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Name of Journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology
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Title: Lobaplatin Inhibits Growth of Gastric Cancer Cells by Inducing Apoptosis
Reviewer code: 01568246
Science editor: Ya-Juan Ma
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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 purpose of the present study is to determine possible effects of lobaplatin on growth, viability and apoptosis of various gastric cancer cells. It is an interesting work in which the effects of the drug on gastric cancer cells in various degrees of differentiation are compared. Title and abstract give a clear background for further reading of the paper. The authors seem to have good control of methods, and the choise of experimental cells is likewise good. The results obtained support earlier studies but are also to some extent novel. Few studies of the effect of lobaplatin on gastic cancer cells have been performed, and new reliable data are therefore welcome. Readability and language are excellent. The following questions should be answered: 1. The authors state that "lobaplatin has not been studied in gastric cancer cells, and its mechanism of action remains unclear". It is true that mechanism of action may not be clearly understood, but earlier studies have been published, for instance: Zheng et al: Lobaplatin inhibition of gastric cancer SGC-7901 cells proliferation and a preliminary study of its mechanism. Military Medical Sciences (2013). The authors should refer to earlier studies and tell how these previous reports are related to the present work. 2. A reader of the manuscript may encounter some problems when reading about cytotoxicity of lobaplatin. How are the data obtained for IC50 related to the data presented in Figure 1? If IC50 indicates the concentration of lobaplatin that reduces the number of cells by 50% one would expect that this value would be dependent on the length of incubation with the drug (as indicated in Figure 1). Why are not results from GES-1 cells included in Figure 1? 3. The results regarding effects of lobaplatin on apoptosis presented in Figure 2 need some additional information.The authors do not explain why they add ten times higher concentrations of lobaplatin to the MKN-28 cells than to AGS and MKN-45

cells. The same question may be asked about results presented in Figure 3. 4. The study of cytotoxicity of lobaplatin indicated that the drug was less cytotoxic to normal human gastric mucous GES-1 cells than it was to cancer cells. This would of course be an advantage if a similar difference between effect on cancer cells and normal cells was seen in vivo. Since normal human gastric mucous cells were available why was not effect of lobaplatin on apoptosis of normal cells measured. 4. Minor point: The western blots showing expression of Bcl-2 in MKN-28 do not indicate a dose-dependent reduction in the level of Bcl-2 following exposure of the cells to lobaplatin