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ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Nephrology
ESPS manuscript NO: 11991
Title: Oxidative stress as a potential causal factor for autoimmune hemolytic anemia and systemic lupus erythematosus
Reviewer's code: 00503334
Reviewer's country: United States
Science editor: Ling-Ling Wen
Date sent for review: 2014-06-18 18:07
Date reviewed: 2014-07-30 23:19

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
[Y] Grade A: Excellent	[Y] Grade A: Priority publishing	PubMed Search:	[Y] 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	[ ] Minor revision
[ ] Grade E: Poor		[Y] No	[ ] Major revision
		BPG Search:	
		[ ] The same title	
		[ ] Duplicate publication	
		[ ] Plagiarism	
		[Y] No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

No comment

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ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

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Reviewer's code: 02928802
Reviewer's country: China
Science editor: Ling-Ling Wen
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CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
[ ] Grade A: Excellent	[ ] Grade A: Priority publishing	PubMed Search:	[ ] 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	[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 by Junichi Fujii et al. discussed the association between oxidative stress and SLE pathogenesis based mainly on the genetic and phenotypic characteristics of NZB and NZW mice and provide insight into the mechanism of SLE pathogenesis. The data are new, there are some concerns. General comments 1. In abstract, the author introduced the mechanisims of erythropoiesis and anemia, and then mentioned the C57BL/6 mice model under superoxide dismutase (SOD1) deficiency. It is better to make a transition between these two parts for better understanding. 2. In Perspectives, it is better to make more discussions about the potential of antioxidant therapy, such as the potentially adverse, which will provide more information and attract more attention. 3. Figure 1 is complicated and not clear, please improve it.

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ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

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Reviewer's code: 00227526
Reviewer's country: Japan
Science editor: Ling-Ling Wen
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CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
[ ] Grade A: Excellent	[Y] Grade A: Priority publishing	PubMed Search:	[ ] Accept
[Y] Grade B: Very good	[ ] 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

The review article entitled "Oxidative stress as a potential causal factor for autoimmune hemolytic anemia and systemic lupus erythematosus" by Fujii et al. concisely introduces abundant information about mouse models developing anemia, autoimmune hemolytic anemia (AIHA) and systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) from the viewpoint of oxidative stress. Kidney is an important organ playing an essential role in erythropoiesis by producing erythropoietin. Therefore, chronic kidney disease causes renal anemia by reducing erythropoietin production. Lupus nephritis is one of serious symptoms of SLE. However, this article focuses on the hypothesis that oxidative stress induces AIHA and SLE, and thus new information about renal function or renal pathology in these diseases is limited. The authors should add description regarding renal function for the audience of this journal. In addition, because lots of abbreviated words are frequently used, general readers would be confused. The authors should make an effort to lessen abbreviations. Other concerns are also listed below. Fig. 1 Although Hb-O2 is thought to be oxyhemoglobin (Fe(II)), there is no description in the text. In addition, oxyhemoglobin (Fe(II)-heme), which can interact with oxygen, is completely different from

MetHb (Fe(III)-heme), which cannot interact with oxygen, but it is confused which molecule is oxidative form. Therefore, the authors should explain about that and draw the figure clearly. The oxidative form (MetHb) should be also drawn at the right side to make it correspond to the upper figure and Fig. 2. Fig. 2 Because the triangle showing "Oxidative damage" is downward to the right, it seems like that oxidative damage decreases. The triangle of "oxidative damage" should be drawn as well as that of "Autoantibodies". Fig. 3 and the legend, This figure and the legend are hard to be understood. Does ROS inhibit Lyp-SOH or a lymphocyte signal? The inhibition mark is OK? or it should be an arrow? How does DNA interact with these molecules in the lymphocytes? The authors should redraw Fig. 3 and explain the meaning of this figure more clearly. Page 8, line 3, The reference [41] is not correct. I think it is "Li, Y. et al. Nature Genet. 11, 376?381 (1995)". Page 8, line 10, Prx deficiency; An abbreviation of peroxiredoxin is Prx or Prdx? It is written "Prdx" in other places. Page 11, line 7, What is "Ro60"? The authors should explain about this. Page 12, line 5 up, Check the follow sentence. A comma before LYP is needed, or put LYP in a parentheses. PTPN22 encodes lymphoid tyrosine phosphatase LYP, which ….. Page 12, line 3 up, What are "TCR" and "PEST domain"? Page 12, 13, 14 and Fig. 3 Lyp is LYP?

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ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Nephrology
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Reviewer's country: Italy
Science editor: Ling-Ling Wen
Date sent for review: 2014-06-18 18:07
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CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
[ ] Grade A: Excellent	[Y] Grade A: Priority publishing	PubMed Search:	[Y] Accept
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COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

No comments