

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

Manuscript NO.: 29124

Column: Editorial

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Reviewer 55107

This paper reviews the influence of microbiota in the regulation of gastrointestinal motor activity. Authors focused on the indirect actions of microbiota through the release of inflammatory mediators as well as on the direct actions of bacterial metabolites and components of the outer membrane.

In general, this is a well written paper with an updated bibliography. However some mistakes can be observed in the text (impairment, dismotility, disbiosis, contenets). Thus, throughout the text English grammar and spelling should be revised (see Fig 1 legend as example).

(*Escherichia coli*, *Lactobacillus rhamnosus*, ... ).

Thank you for your revision. The text English grammar and spelling has been revised and species names have been written in italic.

Reviewer 00214251

This editorial is a narrative review of a hot topic; authors present interesting data, but in a manner that make the text hard to follow and understand. The title should be reformulated to make the reader understand what stays below it. Many sentences are long and hard to follow. The text should include some tables to allow a fast overview of the factors discussed.

Thank you for your revision. According to your suggestion, the title has been modified. Furthermore, an extensive revision has been made (see red sentences). A table has been added.

Reviewer 2438759

In summary, in the past the relationship between motility and the microbiota was viewed as unidirectional with motility maintaining the sterility of the upper gastrointestinal tract and dysmotility predisposing to small intestinal bacterial overgrowth. The current working hypothesis that dysbiosis-driven mucosal alterations induce the production of several inflammatory/immune mediators which affect gut neuro-muscular functions need to be expanded according to the demonstration of the potential for disturbances in the microbiota to elicit directly intestinal dysmotility or, if sustained, to lead to chronic sensory-motor dysfunction. The understanding in these fields would hopefully open new therapeutic scenarios in GI disease with underlying neuromuscular disorders as manipulation of gut microbiota composition could also correct the mechanisms promoting development and maintenance of symptoms.

Thank you for your revision.