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ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology
ESPS manuscript NO: 30250
Title: Visceral hypersensitivity: the role of proteases
Reviewer's code: 03644009
Reviewer's country: France
Science editor: Yuan Qi
Date sent for review: 2016-09-22 20:48
Date reviewed: 2016-10-05 15:32

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

The authors reviewed the role of proteases in visceral hypersensitivity. -Page 7, serine protease inhibitors are summarized in Table 1: This table contains Gliptins as DPP-IV inhibitor. Gliptin is an inhibitor of DPPIV which is a serine dependent peptidase belonging to family S9 (Prolyl oligopeptidase). Its serine active site is sensitive to DFP. DPPIV is a member of a novel family of non-classical serine proteases, but not a conventional serine-protease. It inactivates incretins: glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) and gastric inhibitory polypeptide (in) or glucose-dependent insulinotropic peptide (GIP). Inhibition of DPP-4 leads to a significant increase in the concentration of GLP-1 and GIP that cause an increase in insulin secretion and a reduction in glucagon secretion property to improve the balance in sugar in diabetics. The gliptins are thus part of the molecules playing on increasing the incretin rate. -Page 7, Figure 3 was mentioned in line 8. This figure illustrates PAR activation, it should be mentioned later at the same page (line 16) - Figure 2: Title to be corrected, the authors can add illustrative examples of serine proteases: plasmin and kallikrein. -table 3: Aprotinin is not a specific inhibitor for Trypsin, it inhibits many enzymes including plasmin, kallikrein and FXIIa.

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ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology
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CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
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[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		[ ] No	[ ] Major revision
		BPG Search:	
		[ ] The same title	
		[ ] Duplicate publication	
		[ ] Plagiarism	
		[ ] No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The review is very well written and provide a detailed information about role proteases through activation of PAR receptors in visceral hypersensitivity. Moreover the review describe also possible application of protease inhibitors in treatment of the disease. From my point of view only one small thing is missing in the review: information about the prevalence of each PAR receptors in cells forming human gastrointestinal tract, especially in epithelial cells. It is important, because PAR receptors are not equally distributed among human cells. Such paragraph will improve the scientific value, which now is high, of the review. Except of addition of above mentioned information to the review, few minor mistakes were found: - abstract: "catalyzing the cleavage of peptide bonds": instead of cleavage it should be hydrolysis (at least for the first time in the text, then it could be cleavage); - abstract: "can be classified into several clans": according to MEROPS database protease clans contains proteases sharing common evolutionary origin. One clan could contain both serine and cysteine proteases. As a result this fragment in the text is not correct. Suggestion: classified based on chemical mechanism of catalysis into several classes; - page 5: in the paragraph starting from: "At the peripheral level, inflammatory cells, e.g. mast cells, T-cells..." there is no references, but they should.

Please add appropriate references; - page 6: "releasing a single amino acid or a dipeptide, respectively": it is not correct, because exopeptidase could release from N-terminus an amino acid, a dipeptide, a tripeptide and from C-terminus: an amino acid and dipeptide. Please change it; - Figure 1: please mark all peptide bonds which could be cleaved by exopeptidase at both protein termini; - Figure 2: in heading please remove: "This scheme represents".