

**ESPS Peer-review Report**
**Name of Journal:** World Journal of Stem Cells

**ESPS Manuscript NO:** 11595

**Title:** Train Stem Cells for Treating Pediatric Malignant Brain Tumors

**Reviewer code:** 00503125

**Science editor:** Fang-Fang Ji

**Date sent for review:** 2014-05-29 11:13

**Date reviewed:** 2014-07-03 04:04

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A (Excellent)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority Publishing	Google Search:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input checked="" 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 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 treatment of malignant brain tumors remains a challenge. Stem cell technology has been applied in the treatment of brain tumors largely because of the ability of stem cells to infiltrate the brain into regions where tumor cells migrate. However given the lack of efficacy of most agents used in the treatment of malignant brain tumors, distribution issues are not the limiting factor. In this manuscript a review of the relatively unsuccessful attempts involved in application of stem cells for the treatment of brain tumors is provided. In addition guidelines for potential improvements in the efficacy of this treatment strategy are provided.

**ESPS Peer-review Report****Name of Journal:** World Journal of Stem Cells**ESPS Manuscript NO:** 11595**Title:** Train Stem Cells for Treating Pediatric Malignant Brain Tumors**Reviewer code:** 02446726**Science editor:** Fang-Fang Ji**Date sent for review:** 2014-05-29 11:13**Date reviewed:** 2014-07-03 23:31

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A (Excellent)	<input checked="" 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"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input checked="" 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
<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**

Major issues: It is not quite clear that this is a review article. This should be made more clear in the beginning. Also, the title is misleading and not appropriate. The article does not provide any data on how to train the stem cells to target tumor tissue more efficiently, rather it highlights the NEED to find ways of HOW to POTENTIALLY train them in future. The authors should therefore alter the title accordingly. It does not become evident why these strategies are "limited" to the treatment of pediatric brain tumors - this is an issue that regards brain tumors in general. So why focus on pediatric tumors? Also, the authors do not address any pediatric brain tumor in detail, neither clinically, nor diagnostically. Also, the authors do not comment on recent molecular findings in brain tumors in general and in pediatric brain tumors specifically and their potential impact also on stem cell therapies (i.e. IDH1 mutations, H3F3A mutations in malignant pediatric gliomas, BRAF/fusion in pilocytic astrocytomas etc.). The authors should at least comment on that. Minor issues: 1. Typography should be changed to Arial or Times New Roman throughout the manuscript, as it is hard to read as it is now. 2. The authors should refrain from using military- derived vocabulary in an effort to illustrate their points of argument. Words like "intercontinental ballistic missile" are ethically questionable when we talk about life- saving strategies in the treatment of cancer. The authors should replace that image by a different more appropriate one. Also words like "army" should be avoided when we talk about therapies.