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Journal Name:	International Journal of Biochemistry Research & Review
Manuscript Number:	**Ms_IJBCRR_26029**
Title of the Manuscript:	**LIGHT and FGF-BP are Upregulated in Chronic Liver Injury**
Type of the Article	**Original Research Article**

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound.
To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

(http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline)

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PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	**Author's comment** *(if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)*
Compulsory REVISION comments	The authors present an excellent manuscript on CCl4 toxicity studying LIGHT and FGF-BP. This is very innovative and the authors conclude that LIGHT and FGF-BP are upregulated in chronic not acute liver injury specifically in stages of fibroblast activity. LIGHT is upregulated only in cirrhosis. FGF-BP is upregulated in chronic liver injury stages involving fibrosis and cirrhosis. Potentially, this data will enhance a better classification of patients on FGF-BP and LIGHT. In fact, the authors emphasize that LIGHT and/or FGF-BP may be good candidate marker for diagnosis and/or prognosis of chronic liver diseases and their usage as a target for drug therapy in treatment of liver diseases. **To improve are Figure 1. The differences are not marked. ImageJ (new plugin) may help in gathering the signal and give your more reliable data. English should be improved, but the manuscript design and results are really nice presented.**	1. This comment is very valuable. As an important matter, this study is primary research of large project aiming to investigate new sensitive and specific markers besides targets for drug action. As a summary, the next study will estimate the content of the protein in the tissue and finally clinical studies will be applied for estimation of proteins in sera of hepatic patients. 2. Regarding language; it has been revised
Minor REVISION comments		
Optional/General comments		