BAISHIDENG PUBLISHING GROUP INC
8226 Regency Drive, Pleasanton, CA 94588, USA
Telephone: +1-925-223-8242 Fax: +1-925-223-8243
E-mail: bpgoffice@wjgnet.com http://www.wjgnet.com

# ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

**Name of journal:** World Journal of Gastroenterology
**ESPS manuscript NO:** 19502
**Title:** Electroacupuncture at ST25 inhibits jejunal motility: Role of sympathetic pathways and TRPV1
**Reviewer's code:** 02861616
**Reviewer's country:** Australia
**Science editor:** Yue-Li Tian
**Date sent for review:** 2015-05-12 17:45
**Date reviewed:** 2015-07-17 11:51

| 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 | [ ] 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

The effects that electroacupuncture have on jejunal motility were investigated in healthy rats in the presence or absence of either a beta-adrenoceptor agonist or an antagonist, and in TRPV1 k/o mice relative to wild types. These interesting experiments revealed that electroacupuncture suppressed jejunal motility, and that beta-adrenoreceptors and TRPV1 mediate components of this effect. These findings are limited by concerns raised below. Major comments: 1: Are type A responses actual responses, or just background noise? Evidence needs to be shown that they are responsive 2: Results. "Characteristics of fasting jejunal motility" section second paragraph first sentence. "In the resting conditions……..frequency of 12-30/min….'. There is no description of whether these responses fit the criteria for type A, B or C motor patterns as outlined for rats, and also there is no figure 8A or 8B. 3: It would be much clearer if Fig 4 shows what is actually being measured on the traces. It could be assumed from the figure that 1mA actually does have an effect on amplitude from the traces provided. 4: The dose response profiles (Fig 4 and 5) could be combined into one graph, which would highlight differences between EA alone and in the presence of beta-adreno drugs. 5: The rationale for

using mice and rats in the same study is not explained, and differences between species are not discussed at all. As outlined in comment 2, are the characterisations that were made in rats applied to mouse motility patterns? Why is EA stopped at 4mA in mice but went to 9mA in rats? 6: The findings in mice that TRPV1 "may serve as one of the underlying afferent pathways" should be discussed in more detail. 7: Why were both TRPV1 and beta-adrenoreceptor pathway investigated as part of 1 study? Do the authors think they are linked, or do these studies constitute 2 quite separate experiments? If the former then more description needs to be provided. If the latter then experiments should be included which investigate whether the pathways are linked (e.g. effects of beta-adrenergic agonists / antagonists in TRPV1 k/o mice). 8: There is no indication of N for fig. 3,4 5, 6 or 7 either on figure or in figure legend Minor comments: 1: Page 1, second paragraph last sentence. "The mechanism of such effects has mainly been attributed to modulation of the autonomic nervous system". This sentence requires a reference. 2: The abdominal region ST25 should be better defined, and more detail should be included regarding the rationale for using this placement.