

东亚人肠道菌群与胰腺癌关系： 基于孟德尔随机化方法的遗传学证据

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摘要:目的 探讨东亚人群中肠道菌群(gut microbiota, GM)与胰腺癌(pancreatic cancer, PC)之间的因果关系,揭示PC的潜在病理机制,为临床干预提供理论依据。方法 采用孟德尔随机化(Mendelian randomization, MR)分析方法,利用全基因组关联研究(genome-wide association studies, GWAS)数据库中的数据,以单核苷酸多态性作为工具变量,通过逆方差加权、加权中位数法、贝叶斯加权MR等多种MR方法评估析500种东亚人群GM与PC之间的因果关系。结果 逆方差加权法结果显示,厄雷莫球菌属[日本生物银行(Biobank Japan, BBJ):OR=0.847,95%CI:0.734~0.978, $P=0.024$;欧洲生物信息研究所(European Bioinformatics Institute, EBI):OR=0.829,95%CI:0.727~0.945, $P=0.005$]、鲍曼不动杆菌种(BBJ:OR=0.775,95%CI:0.667~0.900, $P=0.001$;EBI:OR=0.828,95%CI:0.731~0.937, $P=0.003$)、甲硫氨酸代谢途径I(MF0038)(BBJ:OR=0.299,95%CI:0.097~0.917, $P=0.035$;EBI:OR=0.260,95%CI:0.110~0.615, $P=0.002$)、螺杆菌属(BBJ:OR=0.771,95%CI:0.657~0.905, $P=0.001$;EBI:OR=0.807,95%CI:0.700~0.930, $P=0.003$)与PC的发生风险降低相关;阿姆尼普雷沃菌种(BBJ:OR=1.328,95%CI:1.086~1.623, $P=0.006$;EBI:OR=1.258,95%CI:1.041~1.520, $P=0.018$)、沙利特罗拟杆菌种(BBJ:OR=1.473,95%CI:1.150~1.887, $P=0.002$;EBI:OR=1.242,95%CI:1.030~1.497, $P=0.023$)、食酸菌属(BBJ:OR=1.184,95%CI:1.021~1.374, $P=0.026$;EBI:OR=1.166,95%CI:1.015~1.339, $P=0.030$)与PC的发生风险增加相关。贝叶斯加权MR结果显示,厄雷莫球菌属(BBJ:OR=0.844,95%CI:0.725~0.983, $P=0.029$;EBI:OR=0.825,95%CI:0.717~0.949, $P=0.007$)、鲍曼不动杆菌种(BBJ:OR=0.766,95%CI:0.647~0.906, $P=0.002$;EBI:OR=0.823,95%CI:0.720~0.939, $P=0.004$)、甲硫氨酸代谢途径I(MF0038)(BBJ:OR=0.270,95%CI:0.082~0.0888, $P=0.031$;EBI:OR=0.245,95%CI:0.098~0.610, $P=0.003$)、螺杆菌属(BBJ:OR=0.768,95%CI:0.647~0.912, $P=0.003$;EBI:OR=0.802,95%CI:0.689~0.934, $P=0.004$)与PC的发生风险降低相关;阿姆尼普雷沃菌种(BBJ:OR=1.340,95%CI:1.076~1.668, $P=0.009$;EBI:OR=1.262,95%CI:1.030~1.547, $P=0.025$)、沙利特罗拟杆菌种(BBJ:OR=1.487,95%CI:1.145~1.931, $P=0.003$;EBI:OR=1.256,95%CI:1.031~1.531, $P=0.024$)、食酸菌属(BBJ:OR=1.189,95%CI:1.017~1.390, $P=0.029$;EBI:OR=1.170,95%CI:1.011~1.353, $P=0.036$)与PC的发生风险增加相关。敏感性分析提示研究结果稳健。结论 厄雷莫球菌属、鲍曼不动杆菌种、甲硫氨酸代谢途径I(MF0038)和螺杆菌属是PC的保护因素,而阿姆尼普雷沃菌种、沙利特罗拟杆菌种、食酸菌属会增加PC的发生风险。

关键词:肠道菌群;胰腺癌;孟德尔随机化;全基因组关联研究;单核苷酸多态性

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Relationship between gut microbiota and pancreatic cancer in East Asians: genetic evidence based on Mendelian randomization

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Abstract: Objective To explore the causal relationship between gut microbiota (GM) and pancreatic cancer (PC) in East Asians to reveal the potential pathological mechanisms of PC and provide a theoretical basis for clinical interventions. **Methods** Mendelian randomization (MR) analysis was conducted using data from genome-wide association studies (GWAS) databases to analyze the relationships between 500 gut microbiota features and PC in East Asians. Single nucleotide polymorphisms were used as instrumental variables, and various MR methods, including inverse variance weighting (IVW), weighted median method, and Bayesian weighted MR, were employed to assess the causal relationship between GM and PC. **Results** The results of the inverse-variance weighted method showed that *g_Eremococcus* [Biobank Japan (BBJ): OR = 0.847, 95% CI: 0.734-0.978, $P = 0.024$; European Bioinformatics Institute (EBI): OR = 0.829, 95% CI: 0.727-0.945, $P = 0.005$), *s_Acinetobacter_baumannii* (BBJ: OR = 0.775, 95% CI: 0.667-0.900, $P = 0.001$; EBI: OR = 0.828, 95% CI: 0.731-0.937, $P = 0.003$), methionine metabolism I (MF0038) (BBJ: OR = 0.299, 95% CI: 0.097-0.917, $P = 0.035$; EBI: OR = 0.260, 95% CI: 0.110-0.615, $P = 0.002$), and *g_Helicobacter* (BBJ: OR = 0.771, 95% CI: 0.657-0.905, $P = 0.001$; EBI: OR = 0.807, 95% CI: 0.700-0.930, $P = 0.003$) were associated with a reduced risk of PC, whereas *s_Prevotella_ammii* (BBJ: OR = 1.328, 95% CI: 1.086-1.623, $P = 0.006$; EBI: OR = 1.258, 95% CI: 1.041-1.520, $P = 0.018$), *s_Bacteroides_salanitronis* (BBJ: OR = 1.473, 95% CI: 1.150-1.887, $P = 0.002$; EBI: OR = 1.242, 95% CI: 1.030-1.497, $P = 0.023$), and *g_Acidovorax* (BBJ: OR = 1.184, 95% CI: 1.021-1.374, $P = 0.026$; EBI: OR = 1.166, 95% CI: 1.015-1.339, $P = 0.030$) were associated with an increased risk of PC, and the results of the Bayesian weighted MR method similarly showed that *g_Eremococcus* (BBJ: OR = 0.844, 95% CI: 0.725-0.983, $P = 0.029$; EBI: OR = 0.825, 95% CI: 0.717-0.949, $P = 0.007$), *s_Acinetobacter_baumannii* (BBJ: OR = 0.766, 95% CI: 0.647-0.906, $P = 0.002$; EBI: OR = 0.823, 95% CI: 0.720-0.939, $P = 0.004$), methionine metabolism I (MF0038) (BBJ: OR = 0.270, 95% CI: 0.082-0.888, $P = 0.031$; EBI: OR = 0.245, 95% CI: 0.098-0.610, $P = 0.003$), and *g_Helicobacter* (BBJ: OR = 0.768, 95% CI: 0.647-0.912, $P = 0.003$; EBI: OR = 0.802, 95% CI: 0.689-0.934, $P = 0.004$) were associated with a reduced risk of PC, while *s_Prevotella_ammii* (BBJ: OR = 1.340, 95% CI: 1.076-1.668, $P = 0.009$; EBI: OR = 1.262, 95% CI: 1.030-1.547, $P = 0.025$), *s_Bacteroides_salanitronis* (BBJ: OR = 1.487, 95% CI: 1.145-1.931, $P = 0.003$; EBI: OR = 1.256, 95% CI: 1.031-1.531, $P = 0.024$), and *g_Acidovorax* (BBJ: OR = 1.189, 95% CI: 1.017-1.390, $P = 0.029$; EBI: OR = 1.170, 95% CI: 1.011-1.353, $P = 0.036$) were associated with an increased risk of PC. Sensitivity analyses suggested that the results were robust. **Conclusion** *g_Eremococcus*, *s_Acinetobacter_baumannii*, methionine metabolism pathway I (MF0038), and *g_Helicobacter* may serve as protective factors for PC, while *s_Prevotella_ammii*, *s_Bacteroides_salanitronis*, and *g_Acidovorax* may increase the risk of PC.

Key words: Gut microbiota; Pancreatic cancer; Mendelian randomization; Genome-wide association study; Single nucleotide polymorphisms

胰腺癌 (pancreatic cancer, PC) 是预后最差的恶性肿瘤之一。流行病学数据显示, 2021 年中国 PC 的年龄标准化发病率为 5.64/100 000, 新发病例为 118 665 例^[1]。根据国家癌症中心统计, 胰腺癌患者的 5 年生存率仅为 7.2%^[2]。随着发病数量逐年增加, 预计到 2025 年, PC 将成为我国癌症相关死亡的第 3 大原因^[3]。导致这一临床困境的主要原因包括 PC 早期症状不典型以及缺乏有效的早期筛查与诊断方法^[4-5]。因此, 探讨 PC 的新型风险因素和生物标志物, 对于突破其防治瓶颈、改善患者预后具有重要意义。

肠道菌群 (gut microbiota, GM) 失调与肠外疾病的关联已成为新的研究热点。研究表明, GM 失

调不仅影响肠道局部, 还可通过多种远程调控机制参与胰腺的生理与病理过程^[6-8]。与健康人群相比, PC 患者的 GM 组成存在显著差异, 表明 GM 可能在 PC 的发病进程中起重要作用^[9-11]。Papa 等^[12]研究表明, 革兰阴性菌来源的脂多糖 (lipopolysaccharide, LPS) 可通过结合 Toll-样受体 4 (Toll-like receptor 4, TLR4), 激活核因子 κ B (nuclear factor kappa-light-chain-enhancer of activated B cells, NF- κ B)/信号转导与转录激活因子 3 (signal transducer and activator of transcription 3, STAT3) 通路, 从而诱发慢性胰腺炎症、抑制肿瘤抑制蛋白表达, 并上调程序性死亡配体 1 (programmed death-ligand 1, PD-L1), 最终促进肿瘤免疫逃逸与生长。然而, 当

前关于 GM 与 PC 关联的研究多基于欧洲人群,缺少针对东亚人群的探讨。鉴于东亚与欧洲人群在 GM 组成尚存在显著差异,这种差异可能进一步影响 GM 与 PC 之间的相关性^[13-15]。因此,在东亚人群中对这一关联进行验证和深入探索显得尤为必要。

孟德尔随机化(Mendelian randomization, MR)是一种基于遗传变异作为工具变量(instrumental variables, IVs)进行因果推断的分析方法。该方法以单核苷酸多态性(single nucleotide polymorphisms, SNPs)作为 IVs,可有效规避传统观察性研究中常见的混杂偏倚和反向因果问题^[16-18]。本研究采用 MR 方法,整合全基因组关联研究(genome-wide association study, GWAS)数据,系统评估东亚人群 GM 与 PC 之间的潜在因果关系,旨在从遗传层面提供因果性证据,并为未来筛选治疗靶点与制定精准干预策略提供新思路。

1 资料与方法

1.1 数据来源

本研究使用的 GM 与 PC 的 GWAS 数据均来自于公开数据库。GM 数据来自 Liu 等^[19]发布的一项中国人群研究($n=3\ 432$),涵盖了 500 种肠道微生物特征。PC 数据来自 IEU Open GWAS Project (<https://gwas.mrcieu.ac.uk/>),包括日本生物银行(Biobank Japan, BBJ, $n=196\ 187$, GWAS ID 为 bbj-a-140)和欧洲生物信息研究所(European Bioinformatics Institute, EBI, $n=159\ 700$, GWAS ID 为 ebi-a-GCST90018673)。

本研究基于公共 GWAS 数据库,所有原始研

究都获得了伦理批准,不需要额外的知情同意或伦理批准。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 研究设计

采用双样本 MR 方法来评估 500 种 GM 与东亚人群 PC 之间的因果关联。以 500 种 GM 为暴露因素,PC 为结局变量进行 MR 分析。为获得可靠的因果效应估计值,MR 研究基于以下 3 个核心假设^[20-22]: ① IVs 必须与暴露因素强相关(相关性假设,假设 1); ② IV 与混淆因素无关(独立性假设,假设 2); ③ IV 与结局无关(排他性假设,假设 3)。见图 1。

1.2.2 工具变量的筛选

本研究下载了 500 种 GM 的 GWAS 数据,从中筛选出与暴露因素显著相关性($P<1\times 10^{-5}$)的 SNPs 作为 IVs。为确保 IVs 的独立性和排除连锁不平衡效应,本研究基于 1 000 Genomes 项目中东亚人群(East Asians samples, EAS)的基因组参考数据,采用 PLINK 1.90 beta 软件,设定 SNPs 的连锁不平衡参数 R^2 阈值为 0.001,遗传距离为 10 000 千碱基对^[23](kilobase pairs, kb),对候选 IVs 进行聚类 and 筛选。为进一步消除弱工具变量可能带来的偏倚,所有 $F<10$ 的 SNPs 均被剔除。 F 值计算公式为

$$F = [(R^2 / (1 - R^2)) \times [(N - K - 1) / K]]^{[24]}$$

其中, N 为样本量, K 为自由度等于 1, R^2 为第一阶段回归中工具变量对内解释变量的决定系数,衡量工具变量对内生变量的解释力度。

R^2 的计算公式为

$$R^2 = 2 \times \text{EAF} \times (1 - \text{EAF}) \times \beta^2,$$

其中,EAF 为效应等位基因频率, β 为等位基因效应值。

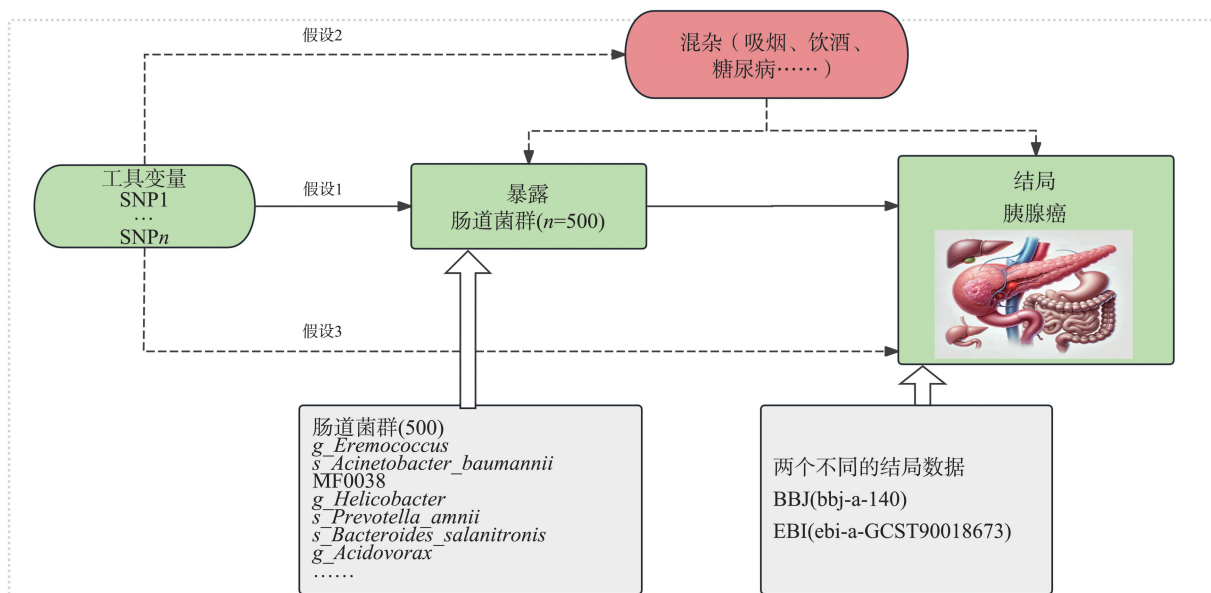


图1 双样本孟德尔随机化分析设计

Figure 1 Two-sample Mendelian randomization analysis design

1.3 统计学处理

1.3.1 MR 分析方法

采用 R 软件(版本 4.4.1)进行统计分析。MR 分析主要基于 TwoSampleMR(版本 0.6.8)和 MR-PRESSO(版本 1.0)等 R 语言包进行数据提取与处理。采用逆方差加权法(inverse variance weighted, IVW)、加权中位数法(weighted median, WM)、MR-Egger 法、简单众数法及加权众数法以评估暴露因素与结局之间的因果关系。其中,IVW 法通过对各工具变量的 Wald 比率估计值进行加权线性回归,提供主要因果效应估计;MR-Egger 法基于 inSIDE 假设,在允许存在一定水平多效性的前提下进行因果推断^[25];Weighted Mode 法对异常 IV 具有较好的稳健性,有助于降低 I 型错误并提高估计的稳健性。若不同方法结果存在不一致,则以 IVW 法的结果为主要参考。

考虑到疾病的多基因遗传背景和广泛存在的多效性可能带来的偏倚(如多基因性、水平多效性、连锁不平衡、样本重叠和选择偏倚等),传统 MR 方法在因果推断中面临诸多挑战。为此,本研究进一步引入 Zhao 等^[26]提出的贝叶斯加权孟德尔随机化(Bayesian weighted Mendelian randomization, BWMR)方法,以增强因果估计的稳健性和结果的可信度。检验水准 $\alpha = 0.05$ (双侧)。

1.3.2 偏倚控制

为控制潜在混杂因素对因果推断的影响,本研究采取了一系列严格的 IVs 筛选步骤。首先,排除了回文结构 SNPs(action = 2)以及在结局中显著相关的($P < 5 \times 10^{-8}$)的 SNPs;其次,通过 Steiger 过滤剔除了存在反向因果关系的 SNPs,保留 Steiger 检验 $P < 0.05$ 且方向性为真(steiger_dir = "TRUE")的位点。为进一步减少混杂,采用 LDlink 工具识别并剔除了与已知 PC 风险因素(如体质量指数、维生素 D、吸烟、糖尿病和饮酒等)相关的 SNPs^[27-28]。同时,采用 MR-Egger 和 MR-PRESSO 方法检验水平多效性并识别离群变异,其中 MR-PRESSO 检测参数设定为 NbDistribution = 10 000,并循环执行直至无新增离群值被检出^[29]。

1.3.3 敏感性分析

在存在异质性($P < 0.05$)的情况下,若继续使用 IVW 固定效应模型,因假设所有工具变量效应一致而低估标准误,导致因果效应估计过于乐观^[30-32]。

因此,本研究根据 Cochran's Q 检验结果灵活选用 IVW 随机效应模型,以提供更保守的估计和更宽的置信区间,来更好地反映效应中的不确定性与变异。此外,本研究采用留一法检验和散点图等多种方式进行敏感性分析,全面评估因果关系的稳健性与结果的一致性。为增强结果的可靠性和泛化性,并尽量避免样本人群重叠带来的偏倚,本研究整合了两个不同来源的 PC 数据进行分析。所有 MR 分析均遵循 STROBE-MR 声明^[33]。

2 结果

2.1 GM 与 PC 关系的 SNPs 筛选情况

共纳入 3~128 个与 500 种 GM 相关的 IVs。IVs 的 F 值范围为 19~48。其中,BBJ 数据集保留了 8 个与厄雷莫球菌属(*g_Eremococcus*)相关、8 个与鲍曼不动杆菌种(*s_Acinetobacter_baumannii*)相关、17 个与甲硫氨酸代谢途径 I(MF0038)相关、5 个与螺杆菌属(*g_Helicobacter*)相关、4 个与阿姆尼普雷沃菌种(*s_Prevotella_amnii*)相关、11 个与沙利特罗拟杆菌种(*s_Bacteroides_salanitronis*)相关、8 个与食酸菌属(*g_Acidovorax*)相关的 SNPs;EBI 数据集保留了 9 个与厄雷莫球菌属相关、10 个与鲍曼不动杆菌种相关、25 个与甲硫氨酸代谢途径 I(MF0038)相关、6 个与螺杆菌属相关、4 个与阿姆尼普雷沃菌种相关、17 个与沙利特罗拟杆菌种相关、8 个与食酸菌属相关的 SNPs 用于后续分析。

2.2 GM 与 PC 因果关联的 MR 分析结果

IVW 结果显示,bbj-a-140 有 25 种、ebi-a-GCST90018673 有 24 种 GM 与 PC 的因果关联有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。BWMR 结果显示,两个数据集中各有 20 种 GM 与 PC 的因果关联有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。

对两种不同 PC 数据集中 IVW 和 BWMR 结果进行交叉验证,最终选取在两种分析方法中与 PC 的因果关联均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)的 7 种 GM 作为研究对象进一步分析。IVW 结果显示,厄雷莫球菌属(BBJ:OR = 0.847,95%CI:0.734~0.978, $P = 0.024$;EBI:OR = 0.829,95%CI:0.727~0.945, $P = 0.005$)、鲍曼不动杆菌种(BBJ:OR = 0.775,95%CI:0.667~0.900, $P = 0.001$;EBI:OR = 0.828,95%CI:0.731~0.937, $P = 0.003$)、甲硫氨酸代谢途径 I(MF0038)(BBJ:OR = 0.299,95%CI:0.097~0.917,

$P=0.035$; EBI: OR = 0.260, 95% CI: 0.110 ~ 0.615, $P=0.002$)、螺杆菌属 (BBJ: OR = 0.771, 95% CI: 0.657 ~ 0.905, $P=0.001$; EBI: OR = 0.807, 95% CI: 0.700 ~ 0.930, $P=0.003$) 与 PC 的发病风险降低之间的因果关联有统计学意义; 阿姆尼普雷沃菌种 (BBJ: OR = 1.328, 95% CI: 1.086 ~ 1.623, $P=0.006$; EBI: OR = 1.258, 95% CI: 1.041 ~ 1.520, $P=0.018$)、沙利特罗拟杆菌种 (BBJ: OR = 1.473, 95% CI: 1.150 ~ 1.887, $P=0.002$; EBI: OR = 1.242, 95% CI: 1.030 ~ 1.497, $P=0.023$)、食酸菌属 (BBJ: OR = 1.184, 95% CI: 1.021 ~ 1.374, $P=0.026$; EBI: OR = 1.166, 95% CI: 1.015 ~ 1.339, $P=0.030$) 与 PC 发病风险增加之间的因果关联有统计学意义。BWMR 结果显示, 厄雷莫球菌属 (BBJ: OR = 0.844, 95% CI: 0.725 ~ 0.983, $P=0.029$; EBI: OR = 0.825, 95% CI: 0.717 ~ 0.949, $P=0.007$)、鲍曼不动杆菌种 (BBJ: OR = 0.766, 95% CI: 0.647 ~ 0.906, $P=0.002$; EBI: OR = 0.823, 95% CI: 0.720 ~ 0.939, $P=0.004$)、甲硫氨酸代谢途径 I (MF0038) (BBJ: OR = 0.270, 95% CI: 0.082 ~ 0.0888, $P=0.031$; EBI: OR = 0.245, 95% CI: 0.098 ~ 0.610, $P=0.003$)、螺杆菌属 (BBJ: OR = 0.768, 95% CI: 0.647 ~ 0.912, $P=0.003$; EBI: OR = 0.802, 95% CI: 0.689 ~ 0.934, $P=0.004$) 与 PC 的发病风险降低之间的因果关联有统

计学意义; 阿姆尼普雷沃菌种 (BBJ: OR = 1.340, 95% CI: 1.076 ~ 1.668, $P=0.009$; EBI: OR = 1.262, 95% CI: 1.030 ~ 1.547, $P=0.025$)、沙利特罗拟杆菌种 (BBJ: OR = 1.487, 95% CI: 1.145 ~ 1.931, $P=0.003$; EBI: OR = 1.256, 95% CI: 1.031 ~ 1.531, $P=0.024$)、食酸菌属 (BBJ: OR = 1.189, 95% CI: 1.017 ~ 1.390, $P=0.029$; EBI: OR = 1.170, 95% CI: 1.011 ~ 1.353, $P=0.036$) 与 PC 发病风险增加之间的因果关联有统计学意义。

2.3 质量控制与敏感性分析

Cochran's Q 检验的结果显示, 最终鉴定的 7 种 GM 均不存在异质性 ($P>0.05$), 故采用 IVW 的固定效应模型对其因果效应进行检验。MR-Egger 回归截距分析的结果显示未发现水平多效性 ($P>0.05$), 见表 1。散点图 (图 2)、留一法图 (图 3) 及 MR-PRESSO 分析的结果显示未发现显著的异常值。其中, 留一法分析结果显示, 剔除任意一个 SNP 后, MR 结果依然稳定, 表明 MR 分析结果不受任何特定 SNP 的影响。WM、MR-Egger、简单众数和加权众数方法的斜率方向除了甲硫氨酸代谢途径 I (MF0038) 中的 MR-Egger 方法外, 其他均与 IVW 方法观察到的斜率方向相同, 见表 1。

表 1 异质性检验及多效性检验结果
Table 1 Results of heterogeneity and pliotropy tests

暴露因素	结局	异质性检验				多效性检验		MR-PRESSO P
		MR Egger		IVW		MR Egger		
		Q	P	Q	P	截距	P	
厄雷莫球菌属	PC(BBJ 数据集)	5.328	0.503	5.386	0.613	0.052	0.818	0.673
鲍曼不动杆菌种		5.835	0.442	5.955	0.545	-0.043	0.742	0.596
甲硫氨酸代谢途径 I (MF0038)		13.955	0.529	15.517	0.487	-0.067	0.231	0.492
螺杆菌属		1.185	0.757	1.194	0.849	0.103	0.693	0.880
阿姆尼普雷沃菌种		2.161	0.339	2.421	0.490	-0.233	0.673	0.576
沙利特罗拟杆菌种		6.385	0.701	6.468	0.775	0.024	0.779	0.792
食酸菌属		3.900	0.690	3.979	0.782	0.034	0.788	0.822
厄雷莫球菌属	PC(EBI 数据集)	7.126	0.416	7.127	0.523	0.003	0.980	0.569
鲍曼不动杆菌种		5.927	0.655	5.928	0.747	-0.004	0.975	0.772
甲硫氨酸代谢途径 I (MF0038)		18.346	0.738	18.667	0.769	-0.022	0.577	0.783
螺杆菌属		3.353	0.501	3.355	0.645	0.006	0.968	0.681
阿姆尼普雷沃菌种		0.278	0.870	0.479	0.924	-0.192	0.698	0.935
沙利特罗拟杆菌种		16.009	0.381	17.093	0.380	0.062	0.329	0.414
食酸菌属		4.127	0.660	4.261	0.749	-0.042	0.726	0.780

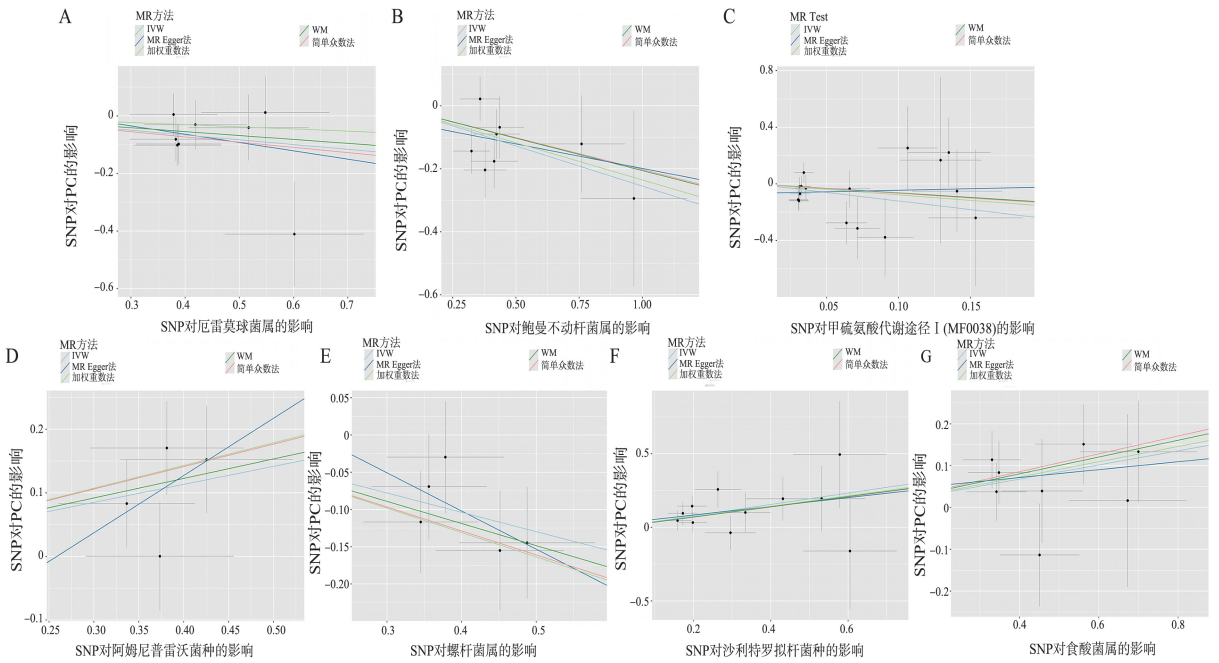


图2 GM对PC因果效应MR分析的散点图

A: 厄雷莫球菌属与PC; B: 鲍曼不动杆菌种与PC; C: 甲硫氨酸代谢途径I(MF0038)与PC; D: 阿姆尼普雷沃菌种与PC; E: 螺杆菌属与PC; F: 沙利特罗拟杆菌种与PC; G: 食酸菌属与PC。

Figure 2 Scatter plots for MR analyses of the causal effect of GM on PC

A: *g_Eremococcus* and PC; B: *s_Acinetobacter_baumannii* and PC; C: Methionine metabolism pathway I (MF0038) and PC; D: *s_Prevotella_ammii* and PC; E: *g_Helicobacter* and PC; F: *s_Bacteroides_salanitronis* and PC; G: *g_Acidovorax* and PC.

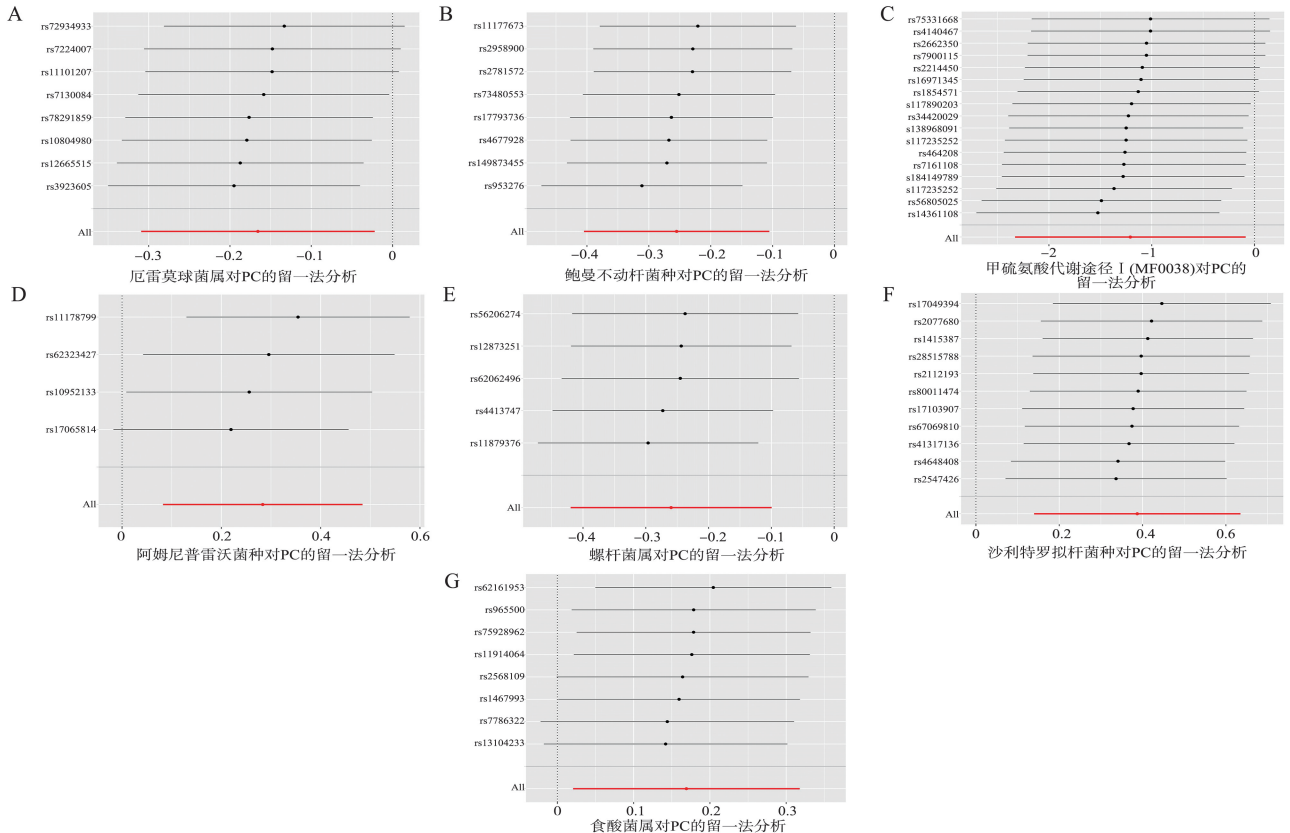


图3 GM对PC因果效应的MR分析的留一法图

A: 厄雷莫球菌属与PC; B: 鲍曼不动杆菌种与PC; C: 甲硫氨酸代谢途径I(MF0038)与PC; D: 阿姆尼普雷沃菌种与PC; E: 螺杆菌属与PC; F: 沙利特罗拟杆菌种与PC; G: 食酸菌属与PC。

Figure 3 Leave-one-out plots for MR analyses of the causal effect of GM on PC

A: *g_Eremococcus* and PC; B: *s_Acinetobacter_baumannii* and PC; C: Methionine metabolism pathway I (MF0038) and PC; D: *s_Prevotella_ammii* and PC; E: *g_Helicobacter* and PC; F: *s_Bacteroides_salanitronis* and PC; G: *g_Acidovorax* and PC.

3 讨论

GM 在肿瘤发生发展中扮演重要角色,其在 PC 中的潜在影响已成为当前肿瘤学的研究热点。研究表明,GM 可通过调节宿主免疫微环境、诱导慢性炎症及重塑代谢活性等多种途径,参与多种恶性肿瘤的病理进程^[6-8]。基于宏基因组或 16S rRNA 测序的观察性研究已描绘出 PC 患者的特征性菌群失调图谱,例如患者肠道中普雷沃菌属、消化链球菌属等致病菌属显著富集,而具有保护作用的产丁酸菌等益生菌则相对减少^[34-35]。相关动物实验表明,清除或重建 GM 可延缓胰腺肿瘤的进展^[36-37]。尽管已有 MR 研究初步提示了特定菌群与 PC 的潜在因果关联,但这些研究多集中于欧洲人群^[38]。本研究在东亚人群中系统阐释了特定 GM 与 PC 之间的因果关联,不仅为 PC 的微生态致病机制提供了来自东亚人群的遗传学证据,也为理解该疾病在不同种族背景下的异质性提供了重要线索。

已有研究显示,部分 GM 产生的短链脂肪酸(short-chain fatty acids, SCFAs)可通过调节炎症发挥健康效应^[39-41]。然而,关于厄雷莫球菌的研究证据较为有限,目前尚无直接报道证实其能够产生 SCFAs。本研究发现厄雷莫球菌属与 PC 风险降低有关,提示其可能通过调控炎症反应参与抗肿瘤过程,为进一步探索其潜在机制提供了新的研究方向。

多项研究显示,螺杆菌属与 PC 风险相关^[42-44],但不同地区的研究结论存在差异,如欧洲研究未发现两者之间存在关联^[45]。这种不一致可能与样本量及研究设计的局限性有关^[46]。本研究发现,在东亚人群中螺杆菌属可能对 PC 有保护作用,与 Risch 等^[47-48]学者提出的幽门螺杆菌感染可能降低东亚人群 PC 风险的观点一致。

Wong-Rolle 等^[49]在综述中指出,食酸菌能够促进肿瘤细胞的增殖和迁移。本研究发现,食酸菌属为 PC 的危险因素,与上述报道一致。其机制可能为食酸菌在 PC 微环境中激活多种与肿瘤相关的信号通路,从而促进肿瘤细胞的增殖和迁移。此外,食酸菌丰度的增加与促炎信号、 $\gamma\delta$ T 细胞活化及白介素-17 分泌增加密切相关^[50],进而通过维持免疫抑制和促肿瘤环境,促进 PC 细胞的存活和免疫逃逸^[51]。

已有研究发现鲍曼不动杆菌具有抗肿瘤作用^[52-54]。本研究发现,鲍曼不动杆菌与 PC 风险的

降低存在因果关系,与上述研究一致。鲍曼不动杆菌作为医院获得性感染的重要病原体,因其耐药性和生物膜形成能力而备受关注,也有证据提示其在免疫系统中可能发挥抗肿瘤作用^[55]。结合其双重特性,该菌群可能通过调节免疫细胞功能塑造抗肿瘤环境,但其耐药风险提示在临床解读中仍需保持谨慎。

已有研究显示甲硫氨酸是 PC 的危险因素之一^[56-58]。本研究发现,甲硫氨酸代谢途径 I(MF0038)与 PC 风险降低相关,与上述研究一致。作为细胞生长和存活的关键因子,甲硫氨酸代谢在维持肿瘤细胞增殖和生存中发挥重要作用。该发现从菌群代谢层面为理解 PC 提供了新证据,并提示靶向甲硫氨酸代谢可能成为潜在的干预策略。

本研究仍存在局限性:①MR 因果推断的准确性依赖于工具变量的核心假设,而部分菌群特征的遗传工具变量数量有限,可能影响结果的稳健性;②数据源于公共数据库,且菌群与疾病数据分别来自中国和日本人群,东亚内部的遗传与环境差异可能限制研究结论的外推性。

综上所述,本研究初步揭示了东亚人群中特定 GM 与 PC 之间的遗传因果关系,为解析其微生态发病机制提供了新的遗传学证据。未来可将关键菌群作为潜在靶点,开发新型胰腺癌预防和治疗策略。

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