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 Gastrointestinal Oncology
ESPS manuscript NO: 19090
Title: Relationship between intestinal microbiota and colorectal cancer
Reviewer's code: 02799802
Reviewer's country: India
Science editor: Ya-Juan Ma
Date sent for review: 2015-05-12 09:41
Date reviewed: 2015-06-05 23:17

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
[ ] Grade A: Excellent	[ ] Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	[ ] Accept
[ ] Grade B: Very good	[Y] Grade B: Minor language polishing	[ ] The same title	[ ] High priority for publication
[Y] 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	[Y] Major revision
		BPG Search:	
		[ ] The same title	
		[ ] Duplicate publication	
		[ ] Plagiarism	
		[Y] No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This minireview tried to present a comprehensive overview on the relationship between microbiota and colorectal cancer (CRC), and also emphasized the possible scope of this understanding in the development of future therapeutics. The authors mentioned about the possible underlying mechanisms of conversion of procarcinogens to carcinogens. The basic understanding of the relationship between microbiota and CRC would be important for better prediction, prevention and treatment of CRC. The topic of this minireview is quite appropriate for this journal and title accurately reflects the content of the review. However, the review has omitted some major issues that need to be addressed. Major comments: 1. The relation between the Apc gene, intestinal polyps and CRC is well-established. The authors must discuss about the micribiota changes in Apcmin/+ mice and also patients suffering from hereditary intestinal polyposis. Some major articles published in this regard are not referred to in the review (for eg, Cell. 2014 Jul 17;158(2):288-99.; Cell Host Microbe. 2013 Aug 14;14(2):207-15.). 2. The role of microbiota metabolites in CRC development is not discussed in the review. 3. The authors should take care of the appropriateness of the reference cited against any specific information. For exmple, Reference number '3', Gueimonde M. et al..... cited against

second paragraph of the Introduction doesn't fit against the given information. Ref 80 in Table 1 is not related to CRC. 4. Under the subsection "Factors influencing gastrointestinal microbiota" only the impact of diet on modulation of microbiota and its influence in tumour development with limited information is discussed. Authors should either narrow down the subsection title to 'diet' or include other factors like Xenobiotics, age etc. Moreover, dietary compounds have both positive and negative impacts on the composition of gut microbiota and cancer progression. Authors should discuss both positive and negative impact of different dietary compounds like nondigestible carbohydrates, proteins, fats, phytochemicals etc. preferably in tabular form with their impact on host microbiota and the reported underlying mechanisms. 5. 'Figure 1' should be more informative and clearly understandable. Author should outline the factors lead to dysbiosis and then the consequences of dysbiosis on alteration of physiological and immunological system of host, which actually play a crucial role in the conversion of procarcinogens to carcinogens. 6. Incorporating a section on the impact of the manipulation of the microbiota using Probiotics, Prebiotics on the development of CRC would improve the quality of the review. 7. Authors have mentioned "SLC5A and GPR109A the two major receptors of butyrate...", which is not true. SLC5A is a butyrate transporter, whereas GPR109A is a butyrate receptor. Minor comments: 1. Authors should follow the recommended guidelines to write the Binomial names of the species.