

Format for ANSWERING REVIEWERS



May 2, 2012

Dear Editor,

Please find enclosed the edited manuscript in Word format (file name: 2772-Revised.doc).

Title: TNF- α mediated JNK activation response to intestinal ischemia-reperfusion injury

Author: Qi Yang, Feng-Ping Zheng, Jin Tao, Ya-Shi Zhan, Si-Wei Tan, Hui-Ling Liu, Bin Wu

Name of Journal: *World Journal of Gastroenterology*

ESPS Manuscript NO: 2772

The manuscript has been improved according to the suggestions of reviewers:

1 Format has been updated

2 Revision has been made according to the suggestions of the reviewer

(1) For reviewer 1 comment:

Comments 1: Intestinal ischemia-reperfusion injury, seen in many diseases and operations, is an important pathophysiological process, why did the authors look at one time point after reperfusion? I am unclear why did the authors elect 60-min of SMA occlusion and 60-min reperfusion? By preliminary experiment?

Our team previously demonstrated that the occlusion of the SMA markedly reduced the blood flow to the jejunum and ileum [*Am. J. Physiol.* **261**:G595–G602; 1991.], and that apoptosis in the intestinal mucosa peaked during the 60 min reperfusion after a 60 min occlusion of the SMA [*Am. J. Physiol.* **274**:G270–G276; 1998.], so we elect 60-min of SMA occlusion and 60-min reperfusion to do the experiment.

Comments 2: In the figure 3 and 4, figure B, figure D, figure F, figure H is the enlargement photographs of A, C, E, G? Please indicate the specific location in A, C, E, G.

We appreciate the excellent comment. Because photographs of A, C, E, G in the Figure 3 and 4 have shown a credible result, and the enlargement photographs of A, C, E, G was not very clear, so we have deleted these enlargement photographs.

(2) For reviewer 2 comment:

Comments 1: In figure 3, compared with infliximab group (figure G and H), pentoxifylline group (figure E and F) seems to be better preserved the destruction of the structure in the jejunum. Nonetheless, apoptotic index (Figure 3), active caspase-3 index (Figure 4), and elevated caspase-9 or 3/ β actin (Figure 5) were quite similar between two groups. Why? Please clarify it.

Infliximab, a TNF- α antibody, is able to preserve TNF- α combining receptor. Pentoxifylline, a TNF- α inhibitor, is able to inhibit TNF- α synthesis. So, Infliximab or Pentoxifylline can inhibit TNF- α signaling, resulting in preservation of I/R injury. In our study, though these data showed some difference, the statistical results did not show any difference, because Infliximab or Pentoxifylline can

inhibit TNF- α -mediated death signaling pathway.

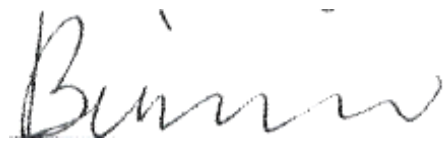
Comments 2: Which is better PTX or IFX in pharmacological effects and/or clinical application? Please discuss on this issue.

Thank the excellent suggest, we have discussed this issue (Discussion: page 15 line 20-21, a yellow label).

3 References and typesetting were corrected

Thank you again for publishing our manuscript in the *World Journal of Gastroenterology*.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Bin Wu', written in a cursive style.

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