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PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology
Manuscript NO: 33590
Title: Glycosylation-related gene expression in HT29-MTX-E12 cells upon infection by Helicobacter pylori
Reviewer's code: 03476682
Reviewer's country: Thailand
Science editor: Yuan Qi
Date sent for review: 2017-03-07
Date reviewed: 2017-03-19

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

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Comments to Authors After carefully review the manuscript. This is a potentially interesting manuscript that attempts to identify glycosylation-related genes in the HT29 derivative cell line, HT29-MTX-E12 and showing differential expression on infection with Helicobacter pylori. I have substantial minor concerns regarding this manuscript: 1. The overall structure of the manuscript is complete according to manuscript guideline. 2. The authors tried to identify genes significantly differentially expressed upon Helicobacter pylori infected in the HT29 derivative cell line by using microarray analysis and qRT-PCR analysis. The result shown that, microarray analysis identified a total of 276 genes that were significantly differentially expressed upon Helicobacter pylori infection and significant downregulation of six genes that glycosylation-related processes (Table 3 "qRT-PCR significance of selected genes"). The author's conclusion that, Helicobacter pylori infection increased expression of some sialyltransferases which may lead to shortened O-glycan chains. Different strains of Helicobacter pylori display

different levels of virulence and different strains of Helicobacter pylori display different levels of virulence. The result could explain host cells in response to Helicobacter pylori infection and it may be possible to design specific inhibitors of these enzymes. 3. Comments 1. Please summaries key results with reference to study objectives. The overall manuscript is too long. 2. Please discuss limitations of the study, taking into account sources of potential bias or imprecision. Discuss both direction and magnitude of any potential bias. 4. Minor linguistic revision is necessary.