Author’s response to reviews

Title: The CS1 segment of fibronectin is involved in human OSCC pathogenesis by mediating OSCC cell spreading, migration, and invasion

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Version: 2 Date: 20 August 2009

Author’s response to reviews:

August 20, 2009

Dear Editor,

We are submitting our study, “The CS1 segment of fibronectin is involved in human OSCC pathogenesis by mediating OSCC cell spreading, migration, and invasion” for consideration for publication in BMC Cancer. Our study identifies the novel role of CS-1 in OSCC pathogenesis and in regulating OSCC cell spreading, migration and invasion. This is the first time that the CS-1 alternatively spliced segment of fibronectin has been comprehensively examined both in vivo and in vitro for its role in OSCC pathogenesis. Few studies have previously examined other alternatively spliced regions of fibronectin in tumorigenesis, and an even more limited examination has been performed for OSCC. In this field, it has been hypothesized for a long time that the alternatively spliced regions of fibronectin are important in areas of high tissue turnover, including cancer. Our investigation provides new knowledge in the field of OSCC confirming this long held paradigm.

We declare that the content of the manuscript is original and that it has not been published or accepted for publication, either in whole or in part, in any form (other than as an abstract). No part of the manuscript is currently under consideration for publication elsewhere.

Sincerely,

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