

ESPS Peer-review Report

Name of Journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS Manuscript NO: 6815

Title: MicroRNAs: new therapeutic targets for treatment of intestinal barrier dysfunction

Reviewer code: 00157873

Science editor: Qi, Yuan

Date sent for review: 2013-10-29 19:56

Date reviewed: 2013-11-07 19:21

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A (Excellent)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority Publishing	Google Search:	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade C: a great deal of language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input checked="" 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

General comment: in the review "MicroRNAs: new therapeutic targets for treatment of intestinal barrier dysfunction" the Authors (Lin Zhang, Jian Cheng, Xiao-Ming Fan) try to give to the reader a picture of what miRNAs are, their implication in inflammatory processes and their possible role as therapeutic targets. Results from the specific literature are reported in small chapters, which render easier to the reader to get in touch with this interesting and complex topic. In the present form, however, the text results somehow redundant and repetitive; see for example the following identical paragraphs reported on different pages: Pag.6: Furthermore, NOD2, an intracellular bacterial sensor of the Nod-like receptor (NLR) family, most expressed in macrophage, can sense the presence of MDP, a component of the peptidoglycan cell wall from both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria[62]. NOD2 activation results in pro-inflammatory and anti-bacterial molecule production dependent on cell signaling pathways mediated by RICK/RIP2, NF-κB and MAPKs. NOD2 mutations have been identified in the CD[63]. Most recently, Ghorpade et al found that miR-146a mediated NOD2-SHH signaling can regulates the gut inflammatory in a mouse model of IBD[64] And pag 8-9; Furthermore, NOD2, an intracellular bacterial sensor of the Nod-like receptor (NLR) family, can sense the presence of MDP, a component of the peptidoglycan cell wall from both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria. NOD2 activation results in pro-inflammatory and anti-bacterial molecule production dependent on cell signaling pathways mediated by RICK/RIP2, NF-κB and MAPKs. Most recently, Ghorpade et al found that miR-146a mediated NOD2-SHH signaling can regulates the gut inflammatory in a mouse model of IBD. On the contrary, the final paragraph dealing with the role of miRNAs as biomarkers and new therapeutic targets is very short and should be expanded. The paper results difficult to read because of the numerous language



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mistakes; a deep revision of the text-language is needed. Minor comments: Reference list appears complete but for the barrier function in health and disease (In the Introduction, N°1-5); the authors deal with this aspect in a sketchy way, even considering the required shortness; this should be changed or enriched with more recent papers citations. Throughout the text: “miRNA” and “small non coding RNA” etc should be mentioned as “miRNAs”, “small non coding RNAs” etc when appropriate and the related verbal forms should be corrected.

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Name of Journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS Manuscript NO: 6815

Title: MicroRNAs: new therapeutic targets for treatment of intestinal barrier dysfunction

Reviewer code: 02109990

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CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A (Excellent)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority Publishing	Google Search:	<input 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	<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D (Fair)	language polishing	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 present manuscript describes the new molecular insights in both the pathogenesis and the diagnosis of IBD through the use of small non coding RNAs. The review is well written but some important general issues about miRNAs should be discussed in the text citing some important relevant manuscripts. 1) The case of multiple myeloma and its possible treatment through the use of miRNA therapeutics should be discussed citing the following Emerging pathways as individualized therapeutic target of multiple myeloma: Misso G et al. Expert Opin Biol Ther. 2013 Jun;13 Suppl 1:S95-109. doi: 10.1517/14712598.2013.807338 2) The authors should cite the involvement of miR29b in osteoclastic cell differentiation (Rossi M et al. J Cell Physiol. 2013 Jul;228(7):1506-15) and epigenetic regulation of cell cycle (Amodio N et al. Cell Death Dis. 2012 Nov 29;3:e436 and Amodio N et al. Oncotarget. 2012 Oct;3(10):1246-58.). 3) The addition of a figure depicting miRNA involvement in the pathogenesis and diagnosis of IBD could be helpful for the reader.