

ESPS Peer-review Report

Name of Journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

Ms: 2336

Title: Propofol induces apoptosis and increases gemcitabine sensitivity in pancreatic cancer cells in vitro by inhibition of NF- κ B activity

Reviewer code: 00043819

Science editor: s.x.gou@wjgnet.com

Date sent for review: 2013-02-18 11:13

Date reviewed: 2013-03-06 19:18

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input checked="" 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"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E (Poor)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: rejected	<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision

COMMENTS

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS:

In this experimental study the Authors show that propofol induces apoptosis and increases in vitro gemcitabine sensitivity in pancreatic cancer cells by inhibition of NF- κ B activity. The manuscript is interesting, but requires minor revision. In the section Results, there are some sentences already said in Materials and Methods. In my opinion, the manuscript should be shortened in order to achieve a more easy reading.

ESPS Peer-review Report

Name of Journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

Ms: 2336

Title: Propofol induces apoptosis and increases gemcitabine sensitivity in pancreatic cancer cells in vitro by inhibition of NF- κ B activity

Reviewer code: 00185686

Science editor: s.x.gou@wjgnet.com

Date sent for review: 2013-02-18 11:13

Date reviewed: 2013-03-07 20:34

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 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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E (Poor)		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision

COMMENTS

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS:

this is a great "in vitro" study about anti cancer properties of propranolol alone or in combination with gemcitabine against pancreatic cancer cells. 2 points must be discussed: 1) authors present gemcitabine as the sole treatment for pancreatic cancer, with poor effects on response rate and survival. since the publication of conroy et al. in the NEJM 2011, Folfirinox is now the reference, with a 2 fold increase of survival in comparison with gemcitabine. 2) the use of propranolol in clinical practice in combination with gemcitabine (infusion 1 day per week, 3 weeks per month) must probably be difficult to enhance. this 2 points must be discussed in the discussion paragraph