

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

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A response to readers' comments

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Abstract

This is a response to readers' comments on our paper entitled "Critical role of NLRP3-caspase-1 pathway in age-dependent isoflurane-induced microglial inflammatory response and cognitive impairment" published in the *Journal of Neuroinflammation* this year.

Keywords: Anesthetic, Brain aging, Inflammasome, Postoperative cognitive dysfunction

To the readers and editor,

We appreciate the comments by Yin et al. The focus of our study was to determine whether the nucleotide binding and oligomerization domain-like receptor family pyrin domain-containing 3 (NLRP3)-caspase 1 pathway played a role in the primed status of brain cells in aging brain and whether this primed status contributed to isoflurane-induced neuroinflammation and cognitive dysfunction. We provided *in vitro* and *in vivo* evidence for these effects. To implicate the role of NLRP3-caspase 1 pathway in the isoflurane effects, we used Ac-YVAD-cmk, a caspase 1 inhibitor, and NLRP3 siRNA. We feel confident that caspase 1 activity is important for the production of interleukin (IL)-18 and IL-1 β and that NLRP3 activation is critical for isoflurane-induced caspase 1 activation. The evidence to support these points is in figure 2 and figure 6, respectively, of our publication [1].

We agree that MCC950 may be an additional tool to probe the role of NLRP3 in isoflurane effects. The proposal that pyroptosis contributes to isoflurane-induced cognitive impairment is interesting. However, our study did not show any effects on cell viability up to 12 h after NLRP3 was activated. However, it will be interesting to know whether NLRP3 inflammasome-dependent pyroptosis is involved in age-dependent isoflurane-induced cognitive impairment. These interesting ideas/proposals require experiments to test.

Abbreviations

IL: Interleukin; NLRP3: Nucleotide binding and oligomerization domain-like receptor family pyrin domain-containing 3

Authors' contributions

ZW, SM, and SP wrote the draft and ZZ rewrote it. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Not applicable.

Consent for publication

All authors agree to the last version of the manuscript is consent for its publication in the *Journal of Neuroinflammation*.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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Received: 24 July 2018 Accepted: 12 August 2018

Published online: 14 September 2018

Reference

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