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ESPS Peer-review Report

Name of Journal: World Journal of Biological Chemistry

ESPS Manuscript NO: 7485

Title: Endoglin in liver fibrogenesis - Bridging basic science and clinical practice

Reviewer code: 00289741

Science editor: Qi, Yuan

Date sent for review: 2013-11-21 20:26

Date reviewed: 2013-12-01 04:23

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A (Excellent)	<input checked="" 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 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)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: rejected	<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E (Poor)		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The manuscript by Meurer et al provides a comprehensive revision of the multiple molecular component and regulatory pathways involved on Endoglin function, its involvement in human diseases and current experimental models. This is a formidable task that has been nicely accomplished by the authors. Therefore, the review should be of great interest for a wide spectrum of investigators examining cell signaling associated to TGF-Beta.



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ESPS Peer-review Report

Name of Journal: World Journal of Biological Chemistry

ESPS Manuscript NO: 7485

Title: Endoglin in liver fibrogenesis - Bridging basic science and clinical practice

Reviewer code: 00289699

Science editor: Qi, Yuan

Date sent for review: 2013-11-21 20:26

Date reviewed: 2013-12-10 03:41

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 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)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: rejected	BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E (Poor)		<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Although many aspects of endoglin have extensively been reviewed by others, the authors provide a concise overview of the current understanding of this protein. Overall the authors objectively and in a balanced manner present the results from the field. A nice addition to other reviews is the emphasis on the roles of endoglin in liver fibrogenesis.

ESPS Peer-review Report

Name of Journal: World Journal of Biological Chemistry

ESPS Manuscript NO: 7485

Title: Endoglin in liver fibrogenesis - Bridging basic science and clinical practice

Reviewer code: 00289695

Science editor: Qi, Yuan

Date sent for review: 2013-11-21 20:26

Date reviewed: 2013-12-15 06:24

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 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)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: rejected	BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E (Poor)		<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This is a well-written thorough review of the current understanding of the function of endoglin, a type III TGF- β receptor protein, its implication in human diseases such as HHT, Pre-eclampsia, HELLP Syndrome, CFLD, and cancer, as well as its diagnostic value in liver disease. Minor concerns are listed below. Figure 1 is very nice although a little busy. It should be mentioned in text more often wherever the structure, biochemistry, signaling of Endoglin are discussed in the text, in order for readers to refer the figure while reading. Page 7, the first sentence states "Endoglin, a type I membrane integral receptor protein, is expressed..", whereas in page 9, first sentence of the second paragraph, endoglin is stated as a type III receptor "In contrast to the signaling type I and type II receptors, the type III receptors Betaglycan and Endoglin do not possess a kinase activity...". This needs to be slightly clarified. It might be better to change the sentence in page 7 to "Endoglin, a type I transmembrane glycoprotein, is expressed..". The abbreviation for short endoglin is S-Eng whereas the soluble form is named sEng, causing some confusion. Is it possible to change sEng to sol-Eng? In addition, it would be nice if some information can be added regarding how the expression of the isoform and soluble form of endoglin are regulated in cells, particularly in relating to the liver fibrogenesis. Page 5: 11th line from the bottom, "... becomes phosphorylated by the activity of the T β RII activity." should be "... becomes phosphorylated by the activity of the T β RII." Page 6, the first sentence of second paragraph, "The human endoglin gene has been localized to human chromosome 9q34 and the coding region encompasses 15 exons numbered 1 to 14,...". Chromosome 9 has been mentioned before and is redundant. It can be "The human endoglin gene contains 15 exons numbered 1 to 14,..".