



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of Biochemistry Research & Review
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJBCRR_26031
Title of the Manuscript:	Growth Factor Receptors and 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		
Minor REVISION comments	In addition to histological assessments in increased expression of transforming growth factor β receptor I(TGF β RI) and fibroblast growth factor receptor 3 (FGFR3) in liver, it may provide more solid evidences and support your finding, if authors can apply other approaches such as western blotting and RT PCR to quantify the protein and mRNA expression level, respectively.	This is valuable comment. In fact as a biochemistry demonstrator my master and PhD project is to explore new hepatic markers with valuable sensitivity and specificity. so in 1 st stage of the project “ master study” is to explore the extent of expression and its pattern in different stages of liver injury in experimental animal. According to my results in this study and other results in manuscripts with numbers(Ms_IJBCRR_25627 and Ms_IJBCRR_26029) was nearly as expected. The next stage of study will be in PhD and will include quantification of proteins in diseased animal tissue using WB beside PCR or ELISA analysis in hepatic patients' sera. As an important matter, hepatitis is one of the most common diseases in Egypt.
Optional/General comments	Author investigated the association of TGF β RI and FGFR3 with progression of inflammatory liver diseases. It has been well documented that transforming growth factor- β has been well documented in strongly associated with fibrosis in several organs and tissues such as liver, renal and lungs. Furthermore, fibroblast growth factor is strongly correlated to tissue/organ healing and cell proliferation. Authors found the receptors for these two ligands were significantly increased expression in livers of animals suffering in chronic liver injury but not in acute injury. Moreover, author also suggested that TGF β RI and FGFR3 represented as distinguishable progression or stage marker in liver inflammatory disease.	