

**ESPS Peer-review Report**

**Name of Journal:** World Journal of Gastroenterology

**ESPS Manuscript NO:** 9597

**Title:** Estradiol agonists inhibit human LoVo colorectal-cancer cell proliferation and migration through p53

**Reviewer code:** 00503464

**Science editor:** Qi, Yuan

**Date sent for review:** 2014-02-20 15:50

**Date reviewed:** 2014-02-20 20:53

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)	<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 TO AUTHORS**

Comment to the Authors The manuscript by Hsi-Hsien Hsu et al. were presented for review. In this manuscript, the author investigated the inhibitory effect of estradiol agonists on human LoVo colorectal-cancer cell proliferation and migration focusing on the role of p53. Some of the data in this manuscript has a potential. There are a few concerns in this manuscript Comment 1. Upper images of Fig6b are not convincing. Please show more comprehensive figures. 2. Please add the following papers in the reference. Akira Murakami. Modulation of protein quality control systems by food phytochemicals. Journal of Clinical Biochemistry and Nutrition. Vol. 52 (2013) No. 3. 215-227

# ESPS Peer-review Report

**Name of Journal:** World Journal of Gastroenterology

**ESPS Manuscript NO:** 9597

**Title:** Estradiol agonists inhibit human LoVo colorectal-cancer cell proliferation and migration through p53

**Reviewer code:** 02451547

**Science editor:** Qi, Yuan

**Date sent for review:** 2014-02-20 15:50

**Date reviewed:** 2014-03-03 14:12

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)	<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major revision

## COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The authors mainly focus on to explore whether estrogen or estradiol agonists inhibit human LoVo colorectal-cancer cell proliferation and migration through p53. Their findings showed that treatment with 17 $\beta$ -estradiol and/or ER agonists in human LoVo colorectal cancer cells activated p53 and then up-regulated p21 and p27 protein levels, subsequently inhibiting the downstream target gene, cyclin D1, which regulates cell proliferation. In addition, 17 $\beta$ -estradiol and/or ER agonists significantly reduced the expression levels of uPA, tPA, MMP9 and  $\beta$ -catenin, which regulate cell metastasis. However, there are some key concerns: 1. As we known, published papers have shown Estrogen and ER agonists are a potential alternative therapy in the treatment of human colorectal cancer. So, the conclusions from this manuscript are repeated. 2. P53 inhibitor could inhibit the expression of P53, but the authors did not showed the results in this manuscript, for example, in Fig. 2b and 2c, and Fig. 4b and 4C, the band of only P53i plus is missing. So, the results from these pictures do not make sense. 3. Figure 6, the pictures of scratch at 0h are missing, would you please present them. In addition, would you please add the time point when the authors counted the number of migrating cells to the wound area post-wounding. 4. Would you please check the Fig.3a and Fig.4a, the band of  $\alpha$ -tubulin and  $\beta$ -actin are very similar. 5. As we known, many kinds of FBS contains hormone, including estrogen. Do the authors use the normal FBS or special FBS, just like the authors use phenol red-free medium in this study.