

瘤内微生物与结直肠癌病程演进的研究现状与展望

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摘要: 作为全球范围内最常见、最致命的恶性肿瘤之一, 结直肠癌(colorectal cancer, CRC)造成了巨大的健康威胁和社会负担。微生物对 CRC 发生、发展的影响已受到研究者的广泛关注, 但大部分研究聚焦于肠道微生物。近年来, 随着新一代测序技术的快速发展, CRC 瘤内微生物被发现并逐渐开启了新的研究领域。本综述回顾了 CRC 瘤内微生物及其对 CRC 病程影响的研究进展, 总结了在结直肠肿瘤不同分子亚型、腺瘤-癌的不同病理演进阶段、不同的肿瘤发生位置, 以及 CRC 瘤内微生物的相对丰度及群落组成差异。瘤内微生物主要通过影响结肠上皮细胞、肿瘤细胞及免疫细胞影响 CRC 发生发展, 致病机制包括 DNA 损伤、代谢重编程、致癌非编码 RNA 等, 且不同瘤内微生物对 CRC 的作用已展现出两面性特征。未来需通过全面的实验方案及合适的体外模型等克服现有研究局限性, 阐明瘤内微生物的作用机制, 为微生物相关治疗策略在 CRC 乃至其他肿瘤中的临床应用奠定基础。

关键词: 瘤内微生物; 结直肠癌; 特异性分布; 肿瘤微环境

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Current status and prospects of research on intratumoral microorganisms and progression of colorectal cancer

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Abstract: As one of the common and deadly malignant tumors worldwide, colorectal cancer (CRC) poses a serious threat to public health and causes a heavy burden to the society. The influences of microorganisms on the occurrence and development of CRC has received much attention from researchers, whereas most of the available studies have focused on gut microorganisms. In recent years, with the rapid development of next-generation sequencing, intratumoral microorganisms of CRC have been discovered and gradually opened up new research areas. We review the research progress in intratumoral microorganisms of CRC and their effects on the course of CRC and compare the relative abundance and community composition of intratumoral microorganisms of CRC with different molecular subtypes, at different stages of adenoma-carcinoma progression, and at different locations. Intratumoral microorganisms mainly affect CRC development by influencing colonic epithelial cells, tumor cells, and immune cells, with the pathogenic mechanisms including DNA damage, metabolic reprogramming, and oncogenic non-coding RNAs. Different intratumoral microorganisms exert dual effects on CRC. In the future, comprehensive experimental protocols and suitable *in vitro* models should be established to overcome the limitations of existing studies and elucidate the functioning mechanisms of intratumoral microorganisms, which will lay a foundation for the clinical application of microorganisms-targeted therapies for CRC and even other tumors.

Keywords: intratumoral microorganisms; colorectal cancer; specific distribution; tumor microenvironment

结直肠癌(colorectal cancer, CRC)作为全球范围内发病率第三、死亡率第二的恶性肿瘤,是最常见的消化系统肿瘤^[1]。据报道,随着生活方式的重大改变对机体微生物的影响,CRC的发病率逐年升高,发病人群也呈现年轻化趋势^[2]。CRC组织缺氧及高营养的免疫抑制微环境是微生物生存的适宜场所。微生物能够在身体多个部位(如皮肤、口腔、胃肠道)与宿主细胞

共存,影响宿主的生理、病理过程。既往研究已经确定微生物是影响CRC发生、发展、预后的重要因素^[3-4]。

一百多年前首次在肿瘤组织中发现了细菌,但由于缺乏有效的去污手段、肿瘤内微生物相对丰度极低以及较高的宿主DNA干扰,瘤内微生物并未得到广泛认识。随着新一代测序技术的发展,瘤内微生物再次进入了研究者的

视野。2020年, Nejman等^[5]通过1 526例肿瘤组织及其邻近正常组织研究了7种癌症,发现不同肿瘤具有特征性瘤内微生物,并且瘤内微生物主要存在于肿瘤细胞和免疫细胞中。2022年, Narunsky-Haziza等^[6]在35种肿瘤组织中均检测出真菌,这些真菌通常也存在于肿瘤细胞内。Dohlman等^[7]也证实胃肠道肿瘤中存在真菌,并且高丰度的念珠菌(*Candida*)和酿酒酵母(*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*)的出现与胃肠道癌症密切相关。随着瘤内微生物检测与分析方法的快速发展,相关研究揭示了肿瘤内微生物的空间分布和局部效应,探索了宿主细胞-微生物在空间、细胞和分子层面的相互作用。结果表明,肿瘤内微生物的分布不是随机的;相反地,它在微生态位中高度组织化,通过影响上皮细胞、肿瘤细胞、免疫细胞等功能影响CRC进展^[8]。本综述回顾了CRC中富集的瘤内微生物及其对CRC影响的最新研究,为将结直肠组织中微生物作为CRC诊断、治疗和预后的潜在生物标志物提供思路。

1 CRC瘤内微生物的潜在来源

结直肠瘤内微生物主要来源于肠道、口腔及邻近正常组织,其中肠道屏障破坏和血液循环介导了微生物的瘤内定殖(图1)。2012年, Tjalsma等^[9]提出“Driver-passenger”模型,在他们的模型中,产肠毒素脆弱拟杆菌(*enterotoxigenic Bacteroides fragilis, ETBF*)作为“驱动”细菌,为“乘客”细菌(通常为机会性细菌)进入肿瘤微环境并在那里定殖创造条件,进而诱导了CRC发生。由于“驱动”细菌在肿瘤微环境的适应性低导致其相对丰度在肿瘤部位偏低,后面可能逐渐被“乘客”细菌取代。例如,艰难梭菌(*Clostridium difficile*)、真杆菌(*Eubacterium spp.*)等“驱动”细菌常常导致炎症性肠病的发生,并为“乘客”细菌的定殖创造条件^[10-12]。

肠道存在大量的微生物,是CRC瘤内微生物的重要来源。研究表明多种因素引起的肠道黏膜屏障破坏会导致肠道微生物向结直肠组织入侵^[4]。此外,血液循环也介导了口腔微生物向结直肠肿瘤组织的转移。通过对807份CRC样本进行转录组分析发现,17个瘤内细菌来源于口腔菌群^[13]。进一步研究发现口腔菌群具核梭杆菌(*Fusobacterium nucleatum*)在结直肠肿瘤内显著富集,结直肠肿瘤中过表达的Gal-GalNAc可以被*F. nucleatum*的Fap所识别,促使口腔中的*F. nucleatum*通过血源性传播途径定殖在CRC组织^[14]。此外,也有研究报道,瘤内大肠杆菌(*Escherichia coli*)可以通过受损的肠道血管屏障向肝脏扩散,促进肝脏“转移前生态位”的形成从而促进原发性CRC的肝转移^[4]。血液循环不仅是微生物定殖CRC组织的重要路径,也是微生物介导肿瘤细胞向远处转移的重要途径。

2 CRC瘤内微生物的种类与分布特征

2.1 CRC瘤内微生物的种类

α 多样性和 β 多样性是衡量微生物群落多样性的两个重要指标, α 多样性指单一样本内微生物的物种丰富度,而 β 多样性则是指不同样本间微生物组成差异。相较于正常对照,CRC瘤内微生物物种丰富度降低,两者间微生物组成明显不同,所以CRC瘤内微生物 α 多样性降低、 β 多样性升高^[15]。CRC组织中变形菌门(*Proteobacteria*)、梭杆菌门(*Fusobacteria*)、弯曲杆菌门(*Campylobacterota*)和螺旋体门(*Spirochaetes*)相对丰度增加,而拟杆菌门(*Bacteroidetes*)、厚壁菌门(*Firmicutes*)、疣微菌门(*Verrucomicrobiota*)、放线菌门(*Actinobacteria*)和真古细菌门(*Euryarchaeota*)的相对丰度减少^[16],CRC瘤内主要富集的微生物可参见表1。

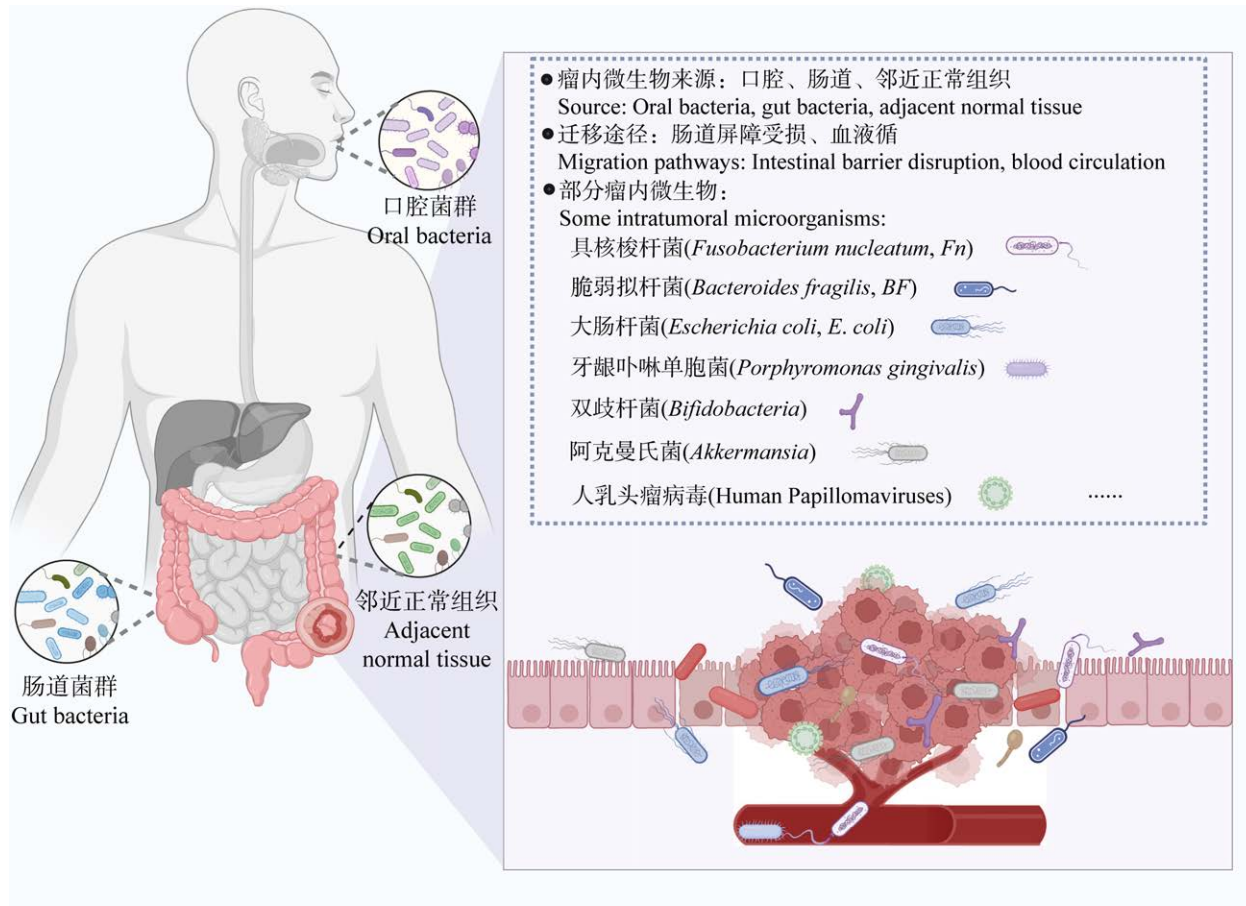


图 1 结直肠癌瘤内微生物的潜在来源

Figure 1 Potential sources of colorectal cancer (CRC) intratumoral microorganisms.

表 1 结直肠肿瘤内富集的主要微生物

Table 1 Main microorganisms enriched within colorectal tumors

序号 No.	样本量 Number of sample	研究方法 Research method	主要发现 Major finding	参考文献 Reference
1	11 例新鲜冷冻原发性 CRC 和配对肝转移瘤样本；77 例新鲜冷冻原发性 CRC 样本 11 fresh frozen primary CRC and paired liver metastasis samples; 77 fresh frozen primary CRC samples	PCR、16S rRNA、宏基因组 PCR, 16S rRNA, Metagenome	梭杆菌属 <i>Fusobacterium</i>	[17]
2	93 对匹配的肿瘤组织、癌旁组织及远端正常组织样本 93 pairs of tumor tissue, paracancerous tissue, and distal normal tissue	16S rRNA	梭杆菌属、明串珠菌属、弯曲杆菌属、消化链球菌属 <i>Fusobacterium</i> , <i>Gemella</i> , <i>Campylobacter</i> , <i>Peptostreptococcus</i>	[18]
3	136 例早发性 CRC 和 140 例平均发病年龄的 CRC 患者的肿瘤组织和配对的癌旁正常组织样本 136 young-onset colorectal cancer and 140 average-onset colorectal cancer CRC patients	16S rRNA	阿克曼菌属、拟杆菌门 <i>Akkermansia</i> , <i>Bacteroidetes</i>	[19]

(待续)

(续表 1)

序号 No.	样本量 Number of sample	研究方法 Research method	主要发现 Major finding	参考文献 Reference
4	44 对配对的肿瘤组织和癌旁正常组织样本 44 pairs of tumor tissue and paracancerous tissue	16S rRNA, PCR	梭杆菌属、普罗维登斯菌属 <i>Fusobacterium, Providencia</i>	[20]
5	353 对配对的肿瘤组织和正常组织样本 353 pairs of tumor tissue and normal tissue	16S 数据来源于数据库 16S data derived from a database	具核梭杆菌、小型杆菌属 <i>Fusobacterium nucleatum, Parvomonas</i>	[15]
6	18 例直肠肿瘤样本和 18 例非肿瘤样本 18 rectal tumor tissue and 18 non-tumor tissue	16S rRNA	脆弱拟杆菌 <i>Bacteroides fragilis</i>	[21]
7	1313 例 CRC 样本, 50 对配对的肿瘤组织和癌旁正常组织样本 1313 CRC samples, 50 pairs of tumor tissue and paraneoplastic tissue	16S rRNA, PCR	双歧杆菌属 <i>Bifidobacterium</i>	[22]
8	14 对配对的肿瘤组织和正常组织样本 14 pairs of tumor tissue and normal tissue	宏基因组 Metagenome	恶臭杆菌、波罗的海纤维 素菌 <i>Myroides odoratimimus, Cellulophaga baltica</i>	[23]
9	31 对配对的 CRC 组织和邻近正常组织; 62 个石蜡包埋样本 31 pairs of tumor tissue and normal tissue; 62 paraffin-embedded samples	PCR, 免疫组化技术, 荧光原位杂交技术 PCR, immunohistochemistry, fluorescence <i>in situ</i> hybridization H	牙龈卟啉单胞菌 <i>Porphyromonas gingivalis</i>	[24]
10	116 例 CRC 样本 116 CRC tissue	16S rRNA	中间普雷沃氏菌 <i>Prevotella intermedia</i>	[25]
11	96 例 CRC、82 例腺瘤和 77 例正常对照 96 CRC tissue, 82 adenomas tissue and 77 normal tissue	PCR	厌氧消化链球菌 <i>Peptostreptococcus anaerobius</i>	[26]
12	71 对配对的肿瘤组织、癌旁组织 71 pairs of tumor tissue and paracancerous tissue	16S rRNA	微小单胞菌 <i>Parvimonas micra</i>	[27]
13	29 例 CRC 样本 29 CRC tissue	16S rRNA	弯曲杆菌属 <i>Campylobacter</i>	[28]
14	172 例 CRC 样本 172 CRC tissue	16S rRNA	白色念珠菌 <i>Candida albicans</i>	[29]
15	32 对配对的肿瘤组织、癌旁组织、远端正常组织 32 pairs of tumor tissue, paracancerous tissue, and normal tissue	16S rRNA	<i>Ruminococcus, gnavus, Blautia producta</i>	[30]
16	24 例 CRC 样本和 18 例健康对照 24 CRC tissue and 18 healthy controls	宏基因组 Metagenome	细环病毒 Torque teno virus	[31]
17	41 例 CRC 腺癌样本、16 例腺瘤性息肉样本和 9 例非肿瘤对照样本 41 CRC adenocarcinoma tissue, 16 adenomatous polyp tissue and 9 non-tumor control tissue	PCR	JC 多瘤病毒 JC Polyomavirus	[32]
18	107 例 CRC 样本 107 CRC tissue	PCR, IHC	人乳头瘤病毒、EB 病毒 Human Papillomaviruses, Epstein-Barr Virus	[33]

2.2 CRC 瘤内微生物的分布特征

2.2.1 瘤内微生物在 CRC 不同分子亚型中的差异

结直肠癌共识分子亚型(consensus molecular subtypes, CMSs)是一种基于肿瘤分子特征的分类方法,它将结直肠癌分为4个不同的亚型,各亚型具有不同的生物学特性、临床表现和治疗响应^[34]。CMS1 免疫型:组织学伴有大量淋巴细胞浸润,并常见微卫星不稳定;CMS2 经典型:具有较高体细胞拷贝数,常见增殖信号通路活化;CMS3 代谢型:常见显著的代谢失调,K-RAS 突变频率较高;CMS4 间质型:常见免疫抑制和纤维化反应增强。研究发现,CRC 不同分子亚型的瘤内微生物的相对丰度和组成具有差异^[35-36]。

Younginger 等^[13]根据 CMS 探讨了 *F. nucleatum* 亚种(*Fusobacterium animalis*, *Fa*)与肿瘤基因表达之间的关系,在 CMS2 和 CMS3 亚型的肿瘤中,*Fa* 仅与少量差异表达基因(5 个或 6 个)相关;相比之下,在 CMS1 亚型的肿瘤中,*Fa* 与 377 个差异表达的基因相关,*Fa* 在 CMS1 肿瘤中的出现频率为 48%,表明在接近一半的 CMS1 肿瘤样本中,*Fa* 的存在与差异表达基因显著关联;在 CMS4 亚型的肿瘤中,尽管 *Fa* 的出现频率降低至 22%,但其存在与否与大量(786 个)差异表达基因相关。因此 *Fa* 对 CMS1 和 CMS4 的治疗与预后具有潜力。也有研究对 423 例 I-IV 期 CRC 患者的肿瘤组织和癌旁组织进行 16S rRNA 基因测序,以肿瘤微生物群落亚型(oncomicrobial community subtypes, OCS)对 CRC 归类,结果发现,21%为富含梭杆菌门等口腔病原体的 OCS1,此类 CRC 级别较高,微卫星高度不稳定(microsatellite instability-high, MSI-H)、CpG 岛甲基化表型阳性,多含 B-Raf 原癌基因,丝氨酸/苏氨酸激酶(B-Raf proto-oncogene, serine/threonine kinase, BRAF) V600E 和 FBXM7 突变,多发于结肠右侧;44%

为富含厚壁菌门和拟杆菌门的 OCS2,35%为富含埃希氏菌(*Escherichia*)和志贺氏菌(*Shigella*)的 OCS3,此两类 CRC 伴有染色体不稳定性且好发于结肠左侧^[16]。因此,不仅是单一瘤内微生物的相对丰度,抑或是瘤内微生物的群落组成都因 CRC 分子亚型的不同而具有显著差异。

2.2.2 瘤内微生物在结直肠腺瘤-癌演变过程中的变化

瘤内微生物组成的动态变化与 CRC 进展密切相关。在结直肠腺瘤-癌演变中,腺瘤阶段高变异微生物(high-variable microbe, HVM),即不同样本之间或同一样本不同部位相对丰度(数量或占比)变化较大的微生物种类,为变形菌门(43.14%),但其 HVM 的比例随着腺瘤-癌的进展逐渐下降,并被厚壁菌门(54.00%)所取代,并且肿瘤内 HVM 数量也沿着腺瘤-癌演进减少^[37]。*F. nucleatum* 是 CRC 组织中显著富集的一类菌群,与 CRC 的增殖和转移密切相关,可作为 CRC 病程演变的预测分子^[38]。研究发现,*Fn* 在腺瘤组织中占比 5.9%,当发展至 CRC 后期,其占比增加至 81.8%^[39]。也有研究发现,早期 CRC 中念珠菌与酿酒酵母的比率普遍较低,但在 IV 期肿瘤中显著增加^[7]。

2.2.3 CRC 瘤内微生物在结肠不同节段肿瘤的分布

在结直肠不同节段的肿瘤其瘤内微生物相对丰度和组成不同,相较于左侧结肠,右侧结肠微生物组成更单一,也更容易出现不良预后^[40-41]。Younginger 等^[13]对 807 例结肠癌组织样本的瘤内微生物组成进行分析,发现了 74 种不同的瘤内细菌,这些瘤内细菌与肿瘤位置、微卫星不稳定状态和 BRAF 突变密切相关,且这 3 个特征之间也有高度的相关性,66%的高 MSI 状态和 62%的 BRAF 突变发生在右侧肿瘤。由于左右结肠瘤内微生物的差异,目前也有研究人员

通过构建数学模型识别重要的微生物和基因组生物标志物,以区分右侧和左侧 CRC^[42]。此外,微生物的组成在肿瘤不同部位具有异质性。目前,诸多 CRC 瘤内微生物的研究在取样时都会在同一肿瘤组织及配对正常组织的多个部位取样进行检测分析,因为在不同组织部位,微生物相对丰度具有一定差异^[37,43-44],同时,也有研究表明在个体样本之间微生物组相对丰度差异明显大于个体样本内的差异。

CRC 瘤内微生物不仅在不同肿瘤亚型、腺瘤-癌进展的不同阶段及结直肠不同节段的肿瘤组织中具有相对丰度和组成差异,在不同的发病年龄^[19]、性别^[45]等方面其相对丰度及组成也具有显著差异。

3 CRC 瘤内微生物的检测技术

随着检测手段的发展,目前无须培养即可实现对所有微生物全面详细的分析(图 2)。例如,免疫组织化学(immunohistochemistry, IHC)、荧光原位杂交(fluorescence in situ hybridization, FISH)等方法已成为探测肿瘤内微生物的常用方法^[46]。16S rRNA 基因和宏基因组测序是鉴定微生物组成和相对丰度的主要方法,16S rRNA 基因测序是表征微生物组最常用的测序手段,但在微生物相对丰度相对较低的肿瘤组织中,其使用受到限制。Nejman 等^[5]为了表征肿瘤内微生物,开发了 5R 16S 测序,用于扩增 16S rRNA 基因上的 5 个区域,可扩增细菌 68%的 16S rRNA

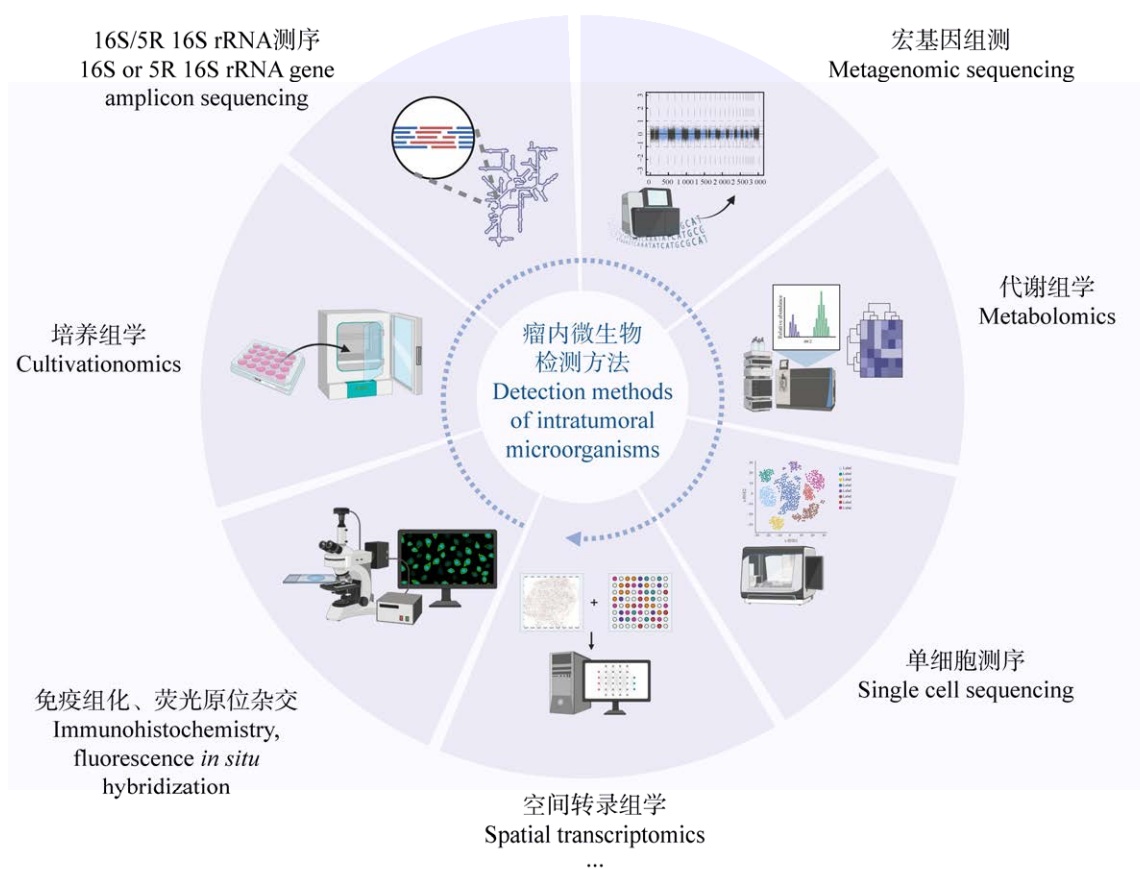


图 2 瘤内微生物主要检测与分析方法

Figure 2 The main methods of detection and analysis of intratumoral microorganisms.

基因,与普通的 16S rRNA 基因使用的 V4 或 V3-V4 扩增方法相比,该方法提高了检测的覆盖度和分辨率,更有利于瘤内微生物的检测。宏基因组学对样本所有微生物的基因组 DNA 进行高通量测序,在分析微生物相对丰度和多样性的基础上,还能对菌群功能及相关代谢通路进行分析。

此外,多组学联合应用也是瘤内微生物功能分析的主要研究方法^[8,47-49]。例如,基于核磁共振或质谱平台的代谢组学分析,通过检测微生物代谢产物来推断瘤内微生物的存在和活性。基于宿主-微生物相互作用的单细胞分析流程(single-cell analysis of host-microbe interactions, SAHMI),通过对单细胞测序数据去噪并恢复微生物信号,用于在单细胞水平上研究肿瘤-微生物互作机制^[48]。侵袭-黏附定向表达测序(invasion-adhesion-directed expression sequencing, INVADE)通过引入针对 16S rRNA 基因保守区域的引物来检测宿主细胞中的细菌,同时结合空间组学,进一步揭示与肿瘤微环境密切相关的微生物分布及宿主细胞-微生物在空间、细胞和分子水平上的相互作用^[49]。

4 瘤内微生物影响 CRC 进展的作用机制

按照种分类,CRC 瘤内主要富集的微生物有 *F. nucleatum*、*ETBF*、携带聚酮合成酶毒力岛的大肠杆菌(缩写为 *pks*⁺ *E. coli*)等,它们影响 CRC 的作用机制研究也相对更丰富。*Fn* 作为“乘客”细菌,其对 CRC 的影响主要聚焦于 CRC 恶性演进中肿瘤细胞凋亡及肿瘤转移等,*ETBF* 的机制研究聚焦于肠道菌群,其临床定位以结肠炎相关结肠癌为主,主要影响 CRC 早期。*ETBF* 作为瘤内细菌对结肠炎相关性结直肠癌(colitis associated colorectal cancer, CAC)作用环

节包括调节免疫细胞^[50]、诱导表观遗传学改变^[51]等促使 CRC 发生。*pks*⁺ *E. coli* 主要通过产生基因毒素导致结肠上皮细胞 DNA 损伤从而引发癌变。此外,其他的瘤内微生物也通过不同生物学途径促进或抑制 CRC 的发生发展。总的来说,瘤内微生物主要通过诱发 DNA 损伤、影响能量代谢重编程、调节非编码 RNA、促进慢性炎症及重塑免疫微环境影响 CRC 进展。

4.1 诱发 DNA 损伤

DNA 损伤是 CRC 发生的关键驱动因素,瘤内微生物通过直接作用或者产细菌毒素作用于细胞导致 DNA 损伤。*pks*⁺ *E. coli* 与 CRC 的 DNA 损伤密切相关,可产生基因毒素大肠杆菌素 colibactin,使细胞发生单碱基替换和插入缺失改变这两类特征性 DNA 突变。有研究人员以人类肠道类器官作为模型,发现 *pks*⁺ *E. coli* 促使的单碱基替换(T>N)常常出现在 ATN 和 TTT 序列中^[52]。也有研究通过检测患者瘤内 *pks*⁺ *E. coli* 与 DNA 损伤的关联发现,*pks*⁺ *E. coli* 介导了 APC:c.835-8 A>G 体细胞突变^[53]。Chen 等^[54]通过取健康人与 CRC 患者肿瘤组织检测也发现,相较于健康人,*pks*⁺ *E. coli* 在 CRC 患者组织中富集,并且 CRC 患者的基因插入缺失的发生率更高,这些插入缺失与 CRC 许多 DNA 驱动突变密切相关。另外,不同细菌也可以协同促进 DNA 损伤发生。有研究发现,与单独使用 *pks*⁺ *E. coli*、*ETBF* 的小鼠相比,在同时使用两种细菌的肿瘤易感小鼠中,结肠上皮细胞 DNA 损伤增加,肿瘤发生更快且死亡率更高,进一步研究发现 *ETBF* 可以促进 *pks*⁺ *E. coli* 定殖并协同增加结肠上皮细胞 DNA 损伤^[55]。此外,*F. nucleatum*、弯曲杆菌(*Campylobacter* sp.)等也会通过产生毒素或直接作用于宿主细胞,导致 DNA 损伤^[28,53]。

4.2 影响能量代谢重编程

糖酵解是肿瘤细胞的主要代谢模式,可满

足肿瘤细胞对能量及大分子的需求,糖酵解的依赖性增加也会促进肿瘤对放化疗的耐药性,以及引发肿瘤细胞与肿瘤浸润细胞对营养物质的竞争。Zheng 等^[56]发现 *F. nucleatum* 通过诱导结肠肿瘤细胞中 ANGPTL4 表达促进肿瘤细胞糖酵解,而增高的 ANGPTL4 又可以通过上调 GLUT1 表达和葡萄糖摄取反过来促进 *F. nucleatum* 的定殖。此外, *F. nucleatum* 也可以激活 TLR4/Keap1/NRF2 通路,增加肿瘤细胞代谢酶 CYP2J2 及其产物 12,13-EpOME 的表达来驱动结肠癌的转移^[57]。Tsoi 等^[26]发现厌氧消化链球菌 (*Peptostreptococcus anaerobius*) 可以通过 TLR2 或 TLR4 诱导活性氧产生,激活胆固醇调节元件结合蛋白 2 (sterol-regulatory element binding protein 2, SREBP2) 表达促进胆固醇合成,从而促进肿瘤细胞增殖。氧化还原反应也在代谢过程中发挥着核心作用,是能量转换的关键途径。罗伊氏乳杆菌 (*Lactobacillus reuteri*) 及其代谢物罗伊氏素在小鼠和人类 CRC 组织中下调,罗伊氏素会改变氧化还原平衡,并降低结肠癌细胞的增殖和存活率^[58]。瘤内微生物与癌细胞代谢重编程的作用是双向的。在 CRC 中, Farnesoid X 受体下调,导致胆汁酸 (bile acids, BAs) 代谢紊乱,改变的 BAs 图谱形成了不同的肠道菌群,并正向调节分泌型免疫球蛋白 A (secretory immunoglobulin A, sIgA) 产生, BAs 和 sIgA 的双重调控增强了 *ETBF* 的黏附和生物膜形成,从而促进 CRC 发生^[59]。

4.3 调节非编码 RNA

瘤内微生物与非编码 RNA 间的相互作用在 CRC 进展中起着重要作用,其可影响肿瘤细胞增殖、凋亡及肿瘤转移等。Cao 等^[50]通过体内外试验发现, *ETBF* 可以下调肿瘤细胞外泌体包装的 miR-149-3p, 并进一步促进细胞中 RNA 剪切因子 PHF5A 介导的 KAT2A RNA 选择性剪

接,从而反式激活 SOD2, 促进肿瘤细胞增殖。*ETBF* 也可以刺激脆弱拟杆菌相关 lncRNA1 (*Bacteroides fragilis* associated long non-coding RNA 1, BFAL1) 过表达, BFAL1 进一步与 miR-155-5p 和 miR-200a-3p 竞争性结合,从而激活 RHEB/mTOR 通路,最终促进 CRC 肿瘤生长^[60]。*pks⁺ E. coli* 在诱发 DNA 损伤后, c-MYC 表达增加^[61], c-MYC 导致 miR-20a-5p 上调, miR-20a-5p 与 SENP1 mRNA 3'-UTR 结合并致其翻译沉默,进而促进 CRC 进展^[62]。相反地,产丁酸菌能通过抑制 c-MYC 蛋白水平来降低致癌 miR-92a 的水平,从而激活 p57 翻译并抑制 CRC 增殖^[63]。此外,微小单胞菌 (*Parvimonas micra*) 通过激活 miR-218-5p/PTPRR/MAPK 信号通路也能促进肿瘤增长^[64]。我们也通过体外试验发现, *F. nucleatum* 产生的梭杆菌黏附素 A (fimbriae adhesin A, FadA) 可以结合肠上皮细胞的 E-钙黏蛋白,激活 β -连环蛋白,促进细胞增殖^[65]。也有研究发现 *F. nucleatum* 可以靶向 TLR4/MYD88/MiR-18a*/ULK1、TLR4/MYD88/miR-4802/ATG7 或 miR-31 自噬网络,抑制 CRC 细胞凋亡^[66-67]。瘤内微生物不仅能通过抑制肿瘤细胞凋亡促进肿瘤进展,也会影响治疗反应。Qu 等^[68]设计了一种抗菌纳米平台,该纳米平台可以在超声作用下产生活性氧 (reactive oxygen species, ROS) 并表现出强大的抗 *F. nucleatum* 活性,通过抑制瘤内 *F. nucleatum* 进一步降低凋亡抑制蛋白的水平,从而促进 ROS 诱导的细胞凋亡。

上皮-间充质转化 (epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition, EMT) 是上皮来源恶性肿瘤细胞获得迁移和侵袭能力的病理基础,也是 CRC 发生转移的重要生物学过程。研究发现,瘤内微生物可以通过调节非编码 RNA 的释放介导 EMT,从而促进 CRC 转移^[69]。例如, *F. nucleatum* 通

过促进外泌体包裹 miR-122-5p 外排出细胞,进而激活 FUT8/TGF- β 1/Smads 轴,诱导 EMT,促进 CRC 转移^[70]。*F. nucleatum* 感染也会刺激肿瘤细胞产生富含 miR-1246/92b-3p/27a-3p 和 CXCL16/RhoA/IL-8 的外泌体,这些外泌体从感染 *F. nucleatum* 的肿瘤细胞被递送至未感染细胞从而增加细胞迁移能力,促使肿瘤细胞向肝脏转移^[71]。同时,瘤内微生物也会伴随结肠癌细胞一起向肝转移^[72]。此外,*F. nucleatum* 可以通过诱导 ALPK1/NF- κ B/ICAM1 轴促进 CRC 细胞与内皮细胞的黏附从而促进其外渗和转移^[73],也可以激活 TLR4/MYD88 信号通路增加 miR-21 的表达,从而降低 RAS GTP 酶激活蛋白 1 的水平,促进 CRC 细胞的增殖与迁移^[74]。

4.4 促进慢性炎症

持续的慢性炎症可以在组织中形成肿瘤发生的有利环境,导致肿瘤进展。非产肠毒素脆弱拟杆菌(non-toxicogenic *Bacteroides fragilis*, NTBF)和 ETBF 是在 CRC 瘤内富集的主要脆弱拟杆菌(*Bacteroides fragilis*)亚群。在癌前结肠息肉微环境中富含 NTBF, NTBF 菌株中脂多糖(lipopolysaccharides, LPS)生物合成基因显著富集, NTBF 富集的微环境中 TLR4 被激活,促进了局部炎症,进而促进息肉的生长并促使更多的“乘客”细菌定殖,如 *pks*⁺ *E. coli*、*F. nucleatum* 等,从而发挥潜在的促 CRC 作用^[75]。*F. nucleatum* 也可以通过激活结直肠癌干细胞 CEACAM-1 依赖性蛋白酪氨酸磷酸化信号,促进 CXCL1、CXCL8、NF- κ B 的表达,引发促炎和致癌反应^[76]。厌氧消化链球菌表面蛋白 PCWBR2 也可以通过整合素 α 2/ β 1 与结肠上皮细胞或肿瘤细胞直接作用,上调大量炎症相关基因的表达^[77]。此外,与胃癌发展密切相关的微生物幽门螺杆菌(*Helicobacter pylori*)及溶血食子酸链球菌(*Streptococcus gallolyticus*)等也会在结肠中诱

发促炎和致癌反应^[78-79]。

综上,瘤内微生物可以诱发肠上皮细胞 DNA 损伤,影响肿瘤细胞能量代谢重编程、调节肿瘤细胞非编码 RNA,促进上皮细胞、肿瘤细胞及免疫细胞炎症反应(图 3)。

4.5 重塑免疫微环境

诸多研究表明,瘤内微生物在重塑肿瘤免疫微环境中起着关键作用(图 4)。多项证据显示瘤内微生物多样性越高,肿瘤微环境中肿瘤浸润淋巴细胞越少^[80-81]。此外,瘤内微生物对肿瘤免疫微环境的调节展现出了多面性特征,能增强或抑制促肿瘤免疫及抗肿瘤免疫。牙龈卟啉单胞菌(*Porphyromonas gingivalis*)通过招募骨髓源性免疫细胞,诱导 NLRP3、caspase-1、IL1 β 和 pro-IL1 β 表达,增强促肿瘤免疫促进 CRC 的发展^[24]。除细菌外,也有研究发现,在肿瘤免疫微环境中,白色念珠菌(*Candida albicans*)可以触发巨噬细胞的糖酵解与 IL-7 的分泌,IL-7 通过作用于先天淋巴细胞的 AhRE 和 STAT3 促进 IL-22 释放,从而增强促肿瘤免疫^[29]。Borowsky^[82]通过两项前瞻性队列研究发现,CRC 组织中 *F. nucleatum* DNA 的含量与肿瘤基质中的 CD3⁺ CD4⁺ CD45RO⁺ 细胞(记忆性 Th 细胞)呈负相关,*F. nucleatum* 可抑制抗肿瘤免疫。瘤内微生物除了对抗肿瘤免疫有抑制作用外,也有部分微生物对抗肿瘤免疫有增强作用。组织驻留的毛螺菌科细菌胃球菌(*Ruminococcus gnavus*)、芽杆菌(*Blautia producta*)可以降解溶血甘油磷脂,减弱其对 CD8⁺ T 细胞活性的抑制,并维持 CD8⁺ T 细胞的免疫监视功能^[30]。美国癌症研究协会^[83]证实肝螺杆菌(*Helicobacter hepaticus*)能减少结肠炎相关结肠癌小鼠模型肿瘤的数量和大小,并增加肿瘤浸润 T 细胞、B 细胞募集,诱导更多的 Tfh 细胞并激活三级淋巴结构促进抗肿瘤免疫。双歧杆菌(*Bifidobacteria*)通过 STING 信

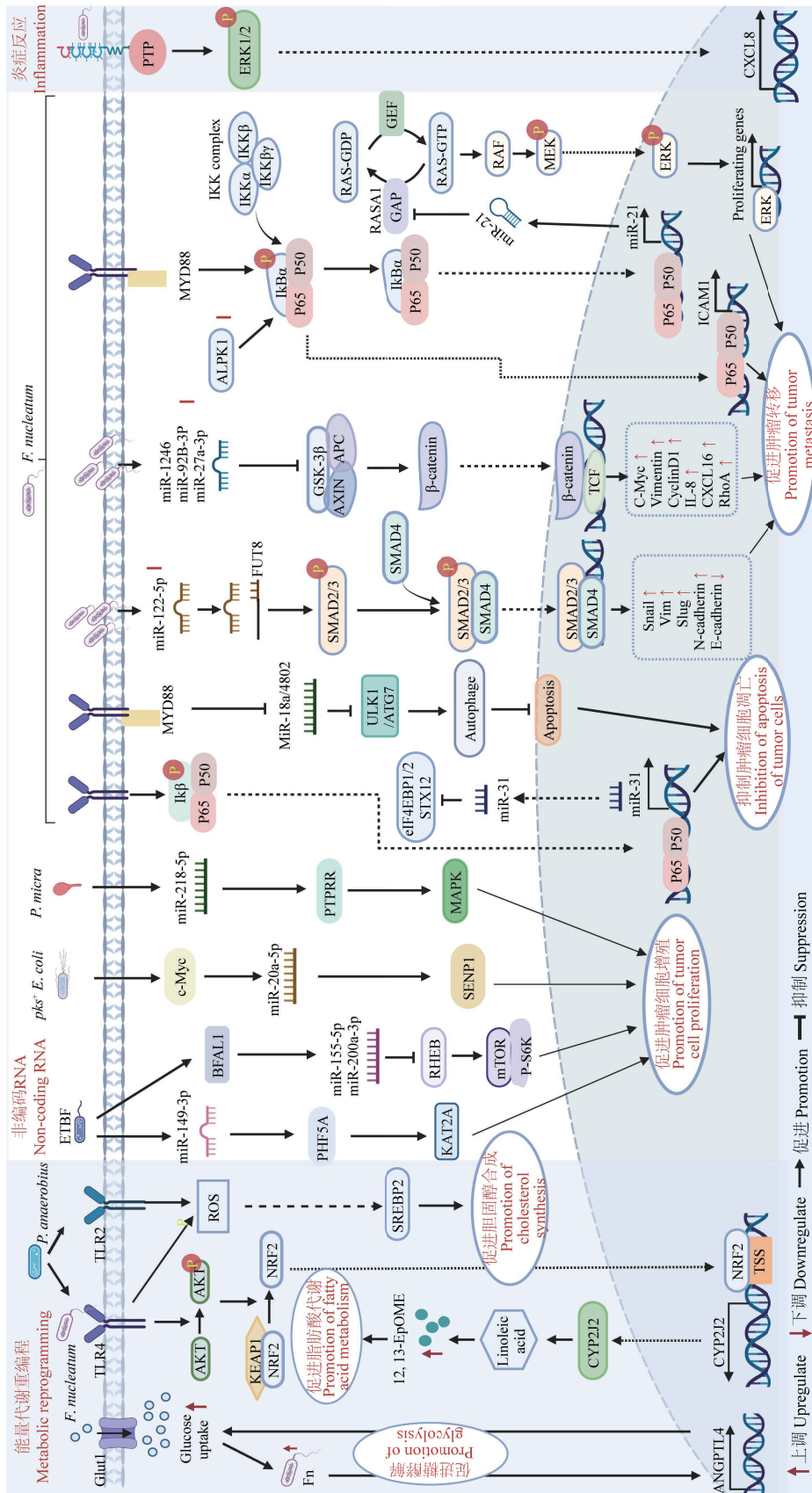


图 3 瘤内微生物通过影响能量代谢重编程、调节非编码 RNA 及促进炎症反应影响 CRC 进展
 Figure 3 Intratumoral microorganisms affect CRC progression by influencing energy metabolism reprogramming, regulating non-coding RNAs and promoting inflammatory responses.

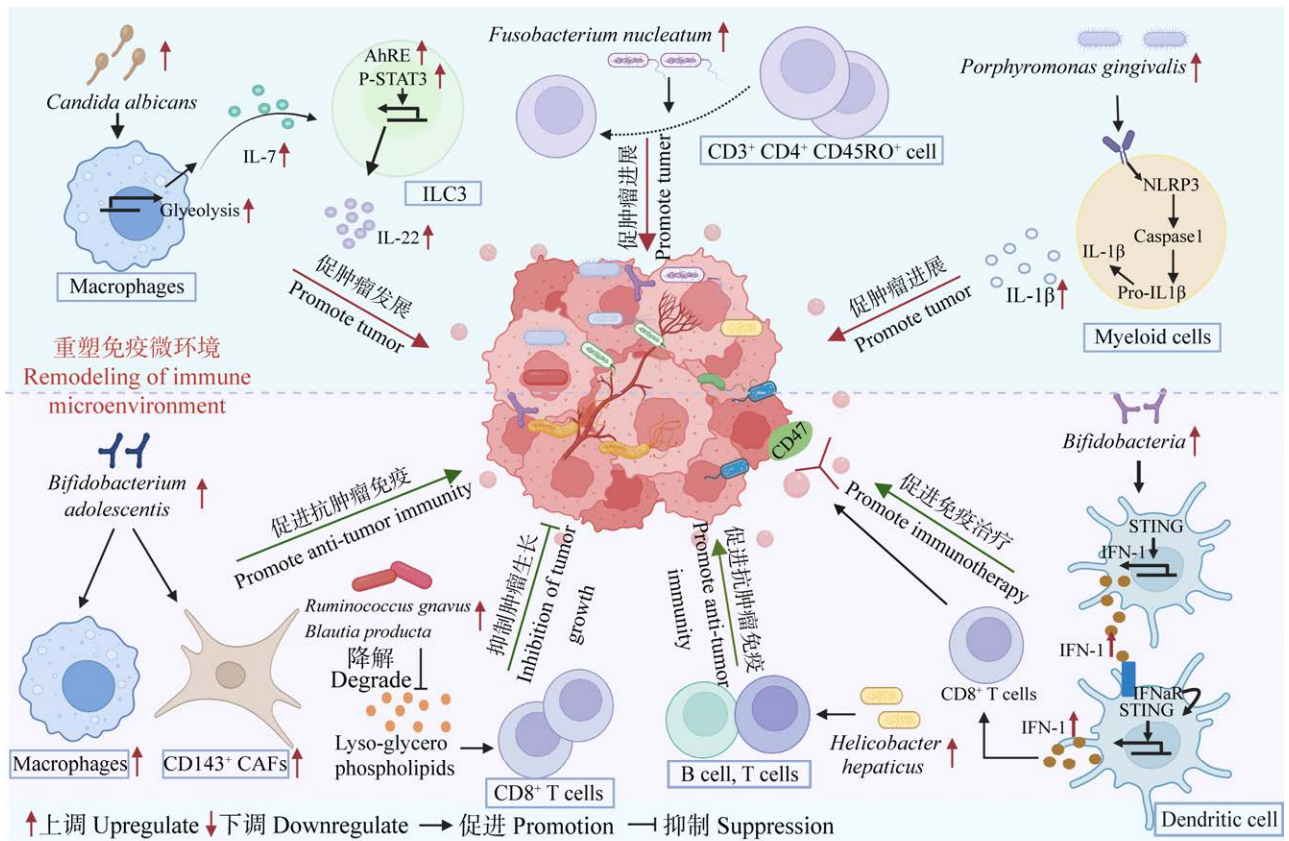


图 4 瘤内微生物对 CRC 免疫微环境的影响

Figure 4 Influence of intratumoral microorganisms on the immune microenvironment of CRC.

号通路促进树突状细胞 IFN-β 的表达，刺激适应性免疫应答，增加抗 CD47 抗体的抗肿瘤效果^[84]。双歧杆菌属下的特异性菌株青春双歧杆菌 (*Bifidobacterium adolescentis*) 也可以诱导 Decorin⁺巨噬细胞向肿瘤组织浸润，抑制 CRC 的发生。肿瘤相关成纤维细胞也是肿瘤微环境中最主要的成分之一，能促进肿瘤的生长与存活，并维持其恶性倾向^[85]。最新也有研究表明，青春双歧杆菌通过 Wnt/β-catenin 信号促进 CD143⁺肿瘤相关成纤维细胞表达生长抑制特异性蛋白 1 (growth arrest specific 1, GAS1)，进而抑制 CRC 发生^[86]。

5 总结与展望

本文探讨了 CRC 瘤内微生物的潜在来源

及相关检测方法，分析了 CRC 不同分子分型、不同病程阶段及结直肠不同节段 CRC 其瘤内微生物组成差异，总结了不同瘤内微生物对 CRC 进展的影响。总的来说，CRC 瘤内微生物群 α 多样性降低、β 多样性增加，CRC 瘤内微生物生物量较低，受饮食、环境等影响相对较小，可作为潜在的生物标志物及治疗靶标。此外，在 CRC 进展中，不同瘤内微生物发挥不同作用。一方面，部分瘤内微生物有作为益生菌的潜力，具有抑制肿瘤进展的功能；另一方面，在 CRC 进展的不同阶段中，可能由不同瘤内微生物发挥主要功能效应。例如 *B. fragilis*、*pkS⁺ E. coli* 主要与 CRC 早期炎症或 DNA 损伤有关；而 *F. nucleatum* 主要影响晚期 CRC，促进免疫抑制微环境的形成及肿瘤细胞转移。

前沿技术推动了瘤内微生物研究。在检测水平上,显微技术、免疫学技术、测序技术及多组学技术等共同提高了瘤内微生物检测及功能分析。在体内外模型构建上,小鼠瘤内多点注射、类器官是研究特定瘤内微生物与肿瘤互动的重要实验方法^[24,30]。相较于动物模型,类器官-微生物共培养体系适合于研究微生物对肿瘤微环境的直接作用,进而探究两者间复杂的生理病理关系^[87-88]。此外,传统的抗生素鸡尾酒与抗生素静脉注射也是探索微生物功能的重要实验手段^[89]。在治疗方面,通过设计纳米药物靶向杀伤瘤内微生物,或将细菌作为药物载体的活菌疗法都是近两年 CRC 治疗领域的研究热点^[90-94]。例如,基于 *F. nucleatum* 的异位定殖,有研究团队将 *F. nucleatum* 细胞质膜与负载黏菌素的脂质体融合,设计了一种模拟 *F. nucleatum* 的纳米药物,以实现选择性杀死瘤内定殖的 *F. nucleatum* 而不影响肠道微生物^[95]。

虽然瘤内微生物研究领域在近年来取得了一些突破性进展,但也存在一些瓶颈问题。(1) 瘤内微生物的含量极低,在检测时需排除宿主 DNA 及其他环境微生物的影响进而提高瘤内微生物检测精准性。(2) 瘤内微生物的组成与相对丰度在 CRC 进程中是动态变化的,设计实验时需综合考虑取样时机、取样部位等多种因素。(3) 目前类器官-微生物等研究模型不能完全模拟机体环境,还需要设计构建更合适的体外模型来探究肿瘤-微生物之间复杂的互动机制。(4) 瘤内微生物对 CRC 的影响具有两面性,大部分瘤内微生物影响抗肿瘤治疗的效应机制不甚清楚,这阻碍了微生物相关治疗策略在肿瘤中的临床应用,所以需要通过更多的临床前模型和临床试验进行广泛验证。以上既是目前瘤内微生物研究的瓶颈性问题,也是未来瘤内微生物研究的重要领域。

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