

Format for ANSWERING REVIEWERS



April 9, 2014

Dear Editor,

Please find enclosed the edited manuscript in Word format (file name:9864-review.doc).

Title: Lobaplatin Inhibits Growth of Gastric Cancer Cells by Inducing Apoptosis.

Author: Xiu-Ying Xiao, Xiao-Lin Lin, Lei Tian, Ming Ye, Xin-Ying Yang, Chu-Yang Yin

Name of Journal: *World Journal of Gastroenterology*

ESPS Manuscript NO: 9864

The manuscript has been improved according to the suggestions of reviewers:

1 Format has been updated

2 Revision has been made according to the suggestions of the reviewer

(1) The authors state that "lobaplatin has not been studied in gastric cancer cells, and its mechanism of action remains unclear". It is true that mechanism of action may not be clearly understood, but earlier studies have been published, for instance: Zheng et al: Lobaplatin inhibition of gastric cancer SGC-7901 cells proliferation and a preliminary study of its mechanism. *Military Medical Sciences* (2013). The authors should refer to earlier studies and tell how these previous reports are related to the present work.

Answer: Thanks for your suggestions, and we have modified the above statement. In the article some researchers have reported lobaplatin can significantly inhibit gastric cancer SGC-7901 cell proliferation, inducing apoptosis, and may be related to adjust the Bcl-2 protein expression levels in the SGC-7901 cells. And increase the related references.

(2) A reader of the manuscript may encounter some problems when reading about cytotoxicity of lobaplatin. How are the data obtained for IC₅₀ related to the data presented in Figure 1? If IC₅₀ indicates the concentration of lobaplatin that reduces the number of cells by 50% one would expect that this value would be dependent on the length of incubation with the drug (as indicated in Figure 1). Why are not results from GES-1 cells included in Figure 1?

Answer: IC₅₀ value is the corresponding value of abscissa in inhibition rate 50% of the ordinate in figure for 48 h. Influence of Lobaplatin on normal gastric mucosa cells GES-1 was relatively less compared with three gastric cancer cells lines and the influence of main observation on gastric cancer cell inhibitory effect. Therefore, we not conduct the thorough research to the GES 1 cells and not showed GES-1 cells included in Figure 1.

(3) The results regarding effects of lobaplatin on apoptosis presented in Figure 2 need some additional information. The authors do not explain why they add ten times higher concentrations of lobaplatin to the MKN-28 cells than to AGS and MKN-45 cells. The same question may be asked about results presented in Figure 3.

Answer: Due to the cell different differentiation, lobaplatin of the cell toxicity, lobaplatin concentration is different in the cell toxicity. Result showed ten times higher concentrations of lobaplatin to the MKN-28 cells than to AGS and MKN-45 cells.

(4) Minor point: The western blots showing expression of Bcl-2 in MKN-28 do not indicate a dose-dependent reduction in the level of Bcl-2 following exposure of the cells to lobaplatin.

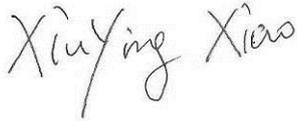
Answer: In low doses lobaplatin Bcl-2 in MKN-28 has showed significantly reduced, thus after

increasing dose changes are less obvious changes compared to low doses.

3 References and typesetting were corrected

Thank you again for publishing our manuscript in the *World Journal of Gastroenterology*.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Xiuying Xiao". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized 'X' at the beginning.

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