Author’s response to reviews

Title: Weipiling ameliorates gastric precancerous lesions in Atp4a-/- mice

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Dear Esther Fagelson:

Thank you very much for your kind letters dated on October 11, 2019, and sending us the information concerning our manuscript ‘Weipiling ameliorates gastric precancerous lesions in Atp4a-/- mice’. The following is the answer to the questions.

It has come to our attention that throughout your manuscript there is significant overlap with previously published works. While we understand that you may wish to express some of the same ideas contained in these publications, please be aware that we cannot condone the use of text from previously published work as this is considered plagiarism. Any manuscript submitted to a BioMed Central journal must be original and the manuscript, or substantial parts of it, must not be under consideration by any other journal. BioMed Central is a member of CrossCheck’s plagiarism detection initiative and takes seriously all cases of publication misconduct.

Thank you very much for your comment. We can make sure that the article is an original manuscript. We make appropriate adjustments based on the original text. At the same time, we make appropriate cuts and adjustments while ensuring clear expression of views.

Abstract, line 19, page 1. Weipiling (WPL), a traditional Chinese medicine formula for treatment of GPLs.
Abstract, line 22, page 1. Firstly, the major components of WPL are chemically characterized by HPLC analytical method.

Abstract, Line 25-27, Page 1. Next, the pathological changes of gastric mucosa were assessed by the H&E staining and AB-PAS staining. In addition, TUNEL staining was used to evaluate apoptosis.

Abstract, line 34, page1. In this work, we evaluated the protective effect of WPL on gastric mucosa in mice with precancerous lesions.

Abstract, line 46-48, page2: Conclusively, WPL could ameliorate GPLs in Atp4a-/- mice by inhibiting the expression of transporters and suppressing the aberrant activation of mTOR/HIF-1α.

Background, line 56, page 2. Therefore, the treatment of precancerous lesions with malignant transformation potential is of great significance to reduce the incidence of GC.

Background, Line 60-62, page 2. GPLs are a kind of GC that are closely related to the pathological changes of gastric mucosa during the development of gastric cancer.

Methods, line 128, page4. Preparation of WPL.

Methods, line 140, page4. Animals and drug administration

Methods, line 175, page4. HPLC-MS analysis of WPL decoction. To confirm the stability of the decoction within the experimental period, HPLC-MS (Thermo Fisher, Thermo Scientific triple stage quadrupole) was employed to determine the contents of the eight major constituents of the WPL decoction. Isoflavone glucoside and notoginsenoside R1 were used as standard substances. Ultra-pure water was obtained from a Milli Q-plus system (Millipore, France). Briefly, WPL powder (0.25 g) was dissolved in 25 mL of a methanol solution in an ultrasonic bath for 30 minutes. The solution was filtered through a 0.22-μm membrane filter. An ESI ion source was used for the MS/MS analysis. The Vaporizer Temperature was 350 °C, Spray Voltage 3000 v, Sheath Gas Pressure was 30 v, Aus Gas Pressure was 10 v, Lon Sweep Gas Pressure was 0v, and Caillary Temperature was 300 °C.

Animals and drug administration, line 150-152, page 5. Mice were maintained on standard laboratory conditions with food and water ad libitum for the duration of the study.

Animals and drug administration, line159-161, page5.while the control and the model mice were treated similarly with corresponding volume of distilled water once daily.

Methods, line 217-222, page6. TUNEL staining was performed using an In-Situ Cell Death Detection Kit (No. 11684795910; Roche, Stockholm, Sweden) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. Nuclei were stained with 4’,6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI; Solarbio, Beijing, China).
Statistical Analysis, line 240-244, page 7. All experimental values are expressed as mean values ± SD. GraphPad Prism 5.0 software was used to analyse the data. One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to analyze statistical differences between groups or Student's t-test was performed as appropriate. P < 0.05 was considered to be significant.

Discussion, Line 453-454, page 13. In recent years, more scientific researchers have done in-depth research on the treatment of GPL.

Thank you very much for your consideration of this paper.

Yours sincerely,

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