

· 临床研究 ·

老年下肢骨折手术患者术后谵妄与巨噬细胞迁移抑制因子的相关性

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【摘要】目的 探讨巨噬细胞迁移抑制因子(MIF)与术后谵妄的相关性。**方法** 选取2022年6月至2023年6月南京医科大学第二附属医院收治、在脊椎-硬膜外联合阻滞下进行下肢骨折手术的109例老年患者为研究对象(年龄≥65岁)。术前采用简易智能精神状态检查量表(MMSE)对每位患者进行认知评估,收集患者术前血液和脑脊液,以酶联免疫吸附试验检测MIF水平;术后采用谵妄评定方法中文修订版(CAM-CR)进行谵妄评估。根据是否发生谵妄将患者分为谵妄组(13例)和非谵妄组(96例)。采用SPSS 26.0统计软件进行数据分析。根据数据类型,分别采用t检验或Mann-Whitney U检验进行组间比较。采用多因素logistic回归分析评估老年患者下肢手术的危险因素。采用受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线计算ROC曲线下面积(AUC),评估MIF的诊断价值。采用Spearman相关性分析评估MIF与MMSE的相关性。**结果** 109例老年患者中,谵妄发生率为11.93%(13/109)。与非谵妄组比较,谵妄组术前脑脊液和血液中MIF浓度明显升高,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。多因素logistic回归分析显示,术前脑脊液MIF水平($OR=1.273, 95\%CI 1.120 \sim 1.446; P<0.001$)和血液MIF水平($OR=1.016, 95\%CI 1.001 \sim 1.031; P=0.032$)是老年下肢骨折手术患者术后谵妄发生的独立危险因素。脑脊液和血液MIF预测术后谵妄的AUC分别为0.877(95%CI 0.799~0.956)、0.884(95%CI 0.819~0.949),灵敏度分别为81.50%、76.84%,特异度分别为84.62%、100.00%,约登指数分别为0.66、0.77,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.001$)。Spearman相关性分析结果显示,脑脊液和血液MIF水平与MMSE评分呈负相关($r=-0.335, -0.286; P<0.05$)。**结论** 术前MIF水平与老年患者术后发生谵妄密切相关,有作为预测POD生物标志物的潜能。MIF可以反映认知水平,与MMSE评分呈负相关,脑脊液和血液MIF浓度越高,MMSE评分越低。

【关键词】 老年人; 巨噬细胞迁移抑制因子; 术后谵妄**【中图分类号】** R592; R614.4**【文献标志码】** A**【DOI】** 10.11915/j.issn.1671-5403.2024.12.196

Correlation between postoperative delirium and macrophage migration inhibitory factor in elderly patients after lower limb fracture surgery

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【Abstract】Objective To explore the correlation of macrophage migration inhibitory factor (MIF) and postoperative delirium. **Methods** A total of 109 elderly patients (≥ 65 years) undergoing lower extremity fracture surgery under combined spinal-epidural block in our hospital from June 2022 to June 2023 were prospectively enrolled. Before operation, mini-mental state examination (MMSE) was used to evaluate the cognitive function of each participants, and their blood and cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) samples were harvested to detect MIF level by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). After operation, confusion assessment method Chinese reversion (CAM-CR) was used to assess delirium, and according to the results, they were divided into delirium group (POD group, $n=13$) and non-delirium group (NPOD group, $n=96$). SPSS statistics 26.0 was used for data analysis. Depending on data type, student's *t* test or Mann-Whitney *U* test was used for comparison between groups. Multivariate logistic regression model was used to analyze the risk factors of lower limb surgery in elderly patients. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was plotted to calculate the area under the ROC curve (AUC) to evaluate the diagnostic value of MIF. Spearman correlation analysis was employed to analyze the correlation between MIF and MMSE score. **Results** Among the 109 elderly patients, the incidence of delirium was 11.93% (13/109). Before operation, the MIF levels in the CSF and blood were significantly higher in the POD group than the NPOD group ($P<0.05$). Multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that preoperative MIF levels in CSF ($OR=1.273, 95\%CI 1.120 \sim 1.446; P<0.001$) and blood ($OR=1.016, 95\%CI 1.001 \sim 1.031; P=0.032$) were independent risk factors for postoperative delirium in elderly patients after lower limb fracture surgery. The AUC value of CSF and blood MIF levels in predicting POD was 0.877 (95%CI 0.799~0.956).

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and 0.884 (95%CI 0.819–0.949), the sensitivity was 81.50% and 76.84%, and the specificity was 84.62% and 100.00%, respectively. The Youden index was 0.66 and 0.77, which were statistically significant ($P<0.0001$). Spearman correlation analysis showed that CSF and blood MIF levels were negatively correlated with MMSE score ($r=-0.335, -0.286; P<0.05$). **Conclusion** Preoperative MIF level is closely associated with the occurrence of POD in elderly patients after surgery, and has the potential to be used as a biomarker to predict POD. MIF can reflect cognitive level, and is negatively correlated with MMSE score. The higher the CSF and blood MIF levels, the lower the MMSE score.

[Key words] aged; macrophage migration inhibitory factor; postoperative delirium

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术后谵妄(postoperative delirium, POD)是一种急性的精神紊乱状态,伴有明显的认知、注意力、睡眠觉醒周期的损害,好发于老年患者,尤其是危重病患者,是手术后常见的并发症^[1]。POD多发生于术后24~72 h,与术后长期的认知和非认知疾病的的发生相关,可导致创伤后应激障碍,增加患者术后的发病率与病死率,延长住院时间,增加治疗费用,给患者及其家属带来严重的影响。目前谵妄发病机制未完全明确,越来越多研究者注意到脑脊液的物质变化可能在POD的病程发展中有重要作用^[2]。

巨噬细胞迁移抑制因子(macrophage migration inhibitory factor, MIF)是编码在一个功能多态基因位点的促炎细胞因子。最初认为MIF是由活化的T细胞产生的细胞因子,但近年来,它已被确定为一种由许多其他类型的细胞分泌的多功能细胞因子,参与免疫反应和生理过程。早在90年代就有报道称MIF是从全牛脑细胞质中分离出来的,在大鼠皮层、下丘脑、海马、小脑和脑桥的神经元中也有强烈的基线表达^[3]。已有研究表明,MIF可在轻度认知功能障碍和阿尔茨海默症患者的脑脊液中测得,且存在相关性。本研究旨在探讨术前是否可根据MIF值预测患者术后谵妄的发生情况。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

选取2022年6月至2023年6月南京医科大学第二附属医院收治、在脊椎-硬膜外联合阻滞下进行下肢骨折手术的109例老年患者为研究对象。纳入标准:(1)年龄≥65岁;(2)美国麻醉医师协会分级I~Ⅲ级。排除标准:(1)既往有严重精神或神经疾病的病史,存在吸毒或精神类药品的滥用,长年使用类固醇类、激素等药物;(2)近期有重大手术史;(3)术前合并严重心、肝、肾功能异常,术后出现严重并发症;(4)存在严重的视力和听力障碍,无法配合测试。根据谵妄评估结果,将纳入的109例老年

患者分为谵妄组(13例)和非谵妄组(96例)。本研究已获得南京医科大学第二附属医院医学伦理委员会批准(2022-KY-140-01),并在中国临床试验中心注册登记(ChiCTR2300073128)。患者及家属对研究内容知情并签署知情同意书。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 麻醉方法 所有患者术前均不需要任何药物治疗,患者进入手术室后开放外周静脉,常规行心电图、脉搏血氧饱和度监测和有创动脉压测量。准备工作完成后,侧卧位下在L3~L4或L2~L3间隙进行脊椎-硬膜外联合麻醉。穿刺成功后,蛛网膜下腔注入0.75%布比卡因1.5~2.5 ml,然后根据实际需要在硬膜外导管中加入3~5 ml 2%利多卡因,维持麻醉水平在T8~S5。如果患者术中收缩压≤90 mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa),静脉给予麻黄碱6 mg;如果患者的心率≤50次/min,静脉注射阿托品0.5 mg。术后常规行神经阻滞镇痛。记录手术时间、麻醉时间、术中出血量、液体输入量等。

1.2.2 样本收集与检测 蛛网膜下腔穿刺成功后,于给药前抽取患者脑脊液2 ml,同时抽取动脉血5 ml离心后置于-80℃冷冻保存。采用酶联免疫吸附试验检测患者术前脑脊液及血液MIF浓度,试剂盒购于武汉联科生物公司。

1.2.3 谵妄评估 由同一名经过培训的麻醉医师分别于术前1 d,术后3 d内同一时间段进行神经心理学测试,对患者进行评分。术前采用简易智力状态检查量表(mini-mental state examination, MMSE)评估患者术前认知情况,排除痴呆患者。痴呆划分标准:文盲≤17分,小学程度≤20分,中学程度(包括中专)≤22分,大学程度(包括大专)≤23分。术后采用谵妄评定方法中文修订版(confusion assessment method Chinese reversion, CAM-CR)评估POD的发生情况,总共11个问题,每题按严重程度打分,不存在1分,轻度2分,中度3分,严重4分,19分以下提示该患者没有谵妄,20~22分提示该患者可疑有谵妄,22分以上提示该患者有谵妄。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 26.0统计软件进行数据分析。符合正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,组间比较采用t检验;不符合正态分布的计量资料使用中位数(四分位数间距)[$M(Q_1, Q_3)$]表示,组间比较采用Mann-Whitney U检验。计数资料以例数(百分率)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。采用多因素logistic回归分析筛选POD的独立危险因素。采用受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线分析评估MIF预测POD的能力。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 术前两组患者临床资料比较

109老年患者中,13例发生POD,POD发生率为11.93%。谵妄组和非谵妄组患者年龄、MMSE评

分、术前血红蛋白、CRP及MIF水平比较,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$;表1)。术后非谵妄组有11例患者存在部分数据缺失,予以剔除。术后两组患者主要指标比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$;表2)。

2.2 患者术后谵妄发生的多因素 logistic 回归分析

将单因素分析中 $P<0.05$ 的因素纳入多因素logistic回归分析,结果显示,术前脑脊液MIF水平和血液MIF水平是老年下肢骨折手术患者术后谵妄发生的独立危险因素(表3)。

2.3 ROC 曲线分析

将两组患者MIF水平进行ROC曲线分析,结果显示脑脊液和血液MIF预测POD的AUC分别为0.877(95%CI 0.799~0.956)、0.884(95%CI 0.819~0.949),灵敏度分别分81.50%、76.84%,特异度分别为84.62%、100.00%,约登指数分别为0.66、0.77,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.001$;图1)。

表1 术前两组患者临床资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of clinical data between two groups before operation

Item	POD group($n=13$)	NPOD group($n=96$)	P value
Age(years, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	82.00±7.13	75.38±7.15	0.002
Gender(n , male/female)	4/9	20/56	0.796
BMI(kg/m^2 , $\bar{x}\pm s$)	22.18±1.05	23.59±0.34	0.461
Education duration(years, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	6.85±5.01	6.69±4.03	0.904
Hypertension[n (%)]	9(69.2)	58(60.4)	0.237
MMSE(points, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	25.67±2.99	27.72±2.05	0.012
Time of operation[min, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	90.00(82.50,120.00)	102.50(80.00,130.00)	0.533
Infusion quantity[ml, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	600.00(500.00,1000.00)	500.00(500.00,1000.00)	0.718
Transfusion volume[ml, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	575.00(412.00,818.00)	550.00(112.00,600.00)	0.128
White blood cell($\times 10^9/\text{L}$, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	7.83±2.73	7.28±2.50	0.465
Neutrophil($\times 10^9/\text{L}$, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	5.85±2.37	5.23±2.43	0.388
Leukomonocyte($\times 10^9/\text{L}$, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	1.18±0.58	1.38±0.55	0.225
Hemoglobin(g/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	105.20±17.25	119.30±17.23	0.007
Platelet($\times 10^9/\text{L}$, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	187.30±80.63	197.80±88.40	0.685
CRP(mg/L , $\bar{x}\pm s$)	33.22±28.02	14.44±22.08	0.007
Creatinine($\mu\text{mol}/\text{L}$, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	76.20±25.17	70.78±40.11	0.637
Uric acid($\mu\text{mol}/\text{L}$, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	277.50±64.27	285.80±83.40	0.732
Albumin (g/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	37.65±4.29	39.63±3.91	0.093
Alanine aminotransferase(U/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	10.34±5.56	14.36±9.72	0.147
Aspartate aminotransferase[U/L, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	16.70(12.90,19.15)	17.20(14.00,20.40)	0.440
CSF-MIF[ng/ml, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	10.18(7.07,16.47)	3.59(2.56,5.92)	<0.001
Serum-MIF[ng/ml, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	12.63(5.93,22.83)	2.24(1.53,5.04)	<0.001

POD: postoperative delirium; BMI: body mass index; MMSE: mini-mental state examination; CRP: C-reactive protein; CSF: cerebrospinal fluid; MIF: macrophage migration inhibitory factor.

表2 术后两组患者临床资料比较

Table 2 Comparison of clinical data between two groups after operation

Item	POD group($n=13$)	NPOD group($n=85$)	P value
White blood cell($\times 10^9/\text{L}$, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	10.32±3.03	10.69±3.22	0.694
Neutrophil ($\times 10^9/\text{L}$, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	8.50±2.74	8.77±3.00	0.761
Leukomonocyte[$\times 10^9/\text{L}$, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	0.87(0.69,1.26)	0.93(0.72,1.16)	0.574
Hemoglobin(g/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	103.50±19.75	112.30±14.68	0.056
Platelet[$\times 10^9/\text{L}$, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	183.00(163.50,268.50)	180.0(138.00,216.50)	0.295
CRP[mg/L , $M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	78.65(22.26,112.00)	46.47(29.39,60.65)	0.183

CRP: C-reactive protein.

表3 患者术后谵妄发生的多因素 logistic 回归分析

Table 3 Multivariate logistic regression analysis of postoperative delirium

Factor	B	SE	Wald χ^2	OR(95%CI)	P value
Age	0.102	0.069	2.188	1.108(0.967,1.269)	0.139
MMSE	-0.341	0.175	3.800	0.711(0.505,1.002)	0.051
Hemoglobin	-0.036	0.026	1.974	0.965(0.918,1.014)	0.965
CRP	0.102	0.015	1.834	1.021(0.991,1.051)	0.176
CSF-MIF	0.241	0.065	13.686	1.273(1.120,1.446)	<0.001
Serum-MIF	0.016	0.007	4.603	1.016(1.001,1.031)	0.032

MMSE: mini-mental state examination; CRP: C-reactive protein; CSF: cerebrospinal fluid; MIF: macrophage migration inhibitory factor.

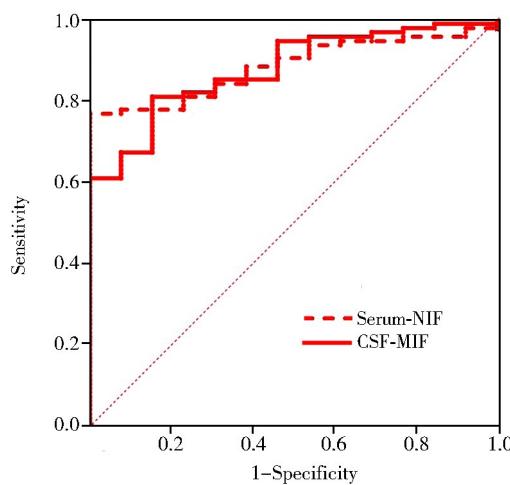


图1 MIF预测POD发生的ROC曲线

Figure 1 ROC curve of MIF prediction of POD

MIF: macrophage migration inhibitory factor; POD: postoperative delirium; ROC: receiver operating characteristic; CSF: cerebrospinal fluid.

2.4 MIF与MMSE评分的相关性

将患者术前MIF水平与MMSE评分进行 Spearman 相关性分析,结果显示术前 MMSE 评分与脑脊液 MIF 水平($r = -0.335$; $P = 0.0004$; 图 2A)、血液 MIF 水平($r = -0.286$; $P = 0.0032$; 图 2B) 呈负相关。

3 讨论

本研究中,老年患者下肢骨折术后谵妄的发生率为 11.93%,logistic 回归分析结果显示术前 MIF 水平是下肢骨折老年患者术后谵妄的独立危险因素,其余相关因素包括年龄增高,术前低 MMSE 评分、低血红蛋白及高 CRP。

越来越多的研究表明手术可诱发神经炎症,如骨科手术^[4]和心脏手术^[5]患者中已证实有明显的神经炎症反应,原因是手术可以触发炎症细胞因子的释放,这些细胞因子通过血脑屏障渗透到大脑中,并诱导神经炎症^[6]。CRP 是炎症、感染和组织损伤中非特异性急性期反应的标志物,一项荟萃分析总

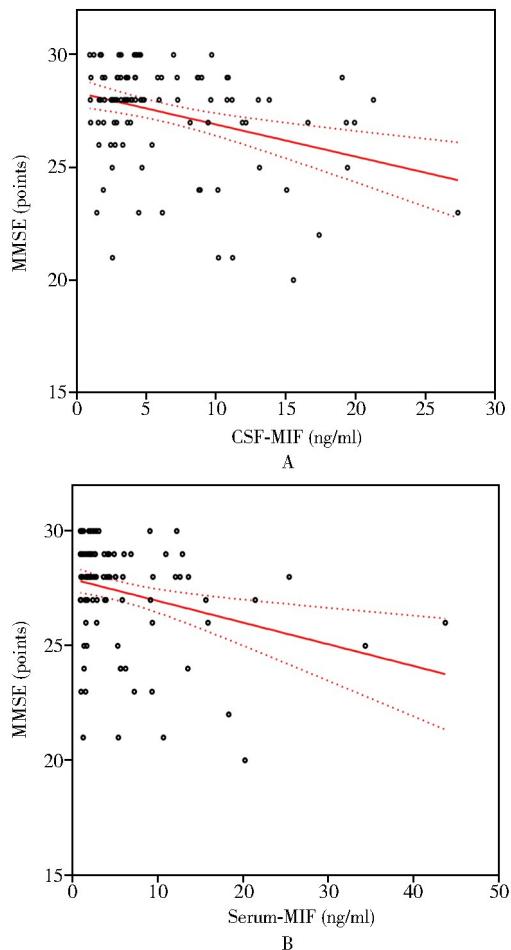


图2 MIF与MMSE的相关性

Figure 2 Correlation between MIF and MMSE

MIF: macrophage migration inhibitory factor; CSF: cerebrospinal fluid; MMSE: mini-mental state examination.

结了 CRP 和 POD 的关系^[7],结果表明无论是术前还是术后,高水平的 CRP 都是 POD 发展的危险因素。本研究中,POD 组患者术前 CRP 明显高于非 POD 组,且差异有统计学意义,但术后两组 CRP 水平无显著差异,可能是部分患者术后数据的缺失所致。中性粒细胞水平升高、淋巴细胞水平降低和血小板水平降低也是对创伤、手术和麻醉损伤的非特异性反应^[8,9],由于样本量较小,本研究两组之间尚未有统计学差异。值得注意的是,术后 POD 组 CRP

值显著升高,与 MIF 的变化一致。

本研究结果显示,MIF 水平的升高伴随 MMSE 评分的下降,因此 MIF 水平的升高可能导致认知功能下降,高 MIF 可能增加 POD 的发病风险。尽管 MIF 和 POD 之间的具体联系目前还不完全清楚,但有一些证据可以解释其潜在机制。据报道,MIF 在阿尔兹海默症患者额叶皮质中增加,并与淀粉样斑块相关,这表明脑脊液中的 MIF 水平可以反映来自大脑的蛋白质水平^[10]。研究表明 MIF 可以通过介导白细胞募集、病变炎症和抑制 B 细胞来增加动脉粥样硬化的风险^[12]。此外,MIF 的小分子抑制剂 (S,R)-3-(4-羟苯基)-4,5-二氢-5-异噁唑乙酸甲酯(ISO-1)可通过降低血脑屏障通透性和增强脑内皮细胞连接的紧密性来减轻缺血诱导的大鼠神经元损伤和脑梗死^[13],ISO-1 还可以降低脑缺血中 B 细胞淋巴瘤基因-2 相关蛋白(bcl-2-associated X protein, Bax)、半胱天冬酶-3 (cysteinyl aspartate specific proteinase, caspase-3) 和凋亡诱导因子(apoptosis-inducing factor, AIF)等凋亡蛋白的表达,末端脱氧核苷酸转移酶介导的 dUTP 缺口末端标记法(terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase-mediated dUTP nick end labeling, TUNEL)实验也证实了 ISO-1 可以减少神经细胞的凋亡^[14]。Su 等^[15]也发现在脊髓损伤后 MIF 的表达显著增加,且 MIF 与小胶质细胞和星形胶质细胞共定位,MIF 通过激活白细胞分化抗原 74 (cluster of differentiation 74, CD74)受体和细胞外信号相关激酶途径引起星形胶质细胞的炎症反应。这些病理生理变化可能解释了 MIF 在 POD 病理中的潜在作用。因此,迫切需要进一步的研究来阐明其分子机制。

本研究尚存在一些局限性:(1)获得了不同时间点的术前实验数据,但未收集术后样本观察 MIF 的动态变化;(2)没有评估谵妄的持续时间,忽略了高活动性和低活动性谵妄的差异;(3)分析中没有包括一些与 POD 发展相关的围手术期因素,如疼痛和睡眠障碍。

综上所述,术前 MIF 水平是 POD 的独立危险因素,预测水平较高,此外,年龄、MMSE 评分、血红蛋白及 CRP 都与 POD 密切相关,在临床工作中应予以关注。

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