ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Transplantation
ESPS manuscript NO: 21147
Title: Induced pluripotent stem cells for modeling neurological disorders
Reviewer's code: 02495033
Reviewer's country: South Korea
Science editor: Fang-Fang Ji
Date sent for review: 2015-07-03 10:36
Date reviewed: 2015-07-16 16:46

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

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

WJT-ESPS-21147   The manuscript was well written, providing good information on the trend of iPSC development for modeling neurological disorders. In the review, most of the iPSC isolated from patients with each neurological disease seem to express different properties compared to normal cells of healthy control persons. For example, "Further analysis on iPSC-derived DA neurons from the same family, showed increases in mRNA for genes associated with oxidative stress, such as haemoxygenase 2 (HMOX2) and monoamine oxidase (MAO), and when these neurons were exposed to hydrogen peroxide, increased activation of caspase-3 was detected."   However, it is believed that there are high possibilities of error and cellular transformation during isolation of cells from patients, induction, and culture of induced cells, and that induction factors may seriously affect the property of iPSC. In other words, I wonder if readers can think that only a few cases of iPSC reported are complete ones, and the different cellular properties fully represent the disease states.   If the reduced (impaired) functions and different properties of iPSC from patients are real, the patient-derived iPSC may not be suitable as autologous therapeutics, inferior in the efficacy to allogeneic (normal person's) iPSC or adult stem cells. Therefore, it is recommended that the patient-derived iPSC should be

compared with healthy person's iPSC (induced by same procedures), rather than with normal cells. You'd better review under this concept.

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Transplantation
ESPS manuscript NO: 21147
Title: Induced pluripotent stem cells for modeling neurological disorders
Reviewer's code: 02446023
Reviewer's country: United States
Science editor: Fang-Fang Ji
Date sent for review: 2015-07-03 10:36
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CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
[ ] Grade A: Excellent	[ ] Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	[Y] Accept
[Y] Grade B: Very good	[ ] Grade B: Minor language	[ ] The same title	[ ] High priority for
[ ] Grade C: Good	polishing	[ ] Duplicate publication	publication
[ ] Grade D: Fair	[Y] Grade C: A great deal of	[ ] Plagiarism	[ ] Rejection
[ ] Grade E: Poor	language polishing	[Y] No	[ ] Minor revision
	[ ] Grade D: Rejected	BPG Search:	[ ] Major revision
		[ ] The same title	
		[ ] Duplicate publication	
		[ ] Plagiarism	
		[Y] No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This is a nice overview of how iPSC technology can impact treatments of a variety of neurological disorders.   Although this draft was not easy to read, careful editing of the manuscript would make a very interesting review to many readers.