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ESPS Peer-review Report
Name of Journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology
ESPS Manuscript NO: 7311
Title: Nanotechnology applications for the therapy of liver fibrosis
Reviewer code: 02461636
Science editor: Gou, Su-Xin
Date sent for review: 2013-11-21 17:59
Date reviewed: 2013-12-04 06:41

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
[ ] Grade A (Excellent)	[Y] Grade A: Priority Publishing	Google Search:	[ ] Accept
[Y] 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:	[Y] Minor revision
[ ] Grade E (Poor)		[ ] Existed	[ ] Major revision
		[ ] No records	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

In the manuscript entitled "Nanotechnology applications for the therapy of liver fibrosis" the authors have reviewed the current information on the use of nanoparticles to treat liver fibrosis. The review is well written. Following are the points of concerns that should be addressed: Major: 1. On page 7, last paragraph, the authors state that "In fact, activated HSC cells express or over-express various receptors, such as mannose-6-phosphate/insulin-like growth factor II (M6P/IGFII) receptor, peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors (PPARs)....". The above statement is not correct because PPAR gamma is silenced during HSC activation. This has been mentioned by the authors later in the text (Page 8, PPAR section) and hence the above statement is contradictory to what is mentioned in the PPAR section. 2. In the section on PPARs, the authors have generalized that all PPARs are suppressed during HSC activation. This is also not true because the literature suggests that PPAR gamma is silenced but PPAR delta actually goes up during HSC activation. The authors need to specify which PPAR are they talking about in the context of nanotechnology application. 3. Since the authors do mention the role of reactive oxygen species (ROS) in liver fibrosis, it would be better to discuss the following reference in their review: He Q, Zhang J, Chen F, Guo L, Zhu Z, Shi J. An anti-ROS/hepatic fibrosis drug delivery system based on salvianolic acid B loaded mesoporous silica nanoparticles. Biomaterials. 2010 Oct;31(30):7785-96. PubMed PMID: 20674009. Minor: 1. The authors have not provided the full name of the abbreviation "RES" in the paper. 2. On page 8, line "M6P-HAS-HJV-liposomes efficiently associated with HSC. This approach therefore offers new possibilities for treating liver fibrosis [39]", it should be M6P-HSA-HVJ and not M6P-HAS-HJV.

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ESPS Peer-review Report
Name of Journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology
ESPS Manuscript NO: 7311
Title: Nanotechnology applications for the therapy of liver fibrosis
Reviewer code: 00070897
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CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
[ ] Grade A (Excellent)	[Y] Grade A: Priority Publishing	Google Search:	[ ] Accept
[ ] Grade B (Very good)	[ ] Grade B: minor language polishing	[ ] Existed	[ ] High priority for publication
[Y] Grade C (Good)	[ ] Grade C: a great deal of language polishing	[ ] No records	[ ]Rejection
[ ] Grade D (Fair)	[ ] Grade D: rejected	BPG Search:	[Y] Minor revision
[ ] Grade E (Poor)		[ ] Existed	[ ] Major revision
		[ ] No records	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS
The authors have made an overview of nanotechnology approaches used in treatment of liver fibrosis.Nanotechnology is promising field in anti-fibrotic drug delivery. Howerver, we still have challenge or difficulty for clinical application . Please make supplement for these concerns.

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ESPS Peer-review Report
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CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
[ ] 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
[Y] 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 application of nanoparticles has emerged as a rapidly evolving area for the safe delivery of various therapeutic agents in the treatment of various pathologies, including liver disease. The manuscript named "Nanotechnology applications for the therapy of liver fibrosis" reviewed the recent literatures about the use of nanotechnology approaches to reduce liver fibrosis. It is interesting and meaningful. There are some several suggestions. First, nanotechnology may be able to create many new materials and devices with a vast range of applications. On the other hand, nanotechnology raises many of the same issues as any new technology, including concerns about the toxicity and environmental impact of nanomaterials. Therefore, in the part of "treatment of liver fibrosis by nanotechnology approaches", toxicities of using nanotechnology approaches may be provided. Secondly, the recent literatures in five years may be added more. Furthermore, it is better if the figure3 were edited without red lines.

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ESPS Peer-review Report
Name of Journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology
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CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
[ ] Grade A (Excellent)	[Y] Grade A: Priority Publishing	Google Search:	[ ] Accept
[ ] Grade B (Very good)	[ ] Grade B: minor language polishing	[ ] Existed	[ ] High priority for publication
[Y] Grade C (Good)	[ ] Grade C: a great deal of language polishing	[ ] No records	[ ]Rejection
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[ ] Grade E (Poor)		[ ] Existed	[Y] Major revision
		[ ] No records	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The authers reviewed about the nonotechnology application for liver fibrosis. The theme itself is very interesting, however from the manuscript I did not receive the strong impression that nonotechnology medicine for liver fibrosis will come true in near future. I have some concerns about this manuscript. 1) The authors describes that "an important disadvantage of the standard therapy is that it is unable to provide a sufficient concentration of the therapeutic agent to treat liver disease and/or it leads to side effects". About what drug do authors try to mention? Authors have to describe the drug name. (Please write concretely. Generally authors description is obscure.) 2) The authors reviewed many literatures but rarely mention the concrete data. 3) The authors mention only good points of nanotechnology. Myofibroblasts is generally located near the hepatic progenitor cells or bile duct. The NanocurcTM probably affect the hepatic progenitor cells or bile duct and can cause the bile duct injury or regenerative delay. The authors must mention possible disadvantage more. (such as cost etc.) 4) The authors have to define the abbreviation such as RES.