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7901 Stoneridge Drive, Suite 501,
Pleasanton, CA 94588, USA
Telephone: +1-925-223-8242
Fax: +1-925-223-8243
E-mail: bpgoffice@wjgnet.com
https://www.wjgnet.com

PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology
Manuscript NO: 33667
Title: Structural shift of intestinal flora during chemo-preventive effects of EGCG on colorectal carcinogenesis in mice
Reviewer's code: 03536216
Reviewer's country: Japan
Science editor: Yuan Qi
Date sent for review: 2017-02-24
Date reviewed: 2017-03-02

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
[ ] Grade A: Excellent	[ ] Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	[ ] Accept
[ ] Grade B: Very good	[ ] Grade B: Minor language polishing	[ ] The same title	[ ] High priority for publication
[Y] Grade C: Good	[Y] Grade C: A great deal of language polishing	[ ] Duplicate publication	[ ] Rejection
[ ] Grade D: Fair	[ ] Grade D: Rejected	[ ] Plagiarism	[ ] Minor revision
[ ] Grade E: Poor		[Y] No	[Y] Major revision
		BPG Search:	
		[ ] The same title	
		[ ] Duplicate publication	
		[ ] Plagiarism	
		[Y] No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

In general, this manuscript provides the useful information about the relationship between epigallocatechin gallate and colorectal cancer. However, there are some problems and flaws in presentation. I hope that my comments are very useful for the improvement of this research. Major comments (1) In Discussion part: Authors described that EGCG prevention of colorectal cancer in this experiment. However, this experiment scheme did not elucidate the prevention of colorectal cancer. The development of colorectal cancer is generally known to three phases, i.e. initial mutation, cancer promotion and progression. The function of AOM is initial mutation and DSS is promotion of inflammation. In this experiment, EGCG administration was conducted at the same time as AOM/DSS administration. Therefore, EGCG may only inhibit initial mutation or promotion of inflammation. Even if EGCG only affects initial mutation or promotion of inflammation in colon, the present data that EGCG inhibit

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colorectal cancer was found. There is a possibility that EGCG does not affect the cancer promotion and progression. In addition, EGCG has an inhibition function of AOM/DSS toxicity, there is a possibility that EGCG did not affects the three phase of colorectal cancer at all. Authors did not considered based on the above points in Discussion part. (2) In Discussion part: There is little consideration on the obtained data in this experiment. I think that authors should increase the consideration of the obtained data in this experiment. (3) Authors did not described that the mechanism of how EGCG suppressed colorectal cancer. (4) The concentration of EGCG administration: Authors described "1% EGCG was given by intragastric administration in the intervention group throughout the experiment" (Page4). I do not know whether 1% EGCG is in diet or drinking water. Authors need to explain as reader can understand. Minor comments (1) Abbreviations in this manuscript are wrong usage, therefore, it should be checked again throughout. (2) Species name is italic type. I hope that my comments are very useful for the improvement of this manuscript.