

EFFECT OF RETINOL AND α -TOCOPHEROL SUPPLEMENTATION ON PHOTORECEPTOR AND RETINAL GANGLION CELL APOPTOSIS IN DIABETIC RATS MODEL

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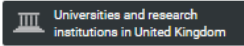
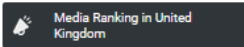
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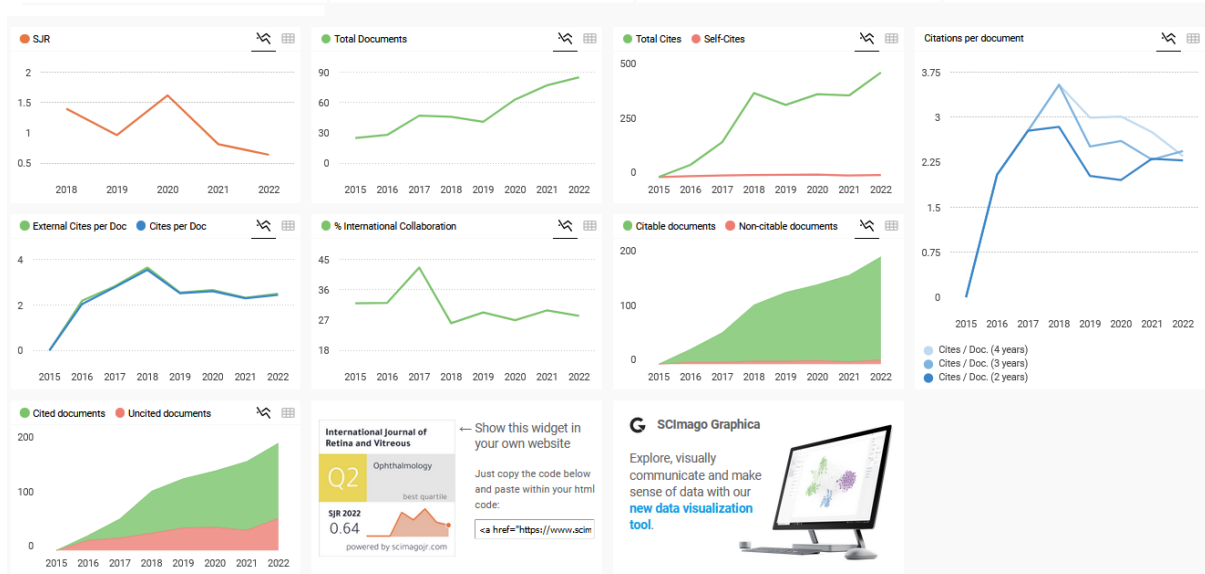
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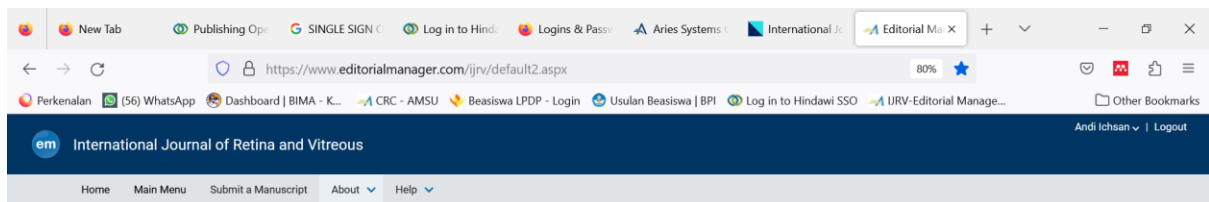


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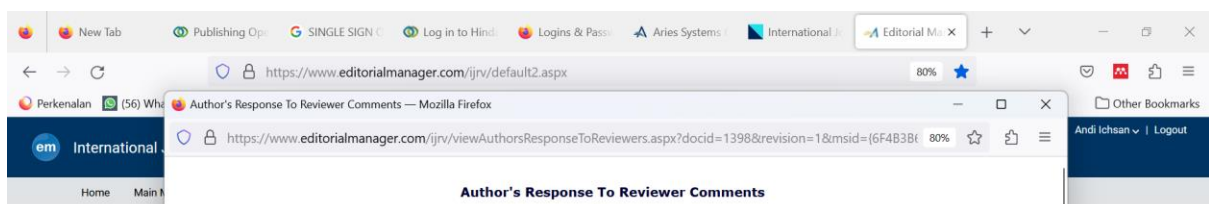
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Action	Manuscript Number	Title	Initial Date Submitted	Status Date	Current Status	Date Final Disposition Set	Final Disposition
View Submission Author Response View Decision Letter View Publication Charges Information Send E-mail	IJRV-D-22-00005	EFFECT OF RETINOL AND α-TOCOPHEROL SUPPLEMENTATION ON PHOTORECEPTOR AND RETINAL GANGLION CELL APOPTOSIS IN DIABETIC RATS MODEL	18 Jan 2022	02 Jun 2022	Final Decision Accept	02 Jun 2022	Accept



RESPONSE TO REVIEWERS

Reviewer #1:
Abstract:
1. In the Methods, please replace BW by twice per week. This frequency is not mentioned in the Methods section of the manuscript. Please mention it.
Response:
We have revised this point into "Alloxan 150mg/kgBW single dose was used to develop animal models". The abbreviation "BW" we meant in the previous version was "body weight". In this study, we only did once injection intraperitoneally without any repetitions, so we did not write "twice per week" in the latest version but rather "a single dose injection" (revised manuscript line 27-28).
Responses:
2. "...which were then separated into eight groups and treated with retinol, α-tocopherol, or a combination of both". It seems that all eight groups were treated (please rewrite this).
Response:
We have made improvements to this sentence by describing in detail that sample separated into eight groups consisted of one negative control group without any intervention, one positive control group which only induced with alloxan without retinol or tocopherol supplementation and six groups that given retinol, α-tocopherol, or a combination of both (revised manuscript line 29-31).
3. Hematoxylin-eosin and immunohistochemistry do not need to be abbreviated in the Abstract.
Response:
We have removed the abbreviation (revised manuscript line 32-33).
4. Please state that density of photoreceptor and ganglion cells will be evaluated as well as caspase-3 and caspase-7 expression (in this case, to evaluate apoptosis).
Response:
We have revised this sentence by writing that "Histopathological examination on retinal layers was performed using Haematoxylin-Eosin staining to evaluate the photoreceptor and retinal ganglion cell densities and Immunohistochemistry staining to evaluate caspase-3 and 7 expressions on photoreceptor and retinal ganglion cell as apoptotic markers" (revised manuscript line 31-34).
Background:
1. Please include a sentence that explains that alloxan can be used to induce diabetic models.
Response:
We have added a paragraph to explain the role of alloxan to induce hyperglycemia. In the manuscript it has been written that "The most often utilized diabetogenic drugs are alloxan and streptozotocin. (Ighodaro et al., 2017). Alloxan is a highly potent diabetogenic cyclic-urea derivative. Alloxan generates reactive oxygen species (ROS) in a cyclic reaction with its reduction product, dialcic acid, in the presence of intracellular thiols, particularly glutathione. Alloxan's beta cell toxicity is begun by the free radicals produced during this redox reaction. Autooxidation of dialcic acid produces superoxide radicals (O₂), hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂), and hydroxyl radicals in a final iron-catalyzed reaction step (OH·). These hydroxyl radicals ultimately cause beta cells to die due to their innately limited ability for antioxidative defense and the resulting state of insulin-dependent alloxan diabetes." As a thiol reagent, alloxan inhibits glucose-induced insulin secretion selectively by oxidizing functionally important thiol groups in the glucokinase protein, disrupting oxidative metabolism and the glucose sensor function of this beta cell signaling enzyme (Lenzen et al., 1996). The dose of alloxan used to cause diabetes in rats varies between 40-200 mg/kgBW via intraperitoneal or intravascular route (Sheriff et al., 2020)" (revised manuscript line 56-67).
2. Please include a sentence that explains why caspase-3 and caspase-7 expression will be evaluated. It is well explained in the Discussion section, but it could be briefly mentioned in the Background section.

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Date: 01 Jun 2022
To: "Andi Muhammad Ichsan" am_ichsan@med.unhas.ac.id
From: "International Journal of Retina and Vitreous Editorial Office" sankara.narayanan@springer.com
Subject: Decision has been reached on your submission to International Journal of Retina and Vitreous - IJRV-D-22-00005R1

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EFFECT OF RETINOL AND α -TOCOPHEROL SUPPLEMENTATION ON PHOTORECEPTOR AND RETINAL GANGLION CELL APOPTOSIS IN DIABETIC RATS MODEL
Andi Muhammad Ichsan; Aguslism Baharu; Subhan Lallo; Upik Andeani Miskad; Andi Alfid Dzuhry; Itzar Chadir Islam; Habibah Setyawati Muhiiddin
International Journal of Retina and Vitreous

Dear Mr Ichsan,

I am pleased to inform you that your manuscript "EFFECT OF RETINOL AND α -TOCOPHEROL SUPPLEMENTATION ON PHOTORECEPTOR AND RETINAL GANGLION CELL APOPTOSIS IN DIABETIC RATS MODEL" (IJRV-D-22-00005R1) has been accepted for publication in International Journal of Retina and Vitreous.

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Articles in this journal may be held for a short period of time prior to publication. If you have any concerns please contact the journal.

Any final comments from our reviewers or editors can be found, below. Please quote your manuscript number, IJRV-D-22-00005R1, when inquiring about this submission.

We look forward to publishing your manuscript and I do hope you will consider International Journal of Retina and Vitreous again in the future.

Best wishes,

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Cerah


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