

· 综述 ·

微量元素硒与肿瘤风险及预后的研究进展

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[摘要] 硒是人体必需的微量营养素, 在维持氧化还原稳态、免疫功能及细胞稳态中发挥重要作用。随着营养流行病学、肿瘤生物学及生物无机化学等学科的快速发展和交叉融合, 硒在肿瘤发生、发展及预后中的潜在作用日益受到重视。大量流行病学、动物实验及临床干预研究表明, 体内硒代谢稳态或膳食硒摄入水平与多种肿瘤的发生风险、疾病进展及患者预后密切相关。然而, 不同人群、肿瘤类型及研究设计之间的结果存在差异, 其效应呈现剂量依赖性、肿瘤特异性及个体异质性。文章系统综述了近年来硒与常见肿瘤的流行病学和临床研究进展, 总结不同肿瘤类型中硒暴露水平与肿瘤发病风险及预后的关系, 旨在为硒在肿瘤防治中的科学应用提供理论参考, 并为未来开展大规模人群和临床干预研究提供理论依据。

[关键词] 微量元素; 硒; 肿瘤; 风险评估; 预后

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Selenium and cancer risk and prognosis research progress

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[Abstract] Selenium is an essential trace nutrient for the human body, playing a crucial role in maintaining redox homeostasis, immune function, and cellular homeostasis. With the rapid development and interdisciplinary convergence of nutritional epidemiology, tumor biology, and bioinorganic chemistry, the potential role of selenium in tumorigenesis, progression, and prognosis has garnered increasing attention. Extensive epidemiological, animal experimental, and clinical intervention studies indicate that selenium metabolic homeostasis or dietary intake levels are closely associated with the risk of developing various cancers, disease progression, and patient prognosis. However, results vary across different populations, tumor types, and study designs, exhibiting dose-dependent effects, tumor specificity, and individual heterogeneity. This systematic review summarizes recent epidemiological and clinical research progress on selenium and common tumors, and summarizes the relationship between selenium exposure levels and tumor incidence risk and prognosis in different tumor types. It aims to provide theoretical reference for the scientific application of selenium in tumor prevention and treatment, and to provide theoretical basis for future large-scale population and clinical intervention studies.

[Key words] trace elements; selenium; cancer; risk assessment; prognosis

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癌症作为全球主要死因之一, 已成为严重威胁人类健康和社会发展的重大公共卫生问题。世界

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卫生组织数据显示, 2022年全球新发癌症病例数已接近2 000万, 预计2050年新发病例数将攀升至约3 500万^[1]。在全球癌症负担持续加重的背景下, 单纯依赖治疗手段已难以有效遏制癌症相关死亡, 系统识别并阐明影响癌症发生、发展及转归的可干预因素, 对于制定科学合理的预防策略、降低癌症发病率和改善患者预后具有重要公共卫生意义。

膳食营养因素因其可调控性强、适用于广泛人群,长期以来被认为是癌症一级预防和综合管理中的重要组成部分^[2]。硒作为人体必需的微量元素之一,对人类和动物健康具有重要生理意义,其在肿瘤预防、发生及预后中的潜在作用逐渐受到关注。研究表明硒在抗氧化、免疫增强、抗病毒及调节细胞代谢等多种生理过程中发挥关键作用^[3-6]。相比其他微量元素,硒在动物模型和部分临床研究中表现出更为一致的抗癌潜力,包括抑制肿瘤发生、减缓肿瘤进展以及调控肿瘤微环境等方面^[7-8]。流行病学研究进一步表明,低硒摄入或低血浆硒水平与多种癌症的发病和死亡风险升高存在关联^[9-11]。这些发现从不同研究层面提示,硒营养状态可能在癌症的发生和发展过程中发挥重要调节作用。近年来,研究发现硒水平可能与癌症患者的疾病进展、生存结局以及治疗相关不良反应密切相关^[12-13]。然而,不同癌种、研究设计、硒暴露评估方法以及人群基础营养状况的差异,使得现有研究结果仍存在一定不一致性。

综上,文章旨在全面回顾硒与各类常见肿瘤的相关研究,系统梳理硒在癌症预防、发生、发展及预后各阶段的研究进展,分析现有研究成果及局限性,为深入理解硒与肿瘤的复杂关系、推动硒在肿瘤防治领域的科学应用提供理论依据与实践参考。

1 微量元素硒的分布、吸收与代谢

1.1 微量元素硒的自然分布与人体分布

硒在地壳中的含量极低,其环境分布受到地质结构、土壤类型及气候条件等因素影响。我国被认为是全球贫硒地区之一,东北至西南地区存在较为广泛的低硒带,该区域人群更易出现膳食硒摄入不足的问题。在土壤环境中,硒主要以水溶态、无机盐结合态、有机结合态及不可给态等多种形态存在^[14],其中不同形态硒的迁移性、生物可利用性及进入食物链的效率存在明显差异,这也是影响区域人群硒营养状况的重要环境基础。

在人体内,硒以硒代氨基酸的形式被整合进多种硒蛋白中,广泛分布于肝脏、肾脏、胰腺及血液系统等组织和器官。肝脏是硒代谢和硒蛋白合成的核心器官,而甲状腺由于其高度依赖氧化还原调控,被认为是人体硒密度最高的组织之一^[15]。血浆中的硒主要以硒蛋白P(selenoprotein P, SELENOP)形式存在,该蛋白不仅是循环系统中硒的主要载体,还在维持外周组织硒稳态和调控器官间硒分配

发挥关键作用^[16]。

1.2 微量元素硒的吸收与代谢

人体主要通过膳食摄入硒,其中肉类、鱼类和谷物产品是硒的主要来源^[17]。硒在体内以无机硒和有机硒两种主要形式存在,无机硒包括亚硒酸盐(selenite, SeO_3^{2-})和硒酸盐(selenate, SeO_4^{2-}),有机硒主要包括硒代半胱氨酸(selenocystine, SeCys_2)、甲基硒代半胱氨酸(methylselenocysteine, MeSeCys)及硒代蛋氨酸(selenomethionine, SeMet)^[18]。硒的吸收效率取决于其化学形式,其中有机硒的吸收效率明显高于无机硒,可达到90%以上^[3]。 SeMet 通过钠依赖性中性氨基酸转运通路进入体内,其在体内既可以参与硒蛋白的合成与储存,也可以通过蛋氨酸循环转化为硒半胱氨酸(selenocystine, SeCys),再进一步降解为硒化氢(hydrogen selenide, H_2Se)用于硒蛋白合成。无机硒如亚硒酸盐和硒酸盐在小肠通过扩散方式被吸收后,依次经过谷胱甘肽还原酶或硫氧还蛋白还原酶作用还原为硒代谷胱甘肽(glutathione selenopersulfide, GSSeSG)、谷胱甘肽硒基硫醚(glutathione selenol, GSSeH)及 H_2Se ^[19]。其他有机硒形态如 SeCys_2 、 MeSeCys 及甲基亚硒酸也可以经相应酶系统生成甲硒醇,进一步还原为 H_2Se ,用于合成硒蛋白,未被利用的硒则通过甲基化途径生成二甲硒醇或三甲硒离子排出体外(图1)^[20]。

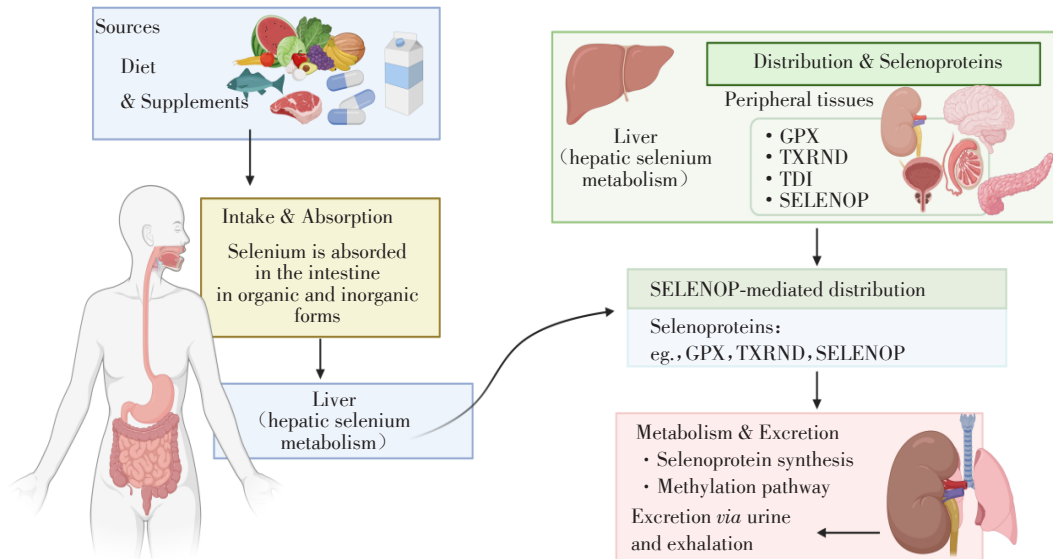
硒本身不具有直接生物活性,其功能主要通过参与硒蛋白的合成实现。迄今已发现25种硒蛋白,包括谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶(glutathione peroxidase, GPX)、硫氧还蛋白还原酶(thioredoxin Reductase, TXNRD)及碘甲状腺原氨酸脱碘酶(deiodinase, DIO)等(表1)^[21]。这些硒蛋白在维持细胞氧化还原稳态、调控免疫及代谢、保护细胞免受氧化应激损伤及调节甲状腺激素代谢等方面发挥关键作用^[22-24]。

2 微量元素硒与肿瘤

在不同肿瘤类型中,硒的生物学作用及其流行病学关联呈现出明显的异质性。这种差异不仅与肿瘤的组织来源和分子分型有关,也可能受到个体基线硒状态、硒暴露评估方式及遗传背景等多重因素的影响。目前,关于硒营养状态及干预的研究主要集中于肺癌、结直肠癌、乳腺癌等肿瘤类型。

2.1 肺癌

肺癌是全球范围内疾病负担最重的恶性肿瘤之一,其发生发展受到遗传因素与环境暴露的共同影响^[25]。近年来,微量元素硒在肿瘤预防特别是肺



Selenium from food and supplements is absorbed in the intestines and distributed throughout the circulatory system, primarily bound to SELENOP. The liver plays a key role in regulating selenium metabolism and the availability of selenoproteins for synthesis. Selenium-dependent enzymes, such as GPX and TXNRD, contribute to antioxidant defense and redox homeostasis, while TDI regulates thyroid hormone metabolism. Through these mechanisms, selenium status may influence susceptibility to oxidative stress-related cancers. Selenium is ultimately excreted *via* the kidneys and respiratory tract to maintain physiological balance.

图1 人体中硒摄入、吸收与代谢过程的示意图

Figure 1 Schematic diagram of selenium intake, absorption, and metabolic processes in the human body

表1 硒蛋白的主要生物学功能及其相关生理作用

Table 1 The primary biological functions of selenoproteins and their related physiological effects

Name	Symbol	Main function	Application/Mechanism/Physiological role
Glutathione peroxidase 1	GPX1	Removes intracellular H ₂ O ₂ and small - molecule peroxides; maintains redox homeostasis	Reduces ROS <i>via</i> glutathione - dependent antioxidant reactions; protective in the cardiovascular system, pancreatic β - cells, and nervous system; closely associated with oxidative stress-related disease risk
Glutathione peroxidase 2	GPX2	Antioxidant defense in intestinal epithelium	Maintains intestinal mucosal barrier function and limits inflammation-related ROS production; involved in inflammatory bowel disease and colorectal carcinogenesis
Glutathione peroxidase 3	GPX3	Antioxidant enzyme in body fluids and plasma	Serves as a circulating antioxidant defense and biomarker of selenium nutritional status; associated with cardiovascular disease, chronic inflammation, and myocardial fibrosis
Glutathione peroxidase 4	GPX4	Eliminates membrane phospholipid peroxides; suppresses lipid peroxidation	Core executor of ferroptosis inhibition; maintains membrane stability by blocking polyunsaturated fatty acid-phospholipid peroxidation; closely related to neurodegenerative diseases, myocardial injury, and tumor drug resistance
Glutathione peroxidase 6	GPX6	Antioxidant function (tissue - specific)	Function not fully elucidated; may participate in local oxidative stress regulation; associated with nervous system homeostasis and degenerative changes
Thioredoxin reductase 1	TXNRD1	Maintains the reduced state of the cellular thioredoxin system	Regulates redox signaling, DNA synthesis, and protein repair; plays a key role in tumorigenesis and ferroptosis resistance
Thioredoxin reductase 2	TXNRD2	Mitochondrial redox homeostasis regulation	Protects mitochondrial function; regulates energy metabolism and apoptosis; associated with cardiovascular disease and metabolic disorders

(续表1)

Name	Symbol	Main function	Application/Mechanism/Physiological role
Thioredoxin reductase 3	TXNRD3	Links the thioredoxin and GSH systems; antioxidant regulation	Involved in sperm maturation and reproductive function; also regulates inflammation and intestinal homeostasis
Type I iodothyronine deiodinase	DIO1	Activates thyroid hormone by converting T ₄ to active T ₃	Regulates peripheral thyroid hormone levels; involved in basal metabolism and thyroid homeostasis
Type II iodothyronine Deiodinase	DIO ₂	Local T ₃ generation	Regulates thyroid hormone signaling in brain, bone, and muscle; influences development and energy metabolism
Type III iodothyronine Deiodinase	DIO3	Inactivates T ₃	Prevents excessive thyroid hormone action during fetal development and stress conditions
Methionine sulfoxide reductase B1	MSRB1	Repairs oxidized methionine residues	Maintains protein structure and functional stability; involved in immune regulation and antioxidant defense
Selenophosphate synthetase 2	SEPHS2	Selenocysteine precursor synthesis	Key enzyme in the biosynthesis of all selenoproteins; central node in selenium biology
Selenoprotein P	SELENOP	Selenium transport and antioxidant function	Major plasma selenium carrier; regulates selenium supply to the brain and testes; associated with glucose metabolism, insulin resistance, and cardiovascular health
Selenoprotein F	SELENOF	ER protein folding quality control	Involved in ER stress and unfolded protein response; plays roles in tumorigenesis and immune regulation
Selenoprotein H	SELENOH	Redox signaling and cell cycle regulation	Influences cell proliferation, differentiation, and antioxidant responses
Selenoprotein I	SELENOI	Phospholipid synthesis and membrane homeostasis	Important for nervous system development and maintenance of cellular membrane structure
Selenoprotein K	SELENOK	ER calcium homeostasis and immune signaling	Regulates Ca ²⁺ flux and immune cell activation; involved in inflammatory responses
Selenoprotein M	SELENOM	Energy metabolism and calcium signaling regulation	Associated with metabolic homeostasis, neuroprotection, and cognitive function
Selenoprotein N	SELENON	Muscle ER stability	Mutations cause inherited myopathies; closely related to muscle development and contractile function
Selenoprotein O	SELENOO	Mitochondrial - related functions(to be clarified)	May participate in stress signaling and tumor-associated metabolic processes
Selenoprotein S	SELENOS	ER stress and inflammation regulation	Involved in ER-associated degradation and immune-inflammatory responses
Selenoprotein T	SELENOT	Neural and metabolic homeostasis	Plays roles in neurodevelopment, energy metabolism, and ER function maintenance
Selenoprotein V	SELENOV	Reproduction - and metabolism-related functions	Mainly expressed in reproductive tissues; involved in glucose and lipid metabolism
Selenoprotein W	SELENOW	Antioxidant and muscle function	Maintains muscle and bone homeostasis; associated with motor function and bone remodeling

H₂O₂: hydrogen peroxide; ROS: reactive oxygen species; GSH: glutathione; T₃: triiodothyronine; T₄: thyroxine; ER: endoplasmic reticulum.

癌风险中的作用引起了研究者的广泛关注。流行病学研究发现低硒状态可能与肺癌风险升高有关,但现有证据并不完全一致。中国近期开展的一项病例对照研究发现,血液硒浓度较高者的肺癌发生风险显著降低,并呈现稳定的剂量-反应关系,提示硒在肺

癌发生过程中可能具有一定的保护作用^[26]。然而,越南的一项病例对照研究观察到膳食硒摄入与肺癌风险之间呈U形关联^[27],提示硒暴露水平过低或过高均可能增加肺癌风险。在前瞻性研究方面,美国南方社区队列研究发现,较低的血浆SELENOP1水

平与肺癌发病风险呈趋势性升高,且该关联在特定亚组人群中更为明显,提示低硒营养状态可能增加肺癌风险^[28]。进一步的临床队列研究通过动态评估非小细胞肺癌(non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC)患者放疗前后的血清硒水平发现,硒水平的变化与患者总体生存密切相关,提示体内硒状态可能影响肺癌患者的治疗反应及预后^[29]。

从生物学机制角度看,硒可能主要通过调控细胞氧化还原稳态、减轻氧化应激损伤影响肿瘤相关信号通路,从而参与肺癌的发生、发展及预后。已有研究表明,在人体内,硒能够参与抗氧化反应,减少自由基的生成,从而增强 NSCLC 的放疗效果^[30-32]。此外,在肺癌的抗肿瘤机制中发现,亚硒酸钠可以抑制肺癌细胞的增殖与迁移^[33-34]。Zhu 等^[35]通过癌症基因组图谱数据库(The Cancer Genome Atlas, TCGA)分析发现在 NSCLC 细胞中硒结合蛋白 1(selenium binding protein 1, SELENBP1)表达显著下降,并通过体外实验发现 SELENBP1 过表达抑制 NSCLC 细胞的增殖、迁移和侵袭,并诱导细胞凋亡,可能有助于发现 NSCLC 的新型生物标志物或药物治疗靶点。实验研究也发现在细胞和动物模型中,硒纳米材料以及某些有机硒化合物具有抑制肺癌细胞增殖、促进凋亡、减弱侵袭性的潜在抗肿瘤活性,并表现出较高的生物利用度与较低的毒性作用,未来硒衍生材料可能在肺癌辅助治疗中具有应用潜力^[32]。

2.2 结直肠癌

大量流行病学研究提示,膳食硒摄入水平及体内硒代谢稳态可能与结直肠癌的发生和发展密切相关,但不同研究之间的结论尚不完全一致。早期一项基于 27 个国家食物消费模式的生态学研究发现,膳食硒摄入量较高的人群,其结肠癌和直肠癌的发病风险相对较低,提示硒可能在结直肠癌预防中发挥一定的保护作用^[36]。在欧洲癌症与营养前瞻性研究(European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition, EPIC)波茨坦队列中,基线血清 SELENOP 和硒水平较高的参与者,其结直肠癌发病风险显著降低^[37]。类似地,在前列腺、肺、结直肠和卵巢癌筛查试验队列中也观察到,较高的硒摄入水平与结直肠癌发病风险降低相关^[38]。此外,Chalcarz 等^[39]基于血清样本的研究发现,结直肠癌患者的血清硒水平显著低于健康对照,且多数患者处于硒不足状态,但血清硒水平与肿瘤分级之间未观察到显著差异。为进一步减少混杂因素和反向因果关系的影响,近年来部分研究尝试通过遗传工具变量和前瞻性队

列设计进一步探讨硒与结直肠癌风险之间的关系。一项孟德尔随机化研究发现,遗传预测的较高硒水平与结直肠癌风险之间未观察到显著因果关联^[40]。

近年来,相关研究逐渐从单纯评估“硒摄入量”转向更具生物学意义的“硒生物标志物”和“硒蛋白功能”。奥地利结直肠癌研究系统评估了总硒、GPx3、SELENOP 及其自身抗体水平与结直肠癌发生和预后的关系。结果显示,结直肠癌患者的 SELENOP 水平显著低于无肿瘤对照和腺瘤患者,而总硒浓度和 GPx3 活性在不同人群间差异不明显^[41]。进一步长期随访分析发现,总硒和 SELENOP 水平均高于中位数的个体具有更高的总体生存率,其中 SELENOP 在完全校正模型中与死亡风险呈显著负相关,且该关联在无结直肠癌人群中均保持一致。在分子层面,硒相关蛋白的表达异常亦可能参与结直肠癌的发生和进展。Zhu 等^[42]基于 TCGA、Oncomine 和阿拉巴马大学癌症(University of Alabama at Birmingham Cancer Data Analysis Portal, UALCAN)数据库分析发现,SELENBP1 在结直肠癌组织中显著下调,且其低表达水平与不良预后密切相关,提示 SELENBP1 可能在结直肠癌进展中发挥抑癌作用。在遗传易感性方面,既往研究从硒蛋白基因多态性角度为硒-结直肠癌关联提供了补充证据。一项针对欧洲人群的多中心病例-对照研究系统评估了多种硒蛋白相关基因的常见单核苷酸多态性(single nucleotide polymorphism, SNP)与结直肠癌风险之间的关系^[43]。研究发现,某些变异位点(包括 SELENOF: rs5859、SELENOP: rs2972994、SELENOS: rs34713741)与结直肠癌或高级别结直肠肿瘤显著相关,但在多重假设检验校正后未能完全保持统计显著性。

2.3 胃癌

现有流行病学证据提示,硒水平与胃癌发病风险之间可能存在一定关联,但不同研究所得结论尚不一致。部分综合性研究表明,膳食硒摄入与整体癌症风险之间可能呈非线性(U形)关系,包括胃癌在内的多种肿瘤部位均显示出类似趋势,即在一定摄入范围内,适中的硒摄入水平可能与总体癌症风险降低相关,而硒摄入不足或过量均可能伴随风险升高,提示硒营养状态与胃癌风险之间的关系具有复杂性^[27]。这一非线性关联强调,不同人群中硒的最适摄入区间仍有待进一步明确。在人群研究方面,中国东南部一项病例对照研究发现,较高的膳食抗氧化剂指数(其中硒摄入贡献显著)与胃癌风险显著降低相关;在单一营养素分析中,较高硒摄

入同样与胃癌发生风险降低相关^[44]。然而,来自伊朗南呼罗珊省的调查结果却显示,胃癌病例组的硒水平高于对照组^[45],提示在某些地区或特定人群中,硒水平升高可能并不具有保护效应。此外,一项2023年的前瞻性研究分析了血浆多种金属元素与胃癌前病变的关联^[46]。结果显示,血浆硒浓度高四分位人群相比低四分位人群,与胃癌前病变的发生风险降低显著有关,表明在整体元素暴露背景下硒水平可能与胃黏膜增生、萎缩等病变的风险呈负相关。一项来自中国胃癌高发地区安徽省的原创性环境暴露研究进一步发现,谷物中硒含量与胃癌发病率呈显著负相关,提示环境与膳食硒暴露背景下的硒营养状态可能与胃癌发生密切相关^[47]。

近年来,不同形式的硒化合物和硒纳米材料在胃癌实验研究中显示出显著的抗肿瘤潜力。Yazdanpanah等^[48]实验性研究合成了基于刺芥提取物制备的绿色合成硒纳米粒子(selenium nanoparticle, SeNP),在人类胃腺癌细胞中观察到SeNP能显著降低细胞活力并诱导内源性活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)水平上升,提示氧化应激介导的细胞毒性可能是其抗癌机制之一。此外,水飞蓟素功能化的SeNP在体外实验中诱导胃癌细胞的凋亡与自噬,并与PI3K/AKT/mTOR通路的抑制相关联,进一步支持SeNP可作为一种潜在的抗癌剂^[49]。这些实验性结果共同提示,不同形式的硒纳米材料在体外具有抑制胃癌细胞增殖、促进程序性死亡的潜力,为开发新型硒基抗胃癌策略提供了实验支持,同时也强调了后续机制研究和体内验证的必要性。

2.4 皮肤癌

皮肤长期暴露于紫外线被认为是皮肤癌发生的重要危险因素^[50],而硒作为具有抗氧化特性的微量元素,其在皮肤癌预防中的潜在作用逐渐受到关注。Wang等^[51]利用2011—2018年全国健康和营养检查调查数据分析血清重金属与皮肤癌的关系。结果显示,整体血清硒水平与皮肤癌风险未呈现显著相关性,但在较高血清硒浓度组仍观察到轻微的保护趋势,提示硒在不同个体和不同暴露背景下可能具有有限的保护作用。近期的人群遗传流行病学研究进一步评估了包括硒在内的多种微量营养素与皮肤癌的因果关系。结果显示,基因预测的硒水平与恶性黑色素瘤风险显著负相关,提示更高的硒暴露可能对黑色素瘤具有保护作用,而非黑色素瘤皮肤癌的因果关联不显著^[52]。该研究利用遗传工具减少了传统观察性研究中可能存在的混杂

偏倚,为硒与皮肤癌因果关系提供了新的证据。此外,部分临床试验研究未能支持硒补充对皮肤癌的显著预防作用。多项随机对照试验表明,口服硒补充剂未显著降低总体皮肤癌的发病率^[53]。

2.5 乳腺癌

乳腺癌是女性最常见的恶性肿瘤之一,也是女性癌症相关死亡的主要原因^[54]。2022年,乳腺癌已超过肺癌,成为全球发病率最高的癌症类型^[1]。多数研究显示,与健康人群相比,乳腺癌患者的血清硒、血浆硒以及脚趾甲硒水平均较低^[9,55]。在乳腺癌的硒代谢研究中,近年的观察性证据提示体内硒水平与乳腺癌发生或进展之间可能存在一定关系。一项2023年的大规模病例对照研究比较了285例确诊乳腺癌患者与215例健康对照者的生物标志物水平,结果显示乳腺癌患者的血液和头发中硒水平显著低于对照组,这种趋势在不同肿瘤分期中均保持一致,提示较低的硒状态可能与乳腺癌的发生或进展相关^[56]。然而,Mansouri等^[57]在伊朗开展的病例对照研究发现,与非癌性乳腺组织相比,乳腺癌组织中的硒浓度升高,反而增加患乳腺癌的风险。此外,美国迄今规模最大的队列研究亦未观察到硒水平与乳腺癌发病率之间的显著关联^[58]。在乳腺癌预后方面,一项多中心前瞻性队列研究发现低循环硒水平与某些肿瘤相关基因对预后影响之间存在交互作用,且在高硒水平者中这些基因与更好的生存期相关,提示循环硒水平可能对肿瘤硒蛋白相关基因表达与预后之间的关联具有修饰作用^[59]。

硒在乳腺癌的人群研究方面往往因为地域、人群等差异,导致研究结果的不同。Sandsveden等^[60]从遗传学角度出发发现,硒暴露对乳腺癌风险的影响可能受到SNP的调节,其中rs1050450的遗传变异可能改变硒暴露与乳腺癌风险之间的关系。欧洲一项纳入521 324例参与者的大型队列研究亦表明,硒蛋白及硒相关基因的SNP可单独或与硒状态联合影响乳腺癌风险^[9]。此外,多项实验性研究探索了硒纳米材料及其衍生体系在乳腺癌中的抗肿瘤潜力。在体外实验中,由凝结芽孢杆菌生物合成的SeNP能够显著抑制MCF-7乳腺癌细胞的增殖并诱导细胞凋亡,同时通过调控BAX、CASP3等促凋亡基因及下调BCL2、MMP等相关基因表达来发挥效应,这提示SeNP在乳腺癌细胞毒性机制上的多重作用^[61]。另一项研究采用酵母合成的SeNP,发现其可诱导MCF-7细胞的G2/M期停滞并伴随氧化应激增加,进一步支持了SeNP的抗增殖机制^[62]。针对更具

侵袭性的三阴性乳腺癌,负载费鲁酸的SeNP载药系统在MDA-MB-231细胞中表现出显著的剂量-时间依赖性抗增殖和促凋亡活性,提示纳米载体优化可增强硒的抗肿瘤性能^[63]。此外,将稳定化的SeNP与Kirsten鼠肉瘤病毒癌基因同源物纳米疫苗联合应用于乳腺癌小鼠模型,可显著降低肿瘤体积,表明SeNP不仅在体外具有直接抗癌活性,还可能通过免疫调控增强治疗效果^[64]。这些实验性研究共同证明了不同形式的硒材料在乳腺癌防治中的潜在价值,并为后续机制澄清与体内验证提供了重要基础。

2.6 宫颈癌

宫颈癌是全球女性癌症相关死亡的主要原因之一,其发生发展受多种因素影响,包括人乳头瘤病毒感染、免疫功能状态及营养因素等。作为一种具有抗氧化和免疫调节功能的必需微量元素,硒在宫颈癌的发生、预后及治疗中的潜在作用近年来受到广泛关注。观察性研究显示,预后较差的宫颈癌患者血浆硒水平显著低于预后良好的患者,低硒水平可能与代谢通路异常及不良预后风险增加相关,提示低硒与宫颈癌不良预后有关^[65]。在临床干预方面,一项随机、双盲、安慰剂对照的II期临床试验评估了硒酵母补充作为辅助治疗对局部晚期宫颈癌患者放疗相关不良反应的影响。结果显示,与安慰剂组相比,硒补充显著提高了治疗期间的血硒水平,并显著降低了3级骨髓抑制的发生率,提示硒在缓解放化疗毒性方面具有一定潜在益处^[66]。此外,有研究也表明,辅助硒补充可减少包括宫颈癌在内的放疗/化疗相关不良反应,但对疾病进展本身的影响尚不明确^[67]。

基础实验研究进一步揭示了硒及其衍生物对宫颈癌细胞的抗肿瘤机制。在体外实验中,硒能够有效抑制宫颈癌细胞的增殖、迁移和侵袭,同时促进细胞凋亡,并对人类宫颈癌衍生类器官显示出显著抑制作用^[68]。此外,亚硒酸钠等硒衍生物可通过诱导AMPK/FOXO3a/GADD45a轴的ROS依赖性激活,引起细胞周期停滞并增强细胞凋亡,从而发挥抗宫颈癌作用^[69]。近期研究还发现,不同价态的硒药物在宫颈癌放疗中的抗癌活性和放射增敏效果存在显著差异,其中2价有机硒化合物(selenodiglutathione, SeD)不仅显示出更强的抗癌能力和放射增敏活性,还可通过ROS介导的DNA损伤激活p53通路,同时减轻放疗相关不良反应^[70]。近年的研究提示低硒状态可能与宫颈癌不良预后相关,而硒补充

在临床上主要表现为改善血硒水平和减轻放疗相关不良反应。基础实验进一步支持硒在抗宫颈癌中的潜在机制。然而,目前尚缺乏一致性证据表明硒补充能够显著降低宫颈癌的发生率或延长生存期。

2.7 前列腺癌

流行病学数据显示,前列腺癌是全球男性中发病率仅次于肺癌的第二大常见癌症,同时也是导致男性恶性肿瘤特异死亡的重要原因之一,且其发病率在高度发达国家尤为显著^[71]。多项前瞻性研究和Meta分析提示,血硒浓度与前列腺癌风险之间可能存在关联。Dhillon等^[72]在南澳大利亚进行的一项病例对照研究发现,晚发性前列腺癌患者的血浆硒水平显著低于健康对照组。另一项巢式病例对照研究在美国农药从业者中通过测定趾甲中的硒浓度评估了硒暴露与前列腺癌风险的关系,结果显示不同硒暴露水平并未显著减少总的前列腺癌风险^[73],提示硒与前列腺癌之间的关联可能受环境暴露和个体因素的调节。此外,中国西南部的病例对照研究通过检测血清19种微量元素水平发现,低硒状态可能与前列腺癌的发生相关^[74],进一步支持了硒状态与该癌种风险之间的潜在联系。此外,Pietrzak等^[75]在一项前瞻性队列研究中分析了前列腺癌患者的血清硒水平与生存结局,结果发现较高的血清硒与患者生存状态呈正相关,进一步支持硒可能对前列腺癌的预后具有潜在保护作用。

尽管观察性研究提示高硒水平可能与前列腺癌风险降低相关,但高质量随机对照试验的结果并未显示硒补充能显著预防前列腺癌。硒与维生素E癌症预防试验结果发现,与安慰剂组相比,单独补充L-硒代蛋氨酸(200 μg/d)或与维生素E联合补充均未显著降低前列腺癌的发生^[76]。此外,体内和体外研究发现,Se-己酰基苯胺羟肟酸-二氯乙酸盐(suberoylanilide hydroxamic acid-dichloroacetate, SeSA-DCA)是一种潜在高效抗前列腺癌化合物。与单药相比,SeSA-DCA可有效诱导细胞周期停滞、抑制细胞生长,并显著抑制前列腺癌细胞的迁移与转移。在异种移植模型中,SeSA-DCA对肿瘤生长的抑制效果略优于多西他赛,且未观察到明显毒性迹象。这一发现为前列腺癌的临床治疗提供了重要的理论依据^[77]。总体来看,现有流行病学证据提示,体内较高的硒水平可能与前列腺癌风险降低相关,但高剂量补充硒作为预防策略的有效性尚不确定。

2.8 甲状腺癌

甲状腺癌是内分泌系统中最常见的恶性肿瘤之一,其全球发病率在过去几十年持续上升,且在多种恶性肿瘤中增幅尤为显著^[78]。随着甲状腺癌负担的不断加重,营养因素在其发生发展中的潜在作用逐渐受到关注,其中硒及硒蛋白因其在甲状腺激素代谢和抗氧化防御中的关键作用而备受重视。近年来,多项流行病学研究提示,低硒水平可能与甲状腺癌风险增加相关。一项整合了既往病例对照和横断面研究结果,发现甲状腺癌患者的血清硒水平整体低于健康对照,提示硒缺乏可能在甲状腺癌发生中发挥不利作用^[79]。Ge等^[80]在中国人群中的研究结果进一步支持上述观点,研究发现患者血清硒水平与肿瘤侵袭性特征呈负相关,且女性患者的硒水平显著低于男性,提示较高硒状态可能具有一定保护作用。Liu等^[81]在一项病例对照研究中同样观察到,甲状腺肿瘤患者体内硒水平低于非肿瘤人群。然而,部分前瞻性研究结果并不一致。Xu等^[82]在一项纳入147 348例绝经后女性、随访16年的大型队列研究中发现,膳食硒摄入量与甲状腺癌发生风险之间未呈现显著关联。这提示硒与甲状腺癌的关系可能受到人群基线硒状态、暴露方式及遗传背景的共同影响。

在分子机制层面,多组学研究为硒在甲状腺癌中的作用提供了新的证据。Zhao等^[83]通过转录组分析发现,多种硒蛋白基因在甲状腺癌组织中呈低表达状态,且其表达水平与患者预后密切相关,提示硒蛋白功能受损可能参与肿瘤进展过程。进一步的组织水平研究显示,甲状腺癌组织中谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶等硒依赖性抗氧化酶活性下降,而脂质过氧化水平升高,反映氧化应激失衡状态^[84]。此外, Ma等^[85]发现SELENO1在甲状腺癌组织及细胞系中异常表达,并通过硫氧还蛋白/钠-碘同向转运蛋白通路调控肿瘤发生。

2.9 其他肿瘤

除上述常见恶性肿瘤外,硒与多种其他肿瘤类型的关系亦受到关注,包括子宫内膜癌、卵巢癌及口腔癌等。

子宫内膜癌是发达国家最常见的女性生殖道恶性肿瘤之一,其发病率近年来持续上升^[86]。关于硒与子宫内膜癌风险的关系,目前人群研究结果尚不一致。一项大规模孟德尔随机化研究分析了循环硒水平与子宫内膜癌的关系,结果显示遗传预测的硒水平与内膜癌风险之间未观察到显著因果关

联,提示单纯提高硒状态可能不足以实质性降低该癌种的发病风险^[87]。然而,最新的人群观察性病例对照研究显示,与健康对照相比,子宫内膜癌患者的血清硒水平显著较低,并且较低水平与更高的疾病风险相关联,提示体内硒状态可能与子宫内膜癌的发生有关^[88]。在机制层面,近年的体外研究表明,SeNP及其复合形式可通过多种途径抑制肿瘤细胞增殖。例如,百里香醌包裹的硒纳米颗粒在子宫内膜癌细胞中表现出剂量和时间依赖性的抗增殖作用,提示SeNP可能通过调控细胞增殖路径发挥抗癌效应,支持不同硒形式在肿瘤细胞水平发挥差异化作用^[89]。

在卵巢癌方面,越来越多研究关注硒状态与疾病分期及预后的关系。一项病例对照研究发现,卵巢癌患者的平均血清硒明显低于健康人群,且在肿瘤分期较晚的患者中血清硒水平更低,提示体内较低的硒状态可能与卵巢癌的发生和进展相关^[90]。机制研究进一步证实了硒化合物对卵巢癌细胞具有抑制作用。一项体外和动物模型研究发现,高剂量亚硒酸钠能够显著抑制卵巢癌细胞系的增殖并诱导细胞死亡,其机制包括提高细胞内ROS生成、降低GPx4表达以及促进ferroptosis途径的激活。在载瘤小鼠模型中,静脉注射高剂量硒化物同样显著减少了肿瘤体积和重量,表明高剂量硒化合物可能作为一种多靶向抗肿瘤策略在卵巢癌治疗中具有潜力^[91]。此外, Hu等^[92]利用高价态硒纳米治疗剂发现,通过扰动细胞内氧化还原平衡并下调肿瘤标志物MUC16的表达,这类硒纳米材料可有效抑制卵巢癌细胞的增殖和迁移。

口腔癌方面,最新流行病学研究发现,硒状态可能与患者预后密切相关。Kumar等^[93]通过分析口腔黏膜纤维化(oral submucous fibrosis, OSF)及口腔鳞状细胞癌(oral squamous cell carcinoma, OSCC)患者的血清和唾液硒含量发现,与健康对照组相比,OSF和OSCC患者的血清硒水平显著降低,而唾液中的硒含量变化不明显。相比血清硒测定,唾液硒测定在临床上的参考价值有限,可能受饮食习惯、心理状态及自主神经活动等口腔局部因素影响,从而降低其指导意义。此外,一项前瞻性队列研究分析了235例口腔癌患者术前血清硒水平与疾病特异性生存之间的关系。结果显示,高血清硒水平与更长的疾病特异性生存显著相关,尤其在接受放疗的患者亚组中更为明显,并提示硒与放疗之间可能存在显著交互作用^[94]。这些发现提示,硒不仅可能影

响口腔癌细胞对治疗的应答,还可能成为预测患者预后的潜在指标。在实验研究中,将SeNP封装于脂质体载体后,观察到脂质体-SeNP对口腔癌细胞的细胞毒性明显增强,相比未封装的SeNP,显示出更显著的抗肿瘤效果^[95]。机制研究进一步表明,在头颈部肿瘤模型中,SELENBP1表达显著下调,而SELENBP1的过表达可抑制细胞增殖和侵袭,并通过调控KEAP1-NRF2信号通路增强细胞对放疗的敏感性^[96]。这一结果提示,SELENBP1及其相关信号通路在口腔鳞状细胞癌中的肿瘤抑制作用及治疗应答中可能发挥重要功能。

3 结语与展望

微量元素硒作为人体必需营养素,在维持抗氧化稳态、免疫功能及细胞增殖调控中发挥关键作用。现有流行病学和实验研究发现,适宜的硒水平可能对多种肿瘤具有潜在保护作用,包括肺癌、结肠癌、胃癌、乳腺癌、前列腺癌、宫颈癌以及口腔和卵巢癌等。此外,基础和体外实验研究进一步发现,硒可通过调控氧化应激、促进细胞凋亡、激活ferroptosis及调节肿瘤相关信号通路等途径发挥抗肿瘤作用,纳米硒及高价态有机硒在实验模型中显示出增强抗癌活性和改善治疗耐受性的潜力,为未来辅助治疗提供了可能策略。

尽管现有证据支持硒在肿瘤防治中的潜在作用,但不同研究之间仍存在一定异质性,其效应可能受肿瘤类型、个体基线硒状态、硒形式及补充剂量、测定方法、遗传背景及环境因素等多重因素影响。因此,未来研究应结合不同人群和地区开展前瞻性队列研究与随机干预试验,进一步明确体内硒水平与肿瘤风险及预后的剂量-反应关系,并探讨不同硒形式(无机、亚硒酸盐、有机硒、纳米硒)在疾病防治中的潜在作用。同时,深入阐明硒调控肿瘤细胞凋亡、氧化应激及免疫功能等分子机制,将为临床干预提供靶点依据。

综上所述,现有人群研究支持硒在肿瘤发生及预后中可能发挥保护性作用,但证据仍存在一定异质性。未来,应结合不同人群、区域及摄入模式,开展前瞻性队列研究和随机干预试验,以更全面评估硒摄入水平与肿瘤风险及结局的关联。同时,合理评估个体营养状况和补充剂量,将有助于制定基于人群的硒干预策略,为肿瘤预防与治疗提供科学依据。随着流行病学证据的不断积累,硒有望在肿瘤防治领域发挥更广泛的应用价值,为改善患者生活

质量和预后提供支持。

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