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PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology
Manuscript NO: 31467
Title: Naringenin prevents experimental liver fibrosis by blocking TGFβ-Smad3 and JNK-Smad3 pathways
Reviewer's code: 03576374
Reviewer's country: South Korea
Science editor: Ze-Mao Gong
Date sent for review: 2017-02-23
Date reviewed: 2017-02-24

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
[ ] Grade A: Excellent	[Y] Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	[Y] Accept
[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	[ ] Minor revision
[ ] Grade E: Poor		[Y] No	[ ] Major revision
		BPG Search:	
		[ ] The same title	
		[ ] Duplicate publication	
		[ ] Plagiarism	
		[Y] No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The paper by Hernández-Aquino et al investigated the hepato-protective and anti-fibrotic effects of naringenin (NAR) using a carbon-tetrachloride (CCl4)-induced liver fibrosis model. The authors found NAR protects liver functions in the CCl4-treated livers, and reduces levels of oxidative stress, fibrosis, and inflammation. This is an interesting paper which has implications for possible mechanisms underlying hepato-protective and anti-fibrotic effects of NAR. The manuscript was well written and the data support their claims. No further requests are required.

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PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology
Manuscript NO: 31467
Title: Naringenin prevents experimental liver fibrosis by blocking TGFβ-Smad3 and JNK-Smad3 pathways
Reviewer's code: 03656599
Reviewer's country: China
Science editor: Ze-Mao Gong
Date sent for review: 2017-02-23
Date reviewed: 2017-02-27

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
[ ] Grade A: Excellent	[Y] Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	[Y] Accept
[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	[ ] Minor revision
[ ] Grade E: Poor		[Y] No	[ ] Major revision
		BPG Search:	
		[ ] The same title	
		[ ] Duplicate publication	
		[ ] Plagiarism	
		[Y] No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

In this study, authors have shown that the molecular mechanisms involved in the hepatoprotective effects of naringenin (NAR) on carbon tetrachloride (CCl4) induced liver fibrosis. NAR prevents CCl4 induced liver inflammation, necrosis and fibrosis, due to its antioxidant capacity as free radical inhibitor and by inhibiting the NF-κB, TGF-β-Smad3 and JNK-Smad3 pathways. So NAR may be utilized in human fibrosis previous clinical and toxicological evaluation. Technically, this approach is very interesting. The experiment design is reasonable, the figures are clear and the evidence is sufficient. This article complies with published requirements of the magazine.