

Dear Editors and Reviewers:

Thank you very much for your careful review and constructive suggestions with regard to our manuscript "Editorial: Mechanisms and potential applications of COPS6 in pan-cancer therapy". Those comments are very helpful for us to revise and improve our manuscript. We have studied these comments carefully and tried our best to revise and improve the manuscript. Revised portions are marked in yellow in the manuscript.

We have responded to all the critiques from the editor (please see below).

Please note: The texts in italics are the reviewer's comments.

Reviewer(s)' Comments to Author:

Reviewer: 1

Comments to the Author

The authors performed a series of analyses of COPS6 using various bioinformatics techniques, such as differential expression patterns, prognostic value, gene mutation, immune infiltration, correlation analysis, and functional enrichment assessment. It has good comments and summary, which is suitable for the requirements of the "Editorial" section of this journal. It is suggested to add the following references : doi: 10.18632/aging.202860 doi: 10.3390/biomedicines10092248 doi.org/10.3390/biomedicines 11071861 doi: 10.1097/CAD.0000000000001189. PMID: 34338240. doi: 10.1097/CAD.0000000000001319. Epub 2022 Aug 9. PMID: 35946526.

Response: Thank you for your comment. We carefully read the excellent references suggested for addition and incorporate and discuss them in our manuscript, highlighted in yellow in the manuscript. Amend to read as follows:

1. Several studies have used multi-omics analysis to identify targets for the treatment of lung adenocarcinoma (LUAD) in addition to anti-PD-1/PD-L1 immune checkpoints. For example, using multi-omics analysis, it was found that the catalytically active gene immunomodulatory factor TIM3, selective polyadenylation associated with mRNA maturation has a risk correlation to the immune microenvironment, biological transcription, and tumor cell resistance in lung adenocarcinoma, which affects the survival and prognosis of lung adenocarcinoma patients[10,11]. The multi-omics analysis of COPS6 and lung adenocarcinoma deserves to be investigated in depth.
2. The progression and prognosis of esophageal adenocarcinoma and bladder cancer correlate with lncRNA, and whether COPS6 can improve the prognosis of esophageal and bladder cancers by affecting lncRNAs needs to be further investigated [12,13].
3. Additionally, as there is a lack of research on the role of COPS6 beyond pan-cancer, the value of LPV/r in the treatment of SARS, MERS, and COVID-19 is instructive for a broad exploration of the role of COPS6[17].