Metabolomic Profiling in Relation to New-Onset Atrial Fibrillation (from the Framingham Heart Study)
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Previous studies have shown several metabolic biomarkers to be associated with prevalent and incident atrial fibrillation (AF), but the results have not been replicated. We investigated metabolite profiles of 2,458 European ancestry participants from the Framingham Heart Study without AF at the index examination and followed them for 10 years for new-onset AF. Amino acids, organic acids, lipids, and other plasma metabolites were profiled by liquid chromatography–tandem mass spectrometry using fasting plasma samples. We conducted Cox proportional hazard analyses for association between metabolites and new-onset AF. We performed hypothesis-generating analysis to identify novel metabolites and hypothesis-testing analysis to confirm the previously reported associations between metabolites and AF. Mean age was 55.1 ± 9.9 years, and 53% were women. Incident AF developed in 156 participants (6.3%) in 10 years of follow-up. A total of 217 metabolites were examined, consisting of 54 positively charged metabolites, 59 negatively charged metabolites, and 104 lipids. None of the 217 metabolites met our a priori specified Bonferroni corrected level of significance in the multivariate analyses. We were unable to replicate previous results demonstrating associations between metabolites that we had measured and AF. In conclusion, in our metabolomics approach, none of the metabolites we tested were significantly associated with the risk of future AF. © 2016 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved. (Am J Cardiol 2016;118:1493–1496)
Methods

We studied participants from the Framingham Heart Study Offspring cohort, which was initiated in 1971. Participants ($n = 5,124$) underwent medical and laboratory evaluation every 4 to 8 years. Our study involved the fifth examination, consisting of 3,799 participants evaluated from 1991 to 1995. Metabolites were measured on 2,526 participants, in whom 49 were excluded because of prevalent AF and 19 because of missing covariates. Institutional Review Boards at Boston University Medical Center and Massachusetts General Hospital approved the study protocols. All participants provided written informed consent.

Fasting EDTA plasma metabolites were analyzed using targeted liquid chromatography—tandem mass spectrometry using 3 methods focusing on amino acids and amines, organic acids, and lipids. Data were acquired using either an AB SCIEX 4000 QTRAP triple quadrupole mass spectrometer (positively charged polar compounds and lipids) or an AB SCIEX 5500 QTRAP triple quadrupole mass spectrometer (negatively charged polar compounds). Briefly, polar, positively charged metabolites were separated using hydrophobic interaction liquid chromatography and analyzed using multiple reaction monitoring in the positive ion mode. Polarity, negatively charged compounds, including central and polar phosphorylated metabolites, were separated using a Luna NH2 column (150 × 2 mm, Luna NH2; Phenomenex, Torrance, California) and analyzed using multiple reaction monitoring in the negative ion mode. Lipids were separated on a ProSphere C4 HPLC column and underwent full scan mass spectrometer analysis in the positive ion mode. MultiQuant software version 1.2 (AB SCIEX, Concord, Ontario, Canada) was used for automated peak integration and manual review of data quality before statistical analysis. For all 3 profiling platforms, a pooled plasma sample was run after every 20 samples, and the peak areas in samples were normalized to metabolite peak areas in the nearest pooled plasma. We have previously published that coefficient of variabilities (CVs) for ∼80% of the analytes are <20%. Physicians measured systolic and diastolic blood pressures twice in seated participants. Medications and tobacco use were ascertained by self-report. Tobacco use was defined as routine smoking of ≥1 cigarettes/day within the year before the Framingham Heart Study clinic visit. Diabetes was defined by fasting serum glucose of ≥126 mg/dl or use of insulin or oral hypoglycemic agents. Serum lipid and glucose concentrations were collected after an overnight fast. Myocardial infarction and heart failure were determined by a panel of 3 physicians. Incident AF was determined after the Framingham Heart Study clinic visit. Diabetes was defined by fasting serum glucose of >212 mmol/L or use of insulin or oral hypoglycemic agents. Serum lipid and glucose concentrations were collected after an overnight fast. Myocardial infarction and heart failure were determined by a panel of 3 physicians.

The presence of AF was determined from participant records from the Framingham Heart Study clinic as well as both other ambulatory clinic and inpatient hospital records and Holter monitoring. Participants were diagnosed with AF if either AF or atrial flutter was noted on electrocardiogram. Cardiologists at the Framingham Heart Study confirmed the incident AF electrocardiographic diagnoses.

We present baseline characteristics as mean ± standard deviation for continuous covariates and counts (%) for dichotomous covariates. Each metabolite was rank normalized before the analysis using Blom’s method. For the 209 metabolites, we used the corrected $p$ values of $≤0.00024$ (0.05/209) for hypothesis generating. For the 8 metabolites previously reported in the literature to be associated with AF (β hydroxybuterate, glycine, phosphore-creatine, glucose, creatine, alanine, glutamine, betaine), we used the Bonferroni corrected significance level of $p ≤0.00625$ (0.05/8) for hypothesis testing. We conducted Cox proportional hazard analyses for association between baseline metabolite (rank normalized values) and incident AF, adjusting for age and gender. We additionally adjusted for height, weight, systolic and diastolic blood pressures, current tobacco use, antihypertensive medication use, diabetes, myocardial infarction, heart failure, and statin use.

Results

Baseline characteristics of the study sample are provided in Table 1. Of 2,458 participants, incident AF developed in 156 participants (6.3%) during 10 years of follow-up. A total of 217 metabolites were identified from the baseline
samples of the entire cohort, consisting of 54 positively charged metabolites, 59 negatively charged metabolites, and 104 lipids (Supplementary Table). In our Cox proportional analysis for association between previously reported baseline metabolites and incident AF, only fructose, glucose, and/or galactose met our a priori specified Bonferroni corrected level of significance when adjusted for age and gender (Table 2). None of the metabolites met our corrected level of significance with additional adjustments.

None of the 217 metabolites met our a priori specified Bonferroni corrected level of significance with multivariate adjustments (Supplementary Table). Given our sample size (n = 2,458) and number of participants with incident AF, there was 80% of power to replicate previously reported metabolites with HR ≥ 1.37 at α = 0.00625 level; there was 80% of power to discover metabolites with HR ≥ 1.49 at α = 0.00024 level.

**Discussion**

In our longitudinal analysis of participants of the Framingham Heart Study, we found no plasma metabolites to be associated with the risk of future AF at our a priori specified level of significance. Both metabolomics and nonmetabolomics studies have examined associations between biomarkers and the risk of AF (Table 3). Recently, the community-based Atherosclerotic Risk in Communities Study reported associations between serum metabolites identified through nontargeted metabolomics approach and the risk of new-onset AF.14 In their analysis, bile acids, glycolithocholate sulfate, and glycocholenate sulfate, were significantly associated with the risk of new-onset AF after multivariate adjustments.14 Our targeted liquid chromatography–tandem mass spectrometry platform did not detect either of the metabolites; it detected bile salts, glycocholate, and glycodeoxycholate, which were not significantly associated with the risk of new-onset AF. Before the Atherosclerotic Risk in Communities Study, Mayr et al.1 identified several metabolites using human atrial tissues as potential markers of increased risk of AF after cardiac surgery, and De Souza et al.2 found various metabolites using canine atrial tissues as markers of increased risk of heart failure–induced AF (Table 3). Our metabolomics profiling did not confirm the results of the 3 studies.

Additional nonmetabolomics studies have focused on specific metabolites and demonstrated significant variation by AF status in the circulating and tissue concentrations of several metabolites in both animals and humans (Table 3).3–5,8–10 The molecules studied include phosphocreatine, cyclic guanosine monophosphate, uric acid, 3-nitrotyrosine, myofibrillar creatine kinase, and peroxide. Phosphocreatine was detected in our study but did not change significantly. ADP = adenosine diphosphate; AF = atrial fibrillation; ATP = adenosine triphosphate; cAMP = cyclic (c) adenosine monophosphate (AMP); cGMP = cyclic (c) guanosine monophosphate (GMP); GDP = guanosine diphosphate; GTP = guanosine triphosphate; MM-CK = myofibrillar creatine kinase; NADH = nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD) + hydrogen (H).
et al. were both cross-sectional in design. The Atherosclerotic Risk in Communities Study analyzed African-Americans free of AF at baseline. The study by Mayr et al. examined the risk of postoperative AF among the patients undergoing cardiac surgery. De Souza et al. used an animal model to investigate heart failure—induced AF.

There are several limitations to our study. First, metabolite profiles may be tissue specific; sampling from the plasma may have failed to detect metabolite associations in other samples such as serum or at the atrial tissue level. Second, we may have underestimated new-onset AF because AF is frequently clinically unrecognized. Third, the CVs of some of the metabolites may have led to a substantial misclassification which may have biased the results toward the null. Fourth, we may have had modest power to detect small effect sizes. Fifth, our study predominantly includes all types of AF, and we may have missed association between the metabolites with specific AF subtypes such as atrial flutter, paroxysmal, persistent, or permanent AF.

Disclosures

Dr. Ellinor is a principal investigator on a grant from Bayer HealthCare to the Broad Institute. All other authors have nothing to disclose.

Supplementary Data

Supplementary data associated with this article can be found, in the online version, at http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.amjcard.2016.08.010.


