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.

The authors tried to investigate the influence of bee venom and melittin on breast cancer, focusing on the upregulation of the BRMS1 and DRG1 genes, as well as the downregulation of WNT7B. This study provides quite interesting information and results. But there are some things that should be improved or added.

1. The title should be rewritten; must be fluent in English.

2. The quality of pictures and tables is not satisfactory.

3. It is necessary to perform a Western blot on the metastasis gene proteins investigated after treatment with bee venom and melittin to see the correlation between mRNA and protein expression profiles after treatment with bee venom and melittin.

4. In writing corrections, the IC50 value for cisplatin is stated to be the same for both cell lines, but in Figure 1, it is stated to be different (25 ug/ml for MCF-10A, 12 µg/ml for MDA-MB- 231).

5. The authors should compare the results of this research with similar research for this research to be considered complete.

6. The discussion should be more detailed; for example, the unexpected downregulation of BRMS1 after treatment with bee venom should be discussed in detail.

7. This conclusion considers the suggestion that bee venom or melittin can be applied with EGFR inhibitors to increase selective activity, including the limitations of this research and future research directions.