

Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Journal of Cancer and Tumor International
Manuscript Number:	Ms_JCTI_85070
Title of the Manuscript:	THE ROLE OF MICROBIOME IN CONTROLLING CANCER
Type of the Article	Review 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:

(<https://www.journaljcti.com/index.php/JCTI/editorial-policy>)

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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	<p>The title of manuscript is about microbiome but the significant part of it is devoted to oncolytic viruses which are not usually a part of microbiome. As for chronic viral infections, they are not usually considered as part of microbiome. Therefore this part of manuscript should be excluded. In addition, the part with viruses does not contain even mentioning of two already widely used preparations of oncolytic viruses: Imlygic and Pexavac.</p> <p>The reference [4] designated in the text as “treatment of melanoma with the oncolytic herpes virus” is really about Brexpiprazole which is “... an atypical antipsychotic. It is a dopamine D₂ receptor partial agonist and has been described as a "serotonin–dopamine activity modulator" (SDAM). The drug was approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) on July 10, 2015, for the treatment of schizophrenia, and as an adjunctive treatment for depression.^{[4][5]} It has been designed to provide improved efficacy and tolerability (e.g., less akathisia, restlessness and/or insomnia) over established adjunctive treatments for major depressive disorder (MDD).^[6] (Wikipedia).</p> <p>The reference [5] is also mistaken.</p> <p>In the page 2 (chapter 2.1) authors mentioned that “Microbial DNA integration into a host genome is a key virulence mechanism through which multiple viruses can influence the development of cancer [10].” There is nothing in the Abstract of ref. [10] about viruses and DNA integration.</p> <p>Finally, the usage of term “microbe” by authors does not correspond to the usual definition of this term. Here is its definition in Wikipedia:</p> <p>“Microorganism</p> <hr/> <p>From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia</p> <p>"Microbe" redirects here. For other uses, see <i>Microbe (disambiguation)</i>.</p> <p>A microorganism, or microbe,^[a] is an organism of microscopic size, which may exist in its single-celled form or as a colony of cells.</p> <p>The possible existence of unseen microbial life was suspected from ancient times, such as in Jain scriptures from sixth century BC India. The scientific study of microorganisms began with their observation under the microscope in the 1670s by Anton van Leeuwenhoek. In the 1850s, Louis Pasteur found that microorganisms caused food spoilage, debunking the theory of spontaneous generation. In the 1880s, Robert Koch discovered that microorganisms caused the diseases tuberculosis, cholera, diphtheria, and anthrax.</p> <p>Because microorganisms include most unicellular organisms from all three domains of life they can be extremely diverse. Two of the three domains Archaea and Bacteria, only contain microorganisms. The third domain Eukaryota includes all multicellular organisms as well as many unicellular protists and protozoans that are microbes. Some protists are related to animals and some to green plants. There are also many multicellular organisms that are microscopic, namely micro-animals, some fungi, and some algae, but these are generally not considered microorganisms.^[further explanation needed]</p> <p>There are also a lot of other similar mistakes in the text which should be corrected or excluded.</p>	<p>The title of the manuscript is modified to suit the inclusion of the oncolytic viruses .</p> <p>For the imlygic and pexa-vec mechanisms,they are mentioned in the under the herpes simplexviruse subheading and vaccinia virus subheading respectively.</p> <p>Reference [4&5] has been corrected .</p> <p>Reference [10] in(chapter 2.1) problem is rectified</p>
Minor REVISION comments		

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Optional/General comments		
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PART 2:

	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)
Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?	(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)	