

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS manuscript NO: 23199

Title: Latex of Euphorbia esula induced apoptosis in human gastric carcinoma cells via caspase-dependent pathway

Reviewer's code: 00039368

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CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good		<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This experimental study considered the investigation of the effects of Euphorbia esula extract in inhibiting proliferation and inducing apoptosis in gastric cancer cell lines. The authors have used human gastric carcinoma cell line and examined the different parameters for consider the apoptosis and activity of caspase-3 and caspase-8, as well as expression of Bax and Bcl-2 mRNA in cell lines after Euphorbia esula extract treatment. The authors used different methods, like fluorescence microscopy, electron microscopy, flow cytometry, spectrophotometry and RT-PCR. The main finding of this study was that Euphorbia esula extract inhibit the proliferation and induce apoptosis in SGC-7901 gastric carcinoma cell line. The authors showed that this process is caspase-dependent. This study may have also in the future important clinical outcome because provide evidence for the possible application of Euphorbia esula extract in development of medicines for clinical use and treatment of malignant tumors in the future. This is a well written and set up study. The authors give a sufficient overview about the study background and raised clearly the hypothesis of the study. The aim of the study is fulfilled. The Results are presented sufficiently well and have been discussed



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well; the 6 figures and 2 Tables give good overview about the results and are presented correctly.