

Dear Editors and Reviewer:

Thank you very much for your comments and thoughtful suggestions on our manuscript (Title: Prevalence, Clinical Characterizations, Risk Factors and Indicators for Lean Chinese Adults with Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease. Manuscript NO: 52126). We have tried our best to revise and improve the manuscript and have made careful modifications to the manuscript based on the reviewer' comments. We hope that the corrections will meet with approval. We did not list the changes here but marked them in red in the revised paper. Thank you again for your time and consideration.

Below you will find our point-by-point responses to the reviewer' comments:

Responses to the reviewer's comments:

1. - Introduction section: i suggest to update the references. In particular, the mechanisms involved in the occurrence of NAFLD and its progression are due to a metabolic profile expressed in a context of genetic predisposition and is associated with a higher energy intake (PMID:27610012)

Response: We very much appreciate the reviewer's advice. As the reviewer mentioned, we have updated the references in the introduction section (marked in red). Thank you very much for the suggestions.

2. - Methods section: i suggest to improve the subjects enrollment algorithm. Also i suggest to describe if the physicians involved in the non-invasive diagnosis of NAFLD were blinded to the study or not.

Response: Based on the reviewer's suggestion, we have made the improvement of the subjects enrollment algorithm. The physicians involved in the non-invasive diagnosis of NAFLD were blinded to the study, and we also have described this point in the methods section (both marked in red). Thank you very much for the suggestions.

3. - Discussion section: Is the regimen of the studied population health? Is traditional chinese food or is typical western diet? Finally, is possible that the low prevalence of adiponutrin polymorphisms in Chinese population, can protect to NAFLD onset (PMID:29442484) ?

Response: Thank you very much for pointing out this issue. The close association between NAFLD and obesity highlights the role of excess dietary intake in NAFLD. The habitual diet plays a relevant role in the pathogenesis of NAFLD. So it is also very important in the non-obese NAFLD. Unfortunately, our initial study design did not include the diet questionnaires shown in our limitation. So in our future studies, we intend to do find the role of the diet including different nutrients, the relative proportion of fat and carbohydrates and the use of specific dietary sources and the prevalence of adiponutrin polymorphisms in non-obese NAFLD. Meantime, our study showed that there

was no significant difference in the common SNPs between the lean subjects with and without NAFLD. However, as the SNPs we detected were limited, the genetic factors in NAFLD in lean Chinese adults should be further explored in the future. Thank you very much for the valuable advice.

Once again, thank you very much for your comments and suggestions.
We look forward to your information about our revised papers.

Thank you very much and best regards.
Yours sincerely,

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