

## ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

**Name of journal:** World Journal of Diabetes

**ESPS manuscript NO:** 19395

**Title:** Molecular and biochemical trajectories from diabetes to Alzheimer's disease: A critical appraisal

**Reviewer's code:** 00506250

**Reviewer's country:** Japan

**Science editor:** Yue-Li Tian

**Date sent for review:** 2015-05-08 13:40

**Date reviewed:** 2015-06-22 21:28

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

## COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This review describes in detail on the issues between the Alzheimer disease and diabetes. This review is excellent. I noted only minor points as follows. 1. In my opinion, the term type 3 diabetes is not yet general. Therefore this term may be omitted at least in abstract (but not in text). 2. In therapeutic opportunities in text, if possible, please add brief comment on the possible effect of DPP4-I on AD.

## ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

**Name of journal:** World Journal of Diabetes

**ESPS manuscript NO:** 19395

**Title:** Molecular and biochemical trajectories from diabetes to Alzheimer's disease: A critical appraisal

**Reviewer's code:** 00009616

**Reviewer's country:** United States

**Science editor:** Yue-Li Tian

**Date sent for review:** 2015-05-08 13:40

**Date reviewed:** 2015-06-12 07:14

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 checked="" 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"/> Duplicate publication	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
		BPG Search:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

## COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Nicely written review. My only criticism is that the authors themselves did not perform any original work previously. As a result the review fails to give any additional new ideas, what needs to be done next and what studies need to be performed and what results are expected as a result and what alternative hypothesis need to be considered. The absence of these new insights is a major drawback and such insights will come only from those who have also contributed to the topic under discussion. Reviews without such insights can be written by any person familiar with the literature and as a result this review is just a collection of existing facts. There is no new interpretation of the existing data. This seriously hampers in recognising this as a useful review.

## ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

**Name of journal:** World Journal of Diabetes

**ESPS manuscript NO:** 19395

**Title:** Molecular and biochemical trajectories from diabetes to Alzheimer's disease: A critical appraisal

**Reviewer's code:** 00506304

**Reviewer's country:** Thailand

**Science editor:** Yue-Li Tian

**Date sent for review:** 2015-05-08 13:40

**Date reviewed:** 2015-06-13 20:03

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input checked="" 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		[Y] No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		BPG Search:	
		<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	
		[Y] No	

## COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Rajat and Smriti have reviewed how metabolic disturbances in diabetes mellitus and brain insulin resistance/dysfunction are related to Alzheimer's disease. Brain insulin signaling, insulin resistance in the brain and insulin resistance-associated neuronal function/cognitive declines have been discussed. The authors also describe the possible roles of key intracellular mediators, e.g., PI3K, Gsk3-beta, FOXO, and mTOR in diabetes-related brain dysfunction. In general, this review article is informative. There are few minor comments as follows. Specific comments 1. Page 4: The sentence "Glucose is the only required source of energy for neurons and any disruption in glucose metabolism leads to compromised neuronal functions" should be removed or moved to other section. In the "Diabetes Mellitus" section, diabetic complications (e.g., diabetic nephropathy, neuropathy, etc.) should be briefly mentioned. Brain microvascular complications might also contribute to cognitive decline in diabetic patients. 2. The authors should mention about protein misfolding (i.e., amyloid-beta) and accumulation of misfolded proteins in Alzheimer's disease and diabetes mellitus. 3. Please correct typographical errors (such as Page 4 "obesity y"; Page 11 "brain stem" should be



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“brainstem”).