

Specific Comments to Authors:

This editorial explores the emerging role of Vitamin D in prostate cancer prevention, the manuscript is well written, The pixels in Figure 1 need to be improved.

Answer: The pixel in figure 1 has been changed. Please see below:.

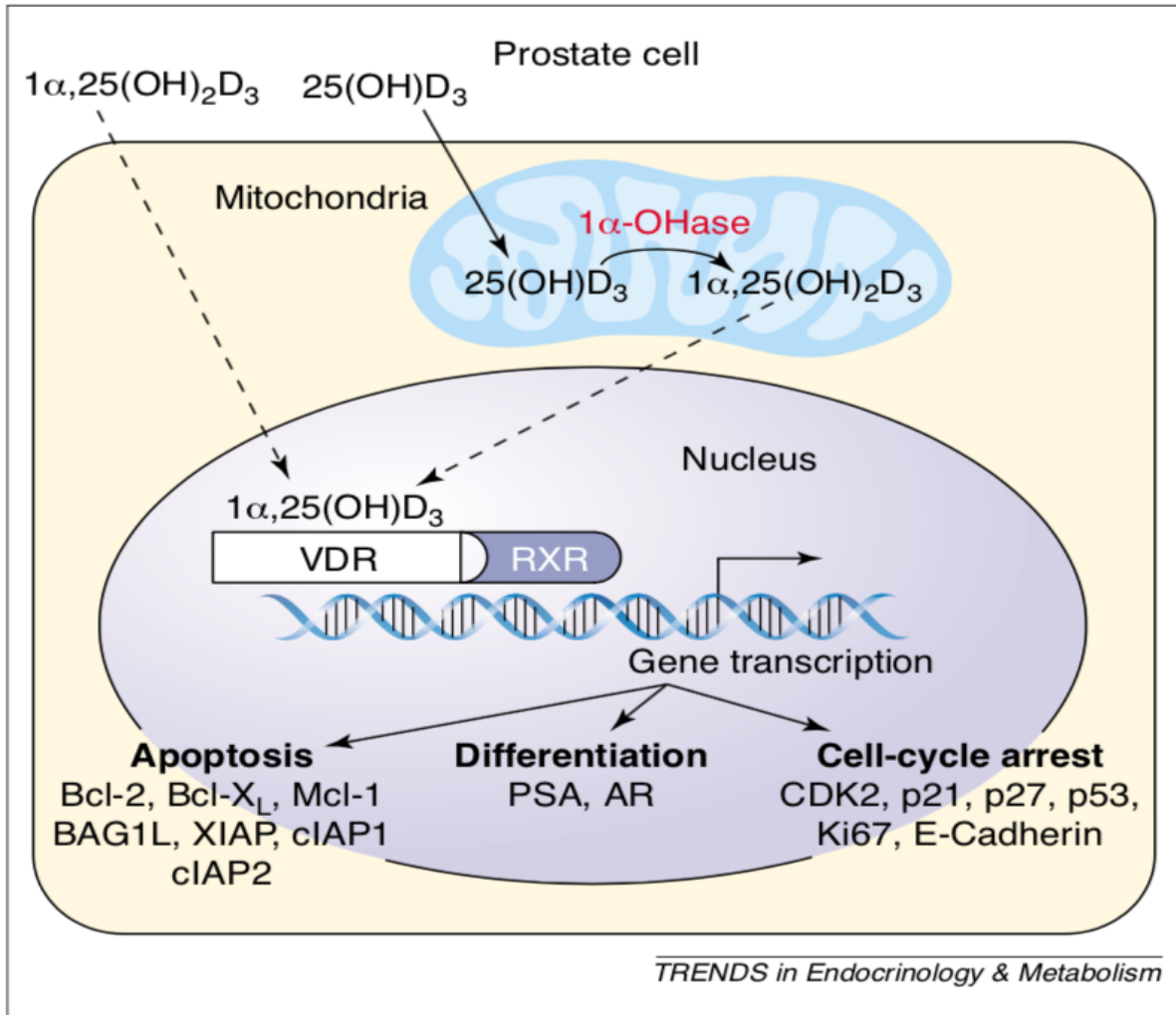


Figure 1. Illustrates the mechanism of vitamin D₃ activity in prostate cells. Both 25-hydroxyvitamin D₃ [25(OH)D₃] and 1α,25-dihydroxyvitamin D₃ [1α,25(OH)₂D₃] enter the cells. Within the mitochondria, 25(OH)D₃ is transformed into 1α,25(OH)₂D₃ by an enzyme called 25(OH)D-1α-hydroxylase (1α-OHase). When 1α,25(OH)₂D₃ binds to the vitamin D receptor (VDR), the VDR forms a complex with the retinoid X receptor (RXR). This complex then attaches to specific vitamin D-response elements in the promoter region of genes responsive to vitamin D₃, leading to the activation of gene transcription (4).