2’s comment below and incorporate relevant references.

As it is mentioned in the article title, the present research is based on wet spinning, thus, some points in wet spinning logic and principles should be mentioned in introduction so that the readers of the article have an accurate understanding from this section. Since the respected authors are the researchers in medical and pharmaceutical field, they could use the following papers for better guidance:

1. "Exploring the effects of non-solvent concentration, jet-stretching and hot-drawing on microstructure formation of poly (acrylonitrile) fibers during wet-spinning." Journal of Polymer Research 18, no. 6 (2011): 1343-1351.

2. "Simultaneous effects of polymer concentration, jet-stretching, and hot-drawing on microstructural development of wet-spun poly (acrylonitrile) fibers." Polymer Bulletin 66, no. 9 (2011): 1267-1280.

3. "Designing index of void structure and tensile modulus in wet-spun poly (acrylonitrile) proto-fibres. Part II: synergistic effect of dope non-solvent concentration and jet draw ratio." Iranian Polymer Journal 17, no. 3 (2008): 227-235.

4. "The synergistic effect of dope concentration and jet drawing on structure development of wet-spun poly (acrylonitrile)." e-Polymers 8, no. 1 (2008).

5. Designing index of void structure and tensile properties in wet‐spun polyacrylonitrile (PAN) fiber. I. Effect of dope polymer or nonsolvent concentration." Journal of applied polymer science 109 (6), 3461-3469 (2008).

Answer: We already addressed this concern with our own relevant reference, mentioned in the line 95-99.

1. Please include the drying step and PCL/DCM step in the scheme.

Answer: Already added this step in the scheme.

1. JoVE cannot publish manuscripts containing commercial language. This includes trademark symbols (™), registered symbols (®), and company names before an instrument or reagent. Please remove all commercial language from your manuscript and use generic terms instead. All commercial products should be sufficiently referenced in the Table of Materials and Reagents. You may use the generic term followed by “(see table of materials)” to draw the readers’ attention to specific commercial names.

Answer: Already revised.

1. As reviewer 1 has pointed out, it would be to declare the solution flux coming out of the needle e.g. ml/min or micro L/h whichever makes most sense. This can be easily measured, correct?

Answer: Already added the flux flow rate in the protocol (step 1.2.1.3).

1. Please include the drying step and PCL/DCM step.

Answer: Already added this step in the scheme.

1. Is the catheter taken out from the acetone or gelatin solution before drying? Please specify. Please indicate the drying step in scheme 1B.

Answer: Already specified the step.

1. This does not make sense. Why gelatin fibers? Is it the gelatin tube from step 1.2.2.6?

Answer: Mistaken writing here, already revised.

1. Is the tube taken out from the PCL/DCM solution first before drying? Please specify.

Answer: Already specified the step.

1. Please remove commercial language throughout the manuscript.

Answer: Revised.

1. In the rebuttal letter, the authors mentioned that “Right after spun or molded, the gelatin materials were dried in the room temperature and followed the SEM test protocol.” Please add relevant details in this step.

Answer: As we mentioned in the 2.1. step “Mount the piece of dried gelatin tube on a carbon stub.”, so before SEM examination the tube should be in dry condition, which is already done in the 1.2.2.8. step.

1. Please define the size of small pieces.

Answer: Less than 1 mm2. Revised.

1. Please spell out DMEM and provide its composition.

Answer: Revised.

1. Is the DMEM medium discarded before transferring? Please specify.

Answer: Already specified the step.

1. Is supernatant discarded? Please specify.

Answer: Already specified the step.

1. Please describe any limitations of the technique.

Answer: Already mentioned the limitations, in the line 393-396.

1. Please address reviewer 1’s comment below and incorporate the relevant references.

The discussion section mentions work by Kulkarni et al. however there are numerous examples of biopolymers being formed into fibres using simple equipment. The statements in the discussion are inflated and inaccurate and should make mention of other biopolymers that are spun, such as cellulose (including Lyocel), cellulose nanocrystal and fibrils, - alginate (also commonly made as fibres), and there are quite a number of examples with gelatin and gelatin/alginate e.g. CY Yang 2009. https://doi.org/10.1080/10731190903041022 also see: ADVANCED FUNCTIONAL MATERIALS 2013 Volume: 23 Issue: 3 Pages: 346-358 DOI: 10.1002/adfm.201201212

Answer: We no longer cited this reference in the discussion section so we didn’t address this concern. However, it’s right that numerous examples of biopolymers being formed into fibres using simple equipment, including CY Yang’s work, but their works combined the gelatin with another source to build up the material, which is different with our present protocol.

1. Please provide some guidance on the appropriate solution concentration that is suitable for this spinning.

Answer: Revised.