

PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: *World Journal of Gastrointestinal Oncology*

Manuscript NO: 69856

Title: Microbiome and colorectal carcinogenesis: Linked mechanisms and racial differences

Provenance and peer review: Unsolicited manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 05469117

Position: Editorial Board

Academic degree: PhD

Professional title: Adjunct Professor, Chief Physician, Deputy Director

Reviewer's Country/Territory: China

Author's Country/Territory: United States

Manuscript submission date: 2021-07-13

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2021-07-15 15:12

Reviewer performed review: 2021-07-20 16:58

Review time: 5 Days and 1 Hour

Scientific quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Do not publish
Language quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing <input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejection
Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept (High priority) <input type="checkbox"/> Accept (General priority) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minor revision <input type="checkbox"/> Major revision <input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
Re-review	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No



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Peer-reviewer statements	Peer-Review: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Anonymous <input type="checkbox"/> Onymous Conflicts-of-Interest: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
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SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This is a good topic, a large reading of literature, with full discussion and basis for the content involved. But the content is too fragmented, more like a book than an article, suggesting thin space, such as increasing schema diagrams, to increase readability and rationality.

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Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 05665395

Position: Peer Reviewer

Academic degree: MD

Professional title: Director, Professor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: China

Author's Country/Territory: United States

Manuscript submission date: 2021-07-13

Reviewer chosen by: Li Ma

Reviewer accepted review: 2021-07-21 04:20

Reviewer performed review: 2021-07-22 11:05

Review time: 1 Day and 6 Hours

Scientific quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Do not publish
Language quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing <input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejection
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Peer-reviewer statements	Peer-Review: [Y] Anonymous [] Onymous Conflicts-of-Interest: [] Yes [Y] No
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SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

a deeper understanding of the association between oral and intestinal bacterial profile, in addition to identifying prevalent bacteria in patients with CRC and the differences observed in ethnicity / race, could be the key predicting incidence, prognosis, and the development of new treatments. The manuscript is well, concisely and coherently organized and presented.

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Manuscript NO: 69856

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Provenance and peer review: Unsolicited manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 03027040

Position: Editorial Board

Academic degree: MD, PhD

Professional title: Chief Doctor, Full Professor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: Italy

Author's Country/Territory: United States

Manuscript submission date: 2021-07-13

Reviewer chosen by: Li Ma

Reviewer accepted review: 2021-07-25 08:41

Reviewer performed review: 2021-07-25 13:37

Review time: 4 Hours

Scientific quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Do not publish
Language quality	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing <input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing <input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejection
Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept (High priority) <input type="checkbox"/> Accept (General priority) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minor revision <input type="checkbox"/> Major revision <input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
Re-review	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Peer-reviewer statements	Peer-Review: [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] Anonymous [<input type="checkbox"/>] Onymous Conflicts-of-Interest: [<input type="checkbox"/>] Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No
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SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

- A few tips on the graphic presentation: please uniform the references' position before punctuation - Table 1 is complete for what regards contents, anyway it is quite difficult to read and not immediate. I suggest to simplify the table, unifying common concepts (e.g., common bacterial machineries) and inserting authors as references to leave space to concepts. - In page 9 I read "S. gallayticus": do you intend S. gallolyticus? Correct the spelling or expand on S. gallayticus. - Overall, I appreciated reviewing the paper, as it belongs to my fields of interest. It is well-written and complete, anyway I suggest some minor revisions. In the title, authors focus on the concept of racial differences, while in the text the concept of racial difference in gut microbiome is expressed but marginally. It could be interesting to expand this concept is the authors think it to be important for the aims of the paper. Epidemiologic data, studies focusing on racial differences in gut microbiome and eventual correlation with the incidence of CRC and adenomas could be added. - Moreover, the relationship between oral microbiome and gut microbiome is not so clear through the paper. If the authors retain the concept important from a diagnostic or mechanistic point of view, the concept should be expanded. How are the two microbiomes related? Are there any possibilities to use information about oral microbiome to select groups at risk of CRC? The paper develops the mechanisms of action of various bacteria, but does not expand on clinical applications of those concepts. - Finally, I appreciated the conclusive paragraphs in which the authors try to connect available knowledge to clinic in terms of the possible utilizations of microbiome and its changes to adjuvate therapy. These concepts should be stressed and expanded, as literature is becoming rich in data of basic research, but is still lacking of practical aspects

drawn from available studies.