

## ESPS PEER REVIEW REPORT

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

**ESPS manuscript NO:** 13132

**Title:** Immunohistochemical Expression of Components of the SP-NK-1R-EGFR Pathway and VDR in Inflammation and Neoplasia of the Colon

**Reviewer code:** 00068404

**Science editor:** Ya-Juan Ma

**Date sent for review:** 2014-08-08 09:28

**Date reviewed:** 2014-08-25 22:02

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Existing	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input 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	BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		<input type="checkbox"/> Existing	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	

## COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

In this article, the authors compared for the expression of NK-1R, pEGFR, Cox-2, and VDR with sporadic colorectal neoplasia, colitis, and colitis-associated colorectal neoplasia from a Puerto Rican population. The findings suggest that NK-1R and pEGFR immunohistochemical positivity together with VDR immunohistochemical negativity could be used to identify areas of neoplastic change in sporadic colorectal neoplasia, with changes in VDR immunoreactivity distinguishing CAC from sporadic cancer. This is a well-written paper containing interesting results which merit publication. I suggest this paper should be accepted.

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**ESPS manuscript NO:** 13132

**Title:** Immunohistochemical Expression of Components of the SP-NK-1R-EGFR Pathway and VDR in Inflammation and Neoplasia of the Colon

**Reviewer code:** 00068278

**Science editor:** Ya-Juan Ma

**Date sent for review:** 2014-08-08 09:28

**Date reviewed:** 2014-08-31 17:52

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Existing	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input 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		BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	<input type="checkbox"/> Existing	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	

## COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

In the presented study the authors aimed to show the differences of NK-1R, pEGFR, Cox-2, and VDR in normal, IBD, and colorectal neoplasia (sporadic or IBD associated) tissues from Puerto Ricans. Briefly, they found that NK-1R was higher in cancer and sporadic dysplasia tissues, pEGFR was increased in cancer tissues compared to normal. Cox-2 was higher in sporadic CRC, and VDR was decreased in sporadic dysplasia and sporadic CRC compared to normal. They concluded that immunohistochemical NK-1R and pEGFR positivity with VDR negativity can be used to identify areas of sporadic colorectal neoplasia. VDR immunoreactivity can distinguish CAC from sporadic cancer. Although the number of the samples is small the findings are beneficial. It may aid to establish dysplasia more accurately and may be useful to detect patients who may response to monoclonal antibodies. Methods: Patients: It is not appropriate to write "healthy controls". How were the control tissue samples obtained? Were they obtained from a population of healthy individuals, or obtained from patients with gastrointestinal complaints who underwent endoscopic examination and their histologic samples were normal? It should have been more appropriate to use "normal" instead of "healthy controls".

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

**ESPS manuscript NO:** 13132

**Title:** Immunohistochemical Expression of Components of the SP-NK-1R-EGFR Pathway and VDR in Inflammation and Neoplasia of the Colon

**Reviewer code:** 00069055

**Science editor:** Ya-Juan Ma

**Date sent for review:** 2014-08-08 09:28

**Date reviewed:** 2014-09-03 20:32

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"/> Existing	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		<input type="checkbox"/> Existing	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	

## COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This study compared the expression of NK-1R, pEGFR, Cox-2, and VDR in patients with IBD, CAC, sporadic dysplasia, and CRC by IHC in samples obtained from a Puerto Rican population. Although little was known regarding the expression of these proteins during dysplasia, the main results were similar to previous reports. So I think it is not very creative. In addition, the numbers of these samples were small.

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**ESPS manuscript NO:** 13132

**Title:** Immunohistochemical Expression of Components of the SP-NK-1R-EGFR Pathway and VDR in Inflammation and Neoplasia of the Colon

**Reviewer code:** 02908309

**Science editor:** Ya-Juan Ma

**Date sent for review:** 2014-08-08 09:28

**Date reviewed:** 2014-08-21 09:07

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 type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Existing	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input 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	BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		<input type="checkbox"/> Existing	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	

## COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The study is interesting and provides an appreciated effort towards identification of colorectal cancer. However the number of patients included in the study is not clear!! The author should clarify clearly how many patients included in the study and how many patients included in each group of the five groups.