

ESPS Peer-review Report

Name of Journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS Manuscript NO: 6148

Title: THE EFFECT OF HELICOBACTER PYLORI ON GHRELIN EXPRESSION IN THE STOMACH: FROM INFECTION TO A CHANGE IN TH 1 CELL RESPONSE IN THE GASTRIC MUCOSA

Reviewer code: 01445931

Science editor: Qi, Yuan

Date sent for review: 2013-10-07 10:44

Date reviewed: 2013-10-09 10:30

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A (Excellent)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority Publishing	Google Search:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B (Very good)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C (Good)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: a great deal of language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D (Fair)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: rejected	<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E (Poor)		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This paper is well written and contains enough significant new information to warrant publication. The main hypothesis of this paper is that H. pylori infection may be related to the down-regulation of ghrelin synthesis in the stomach and sustain the Th1 cell response. Could the authors add more interpretation on the relationship to body mass?

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Title: THE EFFECT OF HELICOBACTER PYLORI ON GHRELIN EXPRESSION IN THE STOMACH: FROM INFECTION TO A CHANGE IN TH 1 CELL RESPONSE IN THE GASTRIC MUCOSA

Reviewer code: 00503399

Science editor: Qi, Yuan

Date sent for review: 2013-10-07 10:44

Date reviewed: 2013-10-10 05:33

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	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"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C (Good)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: a great deal of language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D (Fair)		BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E (Poor)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: rejected	<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

In this review Paoulozi et al describes the the main functions of Grellin in the human body and the the effect of helicobacter pylori on ghrelin expression in the stomach. They showed that helicobacter pylori infection down-regulates ghrelin synthesis in the stomach. They concluded that Ghrelin is a hormone with anti-inflammatory and anti-apoptotic properties playing an important gastroprotective role. H. pylori infection is responsible of a down-regulation of ghrelin synthesis in the stomach which contributes to sustain the ongoing pathogenic Th1 cell response and detrimental immune responses in the stomach. The concept of reviewing the effect of H pylori in Grellin secretion is very interesting and certainly there is space for this review. The Authors have described very detailed the role of grellin and the interaction's between Grellin H. pylori and inflammation. My only concern is the figure's quality which could be improved.

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Title: THE EFFECT OF HELICOBACTER PYLORI ON GHRELIN EXPRESSION IN THE STOMACH: FROM INFECTION TO A CHANGE IN TH 1 CELL RESPONSE IN THE GASTRIC MUCOSA

Reviewer code: 02536228

Science editor: Qi, Yuan

Date sent for review: 2013-10-07 10:44

Date reviewed: 2013-10-18 08:37

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	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"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C (Good)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: a great deal of language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D (Fair)		BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E (Poor)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: rejected	<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The review article wrote by Paoluzi and the colleagues have elaborated the relationship of how ghrelin regulate H. pylori-elicits immune response. Ghrelin, a small peptide which affects gastric acid secretion and has been shown down-regulate the Th1 cytokines, indicating that may play a gastroprotective role. The manuscript is thorough and the context is well-structured that will be very interesting to the readers. The only suggest is the molecular mechanism of rhrelin in the inhibition of Th1 cell responses may need to provide a figure, which shall clearly explain their regulation.