Review of: "Anti-metastasis After Bee Venom and Melittin by Upregulation of BRMS1 and DRG1 Genes, With Downregulation of WNT7B in Breast Cancer Cells"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

This study shows that melittin and bee venom have antimetastasis effects on breast cancer cells. According to the findings presented in the study, both bee venom and melittin were found to hinder cell migration. However, when considering the average area analysis, melittin demonstrated superior effectiveness compared to bee venom in inhibiting cell migration. The author should furnish additional elucidation into the potential mechanism by which melittin hampers the migration of cancer cells. This should include a specific emphasis on the genes that are likely implicated in this process, particularly in MDA-MB-231 cells.

It is imperative to conduct a thorough statistical analysis to ascertain whether cancer cell migration is considerably inhibited by melittin or bee venom, given the data reported here lacks statistical analysis.

To evaluate if the data presented in the article have been collected correctly and whether the findings can be properly interpreted, the methodology of this study should also be clearly stated.