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·专题研究·

达沙替尼药靶基因与结直肠癌因果关系及其免疫细胞中介作用的孟德尔随机化研究

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摘要

背景与目的:结直肠癌(CRC)发病机制复杂,现有治疗对晚期转移性疾病效果有限。达沙替尼为多靶点酪氨酸激酶抑制剂,在多种实体瘤中表现出潜在抗肿瘤活性。本研究旨在基于基因遗传变异,评估达沙替尼相关靶基因与CRC的因果关系,并探索免疫细胞在其中的中介作用,以期为CRC的预防与靶向治疗提供遗传流行病学证据。

方法:基于DrugBank确认达沙替尼相关靶基因,并从IEU OpenGWAS下载相应eQTL、CRC(EBI-AGCST90018808)及731项免疫细胞性状的GWAS数据。采用双样本孟德尔随机化(MR)进行两步法中介分析:首先评估达沙替尼靶基因(作为暴露)与CRC的因果关系;其次评估靶基因与免疫细胞、免疫细胞与CRC之间的因果关系;最后计算中介效应占比。使用Wald比率、逆方差加权法(IVW)、MR-Egger、MR-PRESSO、Cochran's Q、P及leave-one-out等方法检验异质性、多效性与稳健性。

结果:MR结果表明,达沙替尼通过抑制ABL1与CRC风险显著降低($OR=0.511\ 0$, 95% CI=0.323 1~0.808 0, $P=0.004\ 1$);抑制YES1亦与CRC风险降低相关(IVW $OR=0.889\ 9$, 95% CI=0.811 6~0.975 8, $P=0.013\ 1$),且相关单核苷酸多态性未见显著异质性或水平多效性。进一步分析发现,达沙替尼抑制YES1显著降低IgD⁺CD24⁻AC的数量($OR=0.818\ 0$, 95% CI=0.678 2~0.986 7, $P=0.035\ 7$);而该细胞亚群本身为CRC的危险因素($OR=1.105\ 7$, 95% CI=1.029 6~1.187 5, $P=0.005\ 7$)。中介分析显示,IgD⁺CD24⁻AC在ABL1→CRC与YES1→CRC路径中的中介占比分别为-9.89%与17.31%。

结论:基于MR证据,达沙替尼通过抑制ABL1和YES1与CRC风险降低相关,且IgD⁺CD24⁻AC在YES1相关路径中部分中介了该保护效应。本研究为达沙替尼作为潜在CRC干预靶点提供了遗传-免疫学支持,但因数据源以欧洲人群为主且部分免疫表型文献有限,仍需实验学验证与跨族群重复研究以确认机制与临床意义。

关键词

结直肠肿瘤;达沙替尼;免疫细胞;孟德尔随机化分析

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Mendelian randomization analysis of the causal relationships between dasatinib target genes and colorectal cancer and the mediating role of immune cells

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Abstract

Background and Aims: Colorectal cancer (CRC) has a complex pathogenesis, and current treatments remain limited in efficacy for advanced metastatic disease. Dasatinib is a multi-target tyrosine kinase inhibitor that has shown potential antitumor activity in various solid tumors. This study aimed to evaluate the causal relationships between dasatinib-related target genes and CRC based on genetic variation, and to explore the mediating role of immune cells, thereby providing genetic epidemiological evidence for the prevention and targeted therapy of CRC.

Methods: Dasatinib-related target genes were identified through DrugBank, and the corresponding eQTLs, GWAS data for CRC (ebi-a-GCST90018808), and 731 immune-cell traits were obtained from the IEU OpenGWAS database. A two-sample Mendelian randomization (MR) framework with a two-step mediation approach was applied: first, to assess the causal relationship between dasatinib target genes (as exposures) and CRC; second, to evaluate the causal effects between target genes and immune cells, as well as between immune cells and CRC; and finally, to calculate the proportion of mediated effects. *Wald* ratio, inverse-variance weighted (IVW), MR-Egger, MR-PRESSO, Cochran's *Q*, *P*, and leave-one-out analyses were used to examine heterogeneity, horizontal pleiotropy, and robustness.

Results: MR results showed that dasatinib-associated inhibition of *ABL1* was significantly associated with a reduced risk of CRC ($OR=0.511\ 0$, 95% $CI=0.323\ 1$ – $0.808\ 0$, $P=0.004\ 1$). Inhibition of *YES1* was also associated with decreased CRC risk (IVW $OR=0.889\ 9$, 95% $CI=0.811\ 6$ – $0.975\ 8$, $P=0.013\ 1$), with no evident heterogeneity or horizontal pleiotropy among the corresponding SNPs. Further analysis revealed that dasatinib-related inhibition of *YES1* significantly reduced the levels of IgD⁺CD24⁺AC level ($OR=0.818\ 0$, 95% $CI=0.678\ 2$ – $0.986\ 7$, $P=0.035\ 7$), and this immune cell subset itself was identified as a risk factor for CRC ($OR=1.105\ 7$, 95% $CI=1.029\ 6$ – $1.187\ 5$, $P=0.005\ 7$). Mediation analysis indicated that IgD⁺CD24⁺AC accounted for -9.89% and 17.31% of the mediation effects in the *ABL1*→CRC and *YES1*→CRC pathways, respectively.

Conclusion: Genetic evidence from MR suggests dasatinib-target genes *ABL1* and *YES1* are causally linked to reduced CRC risk, with IgD⁺CD24⁺AC partially mediating the *YES1*-related protective effect. These findings point to immune-mediated mechanisms underlying dasatinib's potential influence on CRC risk; further experimental validation and replication across populations are warranted.

Key words

Colorectal Neoplasms; Dasatinib; Immune Cells; Mendelian Randomization Analysis

CLC number: R735.3

结直肠癌 (colorectal cancer, CRC) 是最常见的消化道恶性肿瘤之一, 每年有近 192 万例新发患者, 病死病例数达 90.4 万, 分别占全球癌症发

病率和病死率的 9.6% 与 9.3%, 也是我国第二大常诊断癌症和第四大癌症死亡原因^[1-2], 给人类带来严重的健康威胁以及沉重的经济负担。目前 CRC

治疗手段包括内窥镜和手术局部切除、放疗、全身治疗、消融治疗和姑息性化疗等，但对晚期转移性CRC的治疗效果有限^[3]。此外，对CRC疾病的病理生物学和潜在的机制研究仍然非常有限，还需要进一步研究，并寻找有效的治疗药物与靶点以突破CRC疾病的诊疗困境^[3-4]。

达沙替尼是第二代多靶点酪氨酸激酶抑制剂，其靶点包括BCR-ABL、Src等酪氨酸激酶，已被批准用于治疗费城染色体阳性急性淋巴细胞白血病或慢性粒细胞白血病，在乳腺癌、前列腺癌神经母细胞瘤和CRC等实体瘤中表现出良好的抗肿瘤活性^[5-7]。既往研究发现，达沙替尼可通过抑制宿主T细胞及NK细胞活性，减少免疫细胞浸润，在CRC等肿瘤中发挥作用^[8-9]。而CRC发生发展与免疫细胞有密切关联，CRC及其邻近免疫细胞中形成的肿瘤免疫微环境可介导肿瘤细胞的生长与扩散^[10-11]。因此，探索免疫细胞在达沙替尼与CRC因果关系中的作用，有望加深对CRC的整体认识，并提供新的干预模式与治疗靶点。

孟德尔随机化（Mendelian randomization, MR）

是一种被广泛使用的因果推断方法，遗传变异在受孕时即固定，不因任何结果或疾病改变，可排除反向因果关系^[12]。此外，MR分析可以探索药物靶点的长期调节对CRC风险的影响。因此，达沙替尼靶标的编码基因中自然发生的遗传变异可以作为这些靶标的代理，以探究药物治疗对疾病的作用以及药物靶点扰动的影响^[13-15]。

本研究旨在研究达沙替尼与CRC之间的因果关系，以及免疫细胞在达沙替尼与CRC中的中介作用，为CRC治疗提供新的见解。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究设计

本研究设计如图1所示，采用两步法中介MR分析评估达沙替尼与CRC的因果关系以及免疫细胞在达沙替尼与CRC中的作用。具体而言，将达沙替尼作为暴露因素，CRC作为结局，评价达沙替尼与CRC的因果关系。其次，通过两样本MR分析，分别评价达沙替尼与免疫细胞、免疫细胞与CRC间的因果关系。最后，对效应值进行中介分析。

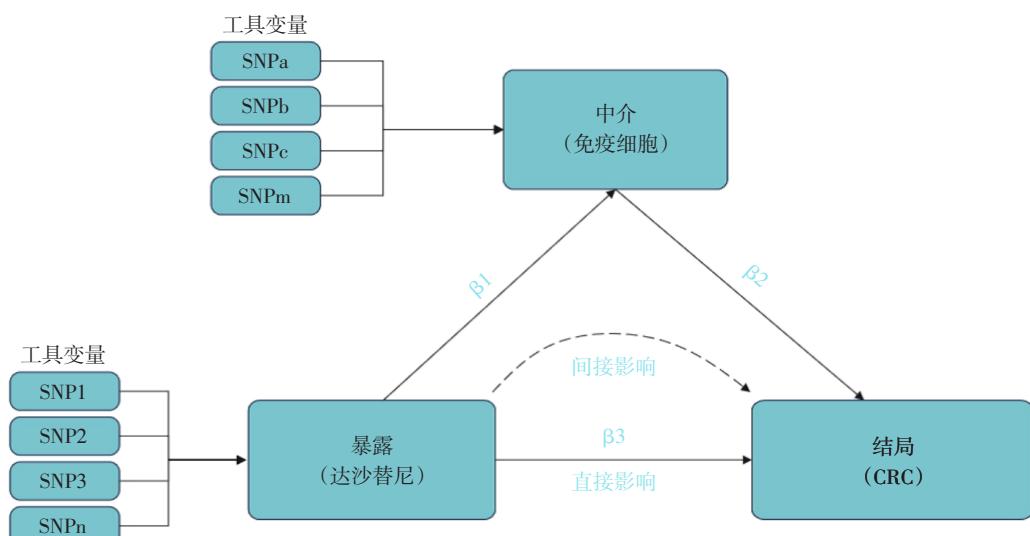


图1 MR研究设计 注：单核苷酸多态性（single nucleotide polymorphisms, SNP）

Figure 1 Study design of the MR analysis Note: single nucleotide polymorphisms, SNP

1.2 数据来源

本研究数据相关信息如表1所示，从DrugBank数据库（<https://go.drugbank.com>）获取达沙替尼药靶基因，并从IEU OpenGWAS project（<https://gwas.mrcieu.ac.uk>）网站获取达沙替尼的15个相关的药

靶基因的表达数量性状基因座eQTL、CRC（ebi-a-GCST90018808）和731个免疫细胞的全基因组关联研究（Genome-Wide Association Study, GWAS）数据。原始研究均已取得研究对象的知情同意，因此本研究该部分不涉及伦理委员会批准的需求。

表1 MR研究中eQTL和GWAS数据库的简要信息

Table 1 Summary information of eQTL and GWAS databases used in the MR analysis

| Data source | Phenotype | Sample size | Cases | Population | Adjustment |
|---|-------------------|-------------|-------|------------|-------------------|
| IEU Open GWAS project(eqtl-a-ENSG00000000938) | FGR | 31 684 | — | European | Males and Females |
| IEU Open GWAS project(eqtl-a-ENSG00000010810) | FYN | 31 684 | — | European | Males and Females |
| IEU Open GWAS project(eqtl-a-ENSG00000097007) | ABL1 | 31 684 | — | European | Males and Females |
| IEU Open GWAS project(eqtl-a-ENSG00000103653) | CSK | 31 684 | — | European | Males and Females |
| IEU Open GWAS project(eqtl-a-ENSG00000113721) | PDGFRB | 31 684 | — | European | Males and Females |
| IEU Open GWAS project(eqtl-a-ENSG00000186716) | BCR | 31 684 | — | European | Males and Females |
| IEU Open GWAS project(eqtl-a-ENSG00000197122) | SRC | 31 684 | — | European | Males and Females |
| IEU Open GWAS project(eqtl-a-ENSG00000254087) | LYN | 31 684 | — | European | Males and Females |
| IEU Open GWAS project(eqtl-a-ENSG00000157404) | KIT | 31 644 | — | European | Males and Females |
| IEU Open GWAS project(eqtl-a-ENSG00000142627) | EPHA2 | 31 470 | — | European | Males and Females |
| IEU Open GWAS project(eqtl-a-ENSG00000173757) | STATSB | 31 470 | — | European | Males and Females |
| IEU Open GWAS project(eqtl-a-ENSG00000182866) | LCK | 31 470 | — | European | Males and Females |
| IEU Open GWAS project(eqtl-a-ENSG00000176105) | YES1 | 14 263 | — | European | Males and Females |
| IEU Open GWAS project(eqtl-a-ENSG0000010671) | BTK | 9 188 | — | European | Males and Females |
| IEU Open GWAS project(eqtl-a-ENSG00000119508) | NR4A3 | 30 765 | — | European | Males and Females |
| IEU Open GWAS project(eqtl-a-GCST90018808) | Colorectal cancer | 470 002 | 6 581 | European | — |
| IEU Open GWAS project | Immune cells | — | — | European | — |

1.3 工具变量的选择

(1) 工具变量与暴露高度相关, 以 $P<1\times 10^{-5}$ 为强相关标准(关联性假设)。此外, 以 $F>10$ 作为剔除弱工具变量的指标。(2) 工具变量不与结局直接相关, 仅通过暴露影响结局, 即不存在基因多效性(排他性假设)。现以 MR-Egger 回归截距项和 0 差异没有统计学意义 ($P>0.05$) 和 MR-PRESSO 水平多效性检验结果不显著 ($P>0.05$) 表示不存在基因多效性。(3) 工具变量必须独立于混杂因素(独立性假设)。由于 MR 方法选择的 SNP 位点遵循亲代等位基因随机分配给子代的遗传原则, 受到的环境和后天生活的作用很小, 即理论上可认为工具变量与社会经济文化等环境因素是相互独立的。(4) 靶点相关性: 工具变量在靶点基因顺式作用区域 ± 300 范围内。

1.4 MR分析

采用 MR-Egger 回归、随机效应逆方差加权法 (inverse-variance weighted, IVW)、加权中位数法 (weight median estimator, WME)、加权模型和简单模型 5 种回归模型, 以 SNP 为工具变量, 应用双样本 MR 分析评估达沙替尼与 CRC 风险的潜在因果关系。

1.5 异质性、多效性和敏感分析

使用 R 4.1.0 软件中的 TwoSample MR 包进行异质性、多效性和敏感分析, 检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$: 采用

Cochran's Q 检验评估 SNP 异质性, $P<0.05$ 则表示结果具有异质性; I^2 是另一种衡量异质性的统计量, $I^2>50\%$, 表示存在一定的异质性。采用 MR-Egger 法和 MR-PRESSO 进行多效性分析, MR-Egger 回归截距项和 0 差异没有统计学意义 ($P>0.05$) 和 MR-PRESSO 的 $P>0.05$, 表示 SNP 不具有多效性。采用 leave-one-out 进行敏感性分析, 逐步去除每个 SNP, 使用剩余的 SNP 重新分析, 观察每个 SNP 对分析结果的影响大小。

2 结果

2.1 达沙替尼与CRC的因果关系

选择达沙替尼作为暴露因素、达沙替尼靶基因 eQTL 作为工具变量、CRC 作为结果进行 MR 分析, Wald 系数比率法结果显示达沙替尼抑制靶点 *ABL1* 与 CRC 患病风险降低相关 ($OR=0.511\ 0$, 95% $CI=0.323\ 1\sim 0.808\ 0$, $P=0.004\ 1$), IVW 结果显示达沙替尼抑制靶点 *YES1* 与 CRC 患病风险降低相关 ($OR=0.889\ 9$, 95% $CI=0.811\ 6\sim 0.975\ 8$, $P=0.013\ 1$) (图 2), 且达沙替尼抑制 *YES1* 与 CRC 相关的 eQTL 之间无异质性 ($I^2=0\%$, Cochran's $Q=2.075\ 8$, $P=0.912\ 6$) (表 2)。此外, MR-Egger 回归截距项和 0 差异无统计学意义 ($P=0.599\ 3$), MR-PRESSO 分析未检测到显著的水平多效性 ($P=0.832\ 5$)。因此,

MR分析结果表明，达沙替尼的治疗会降低CRC的患病风险。

2.2 达沙替尼与免疫细胞的因果关系

基于达沙替尼靶基因 *ABL1* 和 *YES1* 的eQTL进行达沙替尼与免疫细胞的MR分析，Wald系数比率法结果显示达沙替尼抑制 *ABL1* 与38种免疫细胞之间的因果关系具有统计学意义，IVW法显示达沙替尼抑制 *YES1* 与136种免疫细胞之间的因果关系具有统计学意义，其中达沙替尼抑制 *YES1* 显著减少了免疫细胞 IgD⁻CD24⁻细胞的绝对计数 (IgD⁻CD24⁻AC) 的数量 (*OR*=0.818 0, 95% *CI*=0.678 2~0.986 7, *P*=0.035 7)，此外，达沙替尼抑制 *YES1* 与免疫细胞 IgD⁻CD24⁻AC 相关的 SNP 之间无异质性 (*I*²=0%, Cochran's *Q*=5.260 7, *P*=0.510 8)，MR-Egger (*P*=

0.478 1) 和 MR-PRESSO (*P*=0.615 7) 未检测到显著的水平多效性 (表3)。

2.3 免疫细胞与CRC的因果关系

IVW法分析731种免疫细胞相关的SNP与CRC的因果关系发现，42种免疫细胞与CRC之间的因果关系具有统计学意义，其中免疫细胞 IgD⁻CD24⁻AC 是CRC发病的危险因素 (*OR*=1.105 7, 95% *CI*=1.029 6~1.187 5, *P*=0.005 7)，并且免疫细胞 IgD⁻CD24⁻AC 与CRC相关的SNP之间无异质性 (*I*²=16%, Cochran's *Q*=13.152 9, *P*=0.283 4)，MR-Egger回归截距项和0差异没有统计学意义 (*P*=0.564 3)，MR-PRESSO未检测到显著的水平多效性 (*P*=0.396 5) (表4)。

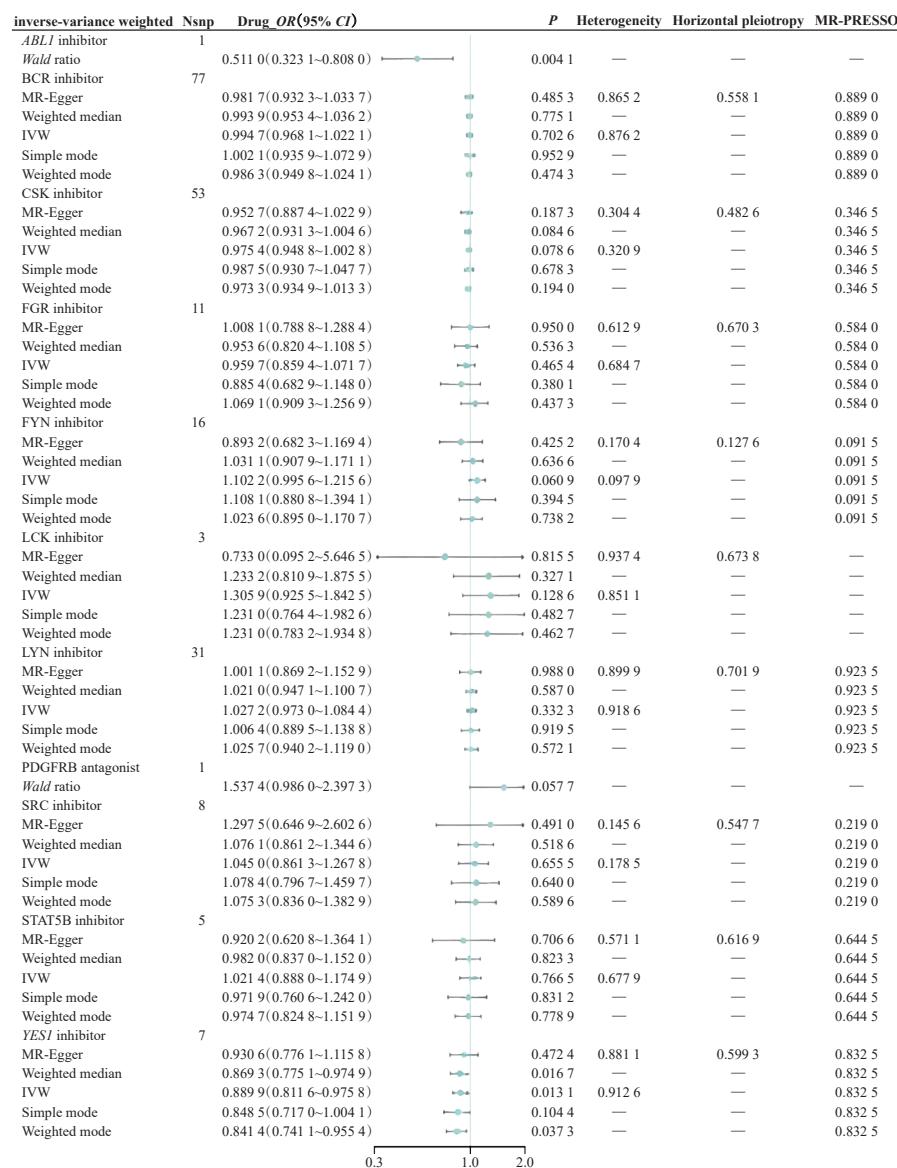


图2 达沙替尼与CRC的MR回归因果关联森林图

Figure 2 Forest plot of MR regression results for the causal association between dasatinib and CRC

表2 达沙替尼与CRC的MR回归因果关联结果

Table 2 MR regression results for the causal association between dasatinib and CRC

| Outcome | Exposure | Nsup | Methods | MR | | Heterogeneity | | | Horizontal pleiotropy | | | |
|---------|-------------------|------|-----------------|--------------------------|---------|-----------------------|-------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|---------|----------------------------|
| | | | | Drug_OR(95% CI) | P | I ² (%) | Cochran's Q | P | Egger intercept | S.E. | P | MR-PRESSO global test P |
| CRC | ABL1 inhibitor | 1 | Wald ratio | 0.511 0(0.323 1~0.808 0) | 0.004 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | BCR inhibitor | 77 | MR-Egger | 0.981 7(0.932 3~1.033 7) | 0.485 3 | 0 | 61.683 3 | 0.865 2 | 0.003 4 | 0.005 8 | 0.558 1 | 0.889 0 |
| | | | Weighted median | 0.993 9(0.953 4~1.036 2) | 0.775 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.889 0 |
| | | | IVW | 0.994 7(0.968 1~1.022 1) | 0.702 6 | 0 | 62.029 4 | 0.876 2 | — | — | — | 0.889 0 |
| | | | Simple mode | 1.002 1(0.935 9~1.072 9) | 0.952 9 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.889 0 |
| | | | Weighted mode | 0.986 3(0.949 8~1.024 1) | 0.474 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.889 0 |
| | CSK inhibitor | 53 | MR-Egger | 0.952 7(0.887 4~1.002 9) | 0.187 3 | 8 | 55.641 4 | 0.304 4 | 0.007 3 | 0.010 3 | 0.482 6 | 0.346 5 |
| | | | Weighted median | 0.967 2(0.931 3~1.004 6) | 0.084 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.3465 |
| | | | IVW | 0.975 4(0.948 8~1.002 8) | 0.078 6 | 7 | 56.187 1 | 0.320 9 | — | — | — | 0.346 5 |
| | | | Simple mode | 0.987 5(0.930 7~1.047 7) | 0.678 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.346 5 |
| | | | Weighted mode | 0.973 3(0.934 9~1.013 3) | 0.194 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.346 5 |
| | FGR inhibitor | 11 | MR-Egger | 1.008 1(0.788 8~1.288 4) | 0.950 0 | 0 | 7.232 9 | 0.612 9 | 0.008 5 | 0.019 4 | 0.670 3 | 0.584 0 |
| | | | Weighted median | 0.953 6(0.820 4~1.108 5) | 0.536 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.584 0 |
| | | | IVW | 0.959 7(0.859 4~1.071 7) | 0.465 4 | 0 | 7.426 5 | 0.684 7 | — | — | — | 0.584 0 |
| | | | Simple mode | 0.885 4(0.682 9~1.148 0) | 0.380 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.584 0 |
| | | | Weighted mode | 1.069 1(0.909 3~1.256 9) | 0.437 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.584 0 |
| | FYN inhibitor | 16 | MR-Egger | 0.893 2(0.682 3~1.169 4) | 0.425 2 | 26 | 18.859 2 | 0.170 4 | 0.027 3 | 0.016 8 | 0.127 6 | 0.091 5 |
| | | | Weighted median | 1.031 1(0.907 9~1.171 1) | 0.636 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.091 5 |
| | | | IVW | 1.100 2(0.995 6~1.215 6) | 0.060 9 | 33 | 22.393 0 | 0.097 9 | — | — | — | 0.091 5 |
| | | | Simple mode | 1.108 1(0.880 8~1.394 1) | 0.394 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.091 5 |
| | | | Weighted mode | 1.023 6(0.895 0~1.170 7) | 0.738 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.091 5 |
| | LCK inhibitor | 3 | MR-Egger | 0.733 0(0.095 2~5.646 5) | 0.815 5 | 0 | 0.006 2 | 0.937 4 | 0.097 1 | 0.172 6 | 0.673 8 | — |
| | | | Weighted median | 1.233 2(0.810 9~1.875 5) | 0.327 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | | IVW | 1.305 9(0.925 5~1.842 5) | 0.128 6 | 0 | 0.322 5 | 0.851 1 | — | — | — | — |
| | | | Simple mode | 1.231 0(0.764 4~1.982 6) | 0.482 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | | Weighted mode | 1.231 0(0.783 2~1.934 8) | 0.462 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | LYN inhibitor | 31 | MR-Egger | 1.001 1(0.869 2~1.152 9) | 0.988 0 | 0 | 19.770 9 | 0.899 9 | 0.003 6 | 0.009 2 | 0.701 9 | 0.923 5 |
| | | | Weighted median | 1.021 0(0.947 1~1.100 7) | 0.587 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.923 5 |
| | | | IVW | 1.027 2(0.973 0~1.084 4) | 0.332 3 | 0 | 19.920 4 | 0.918 6 | — | — | — | 0.923 5 |
| | | | Simple mode | 1.006 4(0.889 5~1.138 8) | 0.919 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.923 5 |
| | | | Weighted mode | 1.025 7(0.940 2~1.119 0) | 0.572 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.923 5 |
| | PDGFRB antagonist | 1 | Wald ratio | 1.537 4(0.986 0~2.397 3) | 0.057 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | SRC inhibitor | 8 | MR-Egger | 1.297 5(0.646 9~2.602 6) | 0.491 0 | 37 | 9.536 7 | 0.145 6 | 0.037 5 | 0.058 9 | 0.547 7 | 0.219 0 |
| | | | Weighted median | 1.076 1(0.861 2~1.344 6) | 0.518 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.219 0 |
| | | | IVW | 1.045 0(0.861 3~1.267 8) | 0.655 5 | 31 | 10.181 6 | 0.178 5 | — | — | — | 0.219 0 |
| | | | Simple mode | 1.078 4(0.796 7~1.459 7) | 0.640 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.219 0 |
| | | | Weighted mode | 1.075 3(0.836 0~1.382 9) | 0.589 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.219 0 |
| | STAT5B inhibitor | 5 | MR-Egger | 0.920 2(0.628 0~1.364 1) | 0.706 6 | 0 | 2.006 4 | 0.571 1 | -0.017 6 | 0.031 7 | 0.616 9 | 0.644 5 |
| | | | Weighted median | 0.982 0(0.837 0~1.152 0) | 0.823 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.644 5 |
| | | | IVW | 1.021 4(0.888 0~1.174 9) | 0.766 5 | 0 | 2.315 6 | 0.677 9 | — | — | — | 0.644 5 |
| | | | Simple mode | 0.971 9(0.760 6~1.242 0) | 0.831 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.644 5 |
| | | | Weighted mode | 0.974 7(0.824 8~1.151 9) | 0.778 9 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.644 5 |
| | YES1 inhibitor | 7 | MR-Egger | 0.930 6(0.776 1~1.115 8) | 0.472 4 | 0 | 1.761 5 | 0.881 1 | 0.006 7 | 0.012 0 | 0.599 3 | 0.832 5 |
| | | | Weighted median | 0.869 3(0.775 1~0.949 0) | 0.016 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.832 5 |
| | | | IVW | 0.889 9(0.811 6~0.975 8) | 0.013 1 | 0 | 2.075 8 | 0.912 6 | — | — | — | 0.832 5 |
| | | | Simple mode | 0.848 5(0.717 0~1.004 1) | 0.104 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.832 5 |
| | | | Weighted mode | 0.841 4(0.741 1~0.955 4) | 0.037 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.832 5 |

表3 达沙替尼抑制 YES1 与免疫细胞 MR 回归因果关联部分结果

Table 3 Partial MR regression results for the association between dasatinib-mediated YES1 inhibition and immune cell

| Exposure | Type | Panel | Outcome | Nsp | Methods | MR | | Heterogeneity | | Horizontal pleiotropy | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|----------|--|--|-----------------|---------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|------|---------|
| | | | | | | Drug OR(95% CI) | P | I^2 (%) | Cochran's Q | P | Egger intercept | S.E. | P |
| YES1 inhibitor Absolute counts | B cell | IgD ⁻ CD24 ⁻ AC | 7 | MR-Egger | 0.939 1(0.629 7-1.400 5) 0.770 3 | 0 | 4.673 4 | 0.457 0 | 0.021 0 | 0.027 5 0.478 1 | 0.615 7 | | |
| | | | | | Weighted median 0.820 0(0.648 7-1.036 5) 0.096 9 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.615 7 |
| | | | | IVW | 0.818 0(0.678 2-0.986 7) 0.035 7 | 0 | 5.260 7 | 0.510 8 | — | — | — | — | 0.615 7 |
| | | | | Simple mode | 0.820 2(0.606 9-1.108 5) 0.244 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.615 7 |
| | | | | Weighted mode | 0.846 7(0.675 8-1.060 9) 0.198 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.615 7 |
| cDC | CD62L ⁻ HLA DR ⁺ monocyte AC | 7 | MR-Egger | 0.856 2(0.562 6-1.303 0) 0.501 1 | 0 | 0.885 4 | 0.971 3 | 0.007 5 | 0.028 7 0.805 0 | 0.984 7 | | | |
| | | | | Weighted median 0.805 4(0.635 7-1.020 4) 0.073 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.984 7 |
| | | | | IVW | 0.815 0(0.669 9-0.991 5) 0.040 8 | 0 | 0.953 2 | 0.987 3 | — | — | — | — | 0.984 7 |
| | | | | Simple mode | 0.838 4(0.631 4-1.113 4) 0.269 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.984 7 |
| | | | | Weighted mode | 0.820 3(0.643 1-1.046 2) 0.161 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.984 7 |
| cDC | CD62L ⁻ monocyte AC | 7 | MR-Egger | 0.931 1(0.603 4-1.436 9) 0.760 2 | 0 | 2.561 7 | 0.767 2 | 0.026 2 | 0.029 7 0.417 4 | 0.676 3 | | | |
| | | | | Weighted median 0.836 6(0.655 3-1.068 2) 0.152 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.676 3 |
| | | | | IVW | 0.783 3(0.639 7-0.959 0) 0.018 0 | 0 | 3.342 1 | 0.764 8 | — | — | — | — | 0.676 3 |
| | | | | Simple mode | 0.867 9(0.589 9-1.277 0) 0.499 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.676 3 |
| | | | | Weighted mode | 0.916 6(0.698 7-1.202 5) 0.552 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.676 3 |
| Maturation stages of T cell | Naive CD8 ⁺ AC | 7 | MR-Egger | 1.002 2(0.764 2-1.314 2) 0.988 1 | 0 | 3.579 5 | 0.611 4 | -0.0232 | 0.018 6 0.266 9 | 0.584 3 | | | |
| | | | | Weighted median 1.163 7(0.993 9-1.362 6) 0.059 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.584 3 |
| | | | | IVW | 1.167 5(1.028 5-1.325 3) 0.016 7 | 0 | 5.139 7 | 0.526 0 | — | — | — | — | 0.584 3 |
| | | | | Simple mode | 1.191 9(0.975 3-1.456 6) 0.137 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.584 3 |
| | | | | Weighted mode | 1.147 6(0.988 0-1.333 0) 0.121 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.584 3 |
| Matuation stages of T cell | Naive DN(CD4 ⁻ CD8 ⁻) AC | 7 | MR-Egger | 1.133 3(0.820 9-1.564 7) 0.481 2 | 0 | 4.730 1 | 0.449 7 | -0.021 1 | 0.022 1 0.384 0 | 0.596 0 | | | |
| | | | | IVW | 1.241 1(1.035 6-1.487 3) 0.019 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.596 0 |
| | | | | Simple mode | 1.301 9(1.043 5-1.624 3) 0.058 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.596 0 |
| | | | | Weighted mode | 1.251 3(1.054 8-1.484 4) 0.042 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.596 0 |

表4 免疫细胞与CRC的MR回归因果关联部分结果

Table 4 Partial MR regression results for the causal association between immune cells and CRC

| Outcome | Type | Panel | Exposure | N ^{sup} | Methods | MR | | | Heterogeneity | | | Horizontal pleiotropy | | | |
|---------|----------------|--------|---------------------------------------|------------------|----------|-----------------------|--------|--------------------|---------------|--------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|
| | | | | | | OR(95% CI) | P | I ² (%) | Cochran's Q | P | Egger intercept | S.E. | P | MR-PRESSO global test P | |
| CRC | Absolute cours | B cell | IgD ⁺ CD24 ⁺ AC | 12 | MR-Egger | 1.0499(0.8721~1.2640) | 0.6183 | 21 | 12.7013 | 0.2409 | 0.0106 | 0.0177 | 0.5643 | 0.3965 | |
| | | | Weighted median | | | 1.0731(0.9868~1.1669) | 0.0991 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.3965 | |
| | | | IVW | | | 1.1057(1.0296~1.1875) | 0.0057 | 16 | 13.1529 | 0.2834 | — | — | — | — | 0.3965 |
| | | | Simple mode | | | 1.0921(0.9862~1.2094) | 0.1186 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.3965 | |
| | | | Weighted mode | | | 1.0656(0.9706~1.1700) | 0.2095 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.3965 | |
| | | | MR-Egger | | | 0.9429(0.7742~1.1483) | 0.5679 | 0 | 9.5916 | 0.7914 | -0.0031 | 0.0172 | 0.8582 | 0.8330 | |
| | | | Weighted median | | | 0.9342(0.8464~1.0312) | 0.1768 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.8330 | |
| | | | IVW | | | 0.9277(0.8625~0.9062) | 0.0390 | 0 | 9.6247 | 0.8427 | — | — | — | — | 0.8330 |
| | | | Simple mode | | | 0.9576(0.8159~1.1240) | 0.6041 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.8330 |
| | | | Weighted mode | | | 0.9287(0.8029~1.0741) | 0.3345 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.8330 |
| | | | MR-Egger | | | 0.9367(0.7777~1.1283) | 0.5023 | 0 | 11.7123 | 0.6294 | -0.0010 | 0.0164 | 0.9517 | 0.6955 | |
| | | | Weighted median | | | 0.9152(0.8708~1.0402) | 0.2753 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.6955 |
| | | | IVW | | | 0.9316(0.8750~0.9918) | 0.0265 | 0 | 11.7161 | 0.7004 | — | — | — | — | 0.6955 |
| | | | Simple mode | | | 0.9903(0.8555~1.1465) | 0.8984 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.6955 |
| | | | Weighted mode | | | 0.9854(0.8664~1.1208) | 0.8261 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.6955 |
| | | | MR-Egger | | | 1.1210(0.9539~1.3173) | 0.1888 | 12 | 14.8427 | 0.3173 | -0.0079 | 0.0138 | 0.5769 | 0.4260 | |
| | | | Weighted median | | | 1.0768(0.9996~1.1600) | 0.0512 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.4260 |
| | | | IVW | | | 1.0730(1.0121~1.1375) | 0.0181 | 8 | 15.2167 | 0.3635 | — | — | — | — | 0.4260 |
| | | | Simple mode | | | 1.0832(0.9687~1.2113) | 0.1828 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.4260 |
| | | | Weighted mode | | | 1.0893(0.9907~1.1976) | 0.0989 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.4260 |
| | | | MR-Egger | | | 1.0082(0.8202~1.2391) | 0.9398 | 19 | 14.7680 | 0.2544 | -0.0174 | 0.0195 | 0.3887 | 0.3245 | |
| | | | Weighted median | | | 0.8987(0.8242~0.9799) | 0.0155 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.3245 |
| | | | IVW | | | 0.9222(0.8634~0.9850) | 0.0160 | 17 | 15.7524 | 0.2628 | — | — | — | — | 0.3245 |
| | | | Simple mode | | | 0.8836(0.7773~1.0045) | 0.0810 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.3245 |
| | | | Weighted mode | | | 0.8888(0.8037~0.9830) | 0.0391 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.3245 |
| | | | MR-Egger | | | 0.8275(0.7000~0.9781) | 0.0772 | 0 | 3.2909 | 0.6552 | 0.0197 | 0.0196 | 0.3601 | 0.6055 | |
| | | | Weighted median | | | 0.9435(0.8405~1.0590) | 0.3235 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.6055 |
| | | | IVW | | | 0.8921(0.8227~0.9673) | 0.0057 | 0 | 4.3052 | 0.6355 | — | — | — | — | 0.6055 |
| | | | Simple mode | | | 0.9179(0.7976~1.0564) | 0.2773 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.6055 |
| | | | Weighted mode | | | 0.9197(0.8127~1.0407) | 0.2327 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.6055 |

2.4 中介分析

综合达沙替尼与免疫细胞、免疫细胞与CRC的因果关系结果发现,5种免疫细胞同时与达沙替尼抑制YES1和CRC存在显著的因果关系,2种免疫细胞同时与达沙替尼抑制ABL1和CRC存在显著的因果关系。根据总效应和中介效应方向相同且中介占比>5%报告中介效应比例,如图3所示,达沙替尼抑制ABL1对CRC的总效应为-0.671 4,通

过免疫细胞 IgD⁻CD24⁻AC 对 CRC 的中介效应为 0.066 4,中介效应与总效应同向的可报告中介效应占比为 -9.894 9% (95% CI=-18.265 7~1.524 2),达沙替尼抑制 YES1 对 CRC 的总效应为 -0.116 7,通过免疫细胞 IgD⁻CD24⁻AC 对 CRC 的中介效应为 -0.020 2,中介效应与总效应同向的中介效应占比为 17.307 1% (95% CI=14.843 8~19.770 4) (图3)。

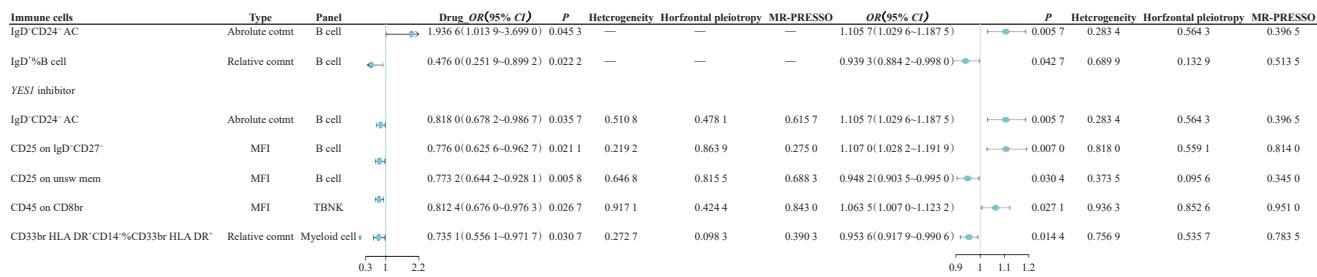


图3 达沙替尼抑制ABL1、YES1对免疫细胞的影响以及免疫细胞对CRC影响的森林图

Figure 3 Forest plot of the effects of dasatinib-induced inhibition of ABL1 and YES1 on immune cells, and the effects of immune cells on CRC

3 讨 论

CRC与免疫系统的关系复杂且密切,其发生、发展及治疗均涉及免疫系统的多重调控机制。本研究采用中介MR分析,系统评价达沙替尼、免疫细胞和CRC的因果关系及其中介效应,发现达沙替尼药靶基因ABL1以及YES1与CRC存在因果关系,进一步中介分析揭示了免疫细胞IgD⁻CD24⁻AC在其中的中介作用,中介效应分别占比为-9.894 9%与17.307 1%,为CRC治疗提供新的理论依据。

ABL1是一种非受体酪氨酸激酶,在CRC组织和细胞中高度表达并与CRC患者TNM分期有关,体内与体外实验表明,ABL1耗竭通过IRS1/PI3K/Akt信号通路抑制TGF-β1,最终抑制细胞增殖和凋亡以及肿瘤进展^[16]。YES1也是一种非受体酪氨酸激酶,属于Src激酶,研究表明,晚期CRC中YES1活性升高并促进肿瘤扩散和转移,此外,YES1可通过结合并磷酸化YAP1介导Bcl-XL、Survivin等促存活基因表达,促进肿瘤发生^[17~18]。因此,ABL1与YES1是潜在的CRC生物标志物和治疗靶标。本研究揭示了ABL1和YES1作为达沙替尼药靶基因在降低CRC患病风险中的作用,对CRC治疗具有重要作用。

根据IgD和CD27的差异表达,可以将B细胞

分为四个主要子集,IgD⁻CD27⁻B细胞可能起源于由IgD⁺CD27⁻初始B细胞、IgD⁺CD27⁺非转换型记忆B细胞以及IgD⁻CD27⁺转换型记忆B细胞并作为抗体分泌细胞AC的前体,与肾炎、自身抗体以及系统性红斑狼疮相关,而IgD⁻大多数CD27⁺B淋巴细胞为CD24⁺,而大多数CD27⁻B淋巴细胞为CD24⁻^[19~20],因此,IgD⁻CD24⁻AC可能是一类IgD⁻CD27⁻B细胞来源的抗体分泌细胞,并在慢性炎症以及自身免疫疾病中发挥重要作用。本研究揭示了IgD⁻CD24⁻AC在达沙替尼降低CRC患病风险中的作用,扩展了IgD⁻CD24⁻AC的作用。

本研究也存在一定局限性。首先,研究数据来源于欧洲人群GWAS数据,限制了结果在其他种族中的外推。其次,IgD⁻CD24⁻AC缺乏充足的文献报道,阻碍了MR分析结果的解释与讨论。最后,达沙替尼与CRC风险之间的具体分子机制尚未完全解析,有待进一步基础实验验证,这也为未来研究提供了新的方向。

综上所述,本研究初步探索了达沙替尼和CRC之间的因果关系及其中介作用,发现达沙替尼药靶基因ABL1和YES1通过免疫细胞IgD⁻CD24⁻AC显著降低CRC患病风险,为未来开发针对CRC的靶向治疗策略提供了新的方向。

作者贡献声明: 高凯、田步宁负责数据的收集整理; 伍美容负责数据分析及撰写论文初稿; 周剑宇负责提出研究方案及文章修改。

利益冲突: 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突。

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