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SDI FINAL EVALUATION FORM 1.1

PART 1:

Journal Name:	British Journal of Medicine and Medical Research
Manuscript Number:	**Ms_BJMMR_32463**
Title of the Manuscript:	**A SURVEY OF DEOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID**
Type of Article:	**Review**

PART 2:

FINAL EVALUATOR'S comments on revised paper (if any)	**Authors' response to final evaluator's comments**
1. It is necessary to specify in the title which DNA you are talking about? Prokaryotic, eukaryotic or more specifically human DNA. 2. You should give titles and references to all figures and tables in the manuscript. 3. **Table 1:** Why did you remove DNA and RNA localization section? 4. **Line 141:** you should write a paragraph to explain the central dogma of molecular biology. 5. **Table 2:** I just want to draw you attention that there is some germ line mutations responsible of familial forms of cancer such as hereditary breast cancer caused by BRCA1/2 mutations and Huntington's disease which is a neurological inherited disorder caused by the length of a repeated section of HTT gene 6. **Table 2:** first and 5th sections of the table have the same meaning. 7. **Line 280: ….**also occur due to other mechanisms like another replication errors, depurination of DNA and damage… 8. **Lines 308-314:** Please rephrase the sentences where you say that the mistake is in the genetic/DNA code. The genetic code does not change; the mistake is in DNA sequence. 9. **Lines 316-319:** The paragraph is not scientifically well explained, indeed:	**I humbly and sincerely appreciate the Reviewer's professional observation.** 1. It has been specified in the title "human DNA ". 2. Observations amended in the manuscript. 3. Replaced. 4. This is because Central dogma of molecular biology already explained in 5.2. 5. Observations added with appreciation. 6. Table 2: observation edited. 7. Corrected as observed. 8. Noted and corrected. 9. Edited.

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• It is not the fact of having DNA in all the cells of our body that increases the risk of developing mutations • We cannot talk about the effect of mutations without distinguishing between somatic and germ-line mutations, on the other hand it depends on the type of mutation for example if it is a silent mutation no phenotypic effect is observed. Moreover, the mode of transmission of the gene is another notion to take into consideration for example a recessive mutation may not be expressed except in a state of homozygosity but may be inherited by successive generations	