



ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS manuscript NO: 18591

Title: Relationship among alcoholic liver disease, antioxidants, and antioxidant enzymes

Reviewer’s code: 00011378

Reviewer’s country: Argentina

Science editor: Ya-Juan Ma

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CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
		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

The MS “Relationship among alcoholic liver disease, antioxidants, and antioxidant enzymes” by Kyu-Ho Han et al is timely, interesting and comprehensive.. But, some related issues would enrich the discussion of the issue. As the author mentioned in several sections AFLD and NAFLD share many characteristics and this should be emphasized (1). In the same vein, it would be important to discuss that moderate alcohol ingestion may be beneficial not only for CVD but NAFLD improvement (2). Finally, the effect of antioxidant such as vitamin E and its interaction with various genes, including PPARGC-1a (3), the potential contribution of other proinflammatory pathways by acyl transferases such as PNPLA3 (the major genetic factor contributing to AFLD and NAFLD by still unclear mechanisms), which liberates arachidonic acid and facilitates the production of prostaglandins should be mentioned (4,5). As a minor point, Language would require minor polishing preferably by a native English speaker or editing service. Reference List (1) Sookoian S, Pirola CJ. Systems biology elucidates common pathogenic mechanisms between nonalcoholic and alcoholic-fatty liver disease. PLoS One. 2013;8:e58895. (2) Sookoian S, Castano GO, Pirola CJ. Modest alcohol consumption decreases the risk of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease: a meta-analysis of



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43 175 individuals. *Gut*. 2014;63:530-532. (3) Sookoian S, Pirola CJ. The Genetic Epidemiology of Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease: Toward a Personalized Medicine. *Clin Liver Dis*. 2012;16:467-485. (4) Sookoian S, Pirola CJ. Meta-analysis of the influence of I148M variant of patatin-like phospholipase domain containing 3 gene (PNPLA3) on the susceptibility and histological severity of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. *Hepatology*. 2011;53:1883-1894. (5) Sookoian S, Pirola CJ. PNPLA3, the triacylglycerol synthesis/hydrolysis/storage dilemma, and nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. *World J Gastroenterol*. 2012;18:6018-6026.