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ESPS Peer-review Report
Name of Journal: World Journal of Cardiology
ESPS Manuscript NO: 6276
Title: Molecular Phenotypes of Human Parvovirus B19 in Patients with Myocarditis: A Cardiopathological and Molecular Epidemiological Retrospective Evaluation
Reviewer code: 02446684
Science editor: Wen, Ling-Ling
Date sent for review: 2013-10-12 13:58
Date reviewed: 2013-11-21 01:49

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
[ ] Grade A (Excellent)	[ ] Grade A: Priority Publishing	Google Search:	[Y] Accept
[Y] Grade B (Very good)	[Y] Grade B: minor language polishing	[ ] Existed	[ ] High priority for publication
[ ] Grade C (Good)	[ ] Grade C: a great deal of language polishing	[ ] No records	[ ]Rejection
[ ] Grade D (Fair)	[ ] Grade D: rejected	BPG Search:	[ ] Minor revision
[ ] Grade E (Poor)		[ ] Existed	[ ] Major revision
		[ ] No records	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS
The paper deals with the interesting subject of molecular phenotypes of Human Parvovirus B 19 in patients with Myocarditis. Both the specific virus, which is a cause of important pathologies as well a myocarditis, an entity that can affect great portions of a population, among them young, otherwise healthy individuals are very interesting subjects with impact on the general practice of internists, cardiologists, general physicians as well as pathologists, biologists and genetic scientists. The paper deals with the aforementioned interesting subject in a thorough way. Apart form minor linguistic changes (a second look from a native English speaker might be helpful) the paper is of a good quality and would add to our esteemed journal. I therefore recommend its acceptance for publication in World Journal of Cardiology.

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ESPS Peer-review Report
Name of Journal: World Journal of Cardiology
ESPS Manuscript NO: 6276
Title: Molecular Phenotypes of Human Parvovirus B19 in Patients with Myocarditis: A Cardiopathological and Molecular Epidemiological Retrospective Evaluation
Reviewer code: 00092173
Science editor: Wen, Ling-Ling
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Date reviewed: 2013-12-20 21:05

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
[Y] Grade A (Excellent)	[Y] Grade A: Priority Publishing	Google Search:	[Y] Accept
[ ] Grade B (Very good)	[ ] Grade B: minor language polishing	[ ] Existed	[ ] High priority for publication
[ ] Grade C (Good)	[ ] Grade C: a great deal of language polishing	[ ] No records	[ ]Rejection
[ ] Grade D (Fair)	[ ] Grade D: rejected	BPG Search:	[ ] Minor revision
[ ] Grade E (Poor)		[ ] Existed	[ ] Major revision
		[ ] No records	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The authors investigated molecular predictors of myocardial B19V-infection to determine the etiopathogenetic role of B19V in myocarditis and dilated cardiomyopathy (DCM. As detection of B19V genomes in EMBs of patients with clinically suspected myocarditis and dilated cardiomyopathy remains controversial results of this study may be very helpful to differentiate viral etiopathogenesis from harmless latent B19V-infection. The investigations resulted in the most important results of the study: B19V replicative RNA intermediates could be confirmed in acute B19V-myocarditis, but also in EMBs of patients with chronic myocarditis harboring viral loads greater than 500 GE. By contrast, B19V RNA intermediates were not observed in EMBs of DCM-patients with uninflamed hearts and viral loads less than 100 GE indicating a latent-type of B19V-infection. B19V mRNA intermediates were found to be absent in latent B19V-infected normal hearts without inflammation. This has never been shown before. Secondly, functional analysis demonstrated that the HHV6 U94 transactivator, which shows similarities to parvovirus NS1/Rep transactivator is able to transactivate the P6-promoter of B19V by 2.4 fold using luciferase promoter activity assays. In addition, RFLP-PCR showed that B19V-genotype 1 and B19V-genotype 2 were most prevalent and that B19V-genotype 2 was observed more frequently in EMBs with iCMP compared to DCM. A gender-independent but age-dependent distribution of B19V-genotypes was detected showing B19V-genotype 1 mainly in younger patients while B19V-genotype 2 was predominant in elderly patients, which was shown by others before. Overall, the article is comprehensive, appropriate referenced and concise in its content. There is no criticism. I therefore strongly recommend its acceptance for publication in World Journal of Cardiology.