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 Biological Chemistry
ESPS manuscript NO: 31747
Title: Common therapeutic target for both cancer and obesity
Reviewer's code: 02104609
Reviewer's country: Canada
Science editor: Fang-Fang Ji
Date sent for review: 2016-12-06 16:51
Date reviewed: 2016-12-21 06:12

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
[Y] Grade A: Excellent	[Y] Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	[ ] Accept
[ ] Grade B: Very good	[ ] Grade B: Minor language polishing	[ ] The same title	[ ] High priority for publication
[ ] Grade C: Good	[ ] Grade C: A great deal of language polishing	[ ] Duplicate publication	[ ] Rejection
[ ] Grade D: Fair	[ ] Grade D: Rejected	[ ] Plagiarism	[Y] Minor revision
[ ] Grade E: Poor		[Y] No	[ ] Major revision
		BPG Search:	
		[ ] The same title	
		[ ] Duplicate publication	
		[ ] Plagiarism	
		[Y] No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

A well written short-review/editorial article. Very minor: please further proof-read the manuscript prior to publication (e.g. "After discussions with the Food and Drug Administration indicated that the obstacles to gaining approval were insurmountable, product development for beloranib was ended.")

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 Biological Chemistry
ESPS manuscript NO: 31747
Title: Common therapeutic target for both cancer and obesity
Reviewer's code: 02543991
Reviewer's country: China
Science editor: Fang-Fang Ji
Date sent for review: 2016-12-06 16:51
Date reviewed: 2016-12-21 17:42

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

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Methionine aminopeptidases (MetAPs) are responsible for the removal of the initiator methionine (iMet) during protein synthesis which is essential for cell growth. In this review, the author summarized the progress on targeting MetAPs for treating cancer and other diseases. This review is informative. It would be grateful to include some figures and/or tables to summarize the status of different MetAPs inhibitors.

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 Biological Chemistry
ESPS manuscript NO: 31747
Title: Common therapeutic target for both cancer and obesity
Reviewer's code: 03003414
Reviewer's country: China
Science editor: Fang-Fang Ji
Date sent for review: 2016-12-06 16:51
Date reviewed: 2016-12-23 09:21

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

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Methionine aminopeptidases (MetAPs), which remove methionine residue from newly synthesized polypeptide chains, are a class of metalloproteases ubiquitously distributed in both eukaryotes and prokaryotes. MetAP-2 inhibition can induce G1 cell cycle arrest, cytostasis in tumor cells in vitro and inhibition of tumor growth in vivo. The discovery of fumagillin with potent antiangiogenic and antiproliferative activities promoted the development of fumagillin analogues as a novel class of anticancer agents. This review article mainly provided the roles of methionine aminopeptidases in angiogenesis of cancer and obesity, and also summarized the development of MetAP-2 inhibitors for the treatment of cancer and obesity. The manuscript in its current form should made several modification. 1. The author of this review provides detailed information on several fumagillin analogs, like CKD-732, TNP-470 and PPI-2458, which irreversibly inhibit MetAP-2 through covalent modification of an epoxide. To our knowledge, recently, attention has been paid to reversible human MetAP-2 inhibitors, such as bengamides, 2-hydroxy-3-aminoamides, anthranilic acid sulfonamides and triazole analogs, which have demonstrated their potential to inhibit angiogenesis and tumor growth in vivo as well. While this review article did not provide detailed information of reversible

MetAP-2 inhibitors 2. A brief introduction should be added in the very beginning of the manuscript. 3. The content of three parts seemed all beyond the subtitles of this manuscript, the subtitles of this manuscript should be reconsidering.

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 Biological Chemistry
ESPS manuscript NO: 31747
Title: Common therapeutic target for both cancer and obesity
Reviewer's code: 02537101
Reviewer's country: China
Science editor: Fang-Fang Ji
Date sent for review: 2016-12-06 16:51
Date reviewed: 2017-01-15 16:10

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	[Y] Minor revision
[ ] Grade E: Poor		[Y] No	[ ] Major revision
		BPG Search:	
		[ ] The same title	
		[ ] Duplicate publication	
		[ ] Plagiarism	
		[Y] No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The manuscript of "Roles of Methionine aminopeptidase in Cancer and Obesity" is an invited manuscript. As we know, methionine aminopeptidases (MetAPs) are important for cell growth. In this review, the author wants to describe the molecular basis of angiogenesis inhibition by fumagillin, ovalin, and TNP-470, the type-2 MetAP was identified as a common molecular target for this class of inhibitors. Several novel fumagillin analogs were developed and entered human clinical trials for anti-cancer therapy as well as for the treatment of obesity. Unfortunately, few positive results are obtained from the clinical trials. The author also introduced the biological roles of these two distinct types of methionine aminopeptidases and how they work in cells, which may be important for finding novel anti-cancer or anti-obesity drugs using MetAPs as the target. The final decision of this manuscript is minor revision. The suggestions of this manuscript are as follows: 1. The abstract should be better organized and added into the manuscript, and it should be point out the novelty and significance for this field. 2. As the title is "Roles of Methionine aminopeptidase in Cancer and Obesity", it should be given the background and references for the relationship between cancer and obesity. 3. The sub-titles should be modified so that key points of every parts could be more logic

and clear. 4. Several long paragraphs could be separated into several paragraphs according to the contents. 5. The conclusions could be simplified and clinical perspective could be added into this part.