



**SDI Review Form 1.6**

Journal Name:	<a href="#">Asian Oncology Research Journal</a>
Manuscript Number:	<b>Ms_AORJ_52920</b>
Title of the Manuscript:	<b>Major candidate genes associated with risk of hereditary and sporadic prostate cancer</b>
Type of the 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>)

**PART 1: Review Comments**

	<b>Reviewer's comment</b>	<b>Author's comment</b> (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)
<b>Compulsory</b> REVISION comments	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Write the detailed aim of the study</li> <li>2. Manuscript needs the detailed mechanism of each gene and its role in prostate cancer</li> <li>3. write the information from recent studies related to the prostate cancer</li> </ol>	
<b>Minor</b> REVISION comments	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check the grammatical errors throughout the manuscript</li> <li>2. Write the appropriate key words. Check the literature for key word selection.</li> </ol>	
<b>Optional/General</b> comments	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Follow the journal reference style for reference section.</li> </ol>	

**PART 2:**

	<b>Reviewer's comment</b>	<b>Author's comment</b> (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)
<b>Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?</b>	<i>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</i>	
<b>If plagiarism is suspected, please provide related proofs or web links.</b>	Yes. 1. Similarity 10%	



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	<p>The Construction of Common and Specific Significance Subnetworks of...</p> <p>brca1 is part of a complex that repairs double-strand breaks in dna [51]; the overexpression of brca1 may suggest that dna damage is serious; but brca1 mutation carriers are at an increased risk of prostate and breast cancer [52]. ccndbp1 belongs to cyclin d family.</p> <p><a href="https://www.hindawi.com/journals/bmri/2015/394260/">https://www.hindawi.com/journals/bmri/2015/394260/</a></p> <p>2. similarity 3%</p> <p>Association of HPC2/ELAC2 polymorphisms with risk of prostate...</p> <p>the ala541thr polymorphism was not associated with risk, and neither variant was associated with more aggressive prostate cancer phenotypes. we estimate that the ser217leu genotype may account for approximately 14% of less aggressive prostate cancer cases and 9% of all sporadic...</p> <p><a href="https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/14504198">https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/14504198</a></p> <p>3. Similarity 4%</p> <p>The Effects of Acetylation of PTEN on Hepatic Gluconeogenesis</p> <p>ptdins-3,4,5-p3 is necessary for the activation of akt, a serine/threonine kinase involved in cell growth and survival. by blocking the activation of akt, pten regulates cellular processes such as cell cycling, translation, and apoptosis. in this review, we will discuss the identification of pten, its...</p> <p><a href="https://www.researchgate.net/publication/305036516_The_Effects_of_Acetylation_of_PTEN_on_Hepatic_Gluconeogenesis">https://www.researchgate.net/publication/305036516_The_Effects_of_Acetylation_of_PTEN_on_Hepatic_Gluconeogenesis</a></p>	
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