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Wan Chai, Hong Kong, China

ESPS Peer-review Report

Name of Journal: World Journal of Stem Cells

ESPS Manuscript NO: 7173

Title: Endothelial Progenitor Cells in Cardiovascular Diseases

Reviewer code: 00397384

Science editor: Zhai, Huan-Huan

Date sent for review: 2013-11-07 17:23

Date reviewed: 2013-11-20 22:39

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A (Excellent)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority Publishing	Google Search:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B (Very good)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C (Good)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade C: a great deal of language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D (Fair)		BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E (Poor)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: rejected	<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The manuscript needs language service. For example, in page 4 line 13 "such as morphology such as the".

ESPS Peer-review Report

Name of Journal: World Journal of Stem Cells

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Title: Endothelial Progenitor Cells in Cardiovascular Diseases

Reviewer code: 00007250

Science editor: Zhai, Huan-Huan

Date sent for review: 2013-11-07 17:23

Date reviewed: 2013-12-03 00:10

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	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"/> Existed	<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"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
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		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Generally, the review describes data that has been reviewed many times before. Additionally, the review only reports the phenomena of the relationship between EPCs and cardiovascular risks, without in-deep discussion of the behind reason. Major comments: The undetermined effect that PAD has on EPC number or function seems confusing. It is unclear as to the effect of the disease on EPC numbers since multiple studies give contradicting results. Also the authors mention abdominal aneurysm in comparison to PAD and don't provide its relevance. It seems suitable for the authors to give their opinion about possible reasons for this discrepancy. The authors should elaborate more as to the effects of CVD on function of EPC such as the colony forming property they mention. The authors have a separate section for "Endothelial Progenitor Cells as a Prognostic Marker for Cardiovascular Diseases". It is not clear why the authors separate this section from the first part where they talk about the different CVD and the EPC indication. The authors mentioned the types of EPC; early and out-growth EPCs. The differences between the two kinds of cells should be mentioned at the genetic and functional level beside the cell morphology, and the relevant references should be cited. For Fig.1 and Fig.2, the detailed information should be offered, such as where the cells come from and what is the passages they are. Fig 2 doesn't show typical cobblestone EC. Why do the cardiovascular- related medicines induce the increase of EPCs number? The reason should be summarized and/or discussed. Minor comments: The authors state "Recent study also reported lower CD34+ count in patients with peripheral vascular disease compared to abdominal aortic aneurysm". What is the importance of this? Why is this relevant for PAD The authors state "There is also contrasting evidence from other studies which reported increased or no difference in number of EPCs in CAD patients compared to controls. Notably, in patients with CAD, the circulating



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numbers of EPCs seem to predict cardiovascular outcome". Based on the results from the different groups cited by the authors the correlation between the EPC numbers and cardiovascular outcome is unclear.