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ESPS Peer-review Report
Name of Journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology
ESPS Manuscript NO: 6661
Title: The involvement of eicosanoids in the pathogenesis of pancreatic cancer: the roles of COX-2 and 5-LOX
Reviewer code: 02780837
Science editor: Ma, Ya-Juan
Date sent for review: 2013-10-27 12:54
Date reviewed: 2013-11-14 08:43

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

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS
This is a good review that highlights new discoveries in the area of eicosanoids in relation to cancer progression. I have a few minor concerns: I would recommend to discuss in more details the mechanism for eicosanoid effect on cancer development through cell adhesion regulation. COX-2 is a constitutive enzyme expressed in brain tissue in neurons, I would recommend to avoid statements like "COX-2 is absent in most cells until it is induced by cytokines and growth factors". In addition, COX-2 is induced through cytokine-independent mechanism as well. The subtitle "Mechanism of COX-2" (p. 10) is not informative; I would recommend to correct it. The same for "Mechanism of 5-LOX" and "LTB4"

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Name of Journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology
ESPS Manuscript NO: 6661
Title: The involvement of eicosanoids in the pathogenesis of pancreatic cancer: the roles of COX-2 and 5-LOX
Reviewer code: 00050359
Science editor: Ma, Ya-Juan
Date sent for review: 2013-10-27 12:54
Date reviewed: 2013-12-30 12:00

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:	[ ] Minor revision
[ ] Grade E (Poor)		[ ] Existed	[Y] Major revision
		[ ] No records	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS
This review mainly focus on the interplay between COX2/5-LOX and pancreatic carcinogenesis, particularly on mechanism and treatment of pancreatic cancer. Although it is an extensive review on this topic, it is necessary to include the update information on 1) the studies using animal model, such as genetically engineered models, 2) the summary review on differen NSAIDs such as Aspirin, and 3) interaction of unsaturated fatty acid and COX2/LOX, etc.

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ESPS Peer-review Report
Name of Journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology
ESPS Manuscript NO: 6661
Title: The involvement of eicosanoids in the pathogenesis of pancreatic cancer: the roles of COX-2 and 5-LOX
Reviewer code: 00009229
Science editor: Ma, Ya-Juan
Date sent for review: 2013-10-27 12:54
Date reviewed: 2014-01-06 02:39

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

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS
This is a very well written, concise, timely and somewhat sobering review of the roles of Cox-2 and 5-Lox pathways in pancreatic cancer. From this, readers will be able to obtain an understanding of how these pathways are altered in pancreatic cancer, what the current status of bench science is, and also how inhibitors of these pathways mechanistically are capable of impacting on pancreatic cancer biology. Finally, the review also discusses clinical experience with these inhibitors on the clinical course of pancreatic cancer. The following need to be addressed before publication: 1. The references should be labeled in table 1. 2. The contribution of figure 1 to the manuscript could be greatly improved by insertion of arrows indicating mechanisms and or any proposed intercellular interactions between the various cell-types. 3. A corresponding figure should be provided for the Cox-2 pathway (see p 8).