

Article

Assessing the Causal Effects of Adipokines on Uric Acid and Gout: A Two-Sample Mendelian Randomization Study

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Abstract: Previous observational studies have highlighted associations between adipokines and hyperuricemia, as well as gout, but the causality and direction of these associations are not clear. Therefore, we attempted to assess whether there are causal effects of specific adipokines (such as adiponectin (ADP) and soluble leptin receptors (sOB-R)) on uric acid (UA) or gout in a two-sample Mendelian randomization (MR) analysis, based on summary statistics from large genome-wide association studies. The inverse-variance weighted (IVW) method was performed as the primary analysis. Sensitivity analyses (including MR-Egger regression, weighted median, penalized weighted median, and MR pleiotropy residual sum and outlier methods) were also performed, to ensure reliable results. In the IVW models, no causal effect was found for sOB-R (odds ratios (OR), 1.002; 95% confidence intervals (CI), 0.999–1.004; $p = 0.274$) on UA, or ADP (OR, 1.198; 95% CI, 0.865–1.659; $p = 0.277$) or sOB-R (OR, 0.988; 95% CI, 0.940–1.037; $p = 0.616$) on gout. The results were confirmed in sensitivity analyses. There was no notable directional pleiotropy or heterogeneity. This study suggests that these specific adipokines may not play causal roles in UA or gout development.

Keywords: gout; uric acid; adiponectin; soluble leptin receptors; mendelian randomization



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1. Introduction

Uric acid (UA) is a waste product of purine catabolism. It can lead to gout when this molecule nucleates in a joint or other tissue to form crystals of monosodium urate [1]. Gout is a chronic inflammatory disease that is influenced by genetic factors [2,3]. Gout and hyperuricemia have become a major risk factor to human health, which are caused by elevated UA [4]. Extensive evidence has shown that adipokines (such as adiponectin (ADP) and soluble leptin receptors (sOB-R)) may be associated with changes in UA levels and the development of gout [5–9]. Moreover, the causal relationship between ADP and UA concentrations was demonstrated by a Mendelian randomization (MR) study with Europeans [10].

Nevertheless, a large amount of inconsistent evidence was found in observational studies, suggesting that confounders and reverse causality may be involved in the casual effects of adipokines on UA and gout. The limitations of previous studies can be effectively addressed by using MR [11]. MR method is a genetic epidemiological method, which can assess causal inference by exploiting the genetic variants influencing a modifiable risk

factor. According to Mendel's genetic law, genetic material is randomly distributed during meiosis and passed from parents to offspring at conception. Therefore, it is less susceptible to residual confounding and reverse causality, and it makes causal inferences about the effect of exposure on outcomes, using genetic variations closely related to the exposure of interest as instrumental variables (IVs); which addresses the shortcomings of previous observational epidemiology.

We conducted this study based on a two-sample MR framework, to explore the causal effects of specific adipokines (i.e., ADP and sOB-R) on UA and gout.

2. Materials and Methods

This study is reported as per STROBE guidelines (Supplementary Table S1). In order for causality to be valid in MR analysis, the following three hypotheses must be satisfied: (a) The instruments of genetic variations must be robustly related to the concentration of adipokines; (b) The genetic variations must not be associated with any confounder of the adipokines and UA, as well as gout associations; And (c) the selected genetic variations should not affect the UA or gout independently of its effect on adipokines [12].

2.1. Datasource and Selection of Instruments for MR

2.1.1. Outcome Datasource

Summary data for UA were obtained from a genome-wide association studies (GWAS) of 42,741 European participants within the Global Urate Genetics Consortium (GUGC) [13]. For gout, a large sample of 69,374 participants (2115 cases and 67,259 controls) were obtained from European populations within the GUGC [14]. We obtained these data information for analysis from published GWASs on 20 February 2022 (<https://gwas.mrcieu.ac.uk/>, accessed on 13 January 2022).

2.1.2. Selection of Instruments for MR

Summary data for adipokine variants were obtained from published GWAS (<https://gwas.mrcieu.ac.uk/>, accessed on 8 September 2021) and publicly available GWAS databases on 20 February 2022 [15,16] (Supplementary Table S2). In this study, genetic variants were analyzed using MR, based on a significant genome-wide correlation with adipokine concentrations (i.e., the inclusion criteria of p value at $<5 \times 10^{-8}$). All of the variants were employed in linkage disequilibrium below 10%. Since this study only used publicly available summary statistic from relevant GWAS and did not use the individual data, ethical approval was not required.

For the causal effects of ADP ($n = 39,883$, individuals of mixed ethnicity (predominantly European)) on UA or gout, we selected two sets of IVs using 23 and 25 variants. In addition, rs2980879 and rs8060301 were removed, due to being palindromic with intermediate allele frequencies.

Moreover, 4 variants locating in the *LEPR* gene were used to explain the causal effects of sOB-R ($n = 1000$ individuals of European ancestry) on UA or gout. Information on all single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) as IVs involved in the MR analyses was provided in the supplementary materials (Supplementary Table S3).

2.1.3. Statistics Power and F-Statistics

The power of this study was calculated using an online computing tool (<https://shiny.cnsgenomics.com/mRnd/>, accessed on 13 January 2022). We fixed the type-I error rate at 0.05 and the R^2 of 0.05 for ADP and 0.001 for sOB-R, our study had sufficient power ($>80\%$) to detect the effects of adipokines on UA or gout [16]. Furthermore, based on the approximation method, we calculated the mean F-statistic for each of the IVs selected [17].

2.2. Statistics Analysis

The standard inverse variance weighting (IVW) method assumed that each variant contained was a valid IV, and this was a standard MR method for summary data [17]. We

used the IVW method as the primary analysis. The random effects IVW model was used by default, and the fixed effects model was used when the causal estimates between SNPs were under-dispersion [18]. In addition, in order for causality to be valid in MR analysis, we also performed a series of sensitivity analyses (such as weighted median, penalized weighted median, leave-one-out method, MR pleiotropy residual sum and outlier (MR-PRESSO); and MR-Egger regression) to test the robustness of the association.

Weighted median was used to account for the estimators, even though up to 50% of the information was provided by invalid IVs [19]. Ineffective IV instruments affected the median estimate, even if they did not directly contribute to the median estimate; therefore, we also used penalized weighted median estimators [19]. In order to test the influence of each SNP on the results, we adopted the leave-one-out method, which was based on IVW point estimation after removing a SNP from the population [20]. The fluctuation of the results before and after removal reflected the sensitivity of this SNP [20]. MR-PRESSO consisted of three components (MR-PRESSO global test, MR-PRESSO outlier test, MR-PRESSO distortion test) and relied on a regression framework with regressions based on the effect of exposure on results provided by the slope of the regression line [21]. We also used MR-PRESSO to evaluate the extent of horizontal pleiotropy.

MR-Egger regression was used to examine the influence of pleiotropy, assuming that its strengths as an instrument did not affect the magnitude of the pleiotropic effects [17]. Estimates of the average pleiotropic effect of genetic variants included in the analysis could be explained by the MR-Egger intercept [22]. To quantify the heterogeneity of the selected variants, additionally, we assessed the Cochran's Q statistic, which followed a distribution with χ^2 degrees of freedom equal to the number of SNPs minus one [23].

The MR results were presented as odds ratios (OR) with 95% confidence intervals (CI) for each gene predicting increased risk factors. The link between exposure and outcome with a p value < 0.05 was a considered significant statistical difference. Packages (such as 'TwoSampleMR' (version 0.5.6) and 'MR-PRESSO' (version 1.0)) in Rstudio (R version 4.1.2, R Project for Statistical Computing) were used to perform MR analyses.

3. Results

As positive control, the causal effect of ADP on UA was confirmed in the IVW model (OR per 1 mg/dL decreased in ADP concentration: 0.978; 95% CI, 0.961–0.996; $p = 0.016$), although invalid results were found for the weighted median (OR, 0.987; 95% CI, 0.961–1.013; $p = 0.324$), penalized weighted median (OR, 0.987; 95% CI, 0.961–1.013; $p = 0.311$), and MR-Egger (OR, 0.977; 95% CI, 0.939–1.016; $p = 0.256$) analyses (Table 1). The estimated effect sizes of the SNPs on both the ADP and UA outcomes were displayed in a scatter plot (Figure 1). Leave-one-out analysis showed that the elimination of any SNP did not cause a change in the results (Supplementary Figure S1). Horizontal pleiotropy was not found using the MR-PRESSO global test ($p = 0.438$). The MR-Egger analysis (intercept = 0.00007; $p = 0.946$) also indicated that there was no notable directional pleiotropy. No heterogeneity for the selected variants was found using Cochran's Q statistic ($p = 0.389$). The F-statistics of all 23 IVs were greater than 10 (Supplementary Table S3).

In the IVW model, ADP concentration was unrelated to risk of gout (OR, 1.198; 95% CI, 0.865–1.659; $p = 0.277$), and similar invalid results were found for the weighted median (OR, 1.043; 95% CI, 0.698–1.556; $p = 0.839$), penalized weighted median (OR, 1.025; 95% CI, 0.692–1.519; $p = 0.901$), and MR-Egger (OR, 1.024; 95% CI, 0.513–2.045; $p = 0.947$) analyses (Table 1). The estimated effect sizes of the SNPs on both the ADP and gout outcomes were displayed in a scatter plot (Figure 2). The leave-one-out analysis showed that the elimination of any SNP did not cause a change in the results (Supplementary Figure S2). No horizontal pleiotropy was found using the MR-PRESSO global test ($p = 0.116$). The MR-Egger analysis (intercept = 0.024; $p = 0.947$) also indicated that there was no notable directional pleiotropy. No heterogeneity for the selected variants was found by using Cochran's Q statistic ($p = 0.083$). The mean F-statistics were greater than 10 (Supplementary Table S3).

Table 1. Causal effects of ADP on UA and gout using MR analyses.

Phenotype	Numbers of SNPs	OR (95% CI)	Beta (SE)	<i>p</i>	Q Statistic	F-Statistic
ADP vs. UA						4349.6
IVW	23	0.978 (0.961–0.996)	−0.022 (0.009)	0.016	0.389	
Weighted median	23	0.987 (0.961–1.013)	−0.013 (0.014)	0.324		
Penalised weighted median	23	0.987 (0.961–1.013)	−0.013 (0.201)	0.311		
MR-PRESSO global test	23		−0.017 (0.011)	0.146		
MR-Egger	23	0.977 (0.939–1.016)	−0.023 (0.020)	0.256		
MR-Egger intercept			0.00007 (0.001)	0.946		
ADP vs. gout						5751.4
IVW	25	1.198 (0.865–1.659)	0.181 (0.166)	0.277	0.083	
Weighted median	25	1.043 (0.698–1.556)	0.042 (0.204)	0.839		
Penalised weighted median	25	1.025 (0.692–1.519)	0.025 (0.201)	0.901		
MR-PRESSO global test	25		0.181 (0.166)	0.288		
MR-Egger	25	1.024 (0.513–2.045)	0.024 (0.353)	0.947		
MR-Egger intercept			0.010 (0.019)	0.618		

Beta is the estimated effect size. $p < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant. ADP: adiponectin; CI: confidence intervals; IVs: instrumental variables; IVW: inverse-variance weighted; MR: mendelian randomization; MR-PRESSO: pleiotropy residual sum and outlier; OR: odds ratio; SE: standard error; SNP: single-nucleotide polymorphism.

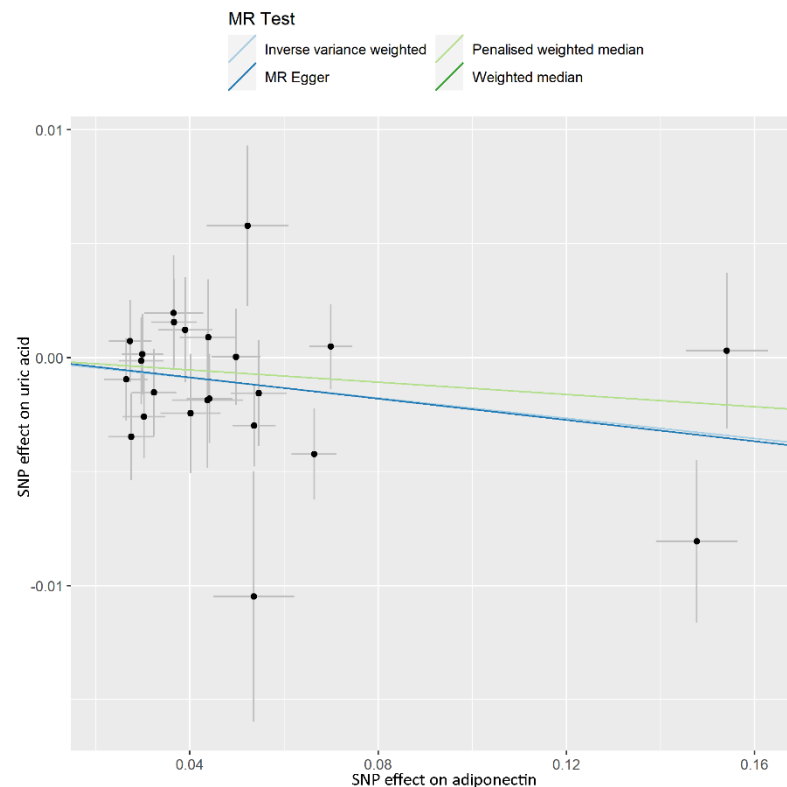


Figure 1. Scatter plot showing the associations of the SNP effects on the adiponectin, against the SNP effects on the uric acid. Circles indicate marginal genetic associations with adiponectin and risk of gout for each variant. Error bars indicate 95% CIs. MR: mendelian randomization; IVW: inverse-variance weighted; SNP: single nucleotide polymorphism.

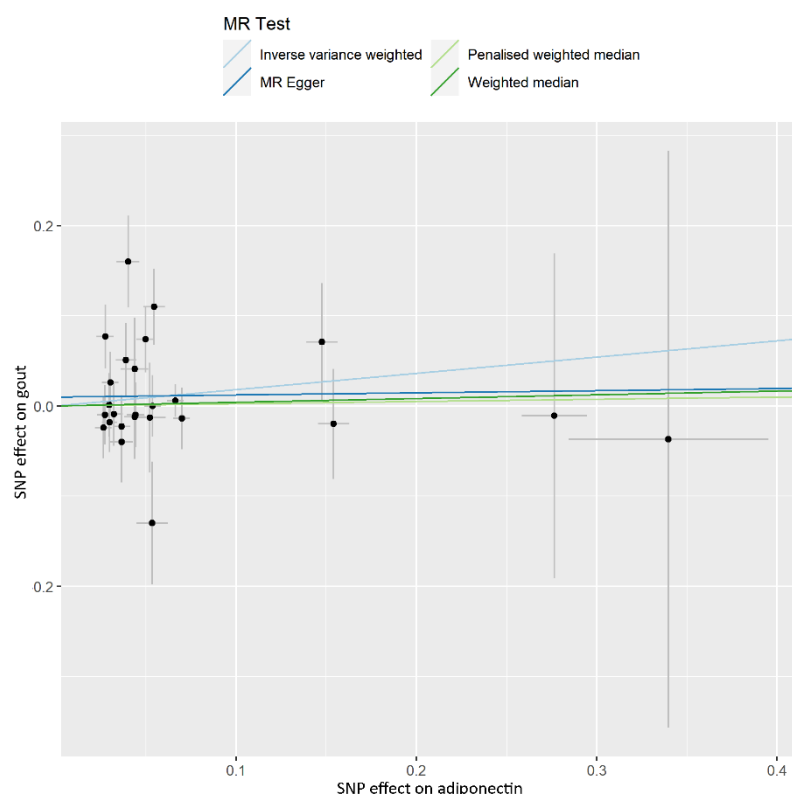


Figure 2. Scatter plot showing the associations of the SNP effects on adiponectin, against the SNP effects on gout. Circles indicate marginal genetic associations with adiponectin and risk of gout for each variant. Error bars indicate 95% CIs. MR: mendelian randomization; IVW: inverse-variance weighted; SNP: single nucleotide polymorphism.

A causal effect of sOB-R on UA was not observed in our analysis. The invalid results were found for the IVW model (OR, 1.002; 95% CI, 0.999–1.004; $p = 0.274$), weighted median (OR, 1.001; 95% CI, 0.999–1.004; $p = 0.326$), penalized weighted median (OR, 1.001; 95% CI, 0.999–1.004; $p = 0.325$), and MR-Egger (OR, 1.002; 95% CI, 0.997–1.006; $p = 0.578$) analyses (Table 2). The results of the evaluation for each SNP were shown in the scatter plot (Figure 3). It was found that the deletion of a SNP did not cause any changes in the results through leave-one out sensitivity analysis (Supplementary Figure S3). The MR-PRESSO global test ($p = 0.969$) and MR-Egger analysis (intercept = 0.00002; $p = 0.991$) for UA showed that there was no horizontal pleiotropy. The result of Cochran’s Q statistic ($p = 0.961$) showed no heterogeneity among the selected variants. The F-statistics of all IVs were greater than 10 (Supplementary Table S3).

No evidence of a causal effect of sOB-R on gout was found with either model (such as the IVW model (OR, 0.988; 95% CI, 0.940–1.037; $p = 0.616$), weighted median (OR, 0.984; 95% CI, 0.933–1.037; $p = 0.547$), penalized weighted median (OR, 0.984; 95% CI, 0.933–1.037; $p = 0.544$), and MR-Egger (OR, 0.985; 95% CI, 0.901–1.078; $p = 0.779$)) (Table 2). The scatter plot showed the results of MR analysis of each SNP using the IVW model (Figure 4). SNP removal was found to not affect the results in the leave-one-out analysis (Supplementary Figure S4). No horizontal pleiotropy was found using the MR-PRESSO global test ($p = 0.697$) and MR-Egger analysis (intercept = 0.002; $p = 0.959$) for gout; and no heterogeneity was found for the selected variants using Cochran’s Q statistic ($p = 0.492$). The F-statistics of all IVs were greater than 10 (Supplementary Table S3).

Table 2. Causal effects of sOB-R on UA and gout using MR analyses.

Phenotype	Numbers of SNPs	OR (95% CI)	Beta (SE)	<i>p</i>	Q Statistic	F-Statistic
sOB-R vs. UA						44.8
IVW	4	1.002 (0.999–1.004)	0.002 (0.001)	0.274	0.961	
Weighted median	4	1.001 (0.999–1.004)	0.001 (0.002)	0.326		
Penalised weighted median	4	1.001 (0.999–1.004)	0.001 (0.002)	0.325		
MR-PRESSO	4		0.002 (0.0004)	0.040		
global test				0.969		
MR-Egger	4	1.002 (0.997–1.006)	0.002 (0.002)	0.578		
egger_intercept			0.00002 (0.002)	0.991		
sOB-R vs. gout						71.4
IVW	4	0.988 (0.940–1.037)	−0.013 (0.025)	0.616	0.492	
Weighted median	4	0.984 (0.933–1.037)	−0.016 (0.027)	0.547		
Penalised weighted median	4	0.984 (0.933–1.037)	−0.016 (0.027)	0.544		
MR-PRESSO	4		−0.013 (0.022)	0.615		
global test				0.697		
MR-Egger	4	0.985 (0.901–1.078)	−0.015 (0.046)	0.779		
egger_intercept			0.002 (0.028)	0.959		

Beta is the estimated effect size. $p < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant. sOB-R: soluble leptin receptors; UA: uric acid; CI: confidence intervals; IVs: instrumental variables; IVW: inverse-variance weighted; MR: mendelian randomization; MR-PRESSO: pleiotropy residual sum and outlier; OR: odds ratio; SE: standard error; SNP: single-nucleotide polymorphism.

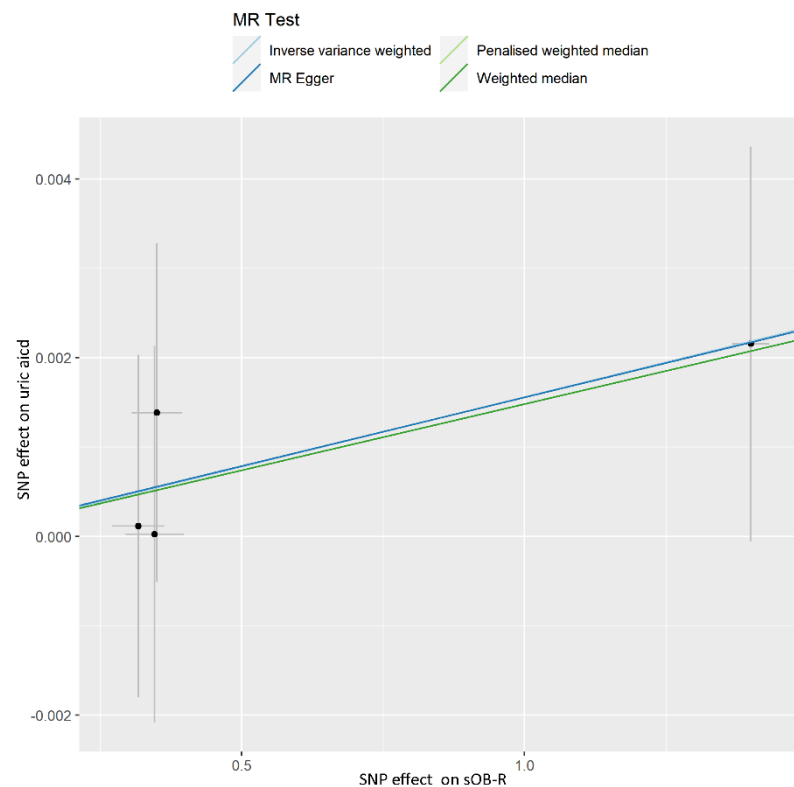


Figure 3. Scatter plot showing the associations of the SNP effects on the sOB-R against the SNP effects on the uric acid. Circles indicate marginal genetic associations with sOB-R and risk of uric acid for each variant. Error bars indicate 95% CIs. sOB-R: soluble leptin receptors; MR: mendelian randomization; IVW: inverse-variance weighted; SNP: single nucleotide polymorphism.

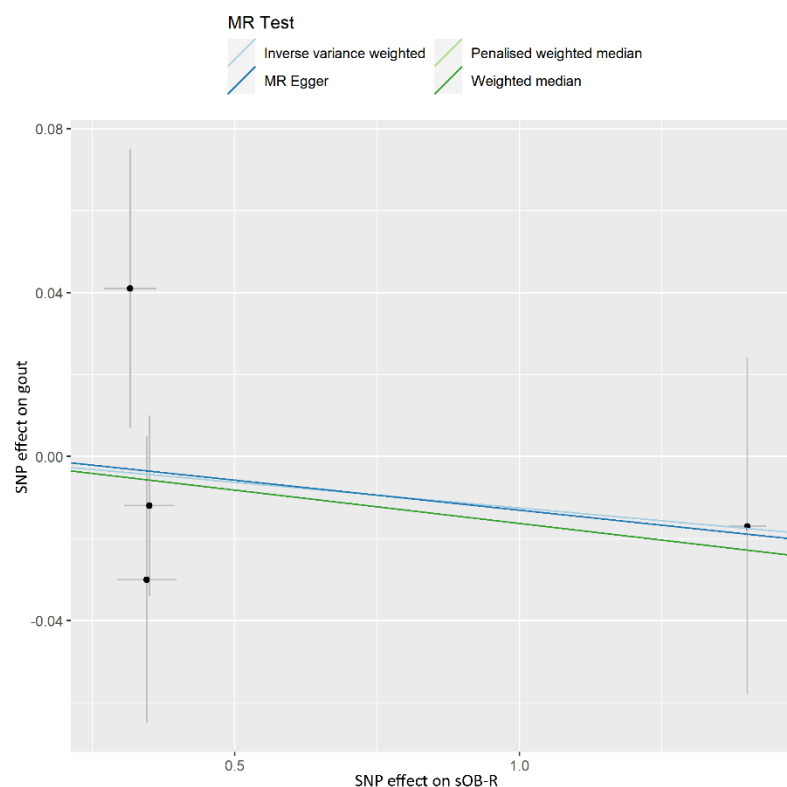


Figure 4. Scatter plot showing the associations of the SNP effects on sOB-R against the SNP effects on gout. Circles indicate marginal genetic associations with sOB-R and risk of gout for each variant. Error bars indicate 95% CIs. sOB-R: soluble leptin receptors; MR: mendelian randomization; IVW: inverse-variance weighted; SNP: single nucleotide polymorphism.

4. Discussion

To our knowledge, this is the first attempt to explore the causal effects of ADP on gout, and sOB-R on UA and gout, based on MR analyses. Based on summary statistics from GWASs, we found no evidence to support the causal effects of these adipokines on UA or gout. These results were consistent across the sensitivity analyses using different methods.

ADP is the most abundant adipokine and is negatively correlated with adiposity. Extensive evidence has shown that obesity may be associated with higher UA levels and a greater risk of gout [24–26], and that ADP may play an important role. Numerous observational studies have investigated the relationship of circulating ADP and UA, with inverse associations generally observed. Decreased ADP levels lead to higher UA levels [6,10]. Our study reinforces this epidemiological evidence, by replicating the causal effect of ADP on UA. A study of gout in Japan reported that the role of ADP in gout was similar to that of UA [27]. Another study, however, reported that higher ADP concentrations in patients with severe gout compared to controls [28]. In our MR analysis, we found no causal effect of ADP on gout using a mixed-ethnicity sample. The two-sample MR analysis model, using genetic variations significantly associated with ADP as IVs, is not susceptible to confounding factors and reverse causality compared with observational studies.

Febuxostat, used for the treatment of hyperuricemia in gout, is a non-purine xanthine oxidase inhibitor [29]. In the course of treatment, the concentration of ADP was elevated, possibly due to the involvement of reactive oxygen species [30]. Similar results were seen in patients treated with benzbromarone for gout [31]. Benzbromarone is a potent UA excretion drug that works by inhibiting urate transporter 1 (URAT1) and glucose transporter 9 (GLUT9) [29]. URAT1A and GLUT9 are molecules expressed in proximal renal tubules that mediate renal reabsorption of UA [32–35]. Moreover, the increase of ADP concentration may not be associated with the decrease of UA, but benzbromarone-induced peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors (PPAR) α activation increased the mRNA of ADP via the

promoter of ADP [36]. The increase in PPAR γ mRNA induced by benzbromarone may play a role in the mRNA expression of ADP in 3T3L1 cells [36]. Therefore, we speculate that drug therapy may be an important factor in the elevation of ADP in patients with gout. In addition, insulin resistance leads to increases in URAT1 and GLUT9 [29]. Under a high purine load, insulin resistance can enhance UA reabsorption, which is manifested as upregulation of URAT1 expression [37]. Similarly, elevated levels of URAT1 protein have been observed in obesity/metabolic syndrome model mice [38]. In obese patients, ADP is thought to be closely related to insulin resistance [7]. Overall, the correlation between ADP and gout in observational studies may only be an accompanying relationship or influenced by confounding factors, and ADP does not play a direct role in the occurrence and development of gout.

As the main leptin receptor in circulating blood, sOB-R is closely related to leptin binding activity [39]. Numerous studies have shown that high levels of UA are accompanied by high levels of serum leptin [40–43]. High concentrations of leptin were detected in both severe gout patients and in the acute phase of gout [8,27]. Under the action of a feedback regulation mechanism, the concentration of sOB-R in circulating blood may be influenced by changes in leptin levels. A study suggested that the mRNA levels of leptin receptors in peripheral blood mononuclear cells of patients with gout were significantly elevated, usually binding to leptin and transducing downstream signals [8]. We also attempted to investigate the causal effects of leptin on UA and gout, but there were not enough SNPs as IVs to support MR analyses. Based on a two-sample MR framework and using a large European population sample, we also found no evidence of a causal effect of sOB-R on UA or gout.

Studies have shown that females have significantly higher leptin levels than males, possibly due to the testosterone effect in men, which inhibits leptin production in adipocytes [41–46]. Leptin concentrations were positively correlated with UA in premenopausal females and elevated in females with hyperuricemia [47,48]. Therefore, the concentration of sOB-R, which is closely related to leptin levels, may also differ between the sexes. Similarly, UA differs between the sexes and is thought to be caused by estrogen [49,50]. This phenomenon suggests that estrogen and the over-representation of females in the sample may have influenced these results. However, these results may be related to the fact that gender-specific adipokines data are not available. Therefore, the causal effects of adipokines on UA cannot be accurately described between the sexes. This limitation reflects the need for sex-stratified GWASs and sex-specific research in this area of the causal effects of adipokines on UA and gout in the future.

There are three main strengths of our MR analyses in the present study. First of all, we used large-scale summary data sets of ADP, sOB-R, gout, and UA. Second, we found no heterogeneity or pleiotropic of the IVs using multiple sensitivity analysis models and Cochran's *Q* statistic. Thus, despite the limited number of powerful genetic instruments, the accuracy of the resulting MR estimates and the reliability of the results were significantly improved. Third, our MR analyses more effectively avoided potential confounding factors and reverse causality than traditional observational studies.

Without doubt, there were several limitations to our analyses. First, in terms of data, we selected a mixed population sample of ADP, and the resulting racial differences should not be ignored. Next, summary level data were used in MR analyses, so it was not possible to stratify the analysis by covariates of interest. Finally, our samples were principally European, which restricts the universality of our results to other ethnic groups.

5. Conclusions

In summary, in this two-sample MR study, our results do not support causal effects of these specific adipokines on UA or gout. Our results suggest that these specific adipokines do not play a causal role in UA or gout development.

Supplementary Materials: The following supporting information can be downloaded at: <https://www.mdpi.com/article/10.3390/nu14051091/s1>, Figure S1. Leave-one-out analysis of the effect of the adiponectin on the uric acid; Figure S2. Leave-one-out analysis of the effect of the adiponectin on the gout; Figure S3. Leave-one-out analysis of the effect of the soluble leptin receptors on the uric acid; Figure S4. Leave-one-out analysis of the effect of the soluble leptin receptors on the gout; Table S1. The Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROBE) Statement checklist of items; Table S2. Information of databases from published genome-wide association studies (GWAS); Table S3. Characteristics of SNPs associated with adiponectin and soluble leptin receptors.

Author Contributions: Conceptualization, R.C., X.Z. and X.X.; Methodology, R.C., X.Z. and Y.W.; Software, R.C.; Validation, W.X., Y.W. and X.X.; Formal Analysis, R.C. and X.Z.; Investigation, Z.S. and S.C.; Resources, G.L.; Data Curation, Y.L.; Writing—Original Draft Preparation, R.C.; Writing—Review & Editing, R.C., X.Z. and X.P.; Visualization, R.C. and F.D.; Supervision, Y.W. and X.X.; Project Administration, W.X., Y.W. and X.X.; Funding Acquisition, W.X. and X.X. All authors commented on the manuscript. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

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Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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