



ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS manuscript NO: 19723

Title: Fibulin-5 suppresses hepatocellular carcinoma cell adhesion, migration and invasion via an integrin-dependent mechanism

Reviewer’s code: 00068723

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CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	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"/> The same title	<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"/> Duplicate publication	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The aim of this work was clear, and the authors performed plenty of experiments. It would be better to explain the reason replacement of Asp56 within the integrin-binding RGD motif with Glu. It was assumed that this mutation weakened of tumor suppression of FBNL-5. Introduction. It would be better to introduce the relation FBLN-5 and cell migration. Based on the results of this study, down-regulation of FBLN-5 seemed to promote cell motility and proliferation. Figure 2. Magnification and scale bar should be presented. Discussion. “it seems FBLN-5 plays the role of tumor suppressor or oncogene in various cancer cells depending on a context-specific manner.” was unclear. Did that mean FBLN-5 acted as a tumor suppressor or oncocene (promoting tumor promotion) depending on cancer? If so, were there any speculation to the reason regarding suppressor or oncogene?