

血清代谢物组学水平与咳嗽变异性哮喘发病风险因果关系的孟德尔随机化分析研究

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摘要: **目的** 利用孟德尔随机化(MR)分析血清代谢物组学水平与咳嗽变异性哮喘(CVA)发病风险的因果关系, 为评估个体CVA发病风险提供依据。**方法** 以血清代谢物为暴露因素, CVA为结局指标, 采用全基因组关联分析(GWAS)对1400种代谢物及代谢物比值进行评估, 使用MR预测血清代谢物组学水平与CVA发病风险的因果关系, 采用MR-Egger回归进行异质性、水平多效性、敏感度分析, 并针对可能与CVA发病风险存在因果关系的血清代谢物进行代谢途径分析。**结果** MR分析得到78种可能与CVA存在因果关系的血清代谢物及比值, 且遗传工具变量均 $F > 10$, 其中 γ -谷氨酰-瓜氨酸经Bonferroni法校正后差异仍具有统计学意义($P < 3.57 \times 10^{-5}$)。MR-Egger回归分析显示, γ -谷氨酰-瓜氨酸无异质性或水平多效性。代谢途径分析显示, 羧酸合成过程、有机酸合成过程、羧酸代谢过程、酰胺代谢过程、氨基酸代谢过程可能是影响CVA的代谢途径(均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论** 部分血清代谢物与CVA发病风险存在因果关系, 其中 γ -谷氨酰-瓜氨酸升高可能降低了CVA的发病风险。羧酸合成过程、有机酸合成过程、羧酸代谢过程、酰胺代谢过程、氨基酸代谢过程可能是影响CVA发病的代谢途径。

关键词: 代谢物组学; 咳嗽变异性哮喘; 孟德尔随机化

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Mendelian Randomization Analysis on the Causal Relationship between Serum Metabolomics Levels and the Risk of Cough Variant Asthma

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Abstract: Objective To analyze the causal relationship between serum metabolomics levels and the risk of developing cough variant asthma (CVA) using Mendelian Randomization (MR), thereby providing a basis for assessing an individual's risk of developing CVA. **Methods** Using serum metabolites as exposure factors and CVA as the outcome indicator, a genome-wide association study (GWAS) was used to evaluate 1400 metabolites and metabolite ratios. MR was applied to predict the causal relationship between serum metabolomic levels and CVA onset risk. MR-Egger regression was used for heterogeneity, horizontal pleiotropy, and sensitivity analyses. Metabolic pathway analysis was conducted for serum metabolites that may have a causal relationship with CVA onset risk. **Results** MR analysis identified 78 serum metabolites and ratios that may have a causal relationship with CVA, and all genetic instrumental variables had $F > 10$, among which γ -glutamyl-citrulline remained statistically significant causal effect on CVA after Bonferroni correction ($P < 3.57 \times 10^{-5}$). MR-Egger regression analysis showed that γ -glutamyl-citrulline had no heterogeneity or horizontal pleiotropy. Metabolic pathway analysis revealed that the carboxylic acid synthesis process, organic acid synthesis process, carboxylic acid metabolism process, amide metabolism process, and amino acid metabolism process may be metabolic pathways influencing CVA (all $P < 0.10$). **Conclusions** A causal relationship exists between certain serum metabolites and the risk of CVA, with elevated γ -glutamyl-citrulline potentially reducing the risk of CVA. Carboxylic acid synthesis, organic acid synthesis, carboxylic acid metabolism, amide metabolism, and amino acid metabolism may be metabolic pathways influencing the onset of CVA.

Keywords: metabolomics; cough variant asthma; Mendelian randomization

咳嗽变异性哮喘(cough variant asthma, CVA)又称咳嗽型哮喘,是一种特殊的哮喘类型,以慢性咳嗽为唯一或主要临床表现^[1]。遗传变异和环境因素被认为是CVA起病及进展的主要诱因,既往基于基因组学和蛋白质组学的研究也揭示了遗传变异分子机制在CVA起病中的作用,但关于环境因素的特定诱因及其背后的分子机制尚未探明^[2]。近年来,随着生物

学分子技术的发展,CHEN等^[3]基于代谢组学分析对照了痰液标本中健康对照受试者与CVA患者的代谢谱,首次描述了CVA患者的代谢特征,揭示了环境因素诱发CVA的深层分子机制。然而,CVA作为一种异质性疾病,基于痰液样本的代谢组学研究虽可捕获气道局部代谢通路的特异性变化,精准反映气道局部代谢变化特征,但缺乏系统性,影响精准医

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疗的实施。因此,需寻找能反映机体系统性代谢组学特征变化的样本,以弥补痰液样本的不足。血液样本是临床广泛应用的临床检测样本,具有全面性及稳定性特征,将其与痰液样本代谢组学数据整合或可更全面地展示CVA的系统性与局部代谢紊乱特征,推动基于代谢组学特征防治CVA的发展,但目前尚缺乏基于血液样本的CVA代谢组学研究^[4]。鉴于此,本研究利用孟德尔随机化(Mendelian randomization, MR)分析血清代谢物与CVA发病风险的因果关系,为精准医疗提供依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 数据来源

1.1.1 暴露因素数据:血清代谢物汇总数据来自2023年CHEN等^[5]发表在Nature Genetics中,包含8 299例受试者,1 091种代谢产物及309种代谢产物比值的全基因组关联分析(genome-wide association study, GWAS)研究,完整GWAS汇总数据在GWAS目录中可公开获取。

1.1.2 结局指标数据:CVA汇总数据集来自于项荟萃分析研究^[6],该数据集通过对来自癌症基因组图谱(The Cancer Genome Atlas, TCGA)的GWAS汇总结果与英国生物库的数据进行了荟萃分析而得,该数据集包括88 486个病例和447 859个健康对照者,涉及8 365 359个单核苷酸多态性(single nucleotide polymorphism, SNP)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 研究设计:MR共基于3个基本假设:①遗传工具变量应与暴露直接相关;②遗传工具变量与结局指标无关,且独立于目前任何未知或已知的混杂因素;③遗传工具变量仅通过暴露因素影响结局。本研究采用两样本MR分析。研究工作流程概览,见图1。

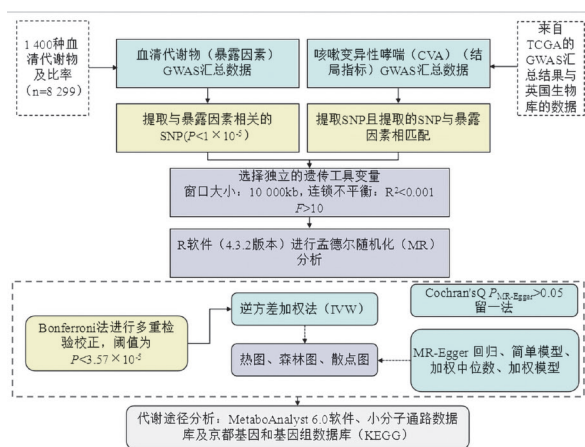


图1 研究工作流程概览图

1.2.2 工具变量筛选:筛选标准:①血清代谢物遗传变异SNP位点的关联阈值为 $P < 1 \times 10^{-5}$;②为避免连锁不平衡、人口分层或水平多效性等因素对“1.2.1

研究设计假设③遗传工具变量仅通过暴露因素影响结局”的影响,连锁不平衡阈值设为 $R^2 < 0.001$, $kb \leq 10\ 000$,并剔除与CVA有相关性的遗传工具变量($P < 1 \times 10^{-5}$);③为验证SNP强度,计算血清代谢物对应的遗传工具变量的F值,并将 $F > 10$ 作为阈值^[7-10];④删除与暴露因素、结局指标无法匹配的SNP。

1.3 统计学分析

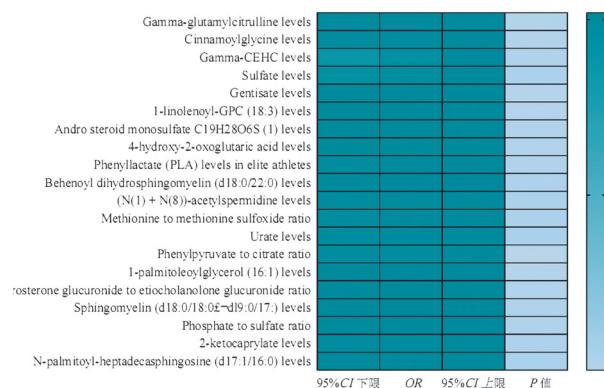
1.3.1 MR分析:利用逆方差加权法(inverse-variance weighted, IVW)评价血清代谢物与CVA间的因果关系, $P < 0.05$ 表示差异具有统计学意义,并利用Bonferroni法进行多重检验校正,阈值为 $P < 3.57 \times 10^{-5}$ (0.05/1 400)^[11]。所用统计工具为R软件。

1.3.2 异质性、水平多效性、敏感度分析:MR-Egger回归用于MR异质性检验及水平多效性分析。使用Cochran's Q检验量化异质性,若存在异质性则采用随机效应模型分析,反之采用固定效应模型分析;同时使用留一法进行敏感度检验。 $P < 0.05$ 表示差异具有统计学意义。

1.3.3 代谢途径分析:利用MetaboAnalyst 6.0软件,基于小分子通路数据库及京都基因和基因组数据库(KEGG)进行代谢途径分析, $P < 0.10$ 表示差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 MR结果 见图2。MR分析共得到78种可能与CVA存在因果关系的血清代谢物及比值,且遗传工具变量均 $F > 10$ 。其中, γ -谷氨酰-瓜氨酸是CVA发生的保护因素,且经Bonferroni法校正后仍具有显著统计学差异($P < 3.57 \times 10^{-5}$)。



注:仅展示前20个血清代谢物。

图2 血清代谢物及比值与CVA发病风险的热图

2.2 水平多效性、异质性及敏感度分析 见图3~5。

Cochran's Q检验显示, γ -谷氨酰-瓜氨酸的 $P_Q = 0.085$, $P_{MR-Egger} = 0.530$;留一法敏感度分析显示,剔除任一SNP后效应值均无明显改变,且所有结果均在无效线的左侧。

2.3 代谢途径分析 见表1。代谢途径分析确定了5种可能的代谢途径,包括羧酸合成过程、有机酸合成过程、羧酸代谢过程、酰胺代谢过程、氨基酸代谢过

程,差异具有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。

3 讨论

CVA是一种以反复咳嗽为特征的慢性炎症性疾病,是慢性咳嗽的第二大诱因。在我国CVA占慢性咳嗽病例的32.6%,超过约50%的患者最终可发展成典型哮喘^[12-13]。目前,CVA的发病机制仍不清楚,其治疗通常与典型的哮喘管理一致^[14]。然而,长期用药可增加药物不良反应、药物依赖及停药后复发风险^[15]。因此,进一步探索CVA发病机制和风险因素,为寻找更有效、更安全的治疗方案提供理论依据至关重要。代谢组学是近年兴起的一种研究细胞内代谢产物的新学科^[16],已有学者将其应用于CVA发病机制及风险因素研究分析中,但研究标本仅为痰液,研究结果可能缺乏全面性。鉴于此,本研究利用MR进行血清样本的代谢组学研究。

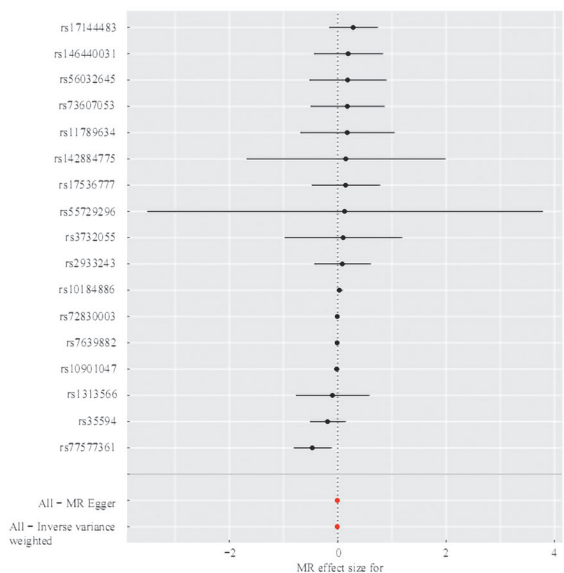


图3 γ -谷氨酰-瓜氨酸与CVA的MR模型分析森林图

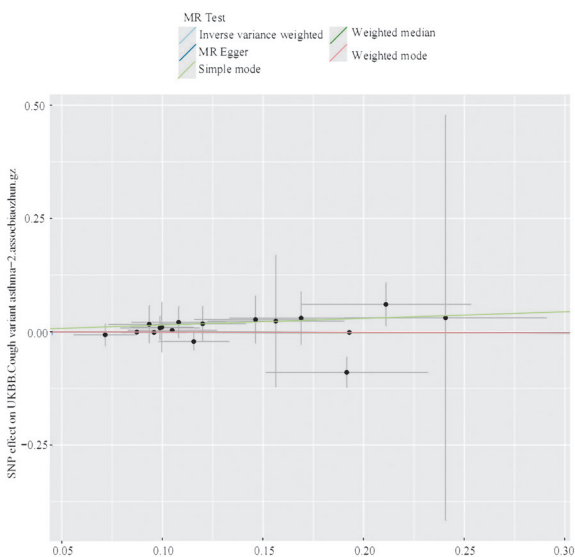


图4 γ -谷氨酰-瓜氨酸与CVA的5种MR模型分析散点图

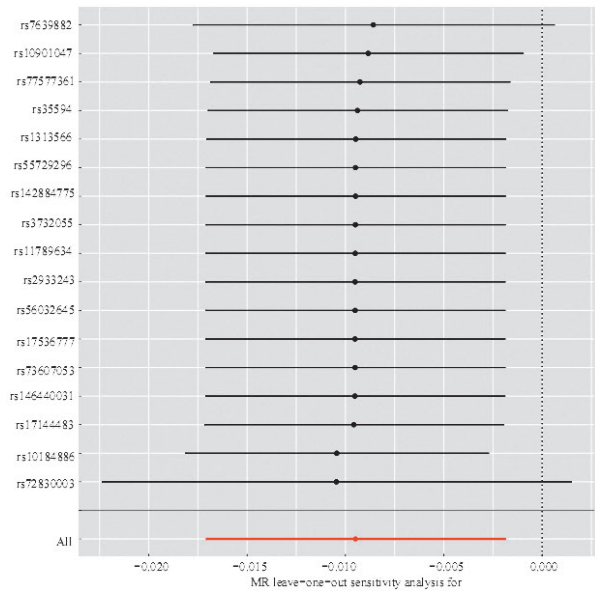


图5 γ -谷氨酰-瓜氨酸与CVA的留一法敏感度分析图

代谢途径名称	匹配情况	P值	影响值
羧酸合成	3/274	<0.05	0.842
有机酸合成	3/277	<0.05	0.714
羧酸代谢	4/783	<0.05	0.525
酰胺代谢	3/403	<0.05	0.051
氨基酸代谢	3/437	<0.05	0.425

本研究首次系统评估了血清代谢物与CVA的因果关系,结果显示78种血清代谢物与CVA发病风险可能存在因果关系,其中, γ -谷氨酰-瓜氨酸在经Bonferroni法校正后差异仍具有统计学意义,且无水平多效性、异质性,提示 γ -谷氨酰-瓜氨酸与CVA发病风险显著相关。 γ -谷氨酰-瓜氨酸是谷胱甘肽合成的前体物质,虽当前尚未有研究直接证实 γ -谷氨酰-瓜氨酸与CVA的关系,但既往人体研究证实健康人群与严重肺损伤患者血清谷胱甘肽水平差异高达10倍^[17]。几项关于哮喘与谷胱甘肽及相关因子的表征研究也指出健康对照人群的总谷胱甘肽是严重哮喘患者的3倍,而在严重CVA患儿中,气道谷胱甘肽总浓度低于轻度至中度哮喘患儿的50%,低于非哮喘患儿的2倍。证实谷胱甘肽可能参与了CVA的起病与进展^[18]。而 γ -谷氨酰-瓜氨酸作为谷胱甘肽合成的中间产物,其浓度直接影响谷胱甘肽的生成效率,因此推测 γ -谷氨酰-瓜氨酸可能通过影响谷胱甘肽的合成进而参与了CVA的起病过程。但本研究未对 γ -谷氨酰-瓜氨酸、谷胱甘肽及 γ -谷氨酰-瓜氨酸/谷胱甘肽水平进行评价,该结论尚需后期进一步相关研究进行验证。此外,在难治性严重哮喘患

者中发现 γ -谷氨酰-瓜氨酸的氧化还原电位在气流受限的患者中更明显^[19]。在关于过敏性哮喘全身炎症反应的研究中发现,氧自由基的清除及炎症反应的消退情况与 γ -谷氨酰-瓜氨酸水平相关^[20]。提示 γ -谷氨酰-瓜氨酸可能通过调节炎症及抗氧化反应影响CVA的起病与进展。

基于小分子通路数据库及KEGG的代谢途径分析确定了5种可能的代谢途径,分别为羧酸合成过程、有机酸合成过程、羧酸代谢过程、酰胺代谢过程、氨基酸代谢过程。羧酸合成、代谢过程,有机酸合成过程的核心过程为三羧酸循环,该循环不仅是能量代谢的核心,还参与了氧化应激调控^[21-22]。而氧化应激失衡已被证实与CVA进展相关^[23-25]。酰胺代谢过程中的神经酰胺合成酶参与了炎症信号通路的激活,并促进患者气道中炎症因子释放。此外,酰胺代谢过程影响细胞线粒体功能,可增加活性氧生成,进而加重气道上皮氧化损伤和纤维化程度^[26]。代谢组学相关研究还指出该代谢途径中的代谢产物N-乙酰天冬氨酸和棕榈酰胺水平异常,并与气道重塑和糖皮质激素耐药相关^[27]。氨基酸代谢过程中如谷氨酰胺、精氨酸等参与了T细胞分化和巨噬细胞功能调控,加重了过敏性哮喘的症状^[28]。在哮喘患者血清中也发现患者上述氨基酸水平升高,与气道炎症和氧化应激反应呈正相关。

综上所述,部分血清代谢产物与CVA发病风险存在因果关系,其中 γ -谷氨酰-瓜氨酸升高可能降低了CVA的发病风险。羧酸合成过程、有机酸合成过程、羧酸代谢过程、酰胺代谢过程、氨基酸代谢过程可能是影响CVA发病的代谢途径。但本研究仍存在不足,即在研究过程中并未纳入患者并测量患者 γ -谷氨酰-瓜氨酸及其羧酸合成过程、有机酸合成过程、羧酸代谢过程、酰胺代谢过程、氨基酸代谢过程中涉及的分子标志物进行测量,因此,后期仍需开展进一步临床研究以进一步验证本研究结论。

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