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Journal Name:	International Journal of Biochemistry Research & Review
Manuscript Number:	2014_IJBcRR_15161
Title of the Manuscript:	Peculiarities of Carbonyl Stress on Rats' Model of Diabetes and Rhabdomyolysis
Type of the Article	Original 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.

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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)
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	The work is not novel since carbonyl stress is very well reported in diabetes as well as in rhabdomyolysis. The authors have concluded that carbonyl stress is decreased in terms of "intensity". How is the intensity measured? The authors have failed to justify as to why there is such decrease. The results are present in very haphazard manner. There are many errors in the study design and results. For eg. the authors have mentioned in methodology section that RM group 4 animals were sacrificed on 4th day, however, the results of this group is not given. The language is very poor and there are lot of grammatical errors.	All your remarks have been corrected. We tried to improve the language of the article and correct errors in the study design and in results. In our previous studies it was shown that carbonyl stress play an important role in rhabdomyolysis and in diabetes. We don't find similar publications of carbonyl stress investigation in combined diabetes and rhabdomyolysis. There are publications indicated that rhabdomyolysis occur as result of diabetes. Reference was added in introduction: "Singhal PC, Abramovici M, Venkatesan J. Rhabdomyolysis in the hyperosmolal state. Am J Med. 1990; 88 (1):9." Thus, the main idea was to investigate the changes of carbonyl stress parameters in combined diabetes and rhabdomyolysis. Actually, the "intensity" of carbonyl stress was no measured. This term has been corrected. Paragraph with the discussion of changes of carbonyl stress parameters was added to the article: "It can be assumed that this effect after combined induction of STZD and RM can be explained by initiation of antioxidant defense systems that lead to enhanced elimination of carbonyl compounds. Therefore, the decreasing of carbonyl stress parameters occurs. Perhaps, the decreasing of carbonyl stress parameters is associated with the initiation of compensatory mechanisms, the action of which is led to reduce the carbonyl damage in the development of these pathologies. In any case, these mechanisms are not established and required further study using more specific markers that will



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		allow the better understanding of the mechanism of carbonyl stress participation in the development of different pathological processes.” We have not studied the mechanisms that led to decrease of carbonyl stress parameters. We can only hypothesize. Animals of group 4 were were sacrificed on 4th day for carbonyl stress parameters determination, not for rhabdomyolysis development investigation. It was shown that during this period the most acute rhabdomyolysis occurred.
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		