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## PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Clinical Cases

Manuscript NO: 80018

Title: The real role of GRB10: linking lipid metabolism to diabetes cardiovascular

complications

Provenance and peer review: Invited Manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 06396264 Position: Peer Reviewer

Academic degree: MD, PhD

**Professional title:** Doctor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: Sri Lanka

Author's Country/Territory: China

Manuscript submission date: 2022-09-20

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2022-10-04 04:31

Reviewer performed review: 2022-10-06 16:32

**Review time:** 2 Days and 12 Hours

Scientific quality	[ ] Grade A: Excellent [ ] Grade B: Very good [Y] Grade C: Good [ ] Grade D: Fair [ ] Grade E: Do not publish
Language quality	[ ] Grade A: Priority publishing [ Y] Grade B: Minor language polishing [ ] Grade C: A great deal of language polishing [ ] Grade D: Rejection
Conclusion	[ ] Accept (High priority) [ ] Accept (General priority) [ Y] Minor revision [ ] Major revision [ ] Rejection
Re-review	[ ]Yes [Y]No



# Baishideng Baishideng Publishing

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Peer-reviewer

Peer-Review: [Y] Anonymous [] Onymous

statements Conflicts-of-Interest: [ ] Yes [Y] No

### SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

As a mini review this article highlights an interesting area related to the pathophysiology of CVD in patients with diabetes. Authors can further clarify how growth factor receptor-binding protein 10 (GRB10) becomes a new potential concern for research of cardiovascular complications in T2DM patients. Furthermore, it is better to explain potential mechanisms(?gene therapy/receptor agonists) by which GRB10 is expected to be a new target for prevention and therapy of lipid metabolic diseases, especially obesity-induced T2DM. Limitations of this review need to be highlighted(not a systematic review) and future direction of research can be elucidated. For example systematic review of literature and experimental studies looking at GRB-10 related therapy or prevention strategies. Stating future directive of research might impact basic scientists to further explore. Line 28 "detailly " and line 34 diabetics may be changed to "in detail" and "patients with diabetes"



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Provenance and peer review: Invited Manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 03977462 Position: Peer Reviewer Academic degree: MD

**Professional title:** Professor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: China

Author's Country/Territory: China

Manuscript submission date: 2022-09-20

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2022-10-12 00:31

Reviewer performed review: 2022-10-13 08:54

Review time: 1 Day and 8 Hours

Scientific quality	[ ] Grade A: Excellent [ ] Grade B: Very good [ ] Grade C: Good [ Y] Grade D: Fair [ ] Grade E: Do not publish
Language quality	[ ] Grade A: Priority publishing [ Y] Grade B: Minor language polishing [ ] Grade C: A great deal of language polishing [ ] Grade D: Rejection
Conclusion	[ ] Accept (High priority) [ ] Accept (General priority) [ ] Minor revision [ Y] Major revision [ ] Rejection
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Peer-Review: [Y] Anonymous [ ] Onymous

statements Conflicts-of-Interest: [ ] Yes [ Y] No

### SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This manuscript mainly focused on cardiovascular complications of T2D, GRB10, and some insights into lipid metabolism. However, combined with the title of this manuscript, the author may not review enough information on the important issues which they want to emphasize. There are several concerns listed below: 1. They reviewed much information on the clinical evidence of cardiovascular complications in T2D patients. However, this issue is already well known to the public, which means it does not deserve so much space in this article. 2. They illustrated many cardiovascular-relevant pathophysiological mechanisms. However, the mechanisms mentioned have less relevance to the potential process that may be involved by GRB10, and thus this section seems like merely simple exemplifications of related processes in cardiovascular complications. Instead, this section should explicate the potential cardiovascular pathophysiological mechanism which may be participated by GRB10, especially focused on lipid metabolism or the VEGF signaling pathway and other respects mentioned in the article. 3. It would be better to categorize potential pathways involved by GRB10, and make them entitled. 4. For the final part of "GRB10 and Lipid Metabolism", which section authors mainly wanted to review. The better arrangement of the content was to move the information of the mTORC1 signaling pathway to the former part of the pathophysiological process of diabetes and to put more emphasis on the mechanism and effect exerted by GRB10. In addition to these, authors should review more relevant articles on the information of lipid metabolism of GRB10. 5. One small writing issue in the manuscript: Page 4, line 118, "VEGF stimulation can GRB10 expression level, while GRB10 overexpression will result in an increase of VEGF-R2



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production and elevated tyrosine phosphorylation level".