



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of Biochemistry Research & Review
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJBCRR_29575
Title of the Manuscript:	New insight on growth differentiation factor 15, interleukin 4 and fetuin A: linking role in diabetes mellitus type 2 with cardiovascular risk
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 present work aimed to study the role played by redox status, IL-4, PAI-1, GDF-15 and fetuin A as potential prognostic biomarkers that could pave the way to better understanding of the pathogenesis of T2DM complicated with CVD also to throw light on GDF-15, IL-4 and fetuin A as newly investigated biomarkers for T2DM complicated with CVD with evaluation of their diagnostic values. A prospective study on a total of 45 subjects were included in this study. 15 of which served as healthy controls (group I) without any systemic diseases as diabetes, hypertension, CVD or renal insufficiency and they will be served as apparently healthy controls. Patients enrolled in the study were classified into the following groups: 15 T2DM subjects without CVD (group II), and 15 T2DM subjects with CVD (group III) who had survived one or more manifestations of CVD defined as history of myocardial infarction (non-ST-segment elevation; n=4, ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction; n=7, 4 of them whom underwent stenting operation) in the form of myocardial infarction, angina and transient ischemic attack. The analysis of sugar has biochemical been carried out to blood of a post	Thank you very much for your understanding and consideration of the idea of my research article and my aim in finding new cheap and easy promising biomarkers as fetuin A and IL-4 for decreasing suffering of patient. Also, I would like to express my sincere gratitude for the referees and the editorial team for their effort and valuable time that helped greatly to improve not only our current manuscript, but our further coming research. I am looking forwards to respond to any further comments and hopefully willing to have our manuscript published in your reputable journal



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	(FBS) of serum has been measured by method of an oxidase, glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) has been measured in the whole use of blood, quantitative colorimetric measurement of glycohemoglobin as percent of full hemoglobin. The general profile of a lipid of serum including total cholesterol (TC), triglycerides, high cholesterol of a lipoprotein of density (HDL-C) and low a lipoprotein of density (LDL-C) also nitric oxide (NO) of serum and Plasma AOPPs have been measured by enzymatic and colorimetric methods. Definition of an atherogenous index (AI) and a coronary index of risk (CRI) by AI and CRI have been calculated. The immunological inspections connected with enzyme by method of an immunoabsorbent serum level PAI-1m, by uric fetuin the level and IL-4 has been estimated. Extraction of RNA, synthesis of complementary DNA and PCR in real time for an expression of a gene of GDF-15 have been taken from peripheral blood, using QIAamp RNA a mini-set, according to instructions of the producer. Interpretations of the shorthand report of GDF-15 mRNA have been defined quantitatively, rather auxiliary gene, glyceraldehyde-3-phosphatedehydrogenase (GAPDH). Tables summarize the main demographic and laboratory data of the studied groups. As regards the studied inflammatory markers, GSD-15 gene expression showed significant increase in patients T2DM with CVD group when compared to T2DM without CVD and control groups with non-significant higher values for	
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	T2DM without CVD group when compared to control group. urinary IL-4 level showed significant increase in patient groups when compared to their allied control with significant higher values for T2DM with CVD group on the other hand fetuin A showed the reverse with significant lower values for T2DM with CVD group. Authors come to conclusions: his study revealed the role played by GDF-15, IL-4, PAI-1, NO, fetuin A and AOPPs in CV risk associated T2DM through different mechanisms which may be useful as potential biomarkers for effective assessment of disease incidence and progression and may help in the clinical management of the disease and in the measurement of response to therapy.	
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	Method measurement of uric IL-4 and fetuin A can appear as new, easily received, nondestructive and cheap a method for the best assessment of incidence and reduction of suffering of patients.	