



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International STD Research & Reviews
Manuscript Number:	2013_ISRR_7983
Title of the Manuscript:	ONCOGENIC HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS DETECTION IN PENILE LICHEN SCLEROSUS: AN UPDATE
Type of the Article	Short Research 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:

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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	The authors describe in detail the histopathological features of the lesions of LS, clinical history, exclusion criteria, etc. However, they do not detail anything about the molecular biology procedures. Please, remember that sufficient details of the methods/process should be provided so that another researcher is able to reproduce the experiments described. Therefore, I think the following information's should be detailed (though concisely): - How DNA extraction was performed (both paraffin-embedded penile biopsies as cytological samples from health men)? Phenol/chloroform method? Extraction kit? - Which primers for detection of genomic DNA were used? Authors must mention the reference. Authors must mention the references of primers used for detection of HPV DNA (MY e GP).	The requested details of the employed process have been provided in the Methodology section. DNA extraction was performed using a Qiagen kit (QIAamp DNA micro kit) and following the manufacturer's instructions. Quotations of primers used for detection of genomic HPV DNA have been included in the reference list of the revised version of the paper. •de Roda Husman AM, et al. The use of general primers GP5 and GP6 elongated at their 3' ends with adjacent highly conserved sequences improves human papillomavirus detection by PCR. J Gen Virol 1995;76:1057-62. •Harwood C, et al. Degenerate and nested PCR: a highly sensitive and specific method for detection of human papillomavirus infection in cutaneous warts. J Clin Microbiol 1999; 37:3545-55. The basic information of PCR and additional details about



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	- The basic informations of PCR should be cited. For example: <i>“The reaction final volume was 25 μL, containing 5U of Platinum Taq DNA Polymerase (Invitrogen), 5 pmol of each primer, 2.5 μL of reaction buffer 10X, 50 mM of $MgCl_2$, 10 mM of dNTP, 0.5 μL of sample and water. The reactions obeyed the following thermocycler: 95°C for 1 minute, 40 cycles of 95°C for 1 minute, 55°C for 1 minute and 72°C for 1 minute, ending with 72°C for 5 minutes”.</i> - More details about the HPV genotyping should be added (such as information on the volume of reactions, time and temperature cycles, and access number of the sequences in GenBank).	HPV genotyping have been cited as requested in the Methodology section of the new text.
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	- I suggest dividing the Materials & Methods section in 3 subtopics: 2.1 – Characteristics of the sample 2.2 – DNA extraction 2.3 – HPV detection and genotyping - I think the possibility of co-infection should be cited. We know that some of these samples can be co-infected with more than one viral type. However, it cannot be detected when the method of genotyping is DNA sequencing. Please, cite this limitation of the study.	The Materials and Methods section has been splitted in 3 subtopics as indicated. This limitation of the study has been cited in the revised version of the paper as suggested.