

## Acknowledgement Letter # 256/19

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From: Ind Vet Journal (ivj83@yahoo.com)

To: rma\_fispro@yahoo.com

Date: Monday, July 8, 2019 at 04:41 PM GMT+7

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### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

Reg. No: 256/19

Dated : 8/07/2019

**Dear Dr.** Erma Safitri,

We acknowledge the receipt of the following articles entitled "Growth Improvement of Gurame Fish (*Osphronemus gouramy*) through Utilization of Insulin Like Growth Factor-I (IGF-I) from Pregnant Mare Serum ." (Erma Safitri, *et al.*).

For any further correspondence, please always quote the Registration Number of the Article.

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## Article # 256/19 for revision and referee comments attached.

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Sir / Madam,

Revise the paper according to the referee's comments and corrections marked on the manuscript. Resubmit the revised article as per IVJ format for further action.

Sincerely

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ARTICLE NO: 256/19

Date: 29.8.19

## Author is requested to note :

- Revise the paper according to the referee's comments and corrections marked on the manuscript.
- Return the original manuscript and the referee's comments sent herewith.
- Resubmit the revised article as per IVJ format – one hard copy and one soft (CD) for each article separately.

### EDITOR'S COMMENTS

- 1) Title of the article to be revised as shown in the manuscript.
- 2) Results and discussion to be abridged.
- 3) Tables I and II to be merged as one as shown in the MS.  
Figure 2 and 3 may be deleted.
- 4) Summary may be presented as shown.
- 5) References should follow IVJ format. Correct year should be furnished. Only 12-13 most relevant references and latest ones need be included.
- 6) Only if all suggestions of the referee and the editor are convincingly addressed and revised article submitted as full research article of 6 pages, after going thro' the IVJ guidelines enclosed, it shall be taken up for further action.

To

Dr. Emma Sabitri

Managing Editor

RETURN THIS PAPER WITH YOUR REPLY WITHIN 90 DAYS

*[Signature]*  
27/8/19

RR 256/19

**Article No. 256/19 Growth improvement of Gurame Fish ----- By Tjuk et al**

General comment	The concept of this work is good but the way the authors has expressed is very poor. The article should
Abstract	Has to be rewritten again. They have given the experimental set up in the abstract. The authors should make it very short.
Introduction	The introduction has to be rewritten again.
Materials and Methods	Anaesthetic used has to be mentioned Statistical method should be stated
Results & Discussion	Data in both the Table can be merged into one table. The external appearance of the hormone treated fish can be described in the results Whether hematological profile has been carried out? If so any changes Statistical interpretation is not clear Discussion may be limited to few paragraphs Discussion pertaining to Fish can be retained and also incorporation of PMS related article Spelling and year of publication has be checked. All the pictures given in the results can be deleted as it is not significant
Bibliography/References	Number of citation can be reduced and latest i.e. 2018/2019 references should be cited
Others	Summary has to be written again without grammatical error
Final Note	<b>This manuscript is not suitable for publication of Full paper in this present form it can be considered for <u>Short communication</u> if it is rewritten again without any spelling and grammatic error.</b> <i>full research article</i>

256/19  
II  
R R 27 <sup>8</sup>/<sub>19</sub>

# Growth Improvement of Gurame Fish (*Osphronemus gouramy*) through Utilization of Insulin Like Growth Factor-I (IGF-I) from Pregnant Mare Serum

Tjuk I. Restiadi<sup>1</sup>, Woro H. Satyantini<sup>2</sup>, Nusdianto Triakoso<sup>1</sup>, Erma Safitri<sup>1,\*</sup>

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due to  
as it recombinant mouse serum  
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superscript only for corresponding author pl. explain.

## Abstract

Research aim was determine of IGF-I effect on gurame growth. 70<sup>th</sup> gurami, divided into 7 treatments, T0: without injection IGF-I, T1: injection IGF-I recombinant mouse (RM) 10ng/mL, T2: injection IGF-I RM 20ng/mL, T3: injection IGF-I RM 40ng/mL, T4: injection IGF-I pregnant mare serum (PMS) 10ng/mL, T5: injection PMS 20ng/mL, and T6: injection PMS 40ng/mL. IGF-I RM from IGF-I patent (Cat #591406 Biologend-San Diego-USA), while IGF-I PMS was produced from isolate of pregnant mare serum. The parameters measurement were the growth of total body weight and total body length. The conclusion of the study that IGF-I RM and PMS have the same effect in growth improvement in the weight and body length of gurame.)

Abstract has to be rewritten no need to give methodology

**Keywords :** Gurame fish, IGF-I, Pregnant mare serum, growth

Gurame is a freshwater fish that has a lot of devotees. The taste is delicious and the texture of the meat is not mushy makes gurame is very popular in Indonesia, but its growth is very slowly (Fitriadi *et al.*, 2014). Gurame consumption which increases every year is not balanced with sufficient production. Efforts to increase production have been carried out, one of which is by increasing the ability of cell metabolism in managing feed consumed through utilization of hormone growth-like factor-I hormone (Maggio *et al.*, 2013) which is expected to spur growth, so that fish production can be increased.

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## Materials and Methods

70<sup>th</sup> of gurami, divided into 7 treatments, T0: without injection of IGF-I, T1: injection IGF-I recombinant mouse (RM) 10ng/mL, T2: injection IGF-I RM 20ng/mL, T3: injection IGF-I RM 40ng/mL, T4: injection IGF-I pregnant mare serum (PMS) 10ng/mL, T5: injection PMS 20ng/mL, and T6: injection PMS 40ng/mL. IGF-I RM from IGF-I patent (Cat #591406 Biologend-San Diego-USA), while IGF-I PMS was produced from isolate of pregnant mare serum. The parameters measurement were the growth of total body weight and total body length. Body weight growth (G) was calculated using  $G = W_t - W_o$  (G = weight growth (gram),  $W_t$  =

Screening  
what fish was used?

Abstract

An experiment was conducted on 70 Nos of Guasame fishes to explore the growth improvement on it by the injection of IGF.

- Result and Discussion
- \* Can give detail about the external appearance of the fish - ie. how healthy they are
  - \* Whether any blood profile has been checked.

Table I weight gain and body length increment in guasame fish treated with IGF-1 RM and IGF-1 PMS. (mean  $\pm$  SD)  $\bar{x}$

Treatment groups	weight gain mean $\pm$ SD (g)	length increment mean $\pm$ SD (cm)
T0	—	—
T1	—	—
T2	—	—
T3	—	—
T4	—	—
T5	—	—
T6	—	—

fish body weight at the end of the study (gram/fish),  $W_0$  = Fish body weight at the beginning of the study (gram/fish). Body length growth (L) was calculated using  $L = L_t - L_0$  (L = body length growth (cm),  $L_t$  = Fish body length at the end of the observation (cm/fish),  $L_0$  = Fish body length at the beginning of the observation (cm/fish) (Lugert *et al.*, 2016).

## Results and Discussion

The results of weight and length growth of the gurame (*Osphronemus gouramy*) are presented in Table 1 and Table 2 and then how to inject IGF-I in gurame in Figure 1

Table 1. Weight growth of gurame in all treatments by injecting IGF-I recombinant mouse (RM) and IGF-I pregnant mare serum (PMS)

Treatment	N	Weight growth (G) Average $\pm$ SD (gram)
T0 (Control) 0 ng/mL	10	7.23 <sup>a</sup> $\pm$ 0.37
T1: IGF-I RM 10 ng/mL	10	17.01 <sup>b</sup> $\pm$ 0.42
T2: IGF-I RM 20 ng/mL	10	18.22 <sup>b</sup> $\pm$ 0.35
T3: IGF-I RM 40 ng/mL	10	26.35 <sup>c</sup> $\pm$ 1.89
T4: IGF-I PMS 10 ng/mL	10	15.23 <sup>b</sup> $\pm$ 0.44
T5: IGF-I PMS 20 ng/mL	10	19.82 <sup>b</sup> $\pm$ 1.35
T6: IGF-I PMS 40 ng/mL	10	28.62 <sup>c</sup> $\pm$ 0.75

Caption: Different superscript in column was showed significant differences ( $p < 0.05$ )

Table 2. Length growth of gurame in all treatments by injecting IGF-I recombinant mouse (RM) and IGF-I pregnant mare serum (PMS)

Treatment	N	Length growth (G) Average $\pm$ SD (gram)
T0 (Control) 0 ng/mL	10	5.76 <sup>a</sup> $\pm$ 0.38
T1: IGF-I RM 10 ng/mL	10	5.88 <sup>a</sup> $\pm$ 0.17
T2: IGF-I RM 20 ng/mL	10	6.42 <sup>b</sup> $\pm$ 0.08
T3: IGF-I RM 40 ng/mL	10	7.93 <sup>c</sup> $\pm$ 0.07
T4: IGF-I PMS 10 ng/mL	10	5.18 <sup>a</sup> $\pm$ 0.25
T5: IGF-I PMS 20 ng/mL	10	7.12 <sup>b</sup> $\pm$ 0.48
T6: IGF-I PMS 40 ng/mL	10	8.90 <sup>c</sup> $\pm$ 1.47

Caption: Different superscript in column was showed significant differences ( $p < 0.05$ )

These two tables can be merged into one table.

No need to show the picture  
describe the method in material and method section

replace all the comma with full stop

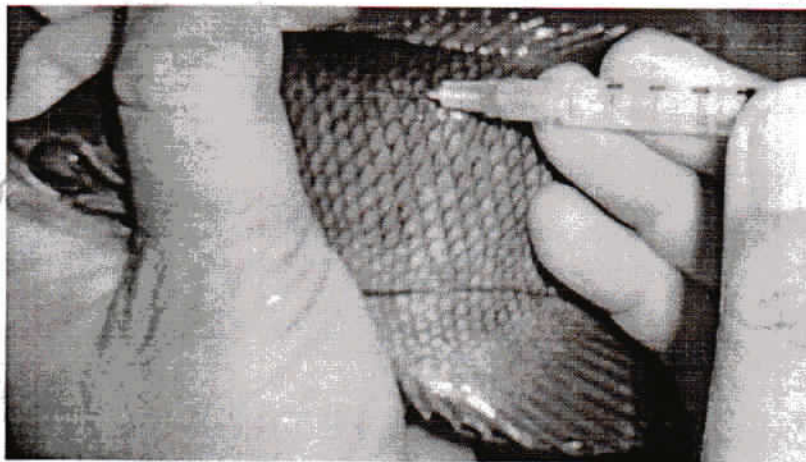
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Combine Table 1 and 2

gain and body length in fish treated with

Mean  $\pm$  SD

Both description of statistical interpretation appear to be similar

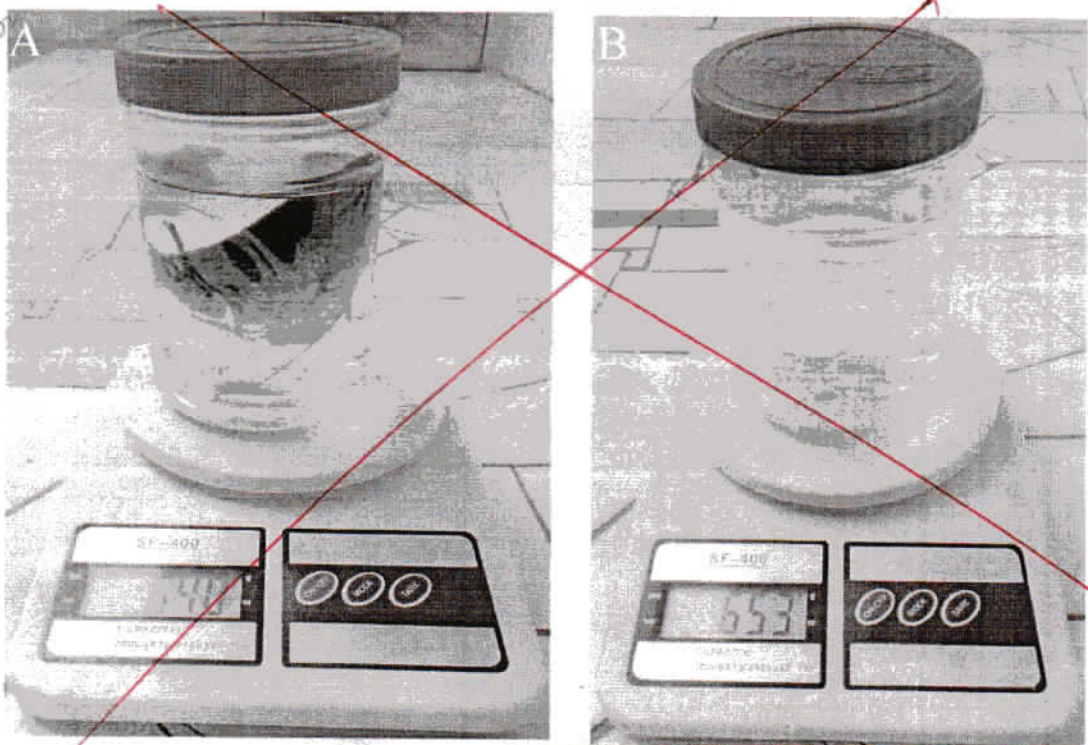


XO  
The route of injection can be given

Figure 1. How to inject IGF-I in gurame

From Table 1, the statistical analysis used one-way Anova between was significantly different ( $p < 0.05$ ) between T0 with another treatments; T1, T2, T4, and T5 were significantly different ( $p < 0.05$ ) with T3 and T6; while T1, T2, T4, and T5 were not significantly different ( $p > 0.05$ ), also T3 and T5 were not significantly different ( $p > 0.05$ ) in weight growth of gurame (Figure 2).

Statistical interpretation not clear



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XO

Figure 2. Measuring the weight of carp; weight A - weight B

One data on body weight gain and body length in the treatment groups is presented in Table 1. The weight gain in both the treatment groups were significantly different from the control ( $P < 0.05$ ). The IGF-I from RM has shown better results ~~at 10 mg dose~~ when compared to PMS treatment only ~~at 10 mg dose~~. However the higher doses of RM could not influence the growth as that of PMS treatment at 20, and 40 mg.

P.T.V



However there is a concomitant increase in the body weight gain in both the treatments, (i.e. IGF-1 Rm and IGF-1 PMn) ~~as the~~ indicating a dose dependant increment in the body weight gain. The effect of both the IGF-1 Rm and IGF-1 PMn on the body length improvement has indicated a dose dependant influence i.e. higher the dose greater will be the improvement in both the cases.

~~M. methods~~ should come in

From Table 2, the statistical analysis used one-way Anova between treatments T0, T1, and T4 were significantly different ( $p < 0.05$ ) with T2, T3, T5 and T6; T2 and T5 were significantly different ( $p < 0.05$ ) with T3 and T6; while T0, T1, and T4 were not significantly different ( $p > 0.05$ ), T2 and T5 were not significantly different ( $p > 0.05$ ), also T3 and T6 were not significantly different ( $p > 0.05$ ) in the increase of gurame body length (Figure 3).

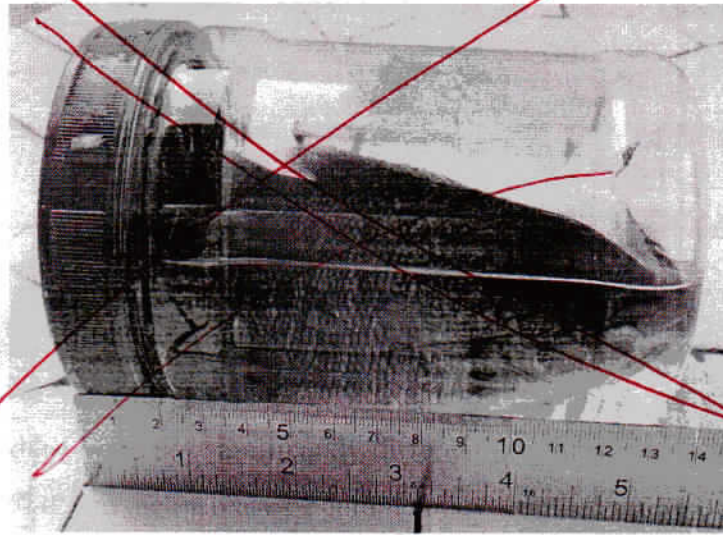


Figure 3. Measuring the length of gurame

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Method used can be described

IGF-I is a hormone ~~with~~ <sup>has 70</sup> amino acids 70 which ~~has~~ <sup>is</sup> a structurally ~~preserved~~ polypeptide ~~family~~ related to proinsulin. Among the other functions, IGF-I is involved in the regulation of proteins, lipids, carbohydrates, mineral metabolism in cells, cell differentiation and proliferation, and body growth (Klement ~~et al.~~, 2016) <sup>and mink</sup> IGF-I itself can increase somatic growth ~~like what have~~ <sup>is high way</sup> been demonstrated in goldfish (Zhang ~~et al.~~, 2006) and salmon (Hevroy ~~et al.~~, 2015) ~~after injection~~. Fish grow faster ~~because they~~ <sup>due to</sup> have high IGF-I levels. The increasing of plasma IGF-I levels with growth hormone treatment has been shown in vertebrates, including teleost, ~~this effect can be seen~~ <sup>and</sup> in channel catfish (Franz ~~et al.~~, 2016). Exogenous treatment with IGF-I can also stimulate ~~protein growth and synthesis~~ <sup>?</sup> (Opazo ~~et al.~~, 2018). <sup>or 2017</sup> A researcher was found that ~~rbIGF-I injection could stimulate the growth of coho salmon (Oreochromis kisutch)~~ (Hevroy ~~et al.~~, *loc cit*) <sup>Year check</sup> ~~it~~ <sup>studies</sup>

Axis growth hormone (GH-IGF) has an effect in regulating somatic growth and metabolism in teleost fish. Axis GH-IGF begins in the anterior pituitary which is controlled by hypothalamus hormone, including growth hormone releasing hormone (GHRH) (Peterson ~~et al.~~, 2005). Insulin-like growth factor binding protein (IGFBP) plays a significant role in extending

Delete unrelated feedback in for nation, where not at all related to this present study and coincide with a paragraph and Fink's observation of year study

the half-life of IGF, also coordinates and transfers IGF to circulation (Kement *et al.*, *loc cit*). The extended IGFBP includes an IGFBP related protein (IGFBP-rP) which also plays a role in regulating IGF activity (Rodgers *et al.*, 2008). IGF evokes its biological response through receptors on the target tissue and results the increased growth (Peterson *et al.*, *loc cit*). The serum concentration of IGF-I stimulates or suppresses GH release from the anterior pituitary through feedback on m amalia and lower vertebrates, as has been shown primarily in bony fish. In mammals and bony fish, the pituitary GH shaft / IGF-I liver involved in endocrine regulation of important physiological processes seems to exist (Eppler, 2011).

Like other vertebrates, ingestion and energy accumulation in fish are the key to survive, grow and reproduce, with normal fat which is an important energy reserve. Growth hormone (GH) displays pluripotential covering a wide range of effects of growing stimulation action in both mammals and fish. However, most of the GH action subsequently act through the production and stimulation of IGF-I expenditure (Klin *et al.*, 2012).

Insulin-like growth factor-I is structurally and functionally associated with insulin and its biological actions in fish, including growth regulation, tissue differentiation stimulation, reproduction and osmoregulation. IGF-I is more effective than insulin in stimulating the absorption of glucose and amino acid in muscle cells in rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*). It indicates that this hormone is also involved in carbohydrate metabolism and even beyond the relevance of insulin (Enes *et al.*, 2010) *check*

Insulin-like growth factor-I is one of the important things in IGF signaling, and is involved in regulating the growth and skeletal muscle development in vertebrates. For example, the weight (mass) of the baby born of knockout mice with IGF-1 or IGF-2 is about 60% heavier than the wild mice. Giving excessive dose of IGF-I in rats increased body mass by 30% (Barbé *et al.*, 2014) *or 80-15%* *year check*. In most fish species, IGF-I in blood circulation or IGF-I tissue at a positive mRNA level correlates with dietary ration, protein content, and growth rate. Injecting IGF-I implants contributes to accelerate fish growth, as summarized. In many fish species, IGF-I levels of blood circulation or tissue from mRNA are positively correlated with dietary ration, dietary protein content, and body growth rate (Yan *et al.*, 2012) *if fish*. In vertebrates, the IGF system is essential in the formation and maintenance of skeletal muscle as acting as a trigger to regulate muscle growth (Montserrat *et al.*, 2007).

No discussion of PMS?

Discussion pertaining to fish can be retained and others can be deleted! Discussion can be reduced further

## Summary

\* From this study, it can be concluded that, intramuscular injection of either IAF-I recombinant mouse or IAF-II pregnant mare serum, gives a better growth of Gurame fish.

In general, levels of circulating IGF-I will decrease when the amount of the fish feed is reduced or they are even not fed, and then returning to feed the fish by increasing feed rations or even feeding back. Serum IGF-I levels in a year-old salmon showed similar patterns with other types of fish: there was a positive correlation between serum IGF-I levels and growth rate of both length and weight of the fish.

### Summary :

IGF-I recombinant mouse and IGF-I pregnant mare serum per intra muscular as well as in growth improvement for gurame body weight and longevity. The best dose to increase of weight and length growth is 40 ng/mL.

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Restrict the number references  
include only the most relevant references  
you should

or 2014  
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\* References too many to incorporate  
\* necessary to incorporate  
2018/2019 references.

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## Demand Letter # 256/19

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Dear **Dr. Erma Safitri**,

We wish to inform that the under mentioned article has been accepted for publication **(256/19)**

**“Growth Improvement of Gurame Fish (*Osphronemus gouramy*) Due to Insulin Like Growth Factor-I (IGF-I) from Local Pregnant Mare Serum.”**

Please remit a sum of **USD 220** towards the following charges drawn in favour of the “Editor, Indian Veterinary Journal “and payable at Chennai.

The money may be transferred into our Bank **A/c # 30281291710 Code : 09581** of **State Bank of India, Nandanam Branch, Chennai-600035, India**. The money should be transferred infavour of The Editor, Indian Veterinary Journal, Chennai. Under intimation to the Editor, IVJ.

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THE INDIAN VETERINARY JOURNAL  
(The official organ of the Indian Veterinary Association)

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**DEMAND LETTER** Dated 12/09/2019

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**Corresponding Address:**

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Sd/-  
(S. SUKUMAR)  
Managing Editor  
INDIAN VETERINARY JOURNAL



# THE INDIAN VETERINARY JOURNAL

(The Official Organ of the Indian Veterinary Association)

Dr. S. SUKUMAR  
MANAGING EDITOR

No.11, Chamiers Road, Nandanam  
Chennai – 600 035, India.

Dated : SEPTEMBER 16, 2019

## ACCEPTANCE LETTER

The following article has been accepted and will be published in **JANUARY, 2020** issue of Indian Veterinary Journal.

Article No.	Title	Author (s)
256/19	Growth Improvement of Gurame Fish ( <i>Osphronemus gouramy</i> ) Due to Insulin Like Growth Factor-I (IGF-I) from Local Pregnant Mare Serum	Tjuk I. Restiadi, Woro H. Satyantini, Nusdianto Triakoso <b>Erma Safitri</b>

Sd/-

**Managing Editor,  
Indian Veterinary Journal**

To,

**Dr. Erma Safitri,**  
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine,  
Airlangga University, Surabaya,  
Indonesia – 60115.  
**E-mail** : rma\_fispro@yahoo.com

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## Acceptance Letter # 256/19

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From: Ind Vet Journal (ivj83@yahoo.com)

To: rma\_fispro@yahoo.com

Date: Monday, September 16, 2019 at 01:26 PM GMT+7

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Sir / Madam,

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