ESPS Peer-review Report

Name of Journal: World Journal of Diabetes

ESPS Manuscript NO: 3135

Title: Understanding autoimmune diabetes: 20 years after successful tracking of diabetogenic T cells in vivo in the BDC2.5 TCR transgenic NOD mouse

Reviewer code: 00255973

Science editor: Zhai, Huan-Huan

Date sent for review: 2013-04-10 11:16

Date reviewed: 2013-04-23 03:36

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
[ ] Grade A (Excellent)	[Y] Grade A: Priority Publishing	Google Search:	[ ] Accept
[Y] Grade B (Very good)	[ ] Grade B: minor language polishing	[ ] Existed	[ ] High priority for
[ ] Grade C (Good)	[ ] Grade C: a great deal of	[ ] No records	publication
[ ] Grade D (Fair)	language polishing	BPG Search:	[ ]Rejection
[ ] Grade E (Poor)	[ ] Grade D: rejected	[ ] Existed	[Y] Minor revision
		[ ] No records	[ ] Major revision

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

In this brief editorial commemorating the 20th anniversary of BDC2.5-NOD mice, Ramirez and Hamad review the contribution of BDC2.5 TCR transgenic CD4+ T cells to understand the pathogenic mechanisms of autoimmune type 1 diabetes.   The manuscript is well written with a broad perspective for a wider audience.   It provides an overview of the BDC2.5 model, and the limitations and roadblocks in translating the knowledge to treatment.   I recommend a few corrections and inclusion of certain key references: 1) There are two references missing in the 3rd paragraph in page 2. The first line of this paragraph also contains a spelling mistake: traversed   2) On page 3, they say the cognate Ag of the BDC2.5 TCR is unknown. Singh and colleagues have recently identified the antigen. This ref and the details on Ag must be included: J Immunol. 2011 Apr 1;186(7):3831-5. doi: 10.4049/jimmunol.1003617. Epub 2011 Feb 28. Cutting edge: vasostatin-1-derived peptide ChgA29-42 is an antigenic epitope of diabetogenic BDC2.5 T cells in nonobese diabetic mice. Nikoopour E, Sandrock C, Huszarik K, Krougly O, Lee-Chan E, Masteller EL, Bluestone JA, Singh B. 3) Page 5: "For instance, the variability of anti-CD3 efficacy in reversing new- onset hyperglycemia ranges from about 30 to 50% in newly diabetic NOD mice housed in the same cage."   – a suitable reference would reinforce this statement.