

• 专题研究:肿瘤 •

铁死亡在结直肠癌三级预防的应用

张靖宇, 翁子睿, 邓雪婷, 缪 林*

南京医科大学第二附属医院消化医学中心, 江苏 南京 210011

[摘 要] 结直肠癌(colorectal cancer, CRC)是消化系统常见肿瘤, 尽管多模式治疗方式有效延长患者生存期, 但晚期患者预后仍不佳, 因此规范CRC三级预防极为重要。CRC三级预防策略分为: 一级病因预防, 二级三早预防, 三级临床预防。铁死亡(ferroptosis)作为一种以细胞内铁离子的积累及脂质过氧化物的异常聚集为特征的新型细胞死亡方式, 已被用于开发针对包括CRC在内多种常见癌症的分子靶向药物。因此, 围绕铁死亡对于CRC的调控机制, 探索三级预防的理论依据及新兴策略, 能够为肿瘤的防治提供更多决策手段。

[关键词] 铁死亡; 结直肠癌; 调控机制; 三级预防

[中图分类号] R735.3

[文献标志码] A

[文章编号] 1007-4368(2026)08-1165-11

doi: 10.7655/NYDXBNSN260299

Application of ferroptosis in the tertiary prevention of colorectal cancer

ZHANG Jingyu, WENG Zirui, DENG Xueting, MIAO Lin*

Digestive Medicine Center, the Second Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University, Nanjing 210011, China

[Abstract] Colorectal cancer(CRC)is a common malignancy of the digestive system. Although multimodal treatment strategies have effectively prolonged patient survival, the prognosis of patients with advanced disease remains poor. Therefore, standardizing tertiary prevention of CRC is of great importance. The tertiary prevention strategies for CRC include: primary cause prevention, secondary early prevention, and tertiary clinical prevention. Ferroptosis, a new form of cell death characterized by the accumulation of intracellular iron ions and abnormal aggregation of lipid peroxides, has been exploited in the development of molecular targeted therapies for a variety of common cancers, including CRC. Therefore, investigating the regulatory mechanisms of ferroptosis in CRC and exploring its theoretical basis and emerging strategies within the framework of tertiary prevention can provide additional decision-making tools for cancer prevention and treatment.

[Key words] ferroptosis; colorectal cancer; regulatory mechanism; tertiary prevention

[J Nanjing Med Univ, 2026, 46(08): 1165-1174, 1210]

结直肠癌(colorectal cancer, CRC)是全球第3大常见恶性肿瘤, 也是癌症相关死亡的第2大常见原因。尽管治疗方式的不断改进显著提高了CRC患者的生存率, 但中晚期患者5年生存率仍处于较低水平^[1]。为了有效改善CRC患者的发病率及预后, 实施规范化的三级预防措施尤为重要。肿瘤的三

[基金项目] 江苏省中医药科技发展计划项目(2023ZD202328)

*通信作者(Corresponding author), E-mail: linmiao@njmu.edu.cn (ORCID: 0000-0003-0248-2544)

级预防策略针对的是预防、早筛、治疗3个层面, 尽可能降低发病率达到早诊早治及延长患者健康生存时间的目的。传统的CRC三级预防策略主要基于已知病因和干预措施制定, 而对新兴风险因素的适应性不足。铁死亡(ferroptosis)是于2012年提出的一种铁依赖性调节性细胞死亡方式, 与细胞凋亡、坏死和自噬不同, 铁死亡核心特征在于细胞内铁离子的积累及脂质过氧化物的异常聚集。铁死亡参与肿瘤细胞增殖、侵袭和转移过程, 靶向铁死亡关键分子和代谢途径来克服耐药性和增加治疗

效果已被证实是包括CRC在内多种常见实体肿瘤的有效策略^[2-4]。基于此,有理由推测铁死亡在CRC三级预防体系中同样具有独特的理论价值和应用潜力。本文旨在梳理铁死亡发生的分子机制及潜在调控途径,从基因突变、表观遗传学修饰及肿瘤免疫微环境角度总结铁死亡在CRC发生发展中的重要作用,最后探讨铁死亡对于CRC三级预防理论体系的拓展和应用。

1 铁死亡机制

铁死亡的特征是依赖铁的过氧化反应导致脂

质过氧化物在细胞膜上的积累,最终引发细胞膜的破裂和细胞内容物的释放。铁死亡存在复杂而精细的调控网络,脂质合成、铁代谢及抗氧化系统共同参与调控,任何一个通路的失衡都会诱导铁死亡的发生。铁死亡发生机制及其在CRC发生发展的作用分别总结于图1和表1。

1.1 铁代谢

血清中的铁主要以 Fe^{3+} 形式与转铁蛋白(transferrin, TF)结合,TF与转铁蛋白受体-1(transferrin receptor-1, TFR-1)结合,TF-TFR1复合物通过受体介导的内吞作用内化到细胞内^[5]。内吞小体酸化后,

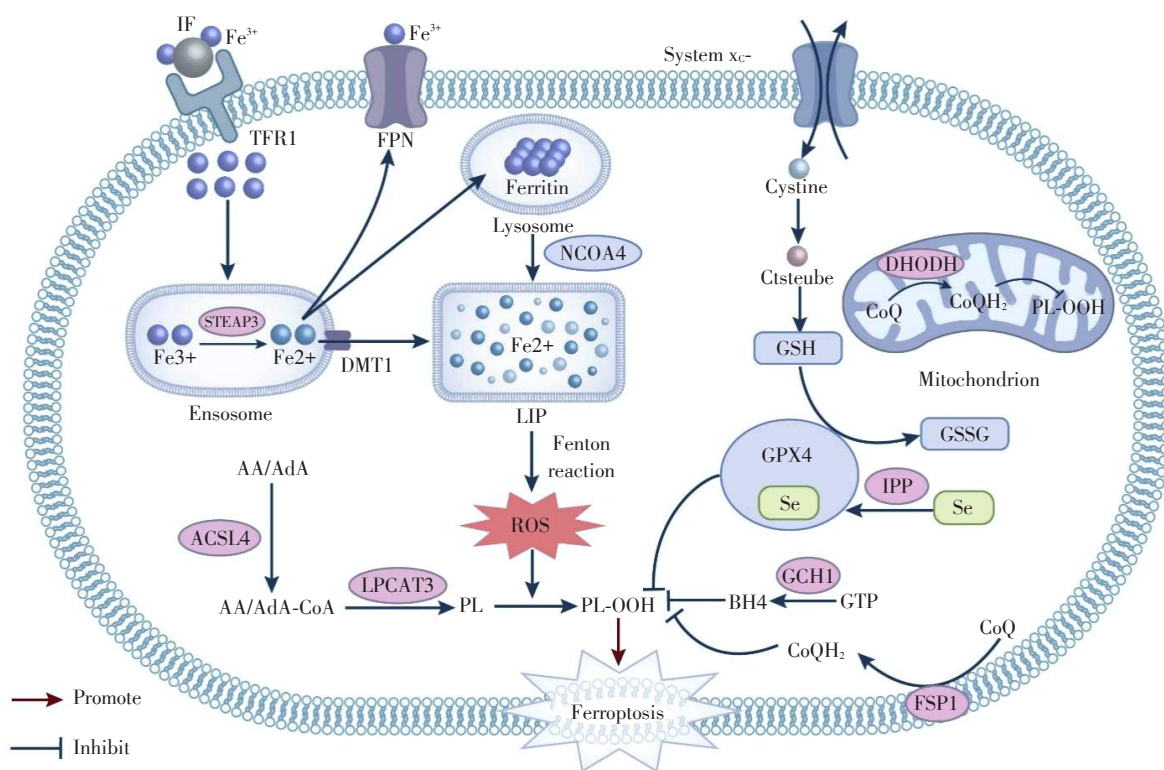


图1 铁死亡机制示意图

Figure 1 Schematic diagram of ferroptosis mechanism

TF结合的三价铁被释放,随后被前列腺六跨膜上皮抗原-3(six-transmembrane epithelial antigen of prostate 3, STEAP3)还原为 Fe^{2+} 并通过二甲金属转运体(divalent metal transporter-1, DMT1)转运至细胞质^[6]。进入细胞质的铁一部分通过多聚胞嘧啶结合蛋白1[poly(C)-binding protein 1, PCBP1]将其以铁蛋白(ferritin)的形式储存^[7],另一部分则进入不稳定铁池(labile iron pool, LIP)或是通过膜铁转运蛋白(ferroportin, FPN)排出至细胞外环境^[8]。铁蛋白是机体储存铁的主要蛋白,由铁蛋白轻链(ferritin light chain, FTL)和铁蛋白重链1(ferritin heavy chain 1,

FTH1)构成。铁蛋白自噬主要受核受体辅激活因子4(nuclear receptor coactivator 4, NCOA4)调节,其直接识别FTH1后将铁蛋白运输至自噬体进行溶酶体降解和铁释放,释放的 Fe^{2+} 进入LIP中从而增加细胞内铁的不稳定性^[9]。由于 Fe^{2+} 的不稳定性和高度反应性,LIP中的铁通过Fenton反应生成大量的活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS),ROS会促进膜磷脂中脂质过氧化物的生成,导致膜结构和功能的损伤,最终诱发细胞铁死亡^[10]。

1.2 脂质代谢

铁死亡的核心特征是脂质过氧化,特别是含多

不饱和脂肪酸(polyunsaturated fatty acid, PUFA)的磷脂(phospholipid, PL)。花生四烯酸(arachidonic acid, AA)和肾上腺酸(adrenic acid, AdA)是诱导铁死亡所需PUFA的主要贡献者。在铁死亡过程中,以AdA和AA为代表的PUFA由脂酰辅酶A合成酶4(acyl-CoA synthetase 4, ACSL4)活化,随后在与内质网相关的氧化中心形成AdA-CoA和AA-CoA衍生物^[11]。接着,AdA-CoA和AA-CoA由溶血磷脂酰基转移酶3(lysophosphatidylcholine acyltransferase 3, LPCAT3)整合到PL中,从而生成PUFA-PL^[12]。最后,这些PUFA-PL会在脂氧合酶(arachidonate lipoxygenase, ALOX)诱发的酶促反应或自发的非酶自由基链式反应产生大量的脂质氢过氧化物(L-OOH),进而引发铁死亡^[13]。

1.3 氨基酸代谢

氨基酸代谢通过调节多个脂质抗氧化系统而调节铁死亡,其中以半胱氨酸代谢与铁死亡最为密切。胱氨酸/谷氨酸逆向转运蛋白系统(cystine/glutamate antiporter system, System Xc-)是由溶质载体家族7成员11(solute carrier family 7 member 11, SLC7A11)和溶质载体家族3成员2(solute carrier family 3 member 2, SLC3A2)组成转运蛋白复合体,它通过将谷氨酸排出细胞外从而摄取胱氨酸,胱氨酸进入胞内迅速被还原成半胱氨酸。这些半胱氨酸不仅参加谷胱甘肽(glutathione, GSH)的合成,也可激活哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白复合物1(mammalian/mechanistic target of rapamycin complex 1, mTORC1),并通过Rag-mTORC1-4EBP轴促进谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶4(glutathione peroxidase 4, GPX4)的合成^[14]。GPX4通过将GSH转化为氧化型GSH(GSSG)从而将细胞内有害的脂质氢过氧化物(L-OOH)转化为无害的脂质醇(L-OH),保护细胞免受脂质过氧化引起的铁死亡。此外,GPX4的合成还受甲羟戊酸通路(mevalonate, MVA)的影响。硒代半胱氨酸(selenocysteine, Sec)需在硒代半胱氨酸转运RNA(selenocysteine transfer RNA, Sec-tRNA)的作用下整合至GPX4中,而Sec-tRNA的成熟依赖于MVA通路关键代谢产物异戊烯基焦磷酸(isopentenyl pyrophosphate, IPP)参与的异戊烯基化修饰过程^[15]。

1.4 辅酶Q10(coenzyme Q10, CoQ10)相关抗氧化通路

机体还存在一些不依赖GPX4的抗氧化通路,它们通过调控线粒体内外CoQ10的再生来抑制铁死亡的发生。铁死亡抑制蛋白1(ferroptosis suppressor

protein, FSP1)是一种定位于细胞膜的黄素蛋白氧化还原酶,其能够将CoQ10还原为CoQ10H2,后者可捕捉并中和脂质自由基从而抑制铁死亡的发生^[16]。二氢乳清酸脱氢酶(dihydroorotate dehydrogenase, DHODH)是定位在线粒体内膜的黄素依赖酶。作为嘧啶从头合成途径的限速酶,DHODH能够在催化二氢乳清酸(dihydroorotic acid, DHO)氧化为乳清酸(orotic acid, OA)的同时将CoQ10还原成COQ10H2,从而抑制线粒体内脂质过氧化和铁死亡^[17]。GTP环化水解酶1(GTP cyclohydrolase 1, GCH1)是四氢生物喋呤(tetrahydrobiopterin, BH4)合成的限速酶。BH4是一种重要的脂溶性抗氧化剂,能够直接抑制脂质过氧化。另一方面,GCH1还能重塑质膜微环境,促进CoQ10的生成来抑制铁死亡^[18]。

2 CRC中铁死亡的调控

2.1 基因突变

CRC的发生发展是一个多步骤、多阶段及多基因参与的演变过程,绝大部分散发性CRC的演变都遵守由Vogelstein等^[19]提出的腺瘤-癌序列模型。该模型认为从腺瘤到癌的演变过程长达10~15年,其中原癌基因KRAS的激活以及抑癌基因APC及P53的失活被认为是CRC发生的核心事件。APC蛋白缺失可导致Wnt/ β -catenin信号通路中 β -catenin在细胞质中大量积聚并转移到细胞核中与淋巴增强因子(lymphoid enhancer factor, LEF)/T细胞因子(T-cell factor, TCF)转录因子家族结合,促进下游靶基因的转录,引起结肠上皮细胞过度增殖并向腺瘤发展^[20]。对胃癌细胞的研究表明, β -catenin/TCF4转录复合物可通过增强GPX4转录活性抑制胃癌细胞铁死亡的发生^[21]。KRAS突变会持续丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(mitogen-activated protein kinase, MAPK)和磷脂酰肌醇3-激酶(phosphoinositide 3-kinase, PI3K)级联信号通路促进早期腺瘤中期腺瘤的转变。由于不受上游信号的调控,KRAS突变型CRC患者不能从抗表皮生长因子受体(epidermal growth factor receptor, EGFR)药物中获益^[22]。KRAS突变可增加核因子E2相关因子2(nuclear factor erythroid 2-like 2, Nrf2)的转录进而促进多种抗氧化蛋白表达及增强ROS解毒作用^[23–24]。p53突变多发生在CpG岛二核苷酸热点处并促进腺瘤转为腺癌的最终过程。80%的p53基因突变表现为错义突变,最常产生的热点蛋白为p53-R175H^[25]。p53-R175H不仅可以通过解

除BTB和CNC同源性1(BTB domain and CNC homolog 1, BACH1)对SLC7A11的下调作用促进肿瘤生长,还可以诱导BACH1依赖的肿瘤转移。由于不同p53突变体的获得性功能(gain-of-function, GOF)机制尚未完全阐明,所以仍不清楚不同p53突变体对于CRC铁死亡的发生是否总是表现为抑制作用^[26]。

2.2 表观遗传学修饰

表观遗传学修饰能在不改变DNA序列的情况下调控基因表达,常见的调控形式包括DNA甲基化、组蛋白修饰、非编码RNA及RNA修饰。DNA甲基化是指在DNA中的胞嘧啶残基上添加甲基,这一过程由DNA甲基转移酶(DNA methylation, DNMT)介导。在CRC细胞系观察到Runt相关转录因子3(runt-related transcription factor 3, RUNX3)常因为启动子广泛高甲基化而表达丢失,而用去甲基化剂可以恢复RUNX3表达^[27]。胆囊癌模型证实,经DNA甲基化修饰后的RUNX3靶向抑制SLC7A11进而促进肿瘤的进展^[28]。组蛋白修饰的其中一种重要形式是组蛋白甲基化,主要涉及H3或H4组蛋白N端赖氨酸(K)或精氨酸(R)残基的修饰。淋巴细胞特异性解旋(lymphoid-specific helicase, LSH)能招募组蛋白修饰复合物至细胞色素P450家族24亚家族A成员1(cytochrome P450 family 24 subfamily A member 1, CYP24A1)启动子区并对组蛋白H3第4位赖氨酸三甲基化(histone H3 lysine 4 trimethylation, H3K4me3)修饰增加其转录水平。CYP24A1是一种维生素D代谢酶,通过抑制细胞内钙超载,减少ROS生成和脂质过氧化达到降低铁死亡敏感性的效果^[29]。非编码RNA包括微小核糖核酸(microRNA, miRNA)、长链非编码RNA(long non-coding RNA, lncRNA)和环状RNA(circular RNA, circRNA)。miRNA通过靶向结合mRNA抑制其翻译或促进其降解,lncRNA和circRNA则作为竞争性内源RNA(competitive endogenous RNA, ceRNA)调控miRNA在癌症进展中的作用。miR-148a可直接促进SLC7A11转录增加CRC对铁死亡的敏感性^[30]。相反,miR-545抑制TF促进CRC细胞的存活^[31]。LINC00239的异常高表达预示着CRC患者生存期缩短和预后不良,LINC00239可通过与Kelch样ECH相关蛋白1(kelch-like ECH-associated protein 1, Keap1)结合稳定Nrf2,抑制铁死亡的发生^[32]。CircCOL5A1能与miR-1287-5p结合上调SLC7A11的表达参与CRC铁死亡的抑制^[33]。作为mRNA中最普遍、最丰富且最保守的内部化学修饰,N6-甲基腺嘌呤(N6-methyladenosine, m6A)修

饰是对RNA分子腺嘌呤第6位氮原子进行的可逆甲基化修饰,该过程由甲基转移酶、去甲基酶和m6A结合蛋白3种酶参与^[34]。去甲基酶脂肪质量和肥胖相关蛋白(fat mass and obesity-associated protein, FTO)通过诱导GPX4和SLC7A11的表达,保护CRC细胞免受铁死亡。基于该原理研发的新型FTO抑制剂莫匹罗星与传统铁死亡诱导剂Erastin或RSL3联用可有效增强抗肿瘤效果^[35]。

2.3 肿瘤免疫微环境

肿瘤免疫微环境(tumor immune microenvironment, TIME)是指肿瘤细胞生存的复杂生态系统,不仅包含恶性增殖的肿瘤细胞,还包括免疫细胞、癌相关成纤维细胞(cancer-associated fibroblast, CAF)、炎症细胞和细胞外基质。考虑到铁死亡靶向治疗肿瘤的同时也会对正常免疫细胞群产生不良反应,探索肿瘤微环境中免疫细胞对铁死亡的敏感性至关重要。

目前对于TIME的研究主要集中在肿瘤周围浸润的免疫细胞上。在诸多免疫细胞中,以CD8⁺T细胞及肿瘤相关巨噬细胞(tumor-associated macrophages, TAM)的功能状态对免疫治疗疗效最为重要。干扰素- γ (interferon- γ , IFN- γ)是免疫介导的铁死亡通路中的关键细胞因子,活化的CD8⁺T细胞释放的IFN- γ 通过JAK/STAT1信号通路抑制System Xc-的表达进而激活肿瘤铁死亡^[36]。此外,IFN- γ 联合AA可通过ASCL4依赖的脂质代谢途径诱导免疫原性肿瘤铁死亡^[37]。TAM在不同细胞因子的刺激下基于M1和M2两种不同的细胞极化,对铁死亡发挥双相调控作用。M1 TAM不仅可通过细胞接触依赖性信号激活CD8⁺T细胞间接激活铁死亡,还能够提供过氧化物来加速Fenton反应直接激活铁死亡^[38-39]。相反,M2 TAM能降低多种趋化因子表达抑制CD8⁺T淋巴细胞的募集和活化^[40]。令人惊讶的是,两种TAM自身对于铁死亡敏感性差异同样巨大。一氧化氮合酶(inducible nitric oxide synthase, iNOS)高表达的M1 TAM产生能清除脂质自由基的NO $\cdot$ 对铁死亡免疫,而缺乏iNOS的M2 TAM则对GPX4抑制剂RSL3诱导的铁死亡敏感^[41]。鉴于M2 TAM在肿瘤微环境中占据主导因素,促使M2向M1极化可能是一种潜在的抗肿瘤治疗策略。

3 铁死亡与CRC预防

3.1 一级预防

一级预防亦称为病因预防,是在疾病尚未发生

表1 基因突变、表观遗传学及肿瘤免疫微环境调控CRC细胞铁死亡的靶点、机制和效应

Table 1 Target, mechanism, and effect of gene mutation, epigenetics, and tumor immune microenvironment regulation on ferroptosis of CRC cells

Regulatory level	Molecule	Target	Mechanism	effect	Reference
Gene mutation	APC	β-catenin	Increased GPX4 expression	Inhibit	[20]
	KRAS	Nrf2	Increased expression of various antioxidant proteins	Inhibit	[23–24]
	P53-R175H	BACH1	Decreased SLC7A11 expression	Inhibit	[26]
DNA methylation	RUNX3	SLC7A11	Decreased SLC7A11 expression	Inhibit	[28]
Histone modification	LSH	CYP24A1	Lipid peroxidation and decreased ROS level	Inhibit	[29]
Non-coding RNA	MiR-148a	SLC7A11	Increased SLC7A11 expression	Promote	[30]
	MiR-545	TF	Decreased intracellular Fe ²⁺ levels	Inhibit	[31]
	LINC00239	Nrf2	Decreased degradation of Nrf2	Inhibit	[32]
	CircCOL5A1	miR-1287-5p	Increased SLC7A11 expression	Promote	[33]
M6A modification	FTO	SLC7A11/GPX4	Increased SLC7A11 and GPX4 expression	Inhibit	[35]
Tumor immune microenvironment	CD8 ⁺ T cell	SLC7A11	Decreased SLC7A11 expression	Promote	[36]
	M1 TAM	CD8 ⁺ T	Enhanced activity of CD8 ⁺ T cells and Fenton reaction	Promote	[38–39]
	M2 TAM	Chemokine	Impaired recruitment and activation of CD8 ⁺ T cells	Inhibit	[40]

时针对危险因素采取干预手段,也是预防疾病的根本措施。CRC的发生不仅与性别、家族史和遗传易感性这些不可改变的风险因素相关,亦与包括饮食习惯、吸烟饮酒、肥胖在内的潜在可变因素密切相关^[42]。这些可变因素为CRC的预防提供了方向。

3.1.1 饮食干预

大量进食红肉被认为是CRC的高危因素,食物代谢产生的过量铁能够激活Wnt信号通路加剧APC突变的CRC进展过程^[43]。荷兰的一项队列研究发现,高血红素摄入量与携带KRAS激活突变和APC转化突变的CRC风险之间存在直接关联^[44]。定期进食富含维生素的果蔬则有利于预防CRC,维生素C介导CRC细胞内LIP水平的升高并最终导致铁死亡。维生素C和西妥昔单抗的组合可有效抑制CRC细胞的生长并延缓体外对抗EGFR靶向治疗产生获得性耐药性的出现^[45]。维生素D可通过核受体介导信号通路影响包括TP53、MAPK3和SLC7A11等多种基因表达,最终抑制CRC进展^[46]。最新研究表明,肠道菌群紊乱在CRC进展中起到重要作用。定量聚合酶链式反应(quantitative polymerase chain reaction, qPCR)分析结果表明,CRC患者肿瘤组织中具核梭杆菌(*Fusobacterium nucleatum*, Fn)的丰度显著高于邻近正常组织。Fn不仅能通过E-cadherin/β-catenin/GPX4轴上调GPX4表达加速CRC的增殖,还可通过趋化因子CCL20过表达及M2 TAM

的极化促进CRC的远处转移^[47–48]。Liang等^[49]开发了一种含3种双歧杆菌的益生菌配方,该配方可有效抑制Fn的体外生长,通过改善肠道微生物环境预防CRC发展。鱼油中富含n-3多不饱和脂肪酸(n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acid, n-3 PUFA),n-3 PUFA可通过抑制AA衍生物的生成来降低CRC风险^[50]。此外,动物实验证实n-3 PUFA和肠道菌群代谢产物丁酸结合可通过部分阻断Gpx4的生成减少结肠肿瘤的形成,且两者结合比单独使用其中一种更有效^[51]。联合服用益生菌和鱼油未来有望成为CRC预防策略之一,但仍需要更多的实验和临床研究来论证这种潜力。

3.1.2 体重控制

Seo等^[52]开展的一项针对韩国350万成年人群的大规模队列研究表明,持续肥胖可显著增加CRC发生风险,并且这种风险随肥胖持续时间延长而逐渐升高。相反,当肥胖状态改善后,随访者CRC风险有所下降,提示肥胖的致癌作用具有累积性和可逆性。此外,肥胖还与晚期CRC患者预后不良有关,微粒体甘油三酯转移蛋白(microsomal triglyceride transfer protein, MTTP)在体脂率高的CRC患者的血浆外泌体中过度表达,并通过MTTP/PRAP1/ZEB1轴上调GPX4和System Xc-来降低CRC对铁死亡的敏感性,进而促进患者对奥沙利铂化疗药物耐药性的产生^[53]。

鉴于肥胖在CRC的发生发展中的重要作用,采取有效措施控制体重对于CRC的预防具有重要意义。生活方式干预是肥胖管理的基石,主要包括低热量饮食、有氧运动及认知行为疗法。对于生活方式干预无效的人,包括临床辅助抗肥胖药物和手术方法的辅助治疗在带来更显著减肥效果的同时也能改善多种肥胖相关疾病^[54]。

3.1.3 戒烟戒酒

一项荟萃分析报告显示,当前吸烟者和曾经吸烟者患CRC风险相较从不吸烟者而言分别增加了14%和17%^[55]。动物实验表明,香烟中致癌物亚硝胺、多环芳烃经代谢途径形成的DNA加合物可导致碱基错配,进而造成包括APC、KRAS和P53在内的原癌基因和抑癌基因永久性突变^[56]。另一项研究表明,吸烟能导致肠道内促炎菌丰度增加及产短链脂肪酸(short-chain fatty acid, SCFA)菌丰度减少从而增加致癌风险^[57]。在人体肠道中,肠道菌群通过发酵膳食纤维产生SCFA,其中丁酸是结肠上皮能量的主要来源。丁酸能通过促进System Xc-阻遏蛋白c-Fos表达逆转CRC铁死亡抗性^[58]。牛津大学一项大规模前瞻性研究发现,每天每增加20 g酒精摄入,CRC风险上升约15%^[59]。正常情况下,摄入机体的酒精被结肠黏膜的乙醇脱氢酶(alcohol dehydrogenase, ADH)代谢成乙醛,有毒的醛类化合物再经过乙醛脱氢酶(acetaldehyde dehydrogenase, ALDH)代谢为无毒的乙酸。相较正常结肠黏膜而言,癌组织中总的ADH活性显著升高而ALDH活性差异不大。因此,癌细胞具有很强的将外源性乙醇氧化为乙醛的能力但清除乙醛的能力较弱。在酒精性肝损伤的小鼠模型中观察到GPX4下降以及ROS的积累,并且铁死亡抑制剂Ferrostatin-1可在一定程度上缓解酒精诱导的肝损伤^[60]。多国膳食指南中提出实施有效烟酒控制政策并支持人群戒烟戒酒对预防CRC有积极的指导作用。

3.2 二级预防

早发现、早诊断、早治疗是提高CRC患者生存率的关键,而有效的早期筛查是及时发现癌前病变的重要手段。目前CRC早期筛查的主要手段包括结肠镜、计算机断层扫描结肠成像(computed tomography colonography, CTC)及粪便隐血试验(fecal occult blood test, FOBT)。考虑到不同早筛方法敏感度、特异性、成本及患者耐受度的巨大差异,利用铁死亡原理探索可用于CRC早期监测和判断预后的新型生物标志物有着广阔前景。

近年来,利用血液、尿液及粪便标本采集循环肿瘤DNA(circulating tumour DNA, ctDNA)的新型检测方式-液体活检从早期筛查、治疗检测和预后评估为各期CRC诊疗提供有力支持。一种包含KRAS、APC及p53在内的5种粪便DNA标志物组合对早期腺瘤检测的敏感性为91%,特异性为93%^[61]。此外,与无血清肿瘤DNA的患者相比,携带KRAS、APC及p53血清肿瘤DNA基因突变的患者术后复发率显著更高^[62]。多项研究表明,铁死亡相关基因有助于CRC的早期检测。金属硫蛋白1G(metallothionein 1G, MT1G)属于MT家族,参与氧化和金属蛋白酶的调控。Sun等^[63]证实,异常表达的MT1G通过抑制铁死亡促进肝细胞癌细胞对索拉非尼的耐药性。对GEO、TCGA及LinkedOmics数据库数据分析表明,MT1G参与CRC中免疫微环境调控及肿瘤细胞增殖过程并且与患者的预后呈负相关^[64]。因此,MT1G可作为CRC的潜在预后生物标志物和免疫调节因子。血清铁蛋白是临床常见血液检查指标,高血清铁蛋白水平可能导致CRC患者肿瘤特异性死亡率增高^[65]。由于单指标的诊断特异性和敏感性均较低,联合其他血清标志物能提高早期CRC检测率。Sheng等^[66]研究表明,TF检测在筛查CRC和癌前病变方面比粪便隐血试验拥有更高准确度。值得注意的是,特定酒精代谢酶含量的变化或可作为CRC早期监测指标。转录组分析显示,ADH1B在约50%的腺瘤和全部T1~T4期CRC中明显下降,其缺失会促进CAF分泌白细胞介素-6(interleukin-6, IL-6),加速肿瘤进展^[67]。miRNA可被癌细胞释放进入外周血,Liu等^[68]从血浆样本中纯化miRNA,一组由miR-29a、miR-125b和miR-145三种miRNA组成的特征谱与CRC发病风险显著相关。将这些miRNA纳入受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线模型后显著提高了基础模型的预测能力,表明特定miRNA可用于早期CRC筛查以及预测人群中个体CRC风险。

3.3 三级预防

三级预防又称临床预防,即积极对症治疗,防止病情恶化及肿瘤复发转移、改善生存质量、减轻痛苦及延长生命。目前对CRC患者采取手术治疗为主,辅以适当的化疗、免疫治疗和中医药治疗以提高治疗效果。

手术切除后辅以5-氟尿嘧啶(5-fluorouracil, 5-Fu)为基础药物的化疗方案是临床广泛使用的治疗策略之一,但耐药性是治疗失败的主要原因。

FAM98A 是一种参与细胞增殖和迁移的微管相关蛋白, FAM98A 通过促进应激颗粒中 System Xc- 的翻译来抑制 CRC 细胞铁死亡并介导 5-Fu 耐药性的产生, 而二甲双胍则可逆转这种耐药性^[69]。就罹患肥胖型糖尿病的 CRC 患者而言, 二甲双胍或许兼备降糖、减肥以及逆转化疗耐药“一石三鸟”之效。最新研究发现, 线粒体 DHODH 参与介导 CRC 细胞对 5-Fu 耐药。5-Fu 耐药 CRC 细胞中的 DHODH 会从线粒体内膜向胞质转移, 这种重分布会增加细胞内嘧啶池, 通过分子竞争削弱 5-FU 的疗效。此外, 细胞内 PUFA 的积累、高 ROS 负荷以及线粒体 DHODH 防御系统的受损, 使得 5-Fu 耐药 CRC 细胞更易发生铁死亡。靶向 DHODH 以调节嘧啶代谢可显著增强化疗敏感性^[70]。

以程序性死亡受体 1 (programmed cell death1, PD-1)/程序性死亡受体-配体 1 (programmed cell death-ligand 1, PD-L1) 抑制剂为代表的免疫点检查抑制剂 (immune checkpoint inhibitor, ICI) 与铁死亡诱导剂联合使用拥有巨大潜力, 然而由于缺乏细胞或组织特异性, 传统铁死亡诱导剂在杀伤癌细胞的同时也会造成免疫细胞的意外死亡。体外药理筛选证实, CD8⁺ T 细胞对多种 GPX4 抑制剂的敏感性均高于 CRC 细胞 MC38^[71]。TIME 中的脂肪酸以 CD36 依赖的方式诱导 CD8⁺ T 细胞发生铁死亡, 敲除 CD36 的 CD8⁺ T 细胞与 ICI 联合使用能取得更好的抗肿瘤效果^[72]。此外, 研究团队鉴定出一种特异性铁死亡诱导剂 N6F11。通过诱导癌细胞而非免疫细胞中 GPX4 的选择性降解, N6F11 联合 PD-L1 抑制剂在由 KRAS/TP53 突变驱动的基因工程胰腺癌小鼠模型中展现出良好的抗癌效果^[73]。一些新型研发的促铁死亡纳米粒子如 ZVI-NP、MNV@DHA 和 m@Au-D/BNCs 能被 TAM 特异性的识别和摄取, 促进 TAM 由 M2 向 M1 重编程^[39, 74–75]。尽管参与了促癌过程, Fn 代谢产物能重新激活 CD8⁺ T 细胞改善免疫治疗效果, 为不能从 ICI 治疗获益的 CRC 患者提供更多选择^[76]。

中药因作用相对柔和、不良反应少和经济负担低而被广泛用于增强终末期癌症患者免疫力和减轻放化疗不良反应, 利用中药活性成分诱导特定基因突变癌细胞铁死亡或将成为 CRC 个性化治疗的一部分。传统中药葎苈的有效成分葎苈酰通过产生过量 ROS 和诱导 GSH 耗竭部分恢复突变型 p53 的功能, 最终抑制 CRC 生长并增强化疗敏感性^[77]。从姜黄中分离出的活性物质 β -榄香烯与西妥昔单抗联合应用通过抑制上皮-间质转化 (epithelial-mesenchymal

transition, EMT) 和激活铁死亡干扰 KRAS 突变型 CRC 生长与转移。值得一提的是, 各种中药通过精细比例的搭配可起到化零为整的效果。由十一种草药组成的汤剂健脾解毒汤通过 System Xc-/GSH/GPX4 轴诱导铁死亡并逆转 CRC 细胞对 5-FU 耐药^[78]。由 7 种中药组成的半夏泻心汤通过靶向 PI3K/AKT/mTOR 信号通路促进铁蛋白自噬, 导致 CRC 细胞内铁积累和 ROS 生成增加, 最终诱导铁死亡^[79]。中西医相结合模式可以通过治疗层面的取长补短来帮助终末期患者实现更好的带瘤生存, 但未来对于中草药有效成分的认定及潜在的副作用仍需更深入的探索。

4 总 结

作为一种铁依赖的新型调控性细胞死亡方式, 铁死亡为 CRC 的防治提供了贯穿全周期的新视角。铁死亡既能够通过铁过载和 ROS 积累诱导, 也可通过 GPX4 通路、FSP1-CoQ10 通路、GCH1-BH4 通路和 DHOOH-CoQ10 通路抑制。深入研究铁死亡调控机制及其对 CRC 疾病演进的影响, 能为 CRC 的三级预防提供新型防治手段及理论依据。在第一级预防中, 通过简便易行的饮食结构调整和生活方式干预可从源头调控肠道上皮细胞铁死亡敏感性并延缓癌前病变。在第二级预防中, 我们提出了 ctDNA、铁死亡相关基因及 miRNA 等新型生物标志物有助于提高 CRC 早诊率。在第三级预防中, 从铁死亡角度分析了造成 CRC 患者肿瘤产生耐药性的原因。考虑到传统铁死亡诱导剂的非选择性带来的负面效果, 研究能精准靶向病灶的新型分子药物是未来工作中心。同时, 以往被忽略的中药对于逆转 CRC 耐药性及个性化治疗有着巨大应用前景。然而, 由于技术、成本及未知不良反应等多因素限制, 目前对于铁死亡分子筛查、药物开发仍停留在理论水平, 未来更多的研究方向应更多着眼于临床转化价值、药理药效研究及技术成本控制等核心问题。总体而言, 铁死亡研究正在从基础机制探索迈向临床转化关键阶段, 将铁死亡与 CRC 三级预防体系的深度融合有望开辟从“被动治疗复发”向“主动防控进展”转变的肿瘤管理新模式。

利益冲突声明:

本研究不存在任何利益冲突。

Conflict of Interests:

The authors declare no conflict of interests.

作者贡献声明:

张靖宇负责综述初稿的选题、框架和内容撰写。翁子睿

负责论文排版及初稿的修改。缪林和邓雪婷指导论文核心方向,并对综述最终稿进行审校与定稿。

Author's Contributions:

ZHANG Jingyu was responsible for the topic selection, framework design and drafting of the initial manuscript of the review. WENG Zirui was responsible for the manuscript formatting and revision of the initial draft. MIAO Lin and DENG Xueting provided guidance on the core direction of the review and were responsible for reviewing and finalizing the final version of the review.

[参考文献]

- [1] BRAY F, LAVERSANNE M, SUNG H, et al. Global cancer statistics 2022: GLOBOCAN estimates of incidence and mortality worldwide for 36 cancers in 185 countries[J]. CA Cancer J Clin, 2024, 74(3): 229–263
- [2] 王嘉慧, 李璐琪, 张悦, 等. 膜联蛋白 ANXA5 调节黑色素瘤细胞铁死亡及其机制研究[J]. 南京医科大学学报(自然科学版), 2025, 45(2): 157–164
WANG J H, LI L Q, ZHANG Y, et al. Mechanisms of annexin A5 regulating ferroptosis sensitivity in melanoma cells[J]. Journal of Nanjing Medical University (Natural Sciences), 2025, 45(2): 157–164
- [3] MIYAZAKI K, XU C, SHIMADA M, et al. Curcumin and andrographis exhibit anti-tumor effects in colorectal cancer *via* activation of ferroptosis and dual suppression of glutathione peroxidase-4 and ferroptosis suppressor protein-1[J]. Pharmaceuticals (Basel), 2023, 16(3): 383
- [4] WANG W, LU K, JIANG X, et al. Ferroptosis inducers enhanced cuproptosis induced by copper ionophores in primary liver cancer[J]. J Exp Clin Cancer Res, 2023, 42(1): 142
- [5] GAMMELLA E, LOMORIELLO I S, CONTE A, et al. Unconventional endocytosis and trafficking of transferrin receptor induced by iron[J]. Mol Biol Cell, 2021, 32(2): 98–108
- [6] BARRA J, CROSBORNE I, ROBERGE C L, et al. DMT1-dependent endosome-mitochondria interactions regulate mitochondrial iron translocation and metastatic outgrowth[J]. Oncogene, 2024, 43(9): 650–667
- [7] PATEL S J, PROTCHENKO O, SHAKOURY-ELIZEH M, et al. The iron chaperone and nucleic acid-binding activities of poly(rC)-binding protein 1 are separable and independently essential[J]. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A, 2021, 118(25)
- [8] WILBON A S, SHEN J, RUCHALA P, et al. Structural basis of ferroportin inhibition by minihepcidin PR73[J]. PLoS Biol, 2023, 21(1): e3001936
- [9] HOELZGEN F, NGUYEN T T P, KLUKIN E, et al. Structural basis for the intracellular regulation of ferritin degradation[J]. Nat Commun, 2024, 15(1): 3802
- [10] SUI X, WANG J, ZHAO Z, et al. Phenolic compounds induce ferroptosis-like death by promoting hydroxyl radical generation in the fenton reaction[J]. Commun Biol, 2024, 7(1): 199
- [11] ZENG K, LI W, WANG Y, et al. Inhibition of CDK1 overcomes oxaliplatin resistance by regulating ACSL4-mediated ferroptosis in colorectal cancer[J]. Adv Sci (Weinh), 2023, 10(25): e2301088
- [12] WEN F, LING H, RAN R, et al. LPCAT3 regulates the proliferation and metastasis of serous ovarian cancer by modulating arachidonic acid[J]. Transl Oncol, 2025, 52: 102256
- [13] MA X H, LIU J H, LIU C Y, et al. ALOX15-launched PUFA-phospholipids peroxidation increases the susceptibility of ferroptosis in ischemia-induced myocardial damage[J]. Signal Transduct Target Ther, 2022, 7(1): 288
- [14] ZHANG Y, SWANDA R V, NIE L, et al. mTORC1 couples cyst(e)ine availability with GPX4 protein synthesis and ferroptosis regulation[J]. Nat Commun, 2021, 12(1): 1589
- [15] CHEN Y, LEE D, KWAN K K, et al. Mevalonate pathway promotes liver cancer by suppressing ferroptosis through CoQ10 production and selenocysteine-tRNA modification[J]. J Hepatol, 2025, 83(6): 1338–1352
- [16] LV Y, LIANG C, SUN Q, et al. Structural insights into FSP1 catalysis and ferroptosis inhibition[J]. Nat Commun, 2023, 14(1): 5933
- [17] MAO C, LIU X, ZHANG Y, et al. DHODH-mediated ferroptosis defence is a targetable vulnerability in cancer[J]. Nature, 2021, 593(7860): 586–590
- [18] KRAFT V A N, BEZJIAN C T, PFEIFFER S, et al. GTP cyclohydrolase 1/tetrahydrobiopterin counteract ferroptosis through lipid remodeling[J]. ACS Cent Sci, 2020, 6(1): 41–53
- [19] FEARON E R, VOGELSTEIN B. A genetic model for colorectal tumorigenesis[J]. Cell, 1990, 61(5): 759–767
- [20] BRUNET GUASCH M, FEELEY N A, SORIANO I, et al. Mathematical modeling quantifies "Just-Right" APC inactivation for colorectal cancer initiation[J]. Cancer Res, 2025, 85(24): 5113–5127
- [21] WANG Y, ZHENG L, SHANG W, et al. Wnt/beta-catenin signaling confers ferroptosis resistance by targeting GPX4 in gastric cancer[J]. Cell Death Differ, 2022, 29(11): 2190–2202
- [22] FENG J, HU Z, XIA X, et al. Feedback activation of EGFR/wild-type RAS signaling axis limits KRAS(G12D)-inhibitor efficacy in KRAS(G12D)-mutated colorectal can-

- cer[J]. *Oncogene*, 2023, 42(20): 1620–1633
- [23] HUANG Y, YANG W, YANG L, et al. Nrf2 inhibition increases sensitivity to chemotherapy of colorectal cancer by promoting ferroptosis and pyroptosis [J]. *Sci Rep*, 2023, 13(1): 14359
- [24] CHANG L C, FAN C W, TSENG W K, et al. The tumour/normal tissue ratio of Keap1 protein is a predictor for lymphovascular invasion in colorectal cancer: a correlation study between the Nrf2 and KRas pathways[J]. *Biomarkers*, 2022, 27(7): 701–707
- [25] CHAI D, WANG X, NEELI P, et al. DNA-delivered monoclonal antibodies targeting the p53 R175H mutant epitope inhibit tumor development in mice [J]. *Genes Dis*, 2024, 11(4): 100994
- [26] SU Z, KON N, YI J, et al. Specific regulation of BACH1 by the hotspot mutant p53(R175H) reveals a distinct gain-of-function mechanism[J]. *Nat Cancer*, 2023, 4(4): 564–581
- [27] KODACH L L, JACOBS R J, HEIJMANS J, et al. The role of EZH2 and DNA methylation in the silencing of the tumour suppressor RUNX3 in colorectal cancer[J]. *Carcinogenesis*, 2010, 31(9): 1567–1575
- [28] CAI C, ZHU Y, MU J, et al. DNA methylation of RUNX3 promotes the progression of gallbladder cancer through repressing SLC7A11-mediated ferroptosis[J]. *Cell Signal*, 2023, 108: 110710
- [29] DUAN J, HUANG D, LIU C, et al. USP11-mediated LSH deubiquitination inhibits ferroptosis in colorectal cancer through epigenetic activation of CYP24A1[J]. *Cell Death Dis*, 2023, 14(7): 402
- [30] MARTINO E, BALESTRIERI A, ARAGONA F, et al. MiR-148a-3p promotes colorectal cancer cell ferroptosis by targeting SLC7A11[J]. *Cancers(Basel)*, 2023, 15(17)
- [31] ZHENG S, HU L, SONG Q, et al. miR-545 promotes colorectal cancer by inhibiting transferring in the non-normal ferroptosis signaling[J]. *Aging (Albany NY)*, 2021, 13(24): 26137–26147
- [32] HAN Y, GAO X, WU N, et al. Long noncoding RNA LINC00239 inhibits ferroptosis in colorectal cancer by binding to Keap1 to stabilize Nrf2[J]. *Cell Death Dis*, 2022, 13(8): 742
- [33] WANG J, ZHANG Z, ZHUANG J, et al. CircCOL5A1 is involved in proliferation, invasion, and inhibition of ferroptosis of colorectal cancer cells *via* miR-1287-5p/SLC7A11 [J]. *J Biochem Mol Toxicol*, 2024, 38(8): e23772
- [34] WANG T, KONG S, TAO M, et al. The potential role of RNA N6-methyladenosine in cancer progression[J]. *Mol Cancer*, 2020, 19(1): 88
- [35] QIAO Y, SU M, ZHAO H, et al. Correction: targeting FTO induces colorectal cancer ferroptotic cell death by decreasing SLC7A11/ GPX4 expression[J]. *J Exp Clin Cancer Res*, 2024, 43(1): 131
- [36] WANG W, GREEN M, CHOI J E, et al. CD8⁺ T cells regulate tumour ferroptosis during cancer immunotherapy [J]. *Nature*, 2019, 569(7755): 270–274
- [37] LIAO P, WANG W, WANG W, et al. CD8⁺ T cells and fatty acids orchestrate tumor ferroptosis and immunity *via* ACSL4[J]. *Cancer Cell*, 2022, 40(4): 365–378.e366
- [38] AHMED F, IBRAHIM A, COOPER C L, et al. Chronic hepatitis C virus infection impairs M1 macrophage differentiation and contributes to CD8⁺ T-cell dysfunction[J]. *Cells*, 2019, 8(4): 374
- [39] MENG M, ZHANG X, LI Q, et al. Engineering M1-derived nanovesicles loading with docosahexaenoic acid synergizes ferroptosis and immune activation for treating hepatocellular carcinoma[J]. *Cancer Nanotechnol*, 2023, 14(1): 17
- [40] PETTY A J, LI A, WANG X, et al. Hedgehog signaling promotes tumor-associated macrophage polarization to suppress intratumoral CD8⁺ T cell recruitment [J]. *J Clin Invest*, 2019, 129(12): 5151–5162
- [41] KAPRALOV A A, YANG Q, DAR H H, et al. Redox lipid reprogramming commands susceptibility of macrophages and microglia to ferroptotic death [J]. *Nat Chem Biol*, 2020, 16(3): 278–290
- [42] PAN Z, HUANG J, HUANG M, et al. Risk factors for early-onset colorectal cancer: a large-scale Chinese cohort study [J]. *J Natl Cancer Cent*, 2023, 3(1): 28–34
- [43] BROOKES M J, BOULT J, ROBERTS K, et al. A role for iron in wnt signalling[J]. *Oncogene*, 2008, 27(7): 966–975
- [44] GILSING A M, FRANSEN F, DE KOK T M, et al. Dietary heme iron and the risk of colorectal cancer with specific mutations in KRAS and APC [J]. *Carcinogenesis*, 2013, 34(12): 2757–2766
- [45] LORENZATO A, MAGRÌ A, MATAFORA V, et al. Vitamin C restricts the emergence of acquired resistance to EGFR-targeted therapies in colorectal cancer[J]. *Cancers (Basel)*, 2020, 12(3)
- [46] GUO S, ZHAO W, ZHANG T, et al. Identification of a ferroptosis-related gene signature for prognosis prediction in colorectal cancer patients and relationship with vitamin D [J]. *J Steroid Biochem Mol Biol*, 2023, 227: 106234
- [47] LI B, WEI Z, WANG Z, et al. *Fusobacterium nucleatum* induces oxaliplatin resistance by inhibiting ferroptosis through E-cadherin/ β -catenin/GPX4 axis in colorectal cancer[J]. *Free Radic Biol Med*, 2024, 220: 125–138

- [48] XU C, FAN L, LIN Y, et al. *Fusobacterium nucleatum* promotes colorectal cancer metastasis through miR - 1322/CCL20 axis and M2 polarization[J]. *Gut Microbes*, 2021, 13(1): 1980347
- [49] LIANG J Q, ZENG Y, LAU E Y T, et al. A probiotic formula for modulation of colorectal cancer risk via reducing CRC-associated bacteria[J]. *Cells*, 2023, 12(9): 1244
- [50] LARSSON S C, KUMLIN M, INGELMAN-SUNDBERG M, et al. Dietary long-chain n-3 fatty acids for the prevention of cancer: a review of potential mechanisms[J]. *Am J Clin Nutr*, 2004, 79(6): 935-945
- [51] CHAPKIN R S, NAVARRO S L, HULLAR M A J, et al. Diet and gut microbes act coordinately to enhance programmed cell death and reduce colorectal cancer risk[J]. *Dig Dis Sci*, 2020, 65(3): 840-851
- [52] SEO J Y, JIN E H, CHUNG G E, et al. The risk of colorectal cancer according to obesity status at four-year intervals: a nationwide population-based cohort study[J]. *Sci Rep*, 2023, 13(1): 8928
- [53] ZHANG Q, DENG T, ZHANG H, et al. Adipocyte-derived exosomal MTPP suppresses ferroptosis and promotes chemoresistance in colorectal cancer[J]. *Adv Sci (Weinh)*, 2022, 9(28): e2203357
- [54] YANOVSKI S Z, YANOVSKI J A. Approach to obesity treatment in primary care: a review[J]. *JAMA Intern Med*, 2024, 184(7): 818-829
- [55] BOTTERI E, BORRONI E, SLOAN E K, et al. Smoking and colorectal cancer risk, overall and by molecular subtypes: a meta-analysis[J]. *Am J Gastroenterol*, 2020, 115(12): 1940-1949
- [56] HECHT S S. Tobacco carcinogens, their biomarkers and tobacco-induced cancer[J]. *Nat Rev Cancer*, 2003, 3(10): 733-744
- [57] CAI J A, ZHANG Y Z, YU E D, et al. Association of cigarette smoking with risk of colorectal cancer subtypes classified by gut microbiota[J]. *Tob Induc Dis*, 2023, 21: 99
- [58] HE Y, LING Y, ZHANG Z, et al. Butyrate reverses ferroptosis resistance in colorectal cancer by inducing c-Fos-dependent xCT suppression [J]. *Redox Biol*, 2023, 65: 102822
- [59] PAPIER K, BRADBURY K E, BALKWILL A, et al. Diet-wide analyses for risk of colorectal cancer: prospective study of 12, 251 incident cases among 542, 778 women in the UK[J]. *Nat Commun*, 2025, 16(1): 375
- [60] ZHAO Y, ZHANG R, CHEN Z, et al. Protective effect of brain and muscle arnt-like protein-1 against ethanol-induced ferroptosis by activating Nrf2 in mice liver and HepG2 cells[J]. *Food Sci Hum Wellness*, 2023, 12(6): 2390-2407
- [61] AHLQUIST D A, SKOLETSKY J E, BOYNTON K A, et al. Colorectal cancer screening by detection of altered human DNA in stool: feasibility of a multitarget assay panel[J]. *Gastroenterology*, 2000, 119(5): 1219-1227
- [62] WANG J Y, HSIEH J S, CHANG M Y, et al. Molecular detection of APC, K- ras, and p53 mutations in the serum of colorectal cancer patients as circulating biomarkers [J]. *World J Surg*, 2004, 28(7): 721-726
- [63] SUN X, NIU X, CHEN R, et al. Metallothionein-1G facilitates sorafenib resistance through inhibition of ferroptosis [J]. *Hepatology*, 2016, 64(2): 488-500
- [64] PENG B, PENG J, KANG F, et al. Ferroptosis-related gene MT1G as a novel biomarker correlated with prognosis and immune infiltration in colorectal cancer[J]. *Front Cell Dev Biol*, 2022, 10: 881447
- [65] DEMIR H, BEYPINAR I, URVAY S, et al. Prognostic role of pre-operative serum ferritin level in stage 2 colon cancer [J]. *Eur Rev Med Pharmacol Sci*, 2021, 25(21): 6473-6479
- [66] SHENG J Q, LI S R, WU Z T, et al. Transferrin dipstick as a potential novel test for colon cancer screening: a comparative study with immuno fecal occult blood test [J]. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev*, 2009, 18(8): 2182-2185
- [67] VILLÉGER R, CHULKINA M, MIFFLIN R C, et al. Loss of alcohol dehydrogenase 1B in cancer-associated fibroblasts: contribution to the increase of tumor-promoting IL-6 in colon cancer[J]. *Br J Cancer*, 2023, 128(4): 537-548
- [68] LIU J, CHEN B, YANG M, et al. A three-plasma miRNA panel predicts the risk of colorectal cancer: a community-based nested case-control study [J]. *Sci Rep*, 2023, 13(1): 4196
- [69] HE Z, YANG J, SUI C, et al. FAM98A promotes resistance to 5-fluorouracil in colorectal cancer by suppressing ferroptosis[J]. *Arch Biochem Biophys*, 2022, 722: 109216
- [70] DONG S, ZHANG M, CHENG Z, et al. Redistribution of defective mitochondria-mediated dihydroorotate dehydrogenase imparts 5-fluorouracil resistance in colorectal cancer[J]. *Redox Biol*, 2024, 73: 103207
- [71] DRIJVERS J M, GILLIS J E, MUIJLWIJK T, et al. Pharmacologic screening identifies metabolic vulnerabilities of CD8(+)T cells[J]. *Cancer Immunol Res*, 2021, 9(2): 184-199
- [72] MA X, XIAO L, LIU L, et al. CD36-mediated ferroptosis dampens intratumoral CD8⁺ T cell effector function and impairs their antitumor ability [J]. *Cell Metab*, 2021, 33(5): 1001-1012.e1005

- [23] BHASKARAN K, DOS-SANTOS-SILVA I, LEON D A, et al. Association of BMI with overall and cause - specific mortality: a population-based cohort study of 3·6 million adults in the UK[J]. *Lancet Diabetes Endocrinol*, 2018, 6(12): 944-953
- [24] KOSUGI T, ERIGUCHI M, YOSHIDA H, et al. Association of body indices with mortality in older population: Japan Specific Health Checkups (J-SHC) Study [J]. *J Am Geriatr Soc*, 2025, 73(1): 150-161
- [25] RUTTER M. Resilience as a dynamic concept [J]. *Dev Psychopathol*, 2012, 24(2): 335-344
- [26] LUTHAR S S, CICCHETTI D, BECKER B. The construct of resilience: a critical evaluation and guidelines for future work[J]. *Child Dev*, 2000, 71(3): 543-562
- [27] PUHL R M, HEUER C A. The stigma of obesity: a review and update [J]. *Obesity (Silver Spring)*, 2009, 17(5): 941-964
- [28] UNGAR M. Resilience, trauma, context, and culture [J]. *Trauma Violence Abuse*, 2013, 14(3): 255-266
- [29] MUSICH S, WANG S S, SCHAEFFER J A, et al. The association of increasing resilience with positive health outcomes among older adults[J]. *Geriatr Nurs*, 2022, 44: 97-104
- [30] KONTTINEN H, KIVIRUUSU O, HUURRE T, et al. Longitudinal associations between depressive symptoms and body mass index in a 20-year follow-up [J]. *Int J Obes (Lond)*, 2014, 38(5): 668-674
- [31] JONES R A, CHRISTIANSEN P, MALONEY N G, et al. Perceived weight-related stigma, loneliness, and mental wellbeing during COVID - 19 in people with obesity: a cross-sectional study from ten European countries [J]. *Int J Obes (Lond)*, 2022, 46(12): 2120-2127
- [32] LAZAR A A, BONETTI M, COLE B F, et al. Identifying treatment effect heterogeneity in clinical trials using subpopulations of events: STEPP [J]. *Clin Trials*, 2016, 13(2): 169-179
- [33] WANG X, JIE W, HUANG X H, et al. Association of psychological resilience with all - cause and cause - specific mortality in older adults: a cohort study [J]. *BMC Public Health*, 2024, 24(1): 1989
- [34] CAI J P, GAO Y M, HU T F, et al. Impact of lifestyle and psychological resilience on survival among the oldest-old in China: a cohort study [J]. *Front Public Health*, 2023, 11: 1329885
- (收稿: 2025-10-23; 修回: 2026-03-24; 录用: 2026-03-26)
(本文编辑: 戴玉娟)

(上接第 1174 页)

- [73] LI J, LIU J, ZHOU Z, et al. Tumor-specific GPX4 degradation enhances ferroptosis-initiated antitumor immune response in mouse models of pancreatic cancer [J]. *Sci Transl Med*, 2023, 15(720): eadg3049
- [74] HSIEH C H, HSIEH H C, SHIH F S, et al. An innovative NRF2 nano - modulator induces lung cancer ferroptosis and elicits an immunostimulatory tumor microenvironment [J]. *Theranostics*, 2021, 11(14): 7072-7091
- [75] WEI Y, WANG Z, YANG J, et al. Reactive oxygen species/photothermal therapy dual-triggered biomimetic gold nanocages nanoplatfor for combination cancer therapy via ferroptosis and tumor-associated macrophage repolarization mechanism [J]. *J Colloid Interface Sci*, 2022, 606(Pt 2): 1950-1965
- [76] WANG X, FANG Y, LIANG W, et al. *Fusobacterium nucleatum* facilitates anti-PD-1 therapy in microsatellite stable colorectal cancer [J]. *Cancer Cell*, 2025, 43(3): 564-574
- [77] BASAK D, PUNGANURU S R, SRIVENUGOPAL K S. Piperlongumine exerts cytotoxic effects against cancer cells with mutant p53 proteins at least in part by restoring the biological functions of the tumor suppressor [J]. *Int J Oncol*, 2016, 48(4): 1426-1436
- [78] OU Q L, CHENG L, CHANG Y L, et al. Jianpi Jiedu decoction reverses 5 - fluorouracil resistance in colorectal cancer by suppressing the xCT/GSH/GPX4 axis to induce ferroptosis [J]. *Heliyon*, 2024, 10(5): e27082
- [79] WANG Y, ZHAO T, HUANG C, et al. Effect and mechanism of Banxia Xiexin decoction in colorectal cancer: A network pharmacology approach [J]. *Phytomedicine*, 2024, 123: 155174
- (收稿: 2026-03-11; 修回: 2026-06-28; 录用: 2026-06-30)
(本文编辑: 唐 震)