

Followings are our responses to the reviewer comments;

On behalf of all co-authors, I would like to take this chance to thank the reviewers. According to the reviewer's comment, we had amended the points.

reviewers: #02860956, unfortunately in revised version of current manuscript the point by point file with answers for reviewers is absent. Therefore it difficult to assess changes has been made. I recommend upload according to author guidelines file with point by point answers for reviewers.

Our response: On behalf of all co-authors, I would like to take this chance to thank the reviewers. Many thanks for the good evaluation on our manuscript and the good advices.

reviewers: #04214085, In this review, the author reviewed the roles of the gut microbiota in diabetic nephropathy. The manuscript is likely to be helpful to a wide readership, but several important points are required to be addressed. The specific comments are listed below: 1. The title is "Improved Gut Microbiota may protect against Diabetic Nephropathy", the author need summarize how to improve gut microbiota, which kind of bacteria linking gut to kidney disease. 2. This mini-review summarized the potential benefit roles of the gut microbiota in the protection of diabetic nephropathy. It is better to push part 3 into part 4, make it more compact and relevant to the theme. 3. The presentation in figures 2 and 3 need improve to show the detail mechanism or information. 4. There are some typos and grammar mistakes in the manuscript, please further check by English editing.

Our response: According to the comments, we have amended the manuscript. We have added the data in the text which constituted to gut microbiota changes under condition of diabetic nephropathy. All figures have been revised. In "perspective" section, we have changed the content to discuss use of fecal microbiota transplantation instead stem cell replacement therapy.

reviewers: 02860956, In mini-review Nagase et al., authors focused on potential mechanism such as short chain fatty acids, reactive oxygen species, and D-amino acids biosynthesis which may be involved in the pathogenesis of diabetic nephropathy. From the other hand, there is lack of data in the manuscript which constituted to gut microbiota changes under condition of diabetic nephropathy or CKD. Also to improve the manuscript quality I suggest to add a chapter with subsequent summarize in table a data regarding intervention with gut microbiota (pro- or prebiotic etc) on CKD. In "perspective" section will better to discuss use of fecal microbiota transplantation for CKD related outcomes instead stem cell replacement therapy.

Our response: According to the comments, we improved the manuscript. We have changed the title as "Usefulness of Probiotics on the Modulation of Gut Microbiota in

treating Diabetic Nephropathy” from “Improved Gut Microbiota may protect against Diabetic Nephropathy”. We have amended the expression of almost all the text to improve the manuscript more helpful to the readers. All figures have been revised. We have gone over the text/abstract and amended typos, misspellings and grammatical errors in the previous manuscript as much as possible.