

# 严重脓毒症患者血清 HIF-1 $\alpha$ 和 lncRNA TUG1 水平与心肌损伤相关

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**摘要** 目的:探讨严重脓毒症患者血清缺氧诱导因子-1 $\alpha$  (HIF-1 $\alpha$ ) 和长链非编码 RNA 牛磺酸上调基因 1 (lncRNA TUG1) 水平与心肌损伤的相关性。方法:选取 94 例脓毒症患者为研究对象,根据患者入院时是否有休克症状分为脓毒症组(60 例)和脓毒症休克(SS)组(34 例),另选取同期在本院体检且一般资料与脓毒症患者相匹配的健康者 94 例为对照组;采用实时荧光定量逆转录聚合酶链反应(qRT-PCR)法检测血清 HIF-1 $\alpha$  mRNA、lncRNA TUG1 表达水平;Pearson 法分析 SS 患者血清 HIF-1 $\alpha$  mRNA、lncRNA TUG1 水平与心肌损伤的相关性。结果:SS 组和脓毒症组心率、白细胞计数(WBC)、血乳酸水平显著高于对照组,且 SS 组高于脓毒症组( $P$  均  $<0.05$ );SS 组 APACHE II 评分高于脓毒症组;SS 组和脓毒症组平均动脉压、血清 HIF-1 $\alpha$  mRNA、lncRNA TUG1 水平显著低于对照组,且 SS 组低于脓毒症组( $P$  均  $<0.05$ );SS 组 CD3<sup>+</sup>T、CD4<sup>+</sup>T、CD8<sup>+</sup>T 显著低于脓毒症组及对照组,且对照组 CD3<sup>+</sup>T、CD4<sup>+</sup>T、CD8<sup>+</sup>T 低于脓毒症组( $P$  均  $<0.05$ );SS 组和脓毒症组血清乳酸脱氢酶(LD)、肌酸激酶同工酶(CK-MB)、心肌肌钙蛋白 I (cTnI)、肌红蛋白(Mb)及心型脂肪酸结合蛋白(H-FABP)水平显著高于对照组,且 SS 组高于脓毒症组( $P$  均  $<0.05$ );HIF-1 $\alpha$  mRNA、lncRNA TUG1 与 CD3<sup>+</sup>T、CD4<sup>+</sup>T、CD8<sup>+</sup>T 呈正相关,与 LD、CK-MB、cTnI、Mb 及 H-FABP 呈负相关( $P$  均  $<0.001$ )。结论:脓毒症患者血清 HIF-1 $\alpha$  mRNA、lncRNA TUG1 呈低表达,两者与 SS 患者心肌损伤显著相关。

**关键词** 严重脓毒症;缺氧诱导因子-1 $\alpha$ ;长链非编码 RNA 牛磺酸上调基因 1;心肌损伤

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## Correlation between serum HIF-1 $\alpha$ and lncRNA TUG1 levels and myocardial injury in patients with severe sepsis

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**Abstract** Objective: To investigate the correlation between the levels of serum hypoxia inducible factor-1 $\alpha$  (HIF-1 $\alpha$ ) and long non coding RNA taurine up-regulated gene 1 (lncRNA TUG1) and myocardial injury in patients with severe sepsis. Methods: A total of 94 patients with sepsis as research objects and patients were grouped into sepsis group (60 cases) and sepsis shock (SS) group (34 cases) according to whether they had shock symptoms at admission. In addition, 94 healthy people who had physical examination in our hospital meantime and whose general information matched with sepsis patients were taken as the control group. The expression levels of serum HIF-1 $\alpha$  mRNA and lncRNA TUG1 were detected by real-time fluorescent quantitative reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR). The correlation between serum HIF-1 $\alpha$  mRNA, lncRNA TUG1 levels and myocardial injury in SS patients was analyzed by Pearson method. Results: Heart rate, white blood cell (WBC) count and lactic acid in SS group and sepsis group were significantly higher than those in control group, and those in SS group was higher than those in sepsis group ( $P < 0.05$ ). APACHE II score in SS group was higher than that in sepsis group ( $P < 0.05$ ). The mean arterial pressure, serum levels of HIF-1 $\alpha$  mRNA and lncRNA TUG1 in SS group and sepsis group were significantly lower than those in control group, and those in SS group were significantly lower than those in sepsis group ( $P < 0.05$ ). The percentages of CD3<sup>+</sup>T, CD4<sup>+</sup>T, and CD8<sup>+</sup>T in SS group were obviously lower than those in sepsis group and control group, and those in control group were lower than those in sepsis group ( $P < 0.05$ ). The levels of lactate dehydrogenase (LD), creatine kinase isoenzyme (CK-MB), cardiac troponin I (cTnI), myoglobin (Mb) and heart fatty acid binding protein (H-FABP) in SS group and sepsis group were significantly higher than those in

control group and those in SS group were higher than those in sepsis group ( $P < 0.05$ ). HIF-1 $\alpha$  mRNA and lncRNA TUG1 were positively correlated with CD3 $^{+}$ T, CD4 $^{+}$ T, CD8 $^{+}$ T, and negatively correlated with LD, CK-MB, cTnI, Mb, and H-FABP (all  $P < 0.001$ ). Conclusion: The expression levels of HIF-1 $\alpha$  mRNA and lncRNA TUG1 in serum of patients with sepsis are low, both are obviously correlated with myocardial injury in SS patients.

**Key words** Severe sepsis; Hypoxia inducible factor-1 $\alpha$ ; Long non-coding RNA taurine up-regulated gene 1; Myocardial damage

脓毒症的死亡率高,为 15% ~ 25%<sup>[1]</sup>。长期的脓毒症会导致免疫抑制、长期炎症及组织消耗等,若病情加重可导致全身器官功能衰竭,而心脏是脓毒症恶化进程中的一个重要受损靶器官<sup>[2]</sup>。缺氧诱导因子-1 $\alpha$  (hypoxia-inducible factor-1 $\alpha$ , HIF-1 $\alpha$ ) 是人体适应缺氧环境的关键转录因子,与许多主要缺血性和缺氧性疾病的病理生理学相关,目前已被提议作为脓毒症的标记和治疗靶标<sup>[3]</sup>。长链非编码 RNA (long non-coding RNA, lncRNA) 通过与染色体上的调控因子结合,在许多生物学和病理学过程中发挥关键作用<sup>[4]</sup>。已发现几种 lncRNAs 参与心肌 I/R 损伤,例如牛磺酸上调基因 1 (taurine up-regulated gene 1, TUG1)<sup>[5-7]</sup>。研究表明 TUG1 与脓毒症及心肌损伤均具有相关性<sup>[8,9]</sup>。本研究通过实时荧光定量逆转录聚合酶链反应 (real-time fluorescent quantitative reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction, qRT-PCR) 法检测脓症患者血清 HIF-1 $\alpha$  mRNA、lncRNA TUG1 表达水平,分析其与心肌损伤的关系,为评估脓毒症患者的病情及其心肌损伤程度提供依据。

## 资料与方法

1. 研究对象:选取 2021 年 5 月-2022 年 5 月南通市海门区人民医院收治的 94 例脓症患者为研究对象,依据患者入院时是否有休克症状分为脓毒症组 (60 例) 和脓毒症休克 (septic shock, SS) 组 (34 例)。纳入标准:①符合《中国脓毒症/脓毒性休克急诊治疗指南 (2018)》<sup>[10]</sup>;②首次发生脓毒症;③年龄  $\geq 18$  岁。排除标准:①心肝严重功能障碍;②胸部严重创伤;③心脏手术史或器质性病变;④免疫性疾病;⑤哺乳或妊娠期妇女;⑥恶性肿瘤。另选取同期在本院体检且一般资料与脓症患者相匹配的健康者 94 例为对照组。本研究经医院伦理委员会批准 (批号:20201225),患者或家属均知情并签署同意书。

## 2. 方法:

(1) 样本采集:受试者入组后 (脓症患者接受治疗之前) 留取外周静脉血 6 mL,以 3 000 转/min 离心 15 min,取上层无杂质血清,置于 -80 $^{\circ}$ C 保存待测。

(2) qRT-PCR 法检测血清 HIF-1 $\alpha$  mRNA、lncRNA TUG1 表达水平:取上述样本,按照 Trizol 试剂 (文彻生物,上海) 操作步骤分离提取血清总 RNA,并测定其浓度和纯度,按逆转录试剂盒 (德国 Qiagen 公司) 操作步骤逆转录合成 cDNA,采用 ABI 7500 型 qRT-PCR 仪 (美国 ABI 公司) 检测血清 HIF-1 $\alpha$  mRNA、lncRNA TUG1 相对表达水平,内参为甘油醛-3-磷酸脱氢酶 (glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, GAPDH),引物经设计软件设计后由上海生工生物工程有限公司合成,引物序列见表 1。qRT-PCR 反应体系共 20  $\mu$ L: 互补脱氧核糖核酸 (complementary deoxyribonucleic acid, cDNA) (50 ng/ $\mu$ L) 2  $\mu$ L, SYBR Green Master Mix (2  $\times$ ) (伊塔生物,北京) 10  $\mu$ L, PCR 上下游引物 (10  $\mu$ mol/L) 各 0.5  $\mu$ L, 加去离子水 (deionized Water, ddH $_2$ O) 至 20  $\mu$ L。为减小实验误差,各样品重复 3 次,使用  $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$  方法 ( $C_t$  为循环阈值) 计算目的基因 HIF-1 $\alpha$  mRNA、lncRNA TUG1 的相对表达量。

(3) 基线资料收集:详细收集并记录受试者临床资料,包括性别、年龄、体重指数 (body mass index, BMI)、心率、平均动脉压、白细胞计数 (WBC)、血乳酸水平、急性生理与慢性健康状况评估 (acute and chronic health status score II, APACHE II) 评分,心肌损伤标志物 [心肌肌钙蛋白 I (cardiac troponin I, cTnI)、乳酸脱氢酶 (lactate dehydrogenase, LD)、肌酸激酶同工酶 (the brain type isoenzyme of creatine kinase, CK-MB)、肌红蛋白 (myoglobin, Mb) 及心型脂肪酸结合蛋白 (heart fatty acid binding protein, H-FABP)]。

3. 统计学分析:采用 SPSS 25.0 统计学软件,计量资料以( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,2 组间比较采用  $t$  检验,多组间比较使用单因素方差分析和 SNK- $q$  检验;计数资料以百分数(%)表示,采用  $\chi^2$  检验进行组间比较;采用 Pearson 法分析 SS 患者血清 HIF-1 $\alpha$  mRNA、lncRNA TUG1 水平与心肌损伤的相关性。以  $P < 0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

结 果

1. 基线资料:脓毒症组和 SS 组心率、WBC、血乳酸水平高于对照组,平均动脉压低于对照组( $P$  均  $< 0.05$ );且 SS 组心率、WBC、乳酸高于脓毒症组,平均动脉压显著低于脓毒症组;SS 组 APACHE II 评分高于脓毒症组( $P$  均  $< 0.05$ ),见表 2。

2. 血清 HIF-1 $\alpha$  mRNA、lncRNA TUG1 水平:脓

毒症组和 SS 组血清 HIF-1 $\alpha$  mRNA、lncRNA TUG1 水平低于对照组,且 SS 组低于脓毒症组( $P$  均  $< 0.05$ ),见表 3。

3. T 淋巴细胞亚群水平:SS 组 CD3 $^{+}$ T、CD4 $^{+}$ T 及 CD8 $^{+}$ T 低于脓毒症组及对照组,且对照组 CD3 $^{+}$ T、CD4 $^{+}$ T 及 CD8 $^{+}$ T 低于脓毒症组( $P$  均  $< 0.05$ ),见表 4。

4. 心肌损伤标志物水平:SS 组和脓毒症组血清 LD、CK-MB、cTnI、Mb 及 H-FABP 水平高于对照组,且 SS 组高于脓毒症组( $P$  均  $< 0.05$ ),见表 5。

5. SS 组患者血清 HIF-1 $\alpha$  mRNA、lncRNA TUG1 与免疫及心肌损伤的关系:HIF-1 $\alpha$  mRNA、lncRNA TUG1 与 CD3 $^{+}$ T、CD4 $^{+}$ T、CD8 $^{+}$ T 呈正相关,与 LD、CK-MB、cTnI、Mb 及 H-FABP 呈负相关( $P$  均  $< 0.001$ ),见表 6。

表 1 qRT-PCR 引物序列

| 基因             | 上游引物 5'-3'              | 下游引物 5'-3'             |
|----------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| HIF-1 $\alpha$ | ATCCATGTGACCATGAGGAAATG | TCGGCTAGTTAGGGTACACTTC |
| lncRNA TUG1    | CTGAAGAAAGGCAACATC      | GTAGGCTACTACAGGATTTG   |
| GAPDH          | CGGACCAATACGACCAAATCCG  | AGCCACATCGCTCAGACACC   |

表 2 3 组基线资料比较

| 项目                                        | 对照组( $n=94$ )     | 脓毒症组( $n=60$ )                 | SS 组( $n=34$ )                   | $F/t$ 值 | $P$ 值     |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| 男性[例(%)]                                  | 51(54.26)         | 32(53.33)                      | 18(52.94)                        | 0.023   | 0.989     |
| 年龄(岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )                   | 63.24 $\pm$ 8.76  | 63.15 $\pm$ 9.69               | 64.12 $\pm$ 10.26                | 0.135   | 0.874     |
| BMI(kg/m <sup>2</sup> , $\bar{x} \pm s$ ) | 22.53 $\pm$ 3.24  | 22.61 $\pm$ 4.13               | 22.93 $\pm$ 4.62                 | 0.138   | 0.871     |
| 心率(次/min, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )               | 75.31 $\pm$ 12.35 | 86.38 $\pm$ 15.61 <sup>*</sup> | 126.34 $\pm$ 26.95 <sup>*#</sup> | 114.940 | $< 0.001$ |
| 平均动脉压(mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )             | 80.15 $\pm$ 12.36 | 69.66 $\pm$ 13.86 <sup>*</sup> | 58.67 $\pm$ 11.34 <sup>*#</sup>  | 38.681  | $< 0.001$ |
| WBC( $\times 10^9/L$ , $\bar{x} \pm s$ )  | 6.72 $\pm$ 2.11   | 10.21 $\pm$ 2.18 <sup>*</sup>  | 11.04 $\pm$ 2.35 <sup>*#</sup>   | 72.818  | $< 0.001$ |
| 乳酸(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )              | 0.53 $\pm$ 0.16   | 4.65 $\pm$ 1.13 <sup>*</sup>   | 5.64 $\pm$ 1.36 <sup>*#</sup>    | 642.493 | $< 0.001$ |
| APACHE II 评分(分, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )         | -                 | 21.16 $\pm$ 7.24               | 26.34 $\pm$ 9.15 <sup>#</sup>    | 3.025   | 0.003     |

注:与对照组比较,<sup>\*</sup> $P < 0.05$ ;与脓毒症组比较,<sup>#</sup> $P < 0.05$ ;  $F/t$  及  $P$  值 APACHE II 为两者比较,其余均为三者比较

表 3 3 组血清 HIF-1 $\alpha$  mRNA 和 lncRNA TUG1 水平比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

| 指标                  | 对照组( $n=94$ )   | 脓毒症组( $n=60$ )               | SS 组( $n=34$ )                | $F$ 值  | $P$ 值     |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|-----------|
| HIF-1 $\alpha$ mRNA | 1.00 $\pm$ 0.21 | 0.75 $\pm$ 0.26 <sup>*</sup> | 0.43 $\pm$ 0.15 <sup>*#</sup> | 89.120 | $< 0.001$ |
| lncRNA TUG1         | 1.03 $\pm$ 0.31 | 0.82 $\pm$ 0.29 <sup>*</sup> | 0.51 $\pm$ 0.18 <sup>*#</sup> | 43.027 | $< 0.001$ |

注:与对照组比较,<sup>\*</sup> $P < 0.05$ ;与脓毒症组比较,<sup>#</sup> $P < 0.05$

表 4 3 组 T 淋巴细胞亚群水平比较(% ,  $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

| 项目           | 对照组( $n=94$ )   | 脓毒症组( $n=60$ )               | SS 组( $n=34$ )                | $F$ 值  | $P$ 值 |
|--------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|-------|
| CD3 $^{+}$ T | 2.72 $\pm$ 0.48 | 3.21 $\pm$ 0.75 <sup>*</sup> | 1.93 $\pm$ 0.59 <sup>*#</sup> | 49.804 | 0.000 |
| CD4 $^{+}$ T | 0.98 $\pm$ 0.27 | 1.23 $\pm$ 0.38 <sup>*</sup> | 0.76 $\pm$ 0.15 <sup>*#</sup> | 29.378 | 0.000 |
| CD8 $^{+}$ T | 0.96 $\pm$ 0.31 | 1.25 $\pm$ 0.21 <sup>*</sup> | 0.64 $\pm$ 0.20 <sup>*#</sup> | 59.715 | 0.000 |

注:与对照组比较,<sup>\*</sup> $P < 0.05$ ;与脓毒症组比较,<sup>#</sup> $P < 0.05$

表 5 3 组心肌损伤标志物水平比较(  $\bar{x} \pm s$  )

| 项目              | 对照组( $n = 94$ )      | 脓毒症组( $n = 60$ )        | SS 组( $n = 34$ )          | $F$ 值     | $P$ 值   |
|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|---------|
| LD( U/L )       | 265. 93 $\pm$ 44. 25 | 793. 21 $\pm$ 112. 62 * | 2115. 64 $\pm$ 368. 54 *# | 1460. 878 | <0. 001 |
| CK-MB( U/L )    | 55. 36 $\pm$ 7. 16   | 286. 56 $\pm$ 39. 61 *  | 538. 64 $\pm$ 71. 48 *#   | 2178. 589 | <0. 001 |
| cTnI( ng/mL )   | 0. 09 $\pm$ 0. 02    | 0. 28 $\pm$ 0. 06 *     | 0. 58 $\pm$ 0. 15 *#      | 572. 593  | <0. 001 |
| Mb( ng/mL )     | 63. 83 $\pm$ 9. 65   | 113. 75 $\pm$ 15. 66 *  | 275. 28 $\pm$ 53. 96 *#   | 867. 448  | <0. 001 |
| H-FABP( ng/mL ) | 4. 86 $\pm$ 0. 56    | 23. 65 $\pm$ 6. 48 *    | 49. 62 $\pm$ 13. 24 *#    | 579. 773  | <0. 001 |

注:与对照组比较,\* $P < 0. 05$ ;与脓毒症组比较,# $P < 0. 05$

表 6 SS 组患者血清 HIF-1 $\alpha$  mRNA、lncRNA TUG1 与免疫及心肌损伤的关系

| 指标                 | HIF-1 $\alpha$ mRNA |         | lncRNA TUG1 |         |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------|-------------|---------|
|                    | $r$ 值               | $P$ 值   | $r$ 值       | $P$ 值   |
| CD3 <sup>+</sup> T | 0. 423              | <0. 001 | 0. 357      | <0. 001 |
| CD4 <sup>+</sup> T | 0. 369              | <0. 001 | 0. 664      | <0. 001 |
| CD8 <sup>+</sup> T | 0. 375              | <0. 001 | 0. 613      | <0. 001 |
| LD                 | -0. 521             | <0. 001 | -0. 537     | <0. 001 |
| CK-MB              | -0. 339             | <0. 001 | -0. 459     | <0. 001 |
| cTnI               | -0. 571             | <0. 001 | -0. 372     | <0. 001 |
| Mb                 | -0. 528             | <0. 001 | -0. 447     | <0. 001 |
| H-FABP             | -0. 491             | <0. 001 | -0. 634     | <0. 001 |

讨 论

普遍认为炎症和氧化应激损伤及机体免疫功能障碍参与了脓毒症的发生和发展<sup>[2]</sup>。临床常见心肌标志物有 cTnI、LD、CK-MB 等,其中 cTnI、CK-MB 为广泛认可的心肌损伤标志物<sup>[11]</sup>。但心肌指标易受疾病状态、并发症及清除机制等的影响而改变其释放量,若只监测心肌指标易错过心肌受损评估最佳时机。

研究表明 HIF-1 $\alpha$  在心肌梗死中发挥心脏保护功能<sup>[12]</sup>。据报道,缺氧时线粒体功能障碍会降低 HIF-1 $\alpha$  信号传导<sup>[13]</sup>。本研究中,脓症患者血清 HIF-1 $\alpha$  mRNA 表达水平明显低于对照组,与 Wang 等<sup>[14]</sup>研究结果一致,提示 HIF-1 $\alpha$  与脓毒症的发生有关,且 SS 组血清 HIF-1 $\alpha$  mRNA 水平低于脓毒症组,提示 HIF-1 $\alpha$  与脓毒症病情进展有关,分析原因,HIF-1 $\alpha$  的上调可以增加代谢、减少炎症和氧化应激反应,从而参与脓毒症的发生发展<sup>[3]</sup>。研究报道 lncRNA TUG1 可能参与了脓毒症的发生发展<sup>[15,16]</sup>。本研究中,脓症患者血清 lncRNA TUG1 表达水平明显低于对照组,与 Ma 等<sup>[15]</sup>的研究结果一致,提示 lncRNA TUG1 与脓毒症的发生有关,且 SS 组血清 lncRNA TUG1 水平低于脓毒症组,说明脓症患者病情越严重 lncRNA TUG1 水平越低,推测与 HIF-1 $\alpha$ /

TUG1/FUS 轴对线粒体功能障碍和心肌细胞焦亡的调节有关<sup>[14]</sup>。过度的炎症反应是脓毒症发展的主要因素之一,研究证实严重脓毒症患者的免疫抑制是患者病死率不断升高的主要原因<sup>[17]</sup>。报道称脓症患者 T 细胞的增加与抗原刺激及机体的免疫功能正向激活有关,且随着病情的不断恶化逐渐发展至免疫抑制期、T 细胞耗竭,T 细胞增殖大幅下降<sup>[18]</sup>。本研究中,脓症患者外周血中 CD3<sup>+</sup>T、CD4<sup>+</sup>T、CD8<sup>+</sup>T 较对照组明显上升,而 SS 组 CD3<sup>+</sup>T、CD4<sup>+</sup>T、CD8<sup>+</sup>T 较脓毒症组大幅下降,相关性分析提示,SS 组患者血清 HIF-1 $\alpha$ 、lncRNA TUG1 水平与 CD3<sup>+</sup>T、CD4<sup>+</sup>T、CD8<sup>+</sup>T 呈显著相关。脓毒症早期机体细胞免疫系统功能激活,但随着病情恶化,促炎因子大量合成并释放、T 细胞耗竭,最终导致 SS 患者免疫抑制期的出现。

SS 患者出现心肌损伤的原因:①心肌收缩力降低;②心肌细胞缺少应有的能量供应;③心肌血氧供给不足<sup>[19,20]</sup>。心肌损伤程度可通过心肌损伤标志物来反映<sup>[21]</sup>。本研究中脓毒症组、SS 组患者血清中 LD、CK-MB、cTnI、Mb、H-FABP 水平均较对照组有所升高,且 SS 组明显高于脓毒症组,这与 SS 患者病情加重、心肌损伤加剧的状况相符。相关性分析结果显示,SS 组患者血清中 HIF-1 $\alpha$  mRNA、lncRNA TUG1 的水平与 LD、CK-MB、cTnI、Mb、H-FABP 水平呈负相关。以上结果可能与 HIF-1 $\alpha$ 、lncRNA TUG1 促使脓症患者全身炎症级联反应出现,激活微小 RNA-532-5p/核转录因子、微小 RNA-132-3p/组蛋白脱乙酰酶 3 轴等信号通路,直接或间接调节活性氧、增加或减少缺氧诱导的心肌损伤相关<sup>[7,14,22]</sup>。

本研究纳入样本量较少,未对脓症患者 HIF-1 $\alpha$ 和 lncRNA TUG1 水平参与其心肌损伤的机制进行研究,后续将扩大样本量结合基础实验进行动态研究,以分析患者是否心肌损伤与 HIF-1 $\alpha$  和 lncRNA TUG1 的关系。

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