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ESPS Peer-review Report

Name of Journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS Manuscript NO: 7356

Title: Resveratrol inhibits insulin-like growth factor-1 induced collagen I synthesis and suppresses phosphorylation of IGF-1R in intestinal fibroblasts

Reviewer code: 00182548

Science editor: Gou, Su-Xin

Date sent for review: 2013-11-16 13:39

Date reviewed: 2013-11-26 04:42

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A (Excellent)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority Publishing	Google Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> [Y] Accept
<input type="checkbox"/> [Y] Grade B (Very good)	<input type="checkbox"/> [Y] 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 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 type="checkbox"/> [] Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> [] Grade E (Poor)		<input type="checkbox"/> [] No records	<input type="checkbox"/> [] Major revision

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The metabolism of resveratrol begin in the intestinal wall and continue in the liver. Only 1% of the amount of the ingested resveratrol is found in the blood, but in the intestine it is located in greater quantity and therefore its therapeutic effects on intestinal wall represent an interesting subject for study. So, the subject of this article is very interesting. The mechanism by which resveratrol inhibits the synthesis of collagen in the intestinal wall has been thoroughly investigated by the authors. The material and methods used and the results are explained clearly. The figures illustrate well the obtained results. The discussions are logical and support the usefulness of resveratrol in Crohn's disease. I recommend to the authors to review the text to correct grammatical errors. In my opinion, the article deserves to be published.



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Name of Journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS Manuscript NO: 7356

Title: Resveratrol inhibits insulin-like growth factor-1 induced collagen I synthesis and suppresses phosphorylation of IGF-1R in intestinal fibroblasts

Reviewer code: 00007055

Science editor: Gou, Su-Xin

Date sent for review: 2013-11-16 13:39

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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 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	BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E (Poor)		<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The manuscript entitled "Resveratrol inhibits insulin-like growth factor-1 induced collagen I synthesis and suppresses phosphorylation of IGF-1R in intestinal fibroblasts" by Li and colleagues investigated potential mechanisms of anti-fibrotic effects of resveratrol in intestinal fibroblasts. Authors provided data showing that resveratrol decreased IGF-1-induced collagen production. Author would conclude that such anti-fibrotic effect of resveratrol is through inhibiting IGF-1R and upregulating SIRT. Major comments: 1. In vivo study, authors investigated the expression of IGF-1 and SIRT in TNBS-induced rat CD model. They showed upregulated IGF-1 and decreased SIRT expression might play important role in this disease model. Then, authors stated that "Previous studies demonstrate that SIRT1 activator, resveratrol decreases inflammatory cytokines and profibrogenic factors in the PG-PS model of Crohn's disease [24]. Consistent with our research, these data clearly indicate that resveratrol may protect against intestinal fibrosis through stimulating SIRT1 expression." I do not think that those previous results from another model could make authors to obtain such a conclusion. To confirm the role of resveratrol in TNBS induced CD models, they should directly use this compound to treat rats with/without TNBS. In addition, how about expression of IGF-R and p-ERK in vivo? 2. Please show molecular weight of measured proteins in ALL western blot. 3. Figure 2A, it looks that expression trend between col1a2 mRNA and collagen I protein is different in MIF cells. Please explain. In addition, how about mRNA expression of col1a1? According to figure legend, both mRNA and protein were collected 24h after IGF-1 incubation. Is it right? The same question is also for Figure 3. 4. According to the representative WB in Figure 3B, it is difficult not believe these quantificated graph were from WB. WB lanes show that resveratrol did



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not induce expression of SIRT. If it is true, how could authors stated that “Resveratrol Treatment Abrogated Collagen I Synthesis Partly through SIRT1”? 5. Figure 4B is really difficult understood. 6. Generally, quality of WB could not support authors’ conclusions. It is very critical to confirm whether disruption of SIRT will influence the anti-fibrotic effects of resveratrol in IGF-1-induced collagen I expression. 7. The organization of figures and legends should be improved largely. 8. Provide full name of SIRT1 and TNBS in the abstract.



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ESPS Manuscript NO: 7356

Title: Resveratrol inhibits insulin-like growth factor-1 induced collagen I synthesis and suppresses phosphorylation of IGF-1R in intestinal fibroblasts

Reviewer code: 02444774

Science editor: Gou, Su-Xin

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

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This was a nicely performed study. Just some minor comments which may improve the presentation of findings. 1. Please spell out the full name of "TNBS" when it first appeared in the abstract. 2. The introduction was too long, please try to make it more concise. 3. Please discuss whether resveratrol now can be used clinically in patients with intestinal fibrosis.