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PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

Manuscript NO: 54433

Title: Genetic association analysis of CLE a and CLEC7a Gene Single-Nucleotide Polymorphisms and Crohn's Disease

Reviewer's code: 02529109
Position: Editorial Board
Academic degree: DSc, MD, PhD
Professional title: Professor
Reviewer's Country/Territory: Poland
Author's Country/Territory: Germany

Manuscript submission date: 2020-02-04
Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique
Reviewer accepted review: 2020-02-04 11:56
Reviewer performed review: 2020-02-04 12:29
Review time: 1 Hour

SCIENTIFIC QUALITY	LANGUAGE QUALITY	CONCLUSION	RE-REVIEW	PEER-REVIEWER STATEMENTS
[Y] Grade A: Excellent [ ] Grade B: Very good [ ] Grade C: Good [ ] Grade D: Fair [ ] Grade E: Do not publish	[Y] Grade A: Priority publishing [ ] Grade B: Minor language polishing [ ] Grade C: A great deal of language polishing [ ] Grade D: Rejection	[Y] Accept (High priority) [ ] Accept (General priority) [ ] Minor revision [ ] Major revision [ ] Rejection	[ ] Yes [ ] No	Peer-Review: [Y] Anonymous [ ] Onymous Peer-reviewer's expertise on the topic of the manuscript: [Y] Advanced [ ] General [ ] No expertise Conflicts-of-Interest:

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[ ] Yes
[Y] No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Crohn's disease (CD) is a common and clinically important inflammatory bowel disease. Its pathogenesis is multifactorial and involves an inappropriate activation of the mucosal immune system, disturbances in environmental factors including microbiota and genetic. Among several studied genes, NOD 2 mutations represent the best-characterized genetic association with the disease. The authors presented a potential association of SNP rs1285933 in CLEC5A, a member of the C-type lectin domain (CLEC) with CD. They have shown that variants of SNP rs1285933 had no impact on CLEC5A gene expression in peripheral blood mononuclear cells but correlated with the expression of CXCL5. The SNPs rs2078178 and rs16910631 in CLEC7A were not associated with the disease. The authors concluded that the role of CLEC5A in the pathophgernesis of CD deserves further attention. The research is well organised. I have no objections as far as methods are concenrn. The studied groups are properly presented, the genotyping and statistical methods have been properly applied. The results are presented on 3 tables and 1 figure and are clearly discussed. The references are quite appropriate to the subject of research. The study are important in elucidation of the genetic changes in the unknown pathogenesis of CD.

INITIAL REVIEW OF THE MANUSCRIPT

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