

Reviewer #1:

**Scientific Quality:** Grade B (Very good)

**Language Quality:** Grade A (Priority publishing)

**Conclusion:** Accept (High priority)

**Specific Comments to Authors:** Reviewers' comments Manuscript ID:88607-05670

Title:Efficacy of Probiotics supplementation in amelioration of Celiac Disease symptoms and Enhancement of Immune system Comments: Patients with celiac disease (CD) have a mucosal layer that is unable to regulate the gut microbiota, leaving the host vulnerable to dangerous infections and antigens. When compared to healthy people, this dysbiosis is marked by a decrease in intra- and intergeneric biodiversity, which demonstrates an imbalance between helpful bacteria and possibly harmful or proinflammatory species. The early gut microbiota is influenced by the genotype of newborns with the HLA-DQ2 haplotypes, and this may modify how gluten is handled in the intestinal lumen, polarize innate or adaptive immune responses, and result in glutensensitive enteropathy. The outcome of gluten digestion can vary depending on the composition of the intestinal gut bacteria and the partial conversion of gluten into peptides larger than ten amino acids in the small intestines, which can be immunogenic. In the small intestine, 114 different bacterial strains belonging to 32 different species have 27 of them exhibiting peptidolytic activity. Thus, the individual risk of developing a gluten-related illness is further influenced by microbial composition and gluten degrading capacity. The conclusion that lactobacilli and Bifidobacterium spp. may be used as a probiotic supplement in CD patients is based on their shared possession of the most extensive proteolytic and peptidolytic activity thought to be involved in the breakdown of gluten among all potential bacterial genera present in the gut microbiota. In children with CD autoimmunity, daily oral dose of Lactobacillus. plantarum HEAL9 and Lactobacillus. paracasei 8700:2 was found to modify the peripheral immune response. Bifidobacterium. breve strains have demonstrated a beneficial effect on reducing pro-inflammatory cytokine TNF- production in CD children on gluten-free diets. It is a topic of interest to the researchers in the related areas ,I think the Editorial may be considered for publication..My detailed comments are as follows: 1.In this Editorial, Efficacy of Probiotics supplementation in amelioration of Celiac Disease symptoms and Enhancement Immune system was emphasized. 2.The Editorial highlights the relationship of celiac disease (CD) with hereditary predisposition to gluten, he hypothesis that alterations in the gut microbiome's structure and functioning.The gut microbiota strengthens the mechanisms that maintain tolerance under physiological condition. This topic of the Editorial is closely combined with clinical, the topic is novel,the references are very new, the writing is smooth, and the logic is strong. Because of advantages above,,I think the Editorial may be considered for publication.

Response: Many thanks for your kind words

**(2) Company editor-in-chief:**

I have reviewed the Peer-Review Report, full text of the manuscript, and the relevant ethics documents, all of which have met the basic publishing requirements of the World Journal of Clinical Cases, and the manuscript is conditionally accepted. I have

sent the manuscript to the author(s) for its revision according to the Peer-Review Report, Editorial Office's comments and the Criteria for Manuscript Revision by Authors. Please provide the original figure documents. Please prepare and arrange the figures using PowerPoint to ensure that all graphs or arrows or text portions can be reprocessed by the editor. In order to respect and protect the author's intellectual property rights and prevent others from misappropriating figures without the author's authorization or abusing figures without indicating the source, we will indicate the author's copyright for figures originally generated by the author, and if the author has used a figure published elsewhere or that is copyrighted, the author needs to be authorized by the previous publisher or the copyright holder and/or indicate the reference source and copyrights. Please check and confirm whether the figures are original (i.e. generated de novo by the author(s) for this paper). If the picture is 'original', the author needs to add the following copyright information to the bottom right-hand side of the picture in PowerPoint (PPT): Copyright ©The Author(s) 2023. If an author of a submission is re-using a figure or figures published elsewhere, or that is copyrighted, the author must provide documentation that the previous publisher or copyright holder has given permission for the figure to be re-published; and correctly indicating the reference source and copyrights. For example, "Figure 1 Histopathological examination by hematoxylin-eosin staining (200 ×). A: Control group; B: Model group; C: Pioglitazone hydrochloride group; D: Chinese herbal medicine group. Citation: Yang JM, Sun Y, Wang M, Zhang XL, Zhang SJ, Gao YS, Chen L, Wu MY, Zhou L, Zhou YM, Wang Y, Zheng FJ, Li YH. Regulatory effect of a Chinese herbal medicine formula on non-alcoholic fatty liver disease. World J Gastroenterol 2019; 25(34): 5105-5119. Copyright ©The Author(s) 2019. Published by Baishideng Publishing Group Inc[6]". And please cite the reference source in the references list. If the author fails to properly cite the published or copyrighted picture(s) or table(s) as described above, he/she will be subject to withdrawal of the article from BPG publications and may even be held liable.

Response: revised as suggested