

DOI:10.16781/j.0258-879x.2019.07.0769

· 论 著 ·

## 亚甲基四氢叶酸还原酶基因 rs1801133 位点多态性与肺癌发生风险的关联分析

冯伟<sup>1</sup>, 陆乘俊<sup>2</sup>, 吴俊杰<sup>3,4\*</sup>, 李玉涛<sup>4</sup>, 倪宏宇<sup>4</sup>, 金力<sup>4,5</sup>, 卢大儒<sup>4,5</sup>, 王久存<sup>4,5</sup>, 李菊红<sup>6\*</sup>

1. 海军军医大学(第二军医大学)基础医学院学员二大队4队, 上海 200433
2. 泰州市中医院胸外科, 泰州 225309
3. 海军军医大学(第二军医大学)长海医院呼吸与危重症医学科, 上海 200433
4. 复旦大学现代人类学教育部重点实验室, 上海 200433
5. 复旦大学泰州健康科学研究院, 泰州 225300
6. 海军军医大学(第二军医大学)长海医院健康体检中心, 上海 200433

**[摘要]** **目的** 探讨亚甲基四氢叶酸还原酶(*MTHFR*)基因 rs1801133 位点多态性与肺癌发生风险的相关性。**方法** 采用病例-对照研究设计, 纳入上海市及江苏省泰州地区肺癌患者 974 例和健康对照 1 005 例作为研究对象, 采集研究对象外周血液后提取全血基因组 DNA 进行 *MTHFR* 基因 rs1801133 位点基因分型, 用非条件 logistic 回归分析评估该位点单核苷酸多态性与肺癌发生风险的相关性。**结果** 总人群中 *MTHFR* 基因 rs1801133 位点 CT 基因型与 TT 基因型个体肺癌的发生风险均低于 CC 基因型个体 [比值比 (*OR*) = 0.801, 95% 置信区间 (*CI*): 0.651~0.985, *P* = 0.035; *OR* = 0.754, 95% *CI*: 0.582~0.975, *P* = 0.032], 但经年龄、性别、吸烟状况和恶性肿瘤家族史校正后差异无统计学意义 (校正后 *OR* = 0.841, 95% *CI*: 0.677~1.045, *P* = 0.118; *OR* = 0.799, 95% *CI*: 0.609~1.047, *P* = 0.104)。校正后分层分析结果显示, 在显性模型中 CT+TT 基因型男性和恶性肿瘤家族史阳性者肺癌发生风险均较 CC 基因型对应人群降低 (*OR* = 0.764, 95% *CI*: 0.597~0.977, *P* = 0.032; *OR* = 0.600, 95% *CI*: 0.385~0.925, *P* = 0.022), CT+TT 基因型人群发生肺鳞状细胞癌的风险较 CC 基因型人群降低 (*OR* = 0.727, 95% *CI*: 0.542~0.976, *P* = 0.033)。**结论** *MTHFR* 基因 rs1801133 位点 C>T 突变降低了男性和恶性肿瘤家族史阳性者肺癌的发生风险, 尤其是鳞状细胞癌的患病风险。

**[关键词]** 亚甲基四氢叶酸还原酶基因; rs1801133; 单核苷酸多态性; 肺肿瘤

**[中图分类号]** R 734.2 **[文献标志码]** A **[文章编号]** 0258-879X(2019)07-0769-07

### Association of methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase gene rs1801133 polymorphism with lung cancer risk

FENG Wei<sup>1</sup>, LU Cheng-jun<sup>2</sup>, WU Jun-jie<sup>3,4\*</sup>, LI Yu-tao<sup>4</sup>, NI Hong-yu<sup>4</sup>, JIN Li<sup>4,5</sup>, LU Da-ru<sup>4,5</sup>, WANG Jiu-cun<sup>4,5</sup>, LI Ju-hong<sup>6\*</sup>

1. The Second Student Team, College of Basic Medical Sciences, Naval Medical University (Second Military Medical University), Shanghai 200433, China
2. Department of Thoracic Surgery, TCM Hospital of Taizhou, Taizhou 225309, Jiangsu, China
3. Department of Respiratory Medicine, Changhai Hospital, Naval Medical University (Second Military Medical University), Shanghai 200433, China
4. Key Laboratory of Contemporary Anthropology of Ministry of Education, Fudan University, Shanghai 200433, China
5. Taizhou Institute of Health Sciences, Fudan University, Taizhou 225300, Jiangsu, China
6. Center of Physical Examination, Changhai Hospital, Naval Medical University (Second Military Medical University), Shanghai 200433, China

**[Abstract]** **Objective** To explore the association between methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (*MTHFR*) rs1801133 polymorphism and lung cancer risk. **Methods** This case-control study included 974 lung cancer patients and 1 005 healthy controls living in Shanghai and Taizhou, Jiangsu Province. After collecting the peripheral blood samples of the participants,

**[收稿日期]** 2018-11-22 **[接受日期]** 2019-04-30

**[基金项目]** 国家自然科学基金(81372236), 国家科技支撑计划重点项目(2011BAI09B00), 海军军医大学(第二军医大学)本科生创新实践能力孵化基地(FH2017186)。Supported by National Natural Science Foundation of China (81372236), Key Project of the National Science and Technology Pillar Program (2011BAI09B00), and Innovation and Practice Ability Incubator for Undergraduate Students of Naval Medical University (Second Military Medical University) (FH2017186)。

**[作者简介]** 冯伟, 海军军医大学(第二军医大学)临床医学专业 2014 级五年制本科学员。E-mail: fengw32@qq.com

\*通信作者(Corresponding authors)。Tel: 021-31162477, E-mail: wjxccc@126.com; Tel: 021-31162653, E-mail: lijh0409@163.com

the whole blood genomic DNA was extracted for *MTHFR* gene rs1801133 genotyping. The effect of rs1801133 on lung cancer susceptibility was analyzed through unconditional logistic regression analysis. **Results** Compared with CC genotype, *MTHFR* rs1801133 CT and TT genotypes significantly decreased lung cancer risk (odds ratio [OR]=0.801, 95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.651-0.985,  $P=0.035$ ; OR=0.754, 95% CI: 0.582-0.975,  $P=0.032$ ), but this association became insignificant after adjusting age, gender, smoking status, and family cancer history (OR=0.841, 95% CI: 0.677-1.045,  $P=0.118$ ; OR=0.799, 95% CI: 0.609-1.047,  $P=0.104$ ). However, in dominant model, CT+TT genotypes exhibited a significantly reduced lung cancer risk in males (OR=0.764, 95% CI: 0.597-0.977,  $P=0.032$ ) and those with a family cancer history (OR=0.600, 95% CI: 0.385-0.925,  $P=0.022$ ), and a significantly reduced risk for having squamous cell carcinoma (OR=0.727, 95% CI: 0.542-0.976,  $P=0.033$ ). **Conclusion** The *MTHFR* gene rs1801133 C>T mutation might reduce the risk of lung cancer in males and those with a family history of cancer, especially those with squamous cell carcinoma.

**[Key words]** methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase; rs1801133; single nucleotide polymorphism; lung neoplasms

[Acad J Sec Mil Med Univ, 2019, 40(7): 769-775]

肺癌是全球发病率和死亡率最高的恶性肿瘤之一<sup>[1]</sup>,临床上分为小细胞肺癌和非小细胞肺癌两类,后者主要包括鳞状细胞癌和腺癌。多数肺癌患者在确诊时已为中晚期,5年生存率仅为5%,因此肺癌的早期诊断至关重要<sup>[2-4]</sup>。

亚甲基四氢叶酸还原酶(methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase, *MTHFR*)是人体叶酸和甲硫氨酸代谢途径关键酶,其催化5,10-亚甲基四氢叶酸还原为5-甲基四氢叶酸,后者为同型半胱氨酸转变为甲硫氨酸的过程提供甲基,参与DNA甲基化与核酸合成。*MTHFR*基因位于人染色体1p36.3,全长约20 kb,包括12个外显子<sup>[5]</sup>。*MTHFR* rs1801133是位于*MTHFR*基因第4号外显子677核苷酸位点的C>T[丙氨酸(alanine, Ala)→缬氨酸(valine, Val)]点突变,该突变使酶活性和耐热性降低;突变的纯合子型(TT型)和杂合子型(CT型)基因在46℃加热5 min后其酶活性分别降至22%和56%,而野生型(CC型)基因的酶活性降低至67%,导致DNA甲基化与核酸合成不稳定,并可能增加罹患心血管疾病的风险<sup>[6-7]</sup>。

研究发现,*MTHFR*基因rs1801133位点多态性与结直肠癌<sup>[8-9]</sup>、食管癌<sup>[10-11]</sup>、胃癌<sup>[12]</sup>和肝癌<sup>[13]</sup>等肿瘤发生风险有关,其与肺癌发生风险之间的关系仍存在争议<sup>[14-17]</sup>。为进一步验证*MTHFR*基因rs1801133位点多态性是否与肺癌的发生风险相关,本研究以上海和江苏泰州地区人群为研究对象,采集其血液标本进行病例-对照研究。

## 1 资料和方法

1.1 一般资料 2009年1月至11月从海军军医大

学(第二军医大学)长海医院、复旦大学泰州健康科学研究院等单位收集肺癌患者的血液标本。纳入标准:经组织病理学检查确诊的新发肺癌患者,无其他器官恶性肿瘤史,未接受过放射治疗或化学治疗,无年龄、性别限制。健康对照组按年龄、性别、地域范围与病例组进行频数匹配的原则,选择同一时期相应地区或社区健康体检者的血液标本。本研究通过复旦大学生命科学学院伦理委员会审核批准,流行病学调查资料收集及血液样本采集均获得研究对象知情同意。

1.2 血液样本采集及DNA提取 用EDTA抗凝管采集外周静脉血1.5 mL。采用血液基因组DNA小量提取试剂盒(上海莱枫生物科技有限公司)提取全血基因组DNA,依照试剂盒说明书进行操作。

1.3 *MTHFR*基因分型 采用SNPscan<sup>TM</sup>试剂盒(上海天昊生物科技有限公司),通过高特异性连接反应对单核苷酸多态性位点进行等位基因判别。基因分型质量控制按照质量控制流程进行,包括>95%的基因分型检出率、重复检出的基因型、内部阳性对照样品检测。

1.4 统计学处理 应用SPSS 19.0软件进行统计学分析。计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,计数资料以例数和百分数表示。人口统计变异值、人群吸烟状况、恶性肿瘤家族史、病例组与健康对照组等位基因频率差异及哈迪-温伯格平衡(Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium, HWE)采用 $\chi^2$ 检验分析。分别对基因型模型、等位基因模型、显性基因模型、隐性基因模型进行非条件logistic回归分析,采用输入法筛选变量,计算比值比(odds ratio, OR)和95%置信区间(confidence interval, CI),校正年龄、

性别、吸烟状况及恶性肿瘤家族史后进一步计算 *OR* 和 95% *CI*。按照年龄、性别、吸烟状况及恶性肿瘤家族史进行模型分析, 评估 *MTHFR* rs1801133 位点多态性与肺癌发生风险的关联。检验水准 ( $\alpha$ ) 为 0.05。

## 2 结果

2.1 研究对象的一般情况 共纳入肺癌患者 974 例, 其中来源于海军军医大学 (第二军医大学) 长海医院 536 例、复旦大学泰州健康科学研究院 352 例、上海地区其他医院 86 例, 年龄 15~90 岁, 中位年龄为 62 岁, 平均年龄为 (62.2±10.8) 岁; 健康对照组 1 005 例, 年龄 28~80 岁, 中位

年龄为 63 岁, 平均年龄为 (62.2±10.7) 岁。如表 1 所示, 病例组和健康对照组的年龄分布和性别构成差异均无统计学意义 ( $P$  均 > 0.05); 吸烟者分别占病例组与健康对照组的 69.8% (680/974) 和 50.0% (502/1 005), 差异有统计学意义 ( $P$  < 0.001); 有癌症家族史者分别占病例组与健康对照组的 34.6% (337/974) 和 14.6% (147/1 005), 差异有统计学意义 ( $P$  < 0.001)。

2.2 *MTHFR* 基因 rs1801133 位点多态性与肺癌易感性的相关性 *MTHFR* 基因 rs1801133 位点检测出 CC 基因型 600 个、CT 基因型 904 个、TT 基因型 381 个, 基因型检出率为 95.25%; C/T 位点基因型频率符合 HWE 定律 ( $P=0.225$ )。

表 1 研究对象的一般情况

Tab 1 General information of subjects

Item	Case group <i>N</i> =974	HC group <i>N</i> =1 005	$\chi^2$ value	<i>n</i> (%) <i>P</i> value
Age <sup>a</sup> (year)			0.084	0.772
≤60	411 (42.2)	432 (43.0)		
>60	562 (57.7)	573 (57.0)		
Gender			2.690	0.101
Male	710 (72.9)	698 (69.5)		
Female	264 (27.1)	307 (30.5)		
Smoking status			80.323	<0.001
Yes	680 (69.8)	502 (50.0)		
No	294 (30.2)	503 (50.0)		
Family cancer history			105.719	<0.001
Yes	337 (34.6)	147 (14.6)		
No	637 (65.4)	858 (85.4)		

<sup>a</sup>: Age of one patient in the case group was absent. HC: Healthy control

*MTHFR* 基因 rs1801133 位点等位基因 C 的频率在病例组和健康对照组中分别为 57.8% (1 037/1 794)、54.0% (1 067/1 976), 等位基因 T 的频率在病例组和健康对照组中分别为 42.2% (757/1 794)、46.0% (909/1 976), 两组间等位基因频率差异均无统计学意义 ( $P$  均 > 0.05)。CT 基因型与 TT 基因型个体肺癌的发生风险均低于 CC 基因型个体 ( $OR=0.801$ , 95% *CI*: 0.651~0.985,  $P=0.035$ ;  $OR=0.754$ , 95% *CI*: 0.582~0.975,  $P=0.032$ ), 但经性别、年龄、吸烟状况和恶性肿瘤家族史校正后差异均无统计学意义 (校正后  $OR=0.841$ , 95% *CI*: 0.677~1.045,  $P=0.118$ ;  $OR=0.799$ , 95% *CI*: 0.609~1.047,  $P=0.104$ )。在显性模型中, CT+TT 基因型个

体肺癌的发生风险低于 CC 基因型个体 ( $OR=0.787$ , 95% *CI*: 0.648~0.955,  $P=0.015$ ), 但校正后差异无统计学意义 (校正后  $OR=0.828$ , 95% *CI*: 0.675~1.016,  $P=0.070$ )。在隐性模型中, TT 基因型个体与 CC+CT 基因型个体肺癌的发生风险差异无统计学意义 (校正后  $OR=0.886$ , 95% *CI*: 0.698~1.123,  $P=0.319$ )。结果说明 *MTHFR* 基因 rs1801133 位点 C>T 突变与肺癌发生风险关系不明显。

2.3 *MTHFR* 基因 rs1801133 位点多态性与肺癌易感性分层分析 校正后分层分析结果 (表 2) 显示, 等位基因 C>T 突变男性、恶性肿瘤家族史阳性者肺癌的发生风险降低 ( $OR=0.843$ , 95% *CI*: 0.717~0.993,  $P=0.040$ ;  $OR=0.738$ , 95% *CI*:

0.553~0.985,  $P=0.039$ ) ; 按肿瘤组织学类型统计,鳞状细胞癌发生风险降低 ( $OR=0.814$ ,  $95\% CI: 0.666\sim0.995$ ,  $P=0.045$ )。在基因型模型(表3)中,与CC基因型恶性肿瘤家族史阳性者相比,CT基因型肿瘤家族史阳性者肺癌发生风险降低 ( $OR=0.603$ ,  $95\% CI: 0.376\sim0.957$ ,  $P=0.033$ ) ; TT基因型患者与CC基因型患者各影响因素在肺癌发生风险上的差异均无统计学意义

( $P$ 均 $>0.05$ )。在显性模型(表4)中,CT+TT基因型男性、恶性肿瘤家族史阳性者较CC基因型对应人群肺癌发生风险均降低 ( $OR=0.764$ ,  $95\% CI: 0.597\sim0.977$ ,  $P=0.032$ ;  $OR=0.600$ ,  $95\% CI: 0.385\sim0.925$ ,  $P=0.022$ ) , CT+TT基因型人群发生肺鳞状细胞癌的风险较CC基因型人群降低 ( $OR=0.727$ ,  $95\% CI: 0.542\sim0.976$ ,  $P=0.033$ )。隐性模型中未见阳性结果(表5)。

表2 等位基因模型中 MTHFR 基因 rs1801133 位点多态性与肺癌发生风险关联分析

Tab 2 Stratified analysis of association between MTHFR rs1801133 alleles and risk of lung cancer

Stratification	Case/HC		OR (95% CI)	P value	OR (95% CI) <sup>a</sup>	P value <sup>a</sup>
	C (reference)	T				
Total N	1 037/1 067	757/909	0.857 (0.753, 0.975)	0.019	0.885 (0.773, 1.013)	0.077
Gender n						
Male	764/737	538/639	0.812 (0.697, 0.946)	0.008	0.843 (0.717, 0.993)	0.040
Female	273/330	219/270	0.980 (0.771, 1.246)	0.872	1.002 (0.781, 1.285)	0.989
Age <sup>b</sup> (year) n						
≤60	441/472	319/384	0.889 (0.730, 1.083)	0.243	0.903 (0.736, 1.106)	0.324
>60	595/595	437/525	0.832 (0.702, 0.987)	0.035	0.869 (0.724, 1.043)	0.132
Smoking status n						
Yes	722/543	520/443	0.883 (0.746, 1.045)	0.148	0.892 (0.751, 1.060)	0.195
No	315/524	237/466	0.846 (0.686, 1.043)	0.118	0.882 (0.706, 1.100)	0.266
Family cancer history n						
Yes	378/157	248/135	0.763 (0.576, 1.010)	0.059	0.738 (0.553, 0.985)	0.039
No	659/910	509/774	0.908 (0.781, 1.055)	0.208	0.928 (0.796, 1.082)	0.342
Histological type n						
ADC	463/1 067	339/909	0.859 (0.728, 1.014)	0.073	0.892 (0.750, 1.059)	0.192
SCC	357/1 067	239/909	0.786 (0.652, 0.946)	0.011	0.814 (0.666, 0.995)	0.045
SCLC	78/1 067	80/909	1.204 (0.870, 1.666)	0.262	1.224 (0.879, 1.704)	0.231

<sup>a</sup>: Adjusted for age, gender, smoking status, and family cancer history by using unconditional logistic regression analysis;

<sup>b</sup>: There was one case whose age was lost. MTHFR: Methylene tetrahydrofolate reductase; HC: Healthy control; OR: Odds ratio; CI: Confidence interval; ADC: Adenocarcinoma; SCC: Squamous cell carcinoma; SCLC: Small cell lung carcinoma

表3 基因型模型中 MTHFR 基因 rs1801133 位点多态性与肺癌发生风险关联分析

Tab 3 Stratified analysis of association between MTHFR rs1801133 genotypes and risk of lung cancer

Stratification	Case/HC			CT vs CC		TT vs CC	
	CC (reference)	CT	TT	OR (95% CI) <sup>a</sup>	P value <sup>a</sup>	OR (95% CI) <sup>a</sup>	P value <sup>a</sup>
Total N	310/290	417/487	170/211	0.841 (0.677, 1.045)	0.118	0.799 (0.609, 1.047)	0.104
Gender n							
Male	230/194	304/349	117/145	0.778 (0.600, 1.010)	0.060	0.729 (0.524, 1.014)	0.061
Female	80/96	113/138	53/66	0.976 (0.653, 1.460)	0.904	1.009 (0.621, 1.636)	0.972
Age <sup>b</sup> (year) n							
≤60	131/126	179/220	70/82	0.785 (0.567, 1.086)	0.143	0.849 (0.559, 1.286)	0.440
>60	179/164	237/267	100/129	0.893 (0.665, 1.198)	0.450	0.762 (0.531, 1.092)	0.140
Smoking status n							
Yes	216/149	290/245	115/99	0.839 (0.637, 1.105)	0.212	0.813 (0.574, 1.153)	0.246
No	94/141	127/242	55/112	0.839 (0.587, 1.201)	0.336	0.795 (0.511, 1.229)	0.304
Family cancer history n							
Yes	121/42	136/73	56/31	0.603 (0.376, 0.957)	0.033	0.595 (0.333, 1.063)	0.078
No	189/248	281/414	114/180	0.915 (0.714, 1.173)	0.482	0.866 (0.636, 1.179)	0.363
Histological type n							
ADC	137/290	189/487	75/211	0.876 (0.666, 1.154)	0.345	0.804 (0.567, 1.134)	0.215
SCC	112/290	133/487	53/211	0.740 (0.541, 1.014)	0.060	0.695 (0.463, 1.034)	0.075
SCLC	20/290	38/487	21/211	1.122 (0.641, 2.018)	0.692	1.498 (0.779, 2.888)	0.224

<sup>a</sup>: Adjusted for age, gender, smoking status, and family cancer history by using unconditional logistic regression analysis;

<sup>b</sup>: There was one case whose age was lost. MTHFR: Methylene tetrahydrofolate reductase; HC: Healthy control; OR: Odds ratio; CI: Confidence interval; ADC: Adenocarcinoma; SCC: Squamous cell carcinoma; SCLC: Small cell lung carcinoma

表4 显性模型中 *MTHFR* 基因 rs1801133 位点多态性与肺癌发生风险关联分析Tab 4 Stratified analysis of association between dominant model of *MTHFR* rs1801133 and risk of lung cancer

Stratification	Case/HC		OR (95% CI)	P value	OR (95% CI) <sup>a</sup>	P value <sup>a</sup>
	CC (reference)	CT+TT				
Total <i>N</i>	310/290	587/698	0.787 (0.648, 0.955)	0.015	0.828 (0.675, 1.016)	0.070
Gender <i>n</i>						
Male	230/194	421/494	0.719 (0.570, 0.905)	0.005	0.764 (0.597, 0.977)	0.032
Female	80/96	166/204	0.976 (0.681, 1.402)	0.897	0.986 (0.679, 1.435)	0.942
Age <sup>b</sup> (year) <i>n</i>						
≤60	131/126	249/302	0.793 (0.589, 1.067)	0.125	0.802 (0.590, 1.090)	0.158
>60	179/164	337/396	0.780 (0.603, 1.008)	0.058	0.850 (0.645, 1.119)	0.246
Smoking status <i>n</i>						
Yes	216/149	405/344	0.812 (0.630, 1.046)	0.108	0.832 (0.641, 1.077)	0.164
No	94/141	182/354	0.771 (0.562, 1.059)	0.107	0.825 (0.591, 1.154)	0.259
Family cancer history <i>n</i>						
Yes	121/42	192/104	0.641 (0.416, 0.975)	0.040	0.600 (0.385, 0.925)	0.022
No	189/248	395/594	0.873 (0.695, 1.097)	0.241	0.900 (0.713, 1.138)	0.378
Histological type <i>n</i>						
ADC	137/290	264/698	0.801 (0.626, 1.027)	0.079	0.854 (0.661, 1.107)	0.231
SCC	112/290	186/698	0.690 (0.527, 0.907)	0.007	0.727 (0.542, 0.976)	0.033
SCLC	20/290	59/698	1.226 (0.737, 2.120)	0.448	1.232 (0.734, 2.149)	0.444

<sup>a</sup>: Adjusted for age, gender, smoking status, and family cancer history by using unconditional logistic regression analysis;

<sup>b</sup>: There was one case whose age was lost. *MTHFR*: Methylene tetrahydrofolate reductase; HC: Healthy control; OR: Odds ratio; CI: Confidence interval; ADC: Adenocarcinoma; SCC: Squamous cell carcinoma; SCLC: Small cell lung carcinoma

表5 隐性模型中 *MTHFR* 基因 rs1801133 位点多态性与肺癌患病风险关联分析Tab 5 Stratified analysis of association between recessive model of *MTHFR* rs1801133 and risk of lung cancer

Stratification	Case/HC		OR (95% CI)	P value	OR (95% CI) <sup>a</sup>	P value <sup>a</sup>
	CC+CT (reference)	TT				
Total <i>N</i>	727/777	170/211	0.861 (0.687, 1.079)	0.195	0.886 (0.698, 1.123)	0.319
Gender <i>n</i>						
Male	534/543	117/145	0.820 (0.625, 1.076)	0.153	0.849 (0.635, 1.133)	0.267
Female	193/234	53/66	0.974 (0.645, 1.464)	0.898	1.023 (0.669, 1.560)	0.915
Age <sup>b</sup> (year) <i>n</i>						
≤60	310/346	70/82	0.953 (0.668, 1.357)	0.789	0.984 (0.682, 1.418)	0.931
>60	416/431	100/129	0.803 (0.598, 1.077)	0.144	0.815 (0.594, 1.116)	0.204
Smoking status <i>n</i>						
Yes	506/394	115/99	0.904 (0.671, 1.221)	0.511	0.903 (0.665, 1.229)	0.516
No	221/383	55/112	0.851 (0.589, 1.218)	0.383	0.883 (0.599, 1.290)	0.524
Family cancer history <i>n</i>						
Yes	257/115	56/31	0.808 (0.498, 1.331)	0.396	0.799 (0.485, 1.333)	0.382
No	470/662	114/180	0.892 (0.685, 1.158)	0.394	0.915 (0.698, 1.196)	0.517
Histological type <i>n</i>						
ADC	326/777	75/211	0.847 (0.629, 1.132)	0.268	0.870 (0.638, 1.176)	0.370
SCC	245/777	53/211	0.797 (0.566, 1.105)	0.182	0.828 (0.575, 1.179)	0.303
SCLC	58/777	21/211	1.333 (0.775, 2.213)	0.280	1.391 (0.800, 2.340)	0.226

<sup>a</sup>: Adjusted for age, gender, smoking status, and family cancer history by using unconditional logistic regression analysis;

<sup>b</sup>: There was one case whose age was lost. *MTHFR*: Methylene tetrahydrofolate reductase; HC: Healthy control; OR: Odds ratio; CI: Confidence interval; ADC: Adenocarcinoma; SCC: Squamous cell carcinoma; SCLC: Small cell lung carcinoma

### 3 讨论

本研究发现上海和江苏泰州地区人群中 *MTHFR* 基因 rs1801133 C>T 突变与肺癌的发生风险呈负相关,但经年龄、性别、吸烟状况和恶性肿瘤家族史校正后不再具有相关性。校正后分层分析发现,男性、恶性肿瘤家族史阳性和鳞状细胞癌患者中该位点多态性与肺癌发生风险呈负相关。

在我国,一项针对湖北地区人群的研究分析了 93 例肺癌患者,发现 *MTHFR* 基因 rs1801133 位点多态性与肺癌发生风险无相关性<sup>[14]</sup>。针对河南 202 例<sup>[15]</sup>及云南省宣威地区 120 例<sup>[16]</sup>肺癌患者的研究提示 *MTHFR* 基因 rs1801133 位点多态性与肺癌发病呈正相关,而福建和江苏地区 521 例<sup>[17]</sup>及台湾地区 358 例<sup>[18]</sup>肺癌患者的研究结果显示 *MTHFR* 基因 rs1801133 位点多态性与肺癌患病风险呈负相关。上述结果表明 *MTHFR* 基因 rs1801133 位点多态性与肺癌风险的关系在不同地区人群间不尽相同,这可能是由于研究样本量较小且未考虑该位点在不同致病因素(如性别、吸烟等)暴露下与肺癌易感性的关系,结果可能存在偏倚<sup>[17,19]</sup>。为进一步明确 *MTHFR* 基因 rs1801133 位点与肺癌风险之间的关系,我们进行了大样本病例-对照研究,通过对性别、年龄、吸烟状况、恶性肿瘤家族史、肿瘤组织学类型等因素分层分析,发现男性和肿瘤家族史阳性患者中,rs1801133 C>T 突变携带者发生肺癌的风险降低,且 C>T 突变携带者患鳞状细胞癌的风险也明显降低。

研究发现,*MTHFR* 基因 rs1801133 CT 与 TT 基因型前列腺癌患者血清同型半胱氨酸水平明显升高,彗星实验显示 rs1801133 C>T 突变会导致 DNA 损伤,将载有 rs1801133 C>T 突变型基因序列的慢病毒感染前列腺癌 LNCaP 和 PC3 细胞后,细胞内同型半胱氨酸水平升高并出现细胞凋亡增加和增殖受抑制的现象<sup>[20]</sup>,提示 *MTHFR* 基因 rs1801133 位点 C>T 突变是肿瘤发生的可能机制。此外,通过 <sup>32</sup>P-后标记法发现 *MTHFR* 基因 rs1801133 位点 CC 基因型肺癌患者血清与肺癌组织 DNA 加合物浓度差明显大于 CT 基因型和 TT 基因型肺癌患者,具体机制尚不清楚,推测

rs1801133 CC 基因型的患者对 DNA 加合物修复能力减弱,致肺癌的发生风险增加<sup>[21]</sup>。

综上所述,*MTHFR* 基因 rs1801133 位点 C>T 突变降低了男性和恶性肿瘤家族史阳性者肺癌的发生风险,尤其是鳞状细胞癌的患病风险。未来我们将进一步扩大样本进行细胞分子实验,深入探索该位点多态性在肺癌发生、发展中的具体机制。

### [参考文献]

- [1] MCGUIRE S. World Cancer Report 2014. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization, International Agency for Research on Cancer, WHO Press, 2015[J]. *Adv Nutr*, 2016, 7: 418-419.
- [2] RECK M, POPAT S, REINMUTH N, DE RUYSSCHER D, KERR K M, PETERS S, et al. Metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC): ESMO clinical practice guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up[J]. *Ann Oncol*, 2014, 25(Suppl 3): iii27-iii39.
- [3] PETRELLI N J, WINER E P, BRAHMER J, DUBEY S, SMITH S, THOMAS C, et al. Clinical Cancer Advances 2009: major research advances in cancer treatment, prevention, and screening—a report from the American Society of Clinical Oncology[J]. *J Clin Oncol*, 2009, 27: 6052-6069.
- [4] SIEGEL R L, MILLER K D, JEMAL A. Cancer statistics, 2018[J]. *CA Cancer J Clin*, 2018, 68: 7-30.
- [5] GOYETTE P, SUMNER J S, MILOS R, DUNCAN A M, ROSENBLATT D S, MATTHEWS R G, et al. Human methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase: isolation of cDNA mapping and mutation identification [J]. *Nat Genet*, 1994, 7: 195-200.
- [6] GOYETTE P, FROSST P, ROSENBLATT D S, ROZEN R. Seven novel mutations in the methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase gene and genotype/phenotype correlations in severe methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase deficiency[J]. *Am J Hum Genet*, 1995, 56: 1052-1059.
- [7] FROSST P, BLOM H J, MILOS R, GOYETTE P, SHEPPARD C A, MATTHEWS R G, et al. A candidate genetic risk factor for vascular disease: a common mutation in methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase[J]. *Nat Genet*, 1995, 10: 111-113.
- [8] SLATTERY M L, POTTER J D, SAMOWITZ W, SCHAFFER D, LEPPERT M. Methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase, diet, and risk of colon cancer[J]. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev*, 1999, 8: 513-518.

- [9] LE MARCHAND L, WILKENS L R, KOLONEL L N, HENDERSON B E. The *MTHFR* C677T polymorphism and colorectal cancer: the multiethnic cohort study[J]. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev*, 2005, 14: 1198-1203.
- [10] 王珂. 河南汉族人群 *MTHFR* 基因多态性与食管癌遗传易感性的关联研究[D]. 郑州: 郑州大学, 2011.
- [11] 王国磊, 闫明, 巴玉峰, 蒋庆峰, 李印. 亚甲基四氢叶酸还原酶 C677T 基因多态性与食管癌易感性关系的 meta 分析[J]. *现代预防医学*, 2011, 38: 817-820.
- [12] 高长明, 吴建中, 丁建华, 刘燕婷, 臧宇, 李苏平, 等. 亚甲基四氢叶酸还原酶基因 C677T 多态性与胃癌易感性的关系[J]. *中华流行病学杂志*, 2002, 23: 289-292.
- [13] 朱忠政, 丛文铭, 刘淑芳, 冼志红, 吴伟清, 吴孟超. 亚甲基四氢叶酸还原酶基因 C677T 多态与肝细胞癌遗传易感性的相关性研究[J]. *中华肝脏病杂志*, 2006, 14: 196-198.
- [14] 姚群峰, 陈馨, 薛津若, 罗敏, 肖凌, 杨超. 肺癌患者 *MTHFR* 基因多态性与抑癌基因过甲基化的关系[J]. *肿瘤防治研究*, 2010, 37: 531-534.
- [15] 蔡祖勋, 黄飞飞, 张险萍, 杨艳丽, 王涛, 李前程, 等. 河南汉族人群 *MTHFR* 基因多态性与肺癌的关系[J]. *中华实用诊断与治疗杂志*, 2014, 28: 866-868.
- [16] 马千里, 李盈甫, 吉玛, 杨凯云, 王霁阳, 李森, 等. 亚甲基四氢叶酸还原酶基因 SNP677C/T 与肺癌易感性关系的研究[J/CD]. *中华临床医师杂志(电子版)*, 2012, 6: 213-215.
- [17] DING H, WANG Y, CHEN Y, LIU C, QIU H, KANG M, et al. Methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase tagging polymorphisms are associated with risk of non-small cell lung cancer in eastern Chinese Han population[J]. *Oncotarget*, 2017, 8: 110326-110336.
- [18] LIU C S, TSAI C W, HSIA T C, WANG R F, LIU C J, HANG L W, et al. Interaction of methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase genotype and smoking habit in Taiwanese lung cancer patients[J]. *Cancer Genomics Proteomics*, 2009, 6: 325-329.
- [19] WANG X, YUE K, HAO L. Meta-analysis of methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase polymorphism and lung cancer risk in Chinese[J]. *Int J Clin Exp Med*, 2015, 8: 1521-1525.
- [20] WU J L, ZHOU S X, ZHAO R, ZHANG X, CHANG K, GU C Y, et al. *MTHFR* c.677C>T inhibits cell proliferation and decreases prostate cancer susceptibility in the Han Chinese population in Shanghai[J/OL]. *Sci Rep*, 2016, 6: 36290. doi: 10.1038/srep36290.
- [21] LEE M S, SU L, MARK E J, WAIN J C, CHRISTIANI D C. Genetic modifiers of carcinogen DNA adducts in target lung and peripheral blood mononuclear cells[J]. *Carcinogenesis*, 2010, 31: 2091-2096.

[本文编辑] 商素芳