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Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_29371
Title of the Manuscript:	Variation of Mice Immune Responses After Infection with Lethal Strain Plasmodium yoelii: Role of Inflammatory and Anti-inflammatory Cytokines
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	All B6 mice died up to 7d-post infection, please give some more information about the causes? Is it mainly because the differences of cytokine profiles between B6 and DAB mice? Only total cell numbers of whole spleen cells and liver mononuclear cells are shown in Fig.2. Which kind of cells in spleen (e.g. B cell, T cell, monocyte) and liver (e.g. NKT, regular T cell, monocyte) are proliferated after infection? Does the authors have some FACS data, or give some information about the compositions of these two populations?	All B6 mice died between day 7 and day 10 most probably from severe anaemia and this is already written in results page 7 line 158, 159. In methodology, the authors did haematocrit value to confirm this fact. The immune responses in both mice strains were stimulated from the acute stage but in B6 mice, the immune system did not gain full capacity and the mice died from severe anaemia. While in DBA2 mice, the mice were only anemic at the peak. This is confirmed in our previous work reference 12 The authors did FACS analysis in previous work reference 12 and the unconventional T cells (TCR intermediate cells) were the most expanding cells in liver. NKT cells were subset from these cells and considered as a part of innate immunity. The dominant cells in spleen were most probably B cells and monocyte as the conventional T cells were little because of thymic atrophy.
Minor REVISION comments	Abstract's conclusion, please re-write it.	The authors re-write the Abstract's conclusion
Optional/General comments	Currently, real-time PCR, instead of RT-PCR, are commonly used for the quantification of target genes' mRNA levels. Does the authors tried at least some important genes, e.g. TNF-alpha, by real-time PCR? Another consideration, mRNA levels are not always directly related to protein levels. If there is ELISA data for some cytokines, will be a big plus to the manuscript.	The authors aimed to have general idea about mRNA expression by RT-PCR together with the detection of other parameters like autoantibodies, liver enzymes and liver histology. Further work will be done specifically for cytokine detection both in serum and cellular level. This nice comment will be taken



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	Additionally, RT-PCR's cycles in this paper are all set to 30, adjustment may need for different genes.	in our consideration in our upcoming work. Regarding the thermal cycle, the authors did several trials at 35 and 40 and found the most suitable cycle was 30. Our previous published work reference 18 also adjusts the thermal cycle at 30. Authors' comments The authors would like to thank the reviewer for the nice and valuable comments.
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