

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Biological Chemistry

ESPS manuscript NO: 20114

Title: Klotho in cardiovascular disease: Current and future perspectives

Reviewer's code: 03001816

Reviewer's country: United States

Science editor: Fang-Fang Ji

Date sent for review: 2015-05-28 21:42

Date reviewed: 2015-05-28 23:48

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 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 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

As suggested to editor: Have paper reviewed and edited for English language A figure would be helpful on Klotho therapy as it relates to potential mechanisms A bit more on the situation on how Klotho variants may affect disease risk would be very beneficial

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Biological Chemistry

ESPS manuscript NO: 20114

Title: Klotho in cardiovascular disease: Current and future perspectives

Reviewer's code: 02992364

Reviewer's country: Japan

Science editor: Fang-Fang Ji

Date sent for review: 2015-05-28 21:42

Date reviewed: 2015-05-31 11:12

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		[Y] No	<input 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

This review article by Donate-Correa et al. summarizes the current findings on the role of Klotho in relation to cardiovascular disease. The topic is timely and the paper is readable. Only minor comments are raised by this reviewer.] 1. Klotho usually means alpha-Klotho, but those who are unfamiliar with Klotho may feel confused because of the presence of beta and gamma-Klotho. It would be better to define Klotho as a-Klotho with brief introduction of Klotho family at the beginning of introduction. 2. As authors state in the introduction, soluble Klotho can be derived from either ectodomain shedding or alternative splicing. But 130kDa sKL, which is derived from ectodomain shedding, is the predominant sKL present in humans and alternative splicing generates shorter form of sKL (KL1). This difference should be stated to avoid confusion. 3. Because there is increasing number of evidence for the relation between Klotho and ROS, it would be better to include the role of Klotho in the regulation of ROS.

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Biological Chemistry

ESPS manuscript NO: 20114

Title: Klotho in cardiovascular disease: Current and future perspectives

Reviewer's code: 02612803

Reviewer's country: Canada

Science editor: Fang-Fang Ji

Date sent for review: 2015-05-28 21:42

Date reviewed: 2015-06-23 06:22

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 type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		[Y] No	<input 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

General comments This review by Donate-Correa et al is the second review by the group on this topic in the last year (World J Cardiol. 2014 Dec 26; 6(12): 1262-1269.). What this manuscript adds is an extension into the discussion of therapeutic utilities of Klotho. While the overall content and synopsis of this paper have value, the manuscript needs a rewrite. The grammar is poor in many places and distracts from the intended message. Points to be address by the specific comments for the various article sections (*these deviate from the classic manuscript structure suggested)

Title - good Abstract - grammar needs to be addressed Body - again the grammar throughout needs to be addressed - Under the "Plausible mechanisms of action" section the authors cite a reference [42] and state that serum plasma levels of Klotho are 10-50 nM. The units in this reference are pM and pertain to mice, more recent publications report on serum levels in humans. - There are multiple mentions of wild mice, do the authors mean wild-type?