Reviewer's report

Title: Overexpression of Ribosomal Protein L15 is Associated With Cell Proliferation in Gastric Cancer.

Version: 1 Date: 12 February 2006

Reviewer: Dae-Ghon Kim

Reviewer's report:

General
Using gene expression profiling the authors identified the gene encoding the ribosomal protein RPL15 to be specifically overexpressed in gastric cancer. It was documented that the protein is localized in the cytoplasm by immunohistochemistry. Interference of RPL15 with siRNA technology in SGC7901 cells decreased cell proliferation and cell cycle progression, and reduced anchorage-independent growth and eventually tumorigenicity in nude mice. The authors concluded that RPL15 plays a role in tumor cell proliferation and may be a potential target for anticancer therapy for gastric cancer. This is as well written manuscript describing a newly identified gene, overexpressed in gastric cancer. While careful experiments have been conducted to describe the gene no attempts have been made to understand why RPL36L becomes overexpressed in gastric cancer. This may be beyond the scope of the manuscript.

Major Compulsory Revisions (that the author must respond to before a decision on publication can be reached)
1. This study lack a proper antigen binding activity of polyclonal antibody produced, thus, authors need to show the detection ability of exogenous or endogenous antigen by the RPL15 antibody.

Minor Essential Revisions (such as missing labels on figures, or the wrong use of a term, which the author can be trusted to correct)
In discussion on line 14, Results of real time RT-PCR showed that-- (ref. 16)
This is wrong understanding

Discretionary Revisions (which the author can choose to ignore)

What next?: Accept after minor essential revisions

Level of interest: An article of importance in its field

Quality of written English: Acceptable

Statistical review: No