

• 临床研究 •

抑郁与胃食管反流病相关表型的遗传关联性分析

邵燕婷, 徐亭亭*

上海中医药大学附属岳阳中西医结合医院消化科, 上海 200437

[摘要] 目的: 研究表明抑郁与胃食管反流病(gastroesophageal reflux disease, GERD)存在显著相关性, 但两者间的因果关系及关联方向尚不明确, 本研究旨在从遗传层面探索抑郁与GERD及其亚型的双向因果推断与疾病潜在机制。方法: 基于抑郁、GERD、反流性食管炎(reflux esophagitis, RE)与非糜烂型胃食管反流病(non-erosive reflux disease, NERD)的全基因组关联研究(genome-wide association study, GWAS)汇总数据, 利用孟德尔随机化(Mendelian randomization, MR)探索抑郁与GERD、RE、NERD的独立因果关系。整合GWAS、表达数量性状位点(expression quantitative trait loci, eQTL)等多组学数据, 通过基于汇总数据的孟德尔随机化(summary-data-based Mendelian randomization, SMR)、遗传关联的功能映射和注释(functional mapping and annotation, FUMA)等方法探索抑郁与GERD及其亚型的潜在致病基因, 并通过富集分析评估抑郁影响GERD及其亚型的潜在机制。结果: 抑郁会增加GERD与NERD的发病风险, 但不会增加RE的发病风险。GERD、RE、NERD不会增加抑郁的发病风险。通过SMR、FUMA分析确定抑郁的潜在易感基因为RPL31P12, GERD的潜在易感基因为NCSTN, NERD潜在易感基因为SPATS2L。抑郁与GERD共同基因位点主要富集在T细胞受体信号通路、DNA结合转录因子活性、RNA聚合酶II转录调控区域序列特异性DNA结合等方面。抑郁与NERD共同基因位点主要富集在核小体组装、蛋白质及复合物亚基组装、T细胞受体信号通路等方面。结论: 抑郁会增加GERD、NERD发病风险, 其潜在机制可能借助脑-肠轴, 通过神经免疫通路, DNA、RNA转录与调控, 蛋白质代谢等发挥作用。

[关键词] 抑郁; 胃食管反流病; 遗传关联; 孟德尔随机化**[中图分类号]** R571; R749.4**[文献标志码]** A**[文章编号]** 1007-4368(2026)01-112-11**doi:** 10.7655/NYDXBNSN250350

Genetic correlation analysis between depression and gastroesophageal reflux disease related phenotypes

SHAO Yanting, XU Tingting*

Department of Gastroenterology, Yueyang Hospital of Integrated Chinese and Western Medicine Affiliated to Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Shanghai 200437, China

[Abstract] **Objective:** Studies have shown that there is a significant correlation between depression and gastroesophageal reflux disease(GERD), but the causal relationship between the two and the direction of correlation are not clear. This study aims to explore the bidirectional causal inference between depression and GERD as well as its subtypes and the underlying mechanism of the disease from the genetic level. **Methods:** Based on the aggregated data of the genome-wide association study(GWAS)of depression, GERD, reflux esophagitis(RE) and non-erosive gastroesophageal reflux disease(NERD), Mendelian randomization was used to explore the independent causal relationship between depression and GERD, RE and NERD. Multiple omics data, such as GWAS and expression quantitative trait loci(eQTL), were integrated to explore the potential pathogenic genes of depression, GERD and its subtypes by summary - data - based Mendelian randomization(SMR) and functional mapping and annotation(FUMA) methods. The potential mechanism of depression affecting GERD and its subtypes was evaluated by enrichment analysis. **Results:** Depression increased the risk of GERD and NERD, but not RE. GERD, RE, and NERD did not increase the risk of depression. Through SMR and FUMA analysis, the potential susceptibility gene for depression was identified as RPL31P12, and the potential susceptibility gene for GERD was identified as NCSTN. The NERD potential susceptibility gene was SPATS2L. Depression and GERD gene common loci were

[基金项目] 国家自然科学基金(82405248); 上海中医药大学科技发展项目(23KFL115)

*通信作者(Corresponding author), E-mail: yy2758@shutcm.edu.cn(ORCID: 0000-0002-8353-9196)

mainly enriched in T cell receptor signaling pathway, DNA - binding transcription factor activity, and RNA polymerase II transcriptional regulation region sequence-specific DNA binding. The depression and NERD gene common loci were mainly enriched in nucleosome assembly, protein and complex subunit assembly, and T cell receptor signaling pathway. **Conclusion:** Depression may increase the risk of GERD and NERD, and the underlying mechanism may play a role through brain-gut axis, neuroimmune pathway, DNA and RNA transcription and regulation, protein metabolism, etc.

[Key words] depression; gastroesophageal reflux disease; genetic correlation; Mendelian randomization

[J Nanjing Med Univ, 2026, 46(01): 112-122]

胃食管反流病(gastroesophageal reflux disease, GERD)是指各种原因引起的以烧心与反流为主要特征的上消化道系统疾病。该病全球发病率高,为8%~33%,部分国家可高达51.2%,并呈逐年上升趋势^[1-2]。近20年来我国GERD发病率也从6.0%上升至10.6%^[3]。质子泵抑制剂(proton pump inhibitor, PPI)是治疗GERD的一线用药,它可以抑制胃酸分泌,减少反流物对食管的刺激及缓解酸清除障碍引起的相关症状^[4]。但由于该病机制复杂,除抗反流功能减弱与食管清除障碍外,精神心理因素也发挥着重要作用,因此即使不断升级的PPI也难以消除GERD患者的症状^[5-6]。诸多研究发现,GERD患者抑郁的患病率明显高于健康人,但两者的因果关系尚不明确^[7]。同时抑郁是否与GERD不同亚型,即反流性食管炎(reflux esophagitis, RE)、非糜烂型胃食管反流病(non-erosive reflux disease, NERD)存在因果关系以及相关机制也值得进一步探索。

孟德尔随机化(Mendelian randomization, MR)研究是一种利用遗传变异作为工具变量来推断暴露因素与结局之间因果关系的研究方法,由于遗传变异随机分配到子代中,这意味着此方法得到的暴露与结局的因果关系不受混杂因素的影响,也避免了反向因果关系的偏移。与随机对照研究(randomized controlled trial, RCT)相似,但MR避免了RCT严格的纳入排除标准、医学伦理与经费等问题,因此更容易实施。MR主要基于3个主要假设:①遗传变异与风险因素密切相关(相关性);②遗传变异与混杂因素无关(独立性);③遗传变异仅通过风险因素影响结果(排他性)。由于存在连锁不平衡,与疾病相关的显著单核苷酸多态性(single nucleotide polymorphism, SNP)往往不是真正的疾病位点。真正的疾病位点大多数位于基因非编码区,具有组织特异性,并通过远端调控方式调节基因表达。表达数量性状位点(expression quantitative trait loci, eQTL)恰恰是指一类可以定位基因表达量的遗传位点。eQTL与全基因组关联研究(genome-wide association

study, GWAS)结果整合可通过研究遗传变异标记与基因表达水平之间的关联,从而挖掘候选致病基因,阐明其生物学机制。因此,本研究拟从遗传角度探索抑郁与GERD及亚型的双向因果推断,在此基础上运用不同分析方法探索抑郁与GERD及其亚型的候选基因和信号通路,挖掘两者关联的潜在机制。在精准医疗背景下,寻找治疗GERD的药物靶标,用于药物研发与疾病预测。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

抑郁与GERD、RE、NERD数据,抑郁的遗传变量与汇总数据来自Howard等^[8]发布的欧洲人群的GWAS数据。GERD及2个亚型变量均来源于英国医学研究委员会综合流行病学中心(MRC Integrative Epidemiology Unit, MRC IEU)数据库(<https://gwas.mrcieu.ac.uk>)。

1.2 方法

数据主要来源于GTEx网站(<https://www.gtexportal.org/home/aboutGTEx>),其中V8主要分析了来自948例研究对象的基因型数据,以及来自54个组织部位和2个细胞系的17 382个RNA-seq样本,能够检测48个组织的eQTL,系统阐述了不同组织与个体基因表达的差异。

1.3 统计学方法

首先从GWAS数据中筛选出与风险因素显著相关的SNP,进行连锁不平衡筛选($kb=10\ 000$, $r^2=0.001$),得到的SNP作为MR研究中的工具变量,在结局数据库中进行匹配,探索暴露因素对结局的影响。因果效应主要采用逆方差加权法(inverse variance weighted method, IVW)、加权中位数(weighted median, WM)、孟德尔随机化多效性残差和异常值(Mendelian randomization pleiotropy residual sum and outlier, MR-PRESSO)、孟德尔随机化埃格回归法(MR-Egger)、留一法(leave-one-out analysis)这5种方法。IVW是因果效应的主要估计方法($P < 0.05$),

通过计算优势比(odds ratio, OR)及95%置信区间(confidence interval, CI)评价潜在的因果关系。WM是根据不同遗传变异的因果效应权重来评估每一个遗传变异对结果的贡献,检验IVW效应估计的稳健性。通过MR-PRESSO识别并处理离群值,重新评估因果关系。采用IVW和MR-Egger法对工具变量进行Cochran's Q异质性检验。多效性检验主要通过MR-Egger回归检验,即当截距接近0时表示不存在多效性,排他性假设成立。当存在多效性时优先选择MR-Egger结果。敏感性分析主要采用留一法,通过依次剔除1个SNP位点,使用剩余的SNP进行MR分析,检验某个SNP位点引起的偏移。当只有1个SNP时采用Wald ratio计算。MR研究使用Two Sample MR、MR-PRESSO R包,所有数据分析使用R4.3.0软件完成。

参考文献[9-11],采用基于汇总数据的孟德尔随机化(summary-data-based Mendelian randomization, SMR)将GWAS数据与eQTL数据汇总,检测基因表达水平与疾病之间的相关性,判断基因表达与表型的因果效应。SMR包括SMR试验和依赖工具变量中的异质性(heterogeneity in dependent instruments, HEIDI)试验,若SMR试验结果 $P < 0.05$ 和HEIDI试验结果 $P \geq 0.05$,则认为该基因可能是疾病的易感基因。

利用遗传关联的功能映射和注释(functional

mapping and annotation, FUMA)在线数据分析平台(<http://fuma.ctglab.nl/>)^[12],对易感基因相关的SNP进行注释、易感基因预测和数据结果可视化等。FUMA包括SNP2GENE和GENE2FUNC两种功能,前者主要是对GWAS数据中的SNP进行功能注释,如位置映射注释、eQTL定位等,后者主要对SNP2GENE注释结果进行通路富集分析。FUMA位置映射采用联合注释依赖的缺失(combined annotation-dependent depletion, CADD)评分评估遗传变异的影响。CADD分数预测SNP对功能影响的可能性,分数越高说明对功能的影响越大。在这种方法中,显著性阈值设定为CADD评分 ≥ 12.37 。使用GTEXv8的eQTL数据探索表型的组织特异性。利用FUMA在线数据平台对易感基因进行基因富集分析。利用基因组注释的多标记分析(multi-marker analysis of genomic annotation, MAGMA)方法预测抑郁与GERD及亚型相关的生物学信号通路,保留基因上游或下游20 kb的所有SNP。用本杰米尼-霍赫伯格(Benjamini-Hochberg)进行校正,校正后错误发现率(false discovery rate, FDR) < 0.05 被认为有统计意义。

2 结果

2.1 GWAS研究的基线信息

纳入抑郁、GERD、RE、NERD事件的GWAS数据信息见表1。

表1 抑郁、GERD、RE、NERD事件的GWAS数据信息
Table 1 GWAS data information of depression, GERD, RE and NERD

GWAS	Trait	Case(n)	Control(n)	SNP numbers	Population
Howard et al ^[8]	Depression	246 363	561 190	1 048 574	European
UK Biobank(Neale Lab)	GERD	337 199	329 917	10 894 596	European
UK Biobank	RE	463 010	460 769	9 851 867	European
UK Biobank(MRC-IEU)	NERD	463 010	458 650	9 851 867	European

2.2 抑郁与GERD及其亚型的MR结果

以抑郁为暴露因素,分别以GERD、RE、NERD为结局进行MR分析。共识别出与抑郁强相关的4 625个SNP($P < 0.001$),去除连锁不平衡的SNP后,共有50个SNP。

与GERD相关的有48个工具变量,删除离群值后获得45个SNP。IVW法结果显示,OR值为1.009,95%CI为1.005~1.013($P < 0.001$),说明抑郁会导致GERD的发病风险升高,抑郁人群患有GERD的风险是正常人的1.009倍。MR-Egger、Weighted median、Simple mode、Weighted mode与IVW结果一致,提

示抑郁是GERD风险因素(图1A)。无异质性与多效性($P > 0.05$)。敏感性分析:留一法显示所有SNP在无效线右侧,提示本次MR分析结果稳健(图1B)。

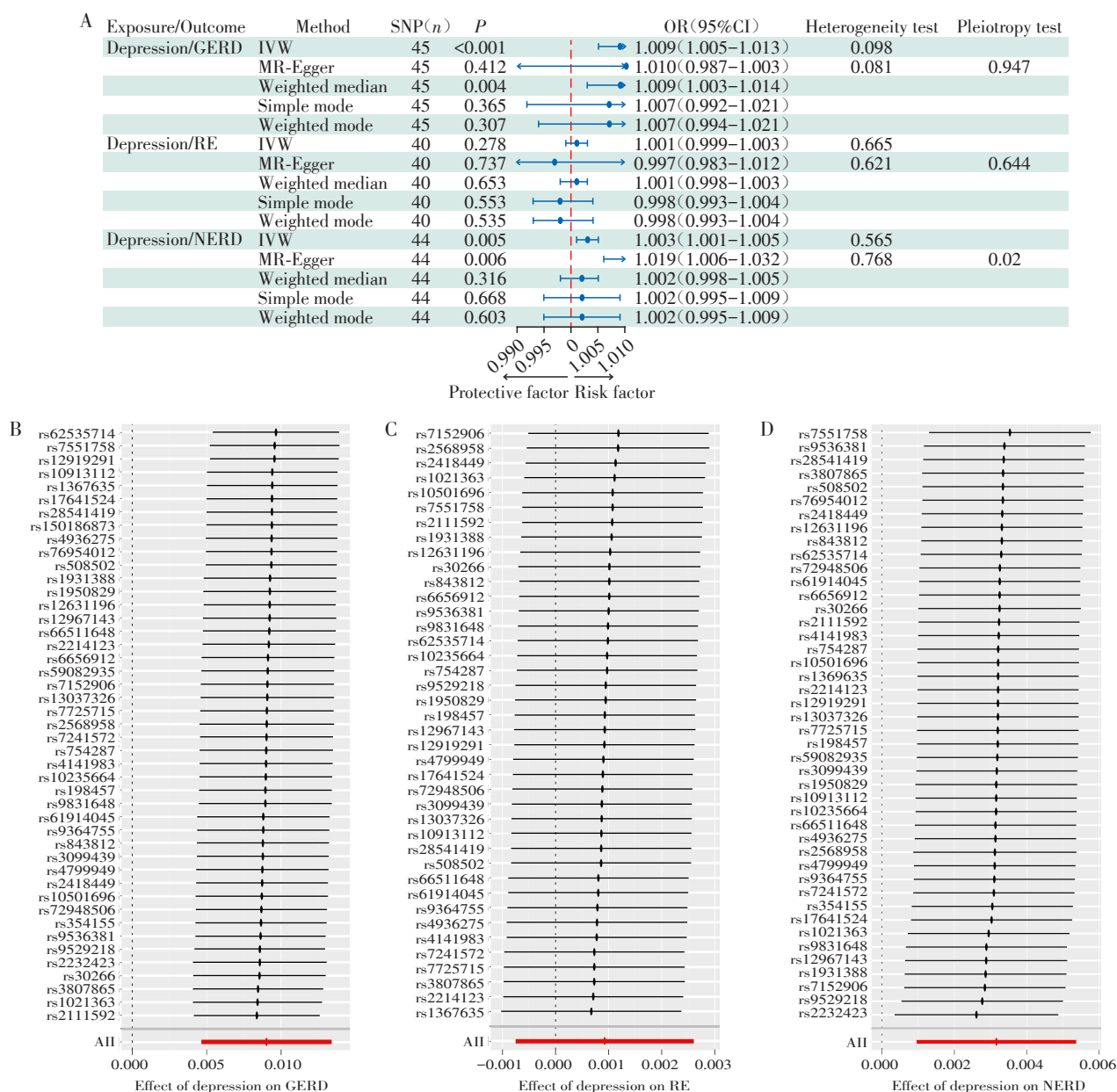
与RE相关的有43个工具变量,删除离群值后获得40个SNP。IVW法结果显示,OR值为1.001,95%CI为0.999~1.003, $P=0.278$,提示抑郁没有增加RE的发病风险。MR-Egger、Weighted median、Simple mode、Weighted mode与IVW结果一致(图1A)。不存在异质性与多效性($P > 0.05$)。敏感性分析:留一法显示所有SNP在无效线右侧,提示本次MR分析结果稳健(图1C)。

与NERD相关的有47个工具变量, 删除离群值后获得44个SNP。IVW法结果显示, OR值为1.003, 95%CI为1.001~1.005, $P=0.005$, 提示抑郁会导致NERD的风险升高, 抑郁人群中患有NERD的风险是正常人的1.003倍。MR-Egger、Weighted median、Simple mode、Weighted mode与IVW结果一致(图1A)。结果显示, 抑郁会导致NERD的风险升高, 抑郁人群患有NERD的风险是正常人的1.003倍。异质性检验

$P > 0.05$, 提示工具变量间不存在异质性。多效性评价显示MR-Egger回归分析截距与0相比差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$), 优选MR-Egger同样提示抑郁可导致NERD风险升高, 抑郁人群中患有NERD的风险是正常人的1.019倍。敏感性分析: 留一法显示所有SNP在无效线右侧, 提示本次MR分析结果稳健(图1D)。

2.3 GERD及其亚型与抑郁的反向MR分析结果

以GERD、RE、NERD为暴露因素, 以抑郁为结



A: Causal effect of depression on GERD and its subtypes. $P < 0.05$ indicates a causal relationship, and the OR value represents the strength of the association(forest plot). B: The impact of depression on GERD, with each point representing the robustness of the causal effect evaluated by the IVW method after removing a single SNP(leave-one-out analysis). C: The impact of depression on RE(leave-one-out analysis). D: The impact of depression on NERD(leave-one-out analysis).

图1 抑郁与GERD、RE、NERD风险的因果关系

Figure 1 Causal relationship between depression and the risks of GERD, RE, and NERD

局进行MR分析。

GERD 剔除连锁不平衡共识别出 15 个 SNP ($P < 0.001$), 与抑郁相关的有 3 个工具变量。IVW 结果显示, OR 值为 1.302, 95%CI 为 0.004~481.605, $P=0.930$, 说明 GERD 没有引起抑郁的风险。MR-Egger、Weighted median、Simple mode、Weighted mode 与 IVW 结果一致(图 2A)。不存在异质性与多效性($P > 0.05$)。敏感性分析: 留一法显示 SNP 分布在无效线左右两侧, 但整体 SNP 在无效线附近(图 2B), 结合上述统计数据提示抑郁不受 GERD 的影响, 但需要更多的样本数据维持稳健性。RE 剔除连锁不平衡共识别出 1 个 SNP ($P < 0.001$), 与抑郁相关的有 1 个工具变量。Wald ratio 结果显示, OR 值为 174.988, 95%CI 为 0.000~71 663 684.447, $P=0.433$ (图 2A), 说明 RE 没有引起抑郁的风险。

NERD 剔除连锁不平衡共识别出 11 个 SNP ($P < 0.001$), 与抑郁相关的有 4 个工具变量。IVW 结果显示, OR 值为 1.129, 95%CI 为 0.002~685.154, $P=0.970$ 。提示 NERD 没有引起抑郁的风险。MR-Egger、Weighted median、Simple mode、Weighted mode

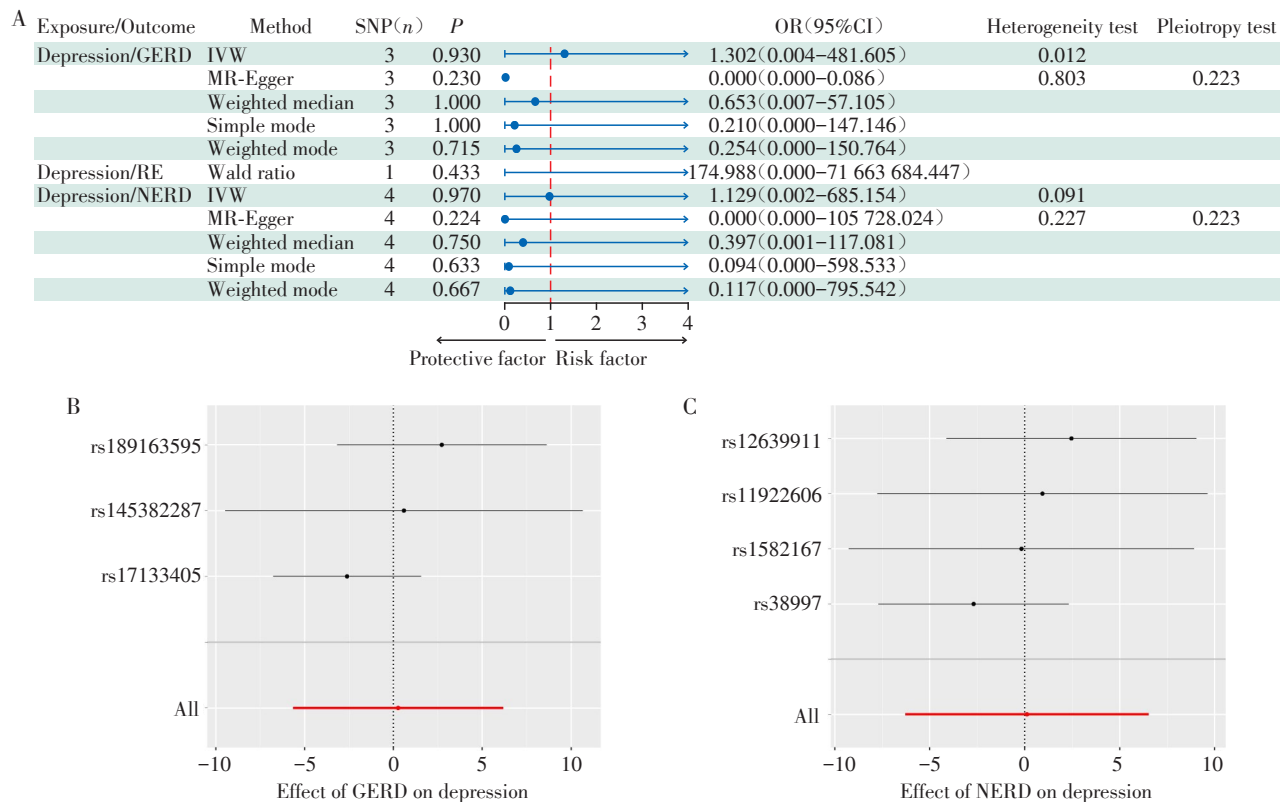
与 IVW 结果一致(图 2A)。不存在异质性与多效性($P > 0.05$)。敏感性分析: 留一法显示 SNP 分布在无效线左右两侧, 但整体 SNP 在无效线附近(图 2C), 结合上述统计数据提示抑郁不受 NERD 的影响, 但需要更多的样本数据维持稳健性。

2.4 抑郁候选基因的鉴定

运用 SMR 方法得出抑郁在脑组织 12 个部位中有 96 个潜在易感基因, 脊髓组织中有 7 个易感基因, 外周血中有 24 个潜在易感基因, 共计 127 个候选基因。整合多部位数据, 其中 GMPPB 基因在 12 个脑区、脊髓及外周血中均有分布; 其次为 HLA-C 基因, 分布在 11 个脑区与外周血中; BTN3A2 基因分布在 9 个脑区; ZNF391 分布在 7 个脑区与脊髓、外周血中; AMT 基因分布在 7 个脑区与外周血中(图 3A)。这些抑郁相关的易感基因可能通过脊髓或外周血影响胃肠道功能。根据计算, 最显著的易感基因为 RPL31P12, 这可能是影响胃肠道疾病的关键基因, 但还需进一步验证(图 3B)。

2.5 GERD 候选基因的鉴定

运用 SMR 方法分别在胃食管结合部、食管肌



A: Causal effects of GERD and its subtypes on depression. $P < 0.05$ indicates a causal relationship, and the OR value represents the strength of the association (forest plot). B: The robustness of GERD causal effect on depression (leave-one-out analysis). C: The robustness of NERD causal effect on depression (leave-one-out analysis).

图2 GERD、RE、NERD与抑郁风险的因果关系

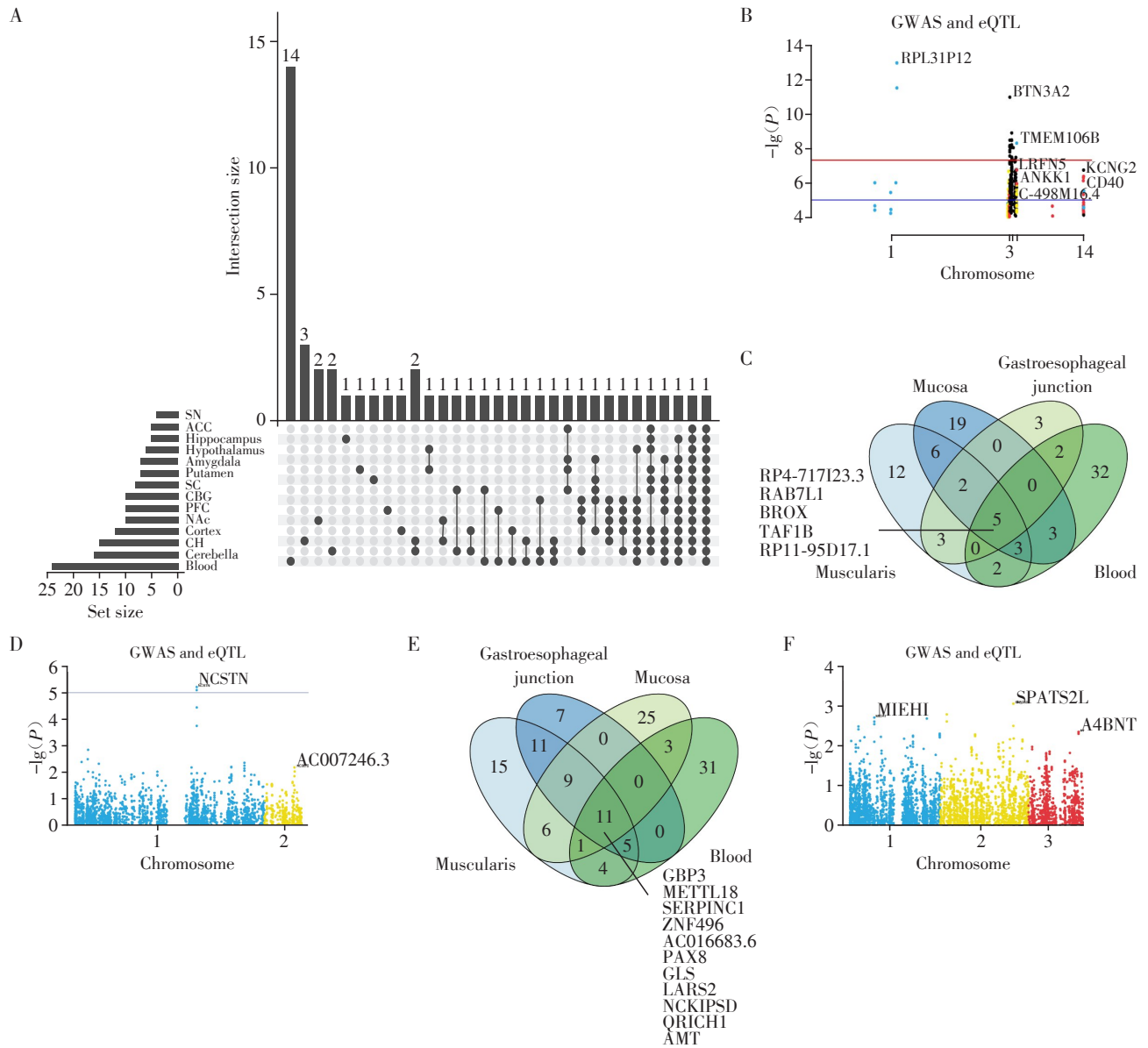
Figure 2 Causal relationship between GERD, RE, NERD and the risk of depression

层、食管黏膜层、外周血中鉴定出15、33、38、47个潜在易感基因, 共计92个候选基因。整合多部位数据, 其中在胃食管结合部、食管肌层、食管黏膜层和外周血共有5个易感基因(RP4-717I23.3、RAB7L1、BROX、TAF1B、RP11-95D17.1)(图3C)。GERD病理机制复杂, 涉及食管黏膜屏障损伤及动力障碍, 这些易感基因可能是GERD发病机制中的重要因素。

根据计算, 最显著的易感基因为NCSTN, 可能是抑郁作用于GERD的关键靶点(图3D)。

2.6 NERD候选基因的鉴定

运用SMR方法分别在胃食管结合部、食管肌层、食管黏膜层、外周血中鉴定出43、62、55、55个潜在易感基因, 共计128个候选基因。其中11个基因都位于胃食管结合部、食管肌层、食管黏膜层、外周血(GBP3、



A: A collection of potential susceptibility genes for depression in different brain regions. SN: substantia nigra; ACC: anterior cingulate cortex; SC: superior colliculus; CBG: caudate basal ganglia; PFC: prefrontal cortex; NAc: nucleus accumbens; CH: cerebellar hemisphere. B: SMR analysis results of depression and eQTL. The horizontal axis represents the chromosomal position of the gene probe, and the vertical axis represents the statistical test indicators of the SMR test. C: Collection of potential susceptibility genes for GERD in the gastroesophageal junction, esophageal muscular layer, esophageal mucosal layer, and peripheral blood (Venn diagram). D: SMR analysis results of GERD and eQTL. E: Collection of potential susceptible genes for NERD in the gastroesophageal junction, esophageal muscular layer, esophageal mucosal layer, and peripheral blood (Venn diagram). F: SMR analysis results of NERD and eQTL.

图3 抑郁、GERD、NERD的候选基因

Figure 3 Candidate genes for depression, GERD and NERD

METTL18、SERPINC1、ZNF496、AC016683.6、PAX8、GLS、LARS2、NCKIPSD、QRICH1、AMT,图3E)。最显著的易感基因是SPATS2L(图3F)。作用于食管全层的易感基因及最显著的易感基因,都值得进一步探索。

2.7 抑郁与GERD、NERD共享基因的功能注释

抑郁与GERD功能注释中rs13195509、rs200287431、rs1679709等几个位点的CADD \geq 12.37,提示对蛋白质功能有很强影响。距离rs13195509最近的基因为BTN2A1(表2)。抑郁与NERD功能注释

中rs34788973、rs61742093、rs13195509的CADD \geq 12.37,距离rs34788973、rs61742093最近的基因为OR2B2;距离rs13195509最近的基因是BTN2A1(表3)。可见抑郁与GERD、NERD都与BTN2A1免疫调节有关,与他人研究一致^[13]。

通过MAGMA方法预测抑郁和GERD有关的生物学信号通路主要富集在DNA与RNA转录等方面(表4)。富集分析发现多效性基因大部分富集在脑组织中,其次为肝脏、胰腺等消化组织中。GO分析(图4)

表2 抑郁与GERD共享基因的功能注释

Table 2 Functional annotations of collaborating genes in depression and GERD

SNP	CHR	POS	MAF	R ²	Nearest gene	CADD
rs13195509	6	26463660	0.083	0.693	BTN2A1	22.5
rs200287431	3	49761567	0.160	0.814	IP6K1	22.4
rs1679709	6	28228342	0.116	0.844	NKAPL	22.3
rs58339610	3	49845006	0.163	0.840	UBA7	18.12
rs940045	3	49449638	0.233	0.776	RHOA:TCTA	16.24
rs203888	6	28021589	0.201	0.821	OR2B8P	15.75
rs10484397	6	27405683	0.356	0.830	ZNF184	15.52
rs2393931	6	27353114	0.256	0.670	ZNF391	15.41
rs188105	6	28071393	0.253	0.724	ZSCAN12P1	15.23
rs7617480	3	49210732	0.212	1.000	KLHDC8B	15.13

CHR: chromosome; POS: position; MAF: minor allele frequency.

表3 抑郁与NERD共享基因的功能注释

Table 3 Functional annotations of collaborating genes in depression and NERD

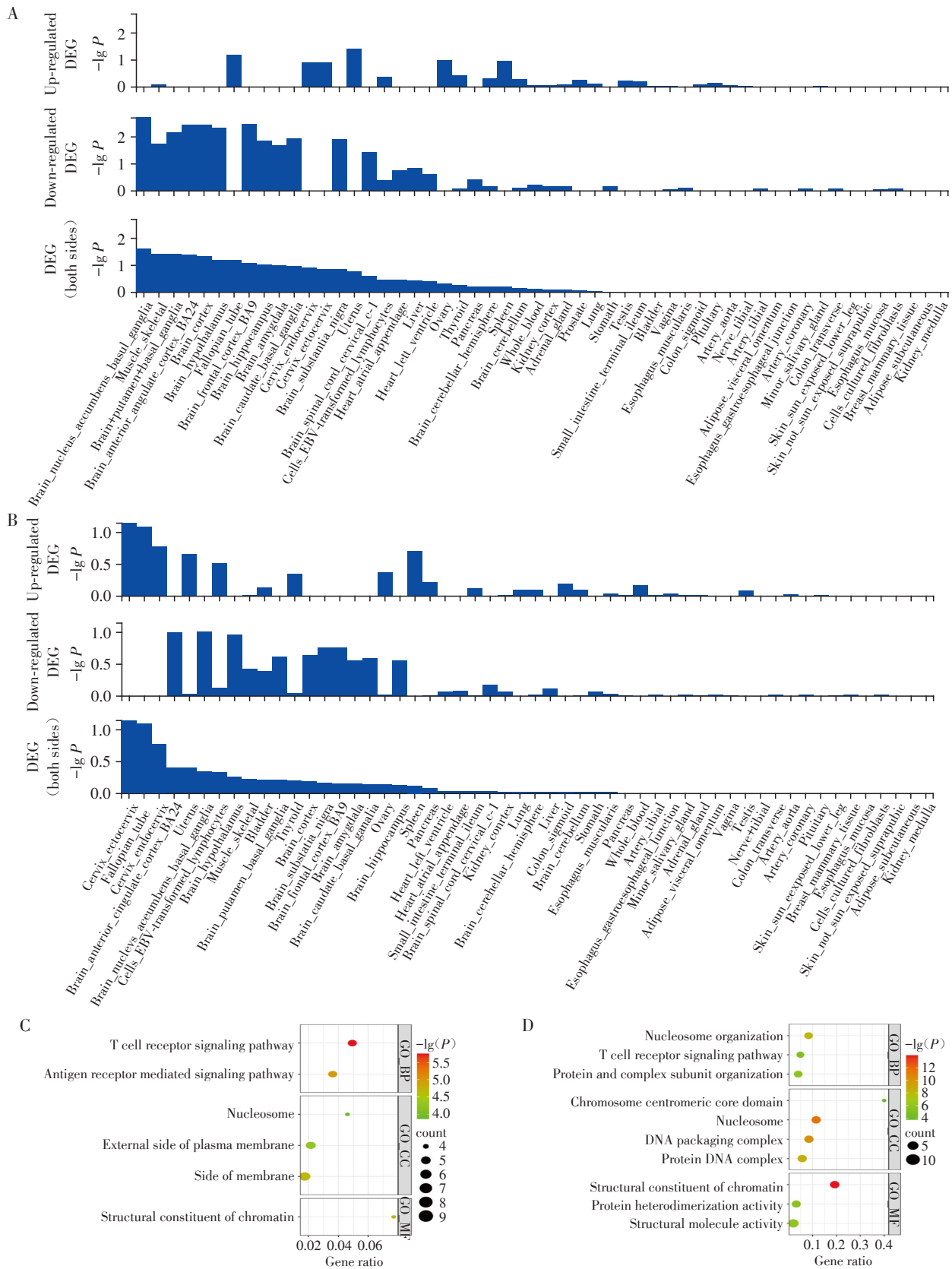
SNP	CHR	POS	MAF	R ²	Nearest gene	CADD
rs34788973	6	27879200	0.074	0.785	OR2B2	23.2
rs61742093	6	27879982	0.074	0.785	OR2B2	22.6
rs13195509	6	26463660	0.083	0.693	BTN2A1	22.5
rs200287431	3	49761567	0.160	0.814	IP6K1	22.4
rs1679709	6	28228342	0.116	0.844	NKAPL	22.3
rs200973	6	27858421	0.146	0.696	HIST1H3J	21.5
rs35723519	1	52306063	0.454	0.947	NRD1	18.36
rs58339610	3	49845006	0.163	0.840	UBA7	18.12
rs11209943	1	72750500	0.359	0.991	NEGR1	17.85
rs736756	1	52344414	0.473	0.881	NRD1	17.34

CHR: chromosome; POS: position; MAF: minor allele frequency.

表4 抑郁与GERD基因富集分析(MAGMA)

Table 4 Gene enrichment analysis of depression and GERD(MAGMA)

Gene set	Gene(n)	Beta	SE	P
DNA binding transcription factor activity	6	2.453	0.838	0.003
RNA polymerase II transcription regulatory region sequence specific DNA binding	6	2.453	0.838	0.003
Tumor differentiated well vs. moderately	3	4.446	1.981	0.015
Calorie restriction neocortex	2	4.222	1.921	0.017
HDAC1 and HDAC2 targets	2	2.174	1.025	0.020
Transcription regulator activity	8	1.145	0.589	0.030
Bound by MYC	2	5.609	3.161	0.042



A: Co-enriched tissues of depression and GERD. B: Co-enrich tissues of depression and NERD. C: Co-enrichment pathway of depression and GERD (GO analysis). D: Co-enrichment pathways of depression and NERD (GO analysis). BP: biological process; CC: cellular component; MF: molecular function.

图4 抑郁、GERD、NERD的功能注释

Figure 4 Functional annotations of depression, GERD, and NERD

表明抑郁与GERD在生物功能方面主要与T细胞受体信号通路、抗原受体介导信号通路等免疫过程有关;细胞组分方面主要与细胞膜、核小体有关;分子功能方面主要与染色质的结构有关。

通过MAGMA方法预测抑郁与NERD相关的生物学信号通路主要富集在细胞调控方面,也主要富

集在脑组织中(表5)。GO分析表明抑郁与NERD在生物功能方面主要与核小体组装、蛋白质及复合物亚基组装、T细胞受体信号通路等有关;细胞组分方面主要与核小体、DNA复合物、染色体有关;分子功能方面主要与染色质结构、活性有关(图4)。由此可见抑郁与NERD主要与核小体为核心的遗传信息

表5 抑郁与NERD基因富集分析(MAGMA)
Table 5 Gene enrichment analysis of depression and NERD(MAGMA)

Gene set	Gene(n)	Beta	SE	P
Positive regulation of cell projection organization	5	3.948	1.075	<0.001
MLL targets	2	5.167	1.418	<0.001
Cell body	3	4.692	1.289	<0.001
Takeda targets of NUP98 HOXA9 fusion 16D	2	4.639	1.355	0.001
Takeda targets of NUP98 HOXA9 fusion 8D	2	4.639	1.355	0.001
Takeda targets of NUP98 HOXA9 fusion 10D	3	4.186	1.226	0.001
Camps colon cancer copy number	2	3.246	0.995	0.001
Positive regulation of neuron projection development	2	3.952	1.230	0.001
Transiently up by EGF pulse only	5	3.299	1.035	0.001
Targets of NUP98 HOXA9 fusion 3D	3	4.100	1.328	0.002

传递及免疫调节有关。

3 讨论

GERD与精神类疾病的相关性已被广泛报道,不少研究以脑-肠轴为生物学基础进行相关探索,但始终无法明确两者的因果关系。本研究借助MR对抑郁与GERD、RE、NERD进行相关性研究,发现抑郁人群患GERD和NERD的风险更高,患RE的风险不明确,这与既往研究相一致^[14-15],即GERD、NERD患者抑郁的发病率更高,尤其是NERD患者的抑郁风险明显高于RE患者,而RE与抑郁无明显相关性,这提示抑郁可能是通过其他途径而不是酸反流影响相关症状。进一步通过反向MR研究,发现GERD、RE和NERD无引起抑郁的风险。这也为脑与胃肠共病,尤其是脑诱发胃肠疾病的机制研究提供新的研究思路。

本研究整合了脑、食管、脊髓、血液不同组织的eQTL与疾病的GWAS数据,以探索抑郁、GERD、NERD的易感基因。研究发现抑郁、GERD与NERD易感基因大多与神经免疫调控相关。如抑郁的易感基因HLA-C可在免疫系统中起正向调节作用,HLA-C高表达可以通过抗原递呈细胞激活T淋巴细胞与NK细胞控制感染^[16]。BTN3A2属于嗜乳脂蛋白(butyrophilin, BTN)家族分子,可以促进T细胞激

活,同样在免疫系统中起到关键作用^[17]。同时转录组学证实BTN3A2与抑郁密切相关,并在大脑中广泛分布,如神经元、小胶质细胞、星形胶质等^[18-19]。星形胶质-间充质表型转化(astroglia-mesenchymal phenotypic transformation, AMT)与神经免疫有关,如与滋养神经元、细胞增殖与抑制炎症有关^[20]。GERD的易感基因RAB7L1通过调节膜受体表达进而参与MAPK通路调节巨噬细胞极化,它同时也是帕金森病的风险基因^[21-22]。NERD易感基因同样与神经免疫相关,如GBP3、METTL18、SERPINC1皆与巨噬细胞极化、免疫浸润有关^[23-25]。其中SERPINC1也是治疗抑郁的潜在药物靶点^[26]。抑郁与GERD的共同基因、抑郁与NERD的共同基因也主要富集在免疫相关通路中,如T细胞受体信号通路。因此猜测抑郁调控GERD、NERD的发生可能是通过神经免疫通路来实现的。

本研究还发现,抑郁、GERD与NERD的发病机制主要与DNA、RNA的转录与调控及蛋白质代谢有关。如抑郁易感基因GMPPB是糖基化的关键酶,将聚糖与蛋白质分子相连接,负责蛋白质分子的折叠、转运与互作等,它的突变可导致糖基化功能障碍,引起神经功能缺失与肌肉营养不良^[27]。GERD易感基因中RAB7L1、BROX与细胞膜重塑有关^[28]。TAF1B是一种调节rDNA、应激反应和细胞周期的RNA聚

合酶,与细胞增殖与凋亡有关^[24]。

值得注意的是,在抑郁与GERD、抑郁与NERD功能注释中,皆与BTN家族有关。BTN家族属于I型跨膜糖蛋白家族,在结构上有2个细胞外免疫球蛋白,1个跨膜区域,使其具有更强大的免疫调节功能^[29],这可能是连接脑-肠轴的潜在发病基因,值得深入探索。

本研究发现抑郁可导致GERD、NERD的发生,易感基因与富集通路皆倾向于神经免疫通路,涉及DNA、RNA的转录与调控及蛋白质的代谢方面,这可能是脑-肠轴发挥作用的关键机制。这些遗传发现可为GERD及NERD的病理生理学机制研究提供基础。

利益冲突声明:

所有作者声明无利益冲突。

Conflict of Interests:

The authors declare no conflict of interests.

作者贡献声明:

邵燕婷负责研究执行与文章撰写;徐亭亭负责研究设计、数据统计与文章撰写。

Author's Contributions:

SHAO Yanting conducted research execution and manuscript writing; XU Tingting conducted research design, data analysis and manuscript writing.

[参考文献]

- [1] EL-SERAG H B, SWEET S, WINCHESTER C C, et al. Update on the epidemiology of gastro-oesophageal reflux disease: a systematic review[J]. *Gut*, 2014, 63(6): 871-880
- [2] EUSEBI L H, RATNAKUMARAN R, YUAN Y H, et al. Global prevalence of, and risk factors for, gastro-oesophageal reflux symptoms: a meta-analysis[J]. *Gut*, 2018, 67(3): 430-440
- [3] LU T L, LI S R, ZHANG J M, et al. Meta-analysis on the epidemiology of gastroesophageal reflux disease in China [J]. *World J Gastroenterol*, 2022, 28(45): 6410-6420
- [4] KATZKA D A, KAHRILAS P J. Advances in the diagnosis and management of gastroesophageal reflux disease[J]. *BMJ*, 2020, 371: m3786
- [5] OKUYAMA M, TAKAISHI O, NAKAHARA K, et al. Associations among gastroesophageal reflux disease, psychological stress, and sleep disturbances in Japanese adults [J]. *Scand J Gastroenterol*, 2017, 52(1): 44-49
- [6] ZHENG Z, SHANG Y X, WANG N, et al. Current advancement on the dynamic mechanism of gastroesophageal reflux disease [J]. *Int J Biol Sci*, 2021, 17(15): 4154-4164
- [7] PAUL S, ABBAS M S, NASSAR S T, et al. Correlation of anxiety and depression to the development of gastroesophageal disease in the younger population[J]. *Cureus*, 2022, 14(12): e32712
- [8] HOWARD D M, ADAMS M J, CLARKE T K, et al. Genome-wide meta-analysis of depression identifies 102 independent variants and highlights the importance of the prefrontal brain regions[J]. *Nat Neurosci*, 2019, 22(3): 343-352
- [9] ZHU Z H, ZHANG F T, HU H, et al. Integration of summary data from GWAS and eQTL studies predicts complex trait gene targets[J]. *Nat Genet*, 2016, 48(5): 481-487
- [10] QI T, WU Y, ZENG J, et al. Identifying gene targets for brain-related traits using transcriptomic and methylomic data from blood[J]. *Nat Commun*, 2018, 9(1): 2282
- [11] WU Y, ZENG J, ZHANG F T, et al. Integrative analysis of omics summary data reveals putative mechanisms underlying complex traits[J]. *Nat Commun*, 2018, 9(1): 918
- [12] WATANABE K, TASKESSEN E, VAN BOCHOVEN A, et al. Functional mapping and annotation of genetic associations with FUMA[J]. *Nat Commun*, 2017, 8(1): 1826
- [13] KIM J W, RIM D, ANN C H, et al. Frameshift mutations of immunomodulatory BTN2A1 BTN2A2 and BTNL3 genes in colon cancers[J]. *Pathol Res Pract*, 2023, 249: 154769
- [14] CABALLERO-MATEOS A M, LÓPEZ-HIDALGO J L, TORRES-PAREJO Ú, et al. Risk factors for functional dyspepsia, erosive and non-erosive gastroesophageal reflux disease: a cross-sectional study [J]. *Gastroenterol Hepatol*, 2023, 46(7): 542-552
- [15] JAVADI S A H S, SHAFIKHANI A A. Anxiety and depression in patients with gastroesophageal reflux disorder[J]. *Electron Physician*, 2017, 9(8): 5107-5112
- [16] PAROLINI F, BISWAS P, SERENA M, et al. Stability and expression levels of HLA-C on the cell membrane modulate HIV-1 infectivity[J]. *J Virol*, 2017, 92(1): e01711-17
- [17] DE GROOT N, GROEN R, ORIE V, et al. Analysis of macaque BTN3A genes and transcripts in the extended MHC conserved orthologs of human $\gamma\delta$ T cell modulators [J]. *Immunogenetics*, 2019, 71(8/9): 545-559
- [18] LAFTA M S, SOKOLOV A V, RUKH G, et al. Identification and validation of depression-associated genetic variants in the UK Biobank cohort with transcriptome and DNA methylation analyses in independent cohorts [J]. *Heliyon*, 2025, 11(2): e41865
- [19] ZHANG Y, SLOAN S A, CLARKE L E, et al. Purification and characterization of progenitor and mature human as-

- trocytes reveals transcriptional and functional differences with mouse[J]. *Neuron*, 2016, 89(1): 37-53
- [20] YANG Y, REN J, SUN Y H, et al. A connexin43/YAP axis regulates astroglial-mesenchymal transition in hemoglobin induced astrocyte activation[J]. *Cell Death Differ*, 2018, 25(10): 1870-1884
- [21] SHRIVASTAVA R, PAVULURI S, GHOSH S, et al. Rab711 plays a role in regulating surface expression of toll like receptors and downstream signaling in activated macrophages[J]. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun*, 2023, 640: 125-133
- [22] ZHOU S Q, TIAN Y, SONG X J, et al. Brain proteome-wide and transcriptome-wide association studies, Bayesian colocalization, and mendelian randomization analyses reveal causal genes of Parkinson's disease[J]. *J Gerontol A Biol Sci Med Sci*, 2023, 78(4): 563-568
- [23] LI T H, QIN C, ZHAO B B, et al. Identification METTL18 as a potential prognosis biomarker and associated with immune infiltrates in hepatocellular carcinoma [J]. *Front Oncol*, 2021, 11: 665192
- [24] CHEN H F, GAO D D, JIANG X Q, et al. TAF1B depletion leads to apoptotic cell death by inducing nucleolar stress and activating p53-miR-101 circuit in hepatocellular carcinoma[J]. *Front Oncol*, 2023, 13: 1203775
- [25] XU D C, WU J W, DONG L, et al. Serpincl acts as a tumor suppressor in hepatocellular carcinoma through inducing apoptosis and blocking macrophage polarization in an ubiquitin - proteasome manner [J]. *Front Oncol*, 2021, 11: 738607
- [26] LIU J W, CHENG Y Q, LI M, et al. Genome-wide Mendelian randomization identifies actionable novel drug targets for psychiatric disorders [J]. *Neuropsychopharmacology*, 2023, 48(2): 270-280
- [27] ZHENG L Q, LIU Z, WANG Y, et al. Cryo-EM structures of human GMPPA - GMPPB complex reveal how cells maintain GDP-mannose homeostasis [J]. *Nat Struct Mol Biol*, 2021, 28(5): 1-12
- [28] ZHAI Q T, LANDESMAN M B, ROBINSON H, et al. Structure of the Bro1 domain protein BROX and functional analyses of the ALIX Bro1 domain in HIV-1 budding[J]. *PLoS One*, 2011, 6(12): e27466
- [29] MOHAMMED F, WILLCOX C R, WILLCOX B E. A brief molecular history of V γ 9V δ 2 TCR-mediated phosphoantigen sensing[J]. *Immunol Rev*, 2025, 331(1): e70023
- (收稿: 2025-03-24; 修回: 2025-05-23; 录用: 2025-06-15)
(本文编辑: 陈汐敏)



欢迎关注本刊微博、微信公众号!