

## Format for ANSWERING REVIEWERS



December 23, 2013

Dear Editor,

Please find enclosed the edited manuscript in Word format (6580–edited.doc).

Title: Current and future surgery strategies for spinal cord injuries

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Name of Journal: World Journal of Orthopedics

ESPS Manuscript NO: 6580

The manuscript has been improved according to the suggestions of reviewers:

1. Format has been updated

2. Revision has been made according to the suggestions of the reviewer

(1) Reviewer 1 wanted us to add recent thesis after 2010. We added:

‘Lu et. al found that U0126 inhibited extracellular signal-regulated kinase (ERK) phosphorylation and the migration of astrocytes across a wound and showed to significantly attenuate apoptotic neuronal loss and improve neurological function [59]. Mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK)/ERK(MEK) phosphorylation activates ERK. Lin et al showed that MEK inhibition reduces glial scar formation and promotes the recovery of sensorimotor function in rats following spinal cord injury [60]. Walker et al. showed the neuroprotective effect of phosphatase and tensin homolog (PTEN)/phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase (PI3K) and mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) signaling cascades and they improved neurological outcome after injury to the spinal cord[61].

Wu et al. demonstrated functional restoration of injured spinal cord by self-assembled nanoparticles composed of ferulic acid modified glycol chitosan (FA-GC). And their histological analysis revealed that FA-GC treatment significantly preserved axons and myelin and also reduced cavity volume, astrogliosis, and inflammatory response at the lesion site[62]. In another study it was shown that the selective inhibition of signal transducer and activator of transcription 1 (STAT1) reduces spinal cord injury in mice[63]. Wang et al. demonstrated that curcumin, a natural product inhibited the activation of signal transducer and activator of transcription-3 and NF-kappa B in the injured spinal cord and reduced the astrogliosis in SCI mice[64]’ at the end of the discussion part.

(2) Reviewer 2 wanted us to add an abbreviation index.

We added an abbreviation index at the end of the manuscript.

Abbreviation Index

SCI: Spinal Cord Injury

ATP: Adenosine Triphosphate

NO: Nitric Oxide

DNA:Deoxyribonucleic Acid

CNS: Central Nervous Sytem

APC: Antigen Presenting Cell

BCR: Bulbocavernosus Reflex

**STSG: Spine Trauma Study Group**  
**SLIC: Subaxial Injury Classification**  
**TLICS: Thoracolumbar Injury Classification and Severity Score**  
**PLL: Posterior Longitudinal Ligament**  
**PNS: Peripheral Nerve System**  
**ERK: Extracellular signal-Regulated Kinase**  
**MAPK: Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinase**  
**PTEN: Phosphatase and Tensin Homolog**  
**PI3K: Phosphatidylinositol 3-Kinase**  
**STAT-1: Signal Transducer and Activator of Transcription 1**

**3. References and typesetting were corrected**

**Thank you again for publishing our manuscript in the World Journal of Orthopedics**

**Sincerely yours,**

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