

ESPS JOURNAL EDITOR-IN-CHIEF'S REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Biological Chemistry

ESPS manuscript NO: 28617

Title: Role of α -amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazole-propionic acid receptor receptor regulation in stress-induced pain chronification

Journal Editor-in-Chief (Associate Editor): Song-Qin Liu

Country: China

Editorial Director: Xiu-Xia Song

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ACADEMIC CONTENT EVALUATION	LANGUAGE QUALITY EVALUATION	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		

JOURNAL EDITOR-IN-CHIEF (ASSOCIATE EDITOR) COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The manuscript reviewed the AMPA receptor regulation in stress-induced pain chronification. it included three section. In the first section, the author overviewed the developement of pain chronification after surgery and concluded that stress may be involved in the development of chronic pain after surgery. In the second section, the author mentioned that two major reactions can occur in response to stress and conclude that the stress hormone corticosterone can effectively enhance the synaptic content of AMPA receptors and then produce synaptic potentiation. in third section, the molecular mechanisms that underlie stress-induced pain chronification after surgery was discussed. I agree with the author's opinion on the first two sections. But I wonder the conclusion of Section 3 for the the molecular mechanisms that underlie stress-induced pain chronification after surgery. Could authors provided sufficient evidences for "Therefore, we hypothesize that by releasing two types of stress hormones (norepinephrine and corticosterone), stress regulates AMPA receptor activities (such as phosphorylation and trafficking), which leads to GluA1 membrane insertion and GluA2 internalization and causes a switch from Ca²⁺-impermeable (GluA2-containing) to Ca²⁺-permeable (GluA2-lacking) AMPA receptors. This switch will enhance Ca²⁺ influx and further activate Ca²⁺-dependent protein kinases, thereby promoting AMPA receptor phosphorylation and other phosphorylation-triggered activities." anyway, omit the additional receptor from the title.