Reviewer’s report

**Title:** Enhanced cytotoxic effect of radiation and temozolomide in malignant glioma cells: Targeting PI3K-AKT-mTOR signaling, HSP90 and Histone deacetylases

**Version:** 2  
**Date:** 21 October 2013

**Reviewer:** Chann Lagadec

**Reviewer’s report:**

I re-reviewed the manuscript from Choi et al., untitled “Enhanced cytotoxic effect of radiation and temozolomide in malignant glioma”.

Authors answered to most of the requirements.

Nevertheless, some issues stayed problematic. As the dose used for the toxicity control, 2Gy while they are using 6Gy for all other experiments. Authors claimed that 2Gy is the usual (fraction) dose applied to patients. In the case, why not using this dose for the other experiments? If authors want to be as close as possible to patient treatments, they should go for fractionated irradiation...

Other not answered comments are the flurry pictures of Fig5, and the absence of standard deviation in Fig4D and 5C and E.

**Level of interest:** An article of importance in its field

**Quality of written English:** Acceptable

**Statistical review:** No, the manuscript does not need to be seen by a statistician.

**Declaration of competing interests:**

I re-reviewed the manuscript from Choi et al., untitled “Enhanced cytotoxic effect of radiation and temozolomide in malignant glioma”.

Authors answered to most of the requirements.

Nevertheless, some issues stayed problematic. As the dose used for the toxicity control, 2Gy while they are using 6Gy for all other experiments. Authors claimed that 2Gy is the usual (fraction) dose applied to patients. In the case, why not using this dose for the other experiments? If authors want to be as close as possible to patient treatments, they should go for fractionated irradiation...

Other not answered comments are the flurry pictures of Fig5, and the absence of standard deviation in Fig4D and 5C and E.