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ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology
ESPS manuscript NO: 27036
Title: MANIPULATION OF DIETARY ADVANCED GLYCATION END-PRODUCT CONTENT INFLUENCES THE PROGRESSION OF NON-ALCOHOLIC FATTY LIVER DISEASE
Reviewer's code: 02936408
Reviewer's country: Turkey
Science editor: Yuan Qi
Date sent for review: 2016-05-06 11:46
Date reviewed: 2016-05-19 03:50

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
[ ] Grade A: Excellent	[Y] Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	[ ] Accept
[ ] Grade B: Very good	[ ] Grade B: Minor language polishing	[ ] The same title	[ ] High priority for publication
[Y] 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

A well designed and organized study. But a little bit long paper. My only suggestion is deleting some sentences from introduction and conclusion part.

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Title: MANIPULATION OF DIETARY ADVANCED GLYCATION END-PRODUCT CONTENT INFLUENCES THE PROGRESSION OF NON-ALCOHOLIC FATTY LIVER DISEASE
Reviewer's code: 01806455
Reviewer's country: United States
Science editor: Yuan Qi
Date sent for review: 2016-05-06 11:46
Date reviewed: 2016-05-26 10:02

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

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The exact pathophysiology of NASH remains unknown and this paper studies the role of AGEs in NAFLD progression. Some data support dietary AGEs as a cause of oxidative stress in the liver (including paper published by the authors in J Hepatol 2014, reference #21 in the manuscript). Therefore, it was postulated that high dietary AGEs intake may play a role in liver inflammation and NASH. This study is commendable in that it explores the influence of increased dietary AGEs intake. Although the study was performed in mice, by modulating dietary intake, it brings this concept one step closer to a human model. It also tried to pinpoint the specific role of AGEs by modulating AGEs levels (ie having one group marinated in vinegar), and a second experiment with RAGE KO models. Unfortunately, correlation does not imply causation. There was no increased inflammatory infiltration of the liver or cytokine expression, which was disappointing. Nonetheless, the pathogenesis of NASH is complex and I believe this is an insightful effort in trying to elucidate this complex process.