

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS manuscript NO: 30047

Title: Thymoquinone suppresses migration of LoVo colon cancer cells by reducing Prostaglandin E2 induced COX-2 activation

Reviewer's code: 03262060

Reviewer's country: Croatia

Science editor: Ze-Mao Gong

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CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	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"/> The same title	<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"/> Duplicate publication	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		BPG Search:	
		<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	
		<input type="checkbox"/> No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The study described in this paper investigated the use of phytochemical drugs as a supplementary chemotherapy approach. For this purpose the authors used the high dose of TQ as an inhibitor to arrest LoVo (a human colon adenocarcinoma cell line) cancer cell line growth. The authors used immunoblotting assays, immunofluorescence assays, nuclear extraction and *in vivo* experiments to examine the COX2 protein, which affects transfer performance in highly metastatic LoVo cancer cells treated with TQ. The introduction provides an appropriate overview of the area concerned, which is suitable for readers less familiar with the subject. In the materials and methods section the authors stated that after 24 h the cancer cells were treated with 0, 2.5, 5, 7.5, 10 or 20 μ M TQ. It is not clear whether all the tumor cells treated with equal doses of TQ or tumor cells are divided into groups according to the dose of the drug. The figures and tables legends contain all necessary information for interpretation. The authors draw appropriate and clear conclusions from their study. However some difficulties in interpretation remain because of spelling and grammar. Please have the manuscript carefully revised for English grammar and content. The reviewer therefore recommends



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publication of this manuscript after clarification in the materials and methods section.