ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology
ESPS manuscript NO: 15442
Title: Effect of resveratrol on the regulation of Treg/Th17 signaling and the treatment of ulcerative colitis in mice
Reviewer's code: 00832047
Reviewer's country: Denmark
Science editor: Yuan Qi
Date sent for review: 2014-11-27 14:18
Date reviewed: 2014-12-03 19:36

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
[ ] Grade A: Excellent	[ ] Grade A: Priority publishing	PubMed Search:	[ ] Accept
[ ] Grade B: Very good	[Y] Grade B: Minor language	[ ] The same title	[ ] High priority for
[Y] Grade C: Good	polishing	[ ] Duplicate publication	publication
[ ] Grade D: Fair	[ ] Grade C: A great deal of	[ ] Plagiarism	[ ] Rejection
[ ] Grade E: Poor	language polishing	[Y] No	[Y] Minor revision
	[ ] Grade D: Rejected	BPG Search:	[ ] Major revision
		[ ] The same title	
		[ ] Duplicate publication	
		[ ] Plagiarism	
		[Y] No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The manuscript by Yao J. et al. reports on the effects of resveratrol, a naturally occurring polyphenolic compound found in the skin of various berries, on signaling in cells of the immune system in the gut during ulcerative colitis (UC). More specifically, they have studied the therapeutic effects of resveratrol using a well-established UC model, mice exposed to dextran sodium sulphate (DSS). They observed that resveratrol affected the Treg/Th17-balance of immune cells and regulated a number of cytokines and intracellular signal transducers. They concluded that resveratrol exerts an anti-ulcerative effect by reducing pro-inflammatory cytokines and increasing anti-inflammatory cytokines. Evaluation: Resveratrol has attracted much attention over the past decade as a potential therapeutic agent for a number of diseases including cancer, cardiovascular disease, and diabetes, but so far the evidence of any therapeutic effects in humans is inconsistent. Anti-ulcerative effects of resveratrol have also been reported previously by a number of investigators, including the authors. The overall novelty of the present work is therefore modest. Thus, the experimental setup used here very closely resembles that used by the authors previously (Yao et al. 2010, cited in the manuscript),

where other inflammatory cytokines were measured. Nevertheless, the experiments presented are clear and conclusive, but no novel insight concerning possible molecular mechanisms of action of resveratrol is provided by this study. Specific points: Fig. 1A and Fig. 2: These figures show data almost identical to those presented previously (Yao et al. 2010) and are therefore largely redundant. The English language throughout the manuscript would benefit from some editing.

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Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology
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CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
[ ] Grade A: Excellent	[Y] Grade A: Priority publishing	PubMed Search:	[ ] Accept
[Y] Grade B: Very good	[ ] Grade B: Minor language polishing	[ ] The same title	[ ] High priority for publication
[ ] Grade C: Good	[ ] Grade C: A great deal of language polishing	[ ] Duplicate publication	[ ] Rejection
[ ] Grade D: Fair	[ ] Grade D: Rejected	[ ] Plagiarism	[Y] Minor revision
[ ] Grade E: Poor		[Y] No	[ ] Major revision
		BPG Search:	
		[ ] The same title	
		[ ] Duplicate publication	
		[ ] Plagiarism	
		[Y] No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

It is a well-constructed study with good presentation of results and a proper statement and conclusion as well. One point I have to criticize. It is said that DSS causes histological changes similar to UC. Are the conclusions transferable regarding a normal naturally caused UC/IBD in mice and even more important in humans? A statement is needed regarding the transferability of the data in humans UC.