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Citation
Maarse, B. C. E., Loh, N. Y., Karpe, F., Rosendaal, F. R., Heemst, D. van, Mook-Kanamori, D. O., ... Noordam, R. (2020). Associations between outdoor temperature and bright sunlight with metabolites in two population-based European cohorts. Nutrition, Metabolism & Cardiovascular Diseases, 30(12), 2252-2261. doi:10.1016/j.numecd.2020.07.030

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Note: To cite this publication please use the final published version (if applicable).
Associations between outdoor temperature and bright sunlight with metabolites in two population-based European cohorts

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Received 14 March 2020; received in revised form 19 July 2020; accepted 20 July 2020
Handling Editor: A. Siani
Available online 28 July 2020

KEYWORDS
Cohort studies; Epidemiology; Lipoproteins; Metabolomics; Outdoor bright sunlight; Outdoor temperature

Abstract Background and aims: Outdoor temperature and bright sunlight may directly and/or indirectly modulate systemic metabolism. We assessed the associations between outdoor temperature and bright sunlight duration with metabolomics.

Methods and results: Cross-sectional analyses were undertaken in non-diabetic individuals from the Oxford BioBank (OBB; N = 6368; mean age 47.0 years, males 44%) and the Netherlands Epidemiology of Obesity (NEO; N = 5916; mean age 55.6 years, males 43%) study. Data on mean outdoor bright sunlight and temperature were collected from local weather stations in the week prior to blood sampling. Fasting serum levels of 148 metabolites, including 14 lipoprotein subclasses, were measured using NMR spectroscopy. Linear regression analyses were performed to assess the associations between mean outdoor temperature and bright sunlight duration with metabolomics adjusted for age, sex, body mass index, season and either outdoor temperature or bright sunlight. A higher mean outdoor temperature was associated with increased serum concentrations of lipoprotein (sub)particles (β (SE) = 0.064 (0.018) SD per 5°C, p = 5.03e-4) and certain amino acids such as phenylalanine (0.066 (0.016) SD, p = 6.44e-05) and leucine (0.111 (0.018) SD, p = 1.25e-09). In contrast, longer duration of bright sunlight was specifically associated with lower concentrations of very low-density lipoprotein (sub)particles (e.g., VLDL cholesterol (−0.024 (0.005) SD per 1-h bright sunlight, p = 8.06e-6)). The direction of effects was generally consistent between the OBB and NEO, although effect sizes were generally larger in the OBB.

Conclusions: Increased bright sunlight duration is associated with an improved metabolic profile whilst higher outdoor temperature may adversely impact cardiometabolic health.

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Introduction

Outdoor temperature and sunlight intensity and duration affect our daily activities and may consequently have an impact on metabolic health status. Human and animal studies have also highlighted that environmental temperature and sunlight exposure may directly impact systemic metabolism e.g. by modulating brown adipose tissue (BAT) activity and influencing circadian rhythms [1]. Consistent with these notions several epidemiological studies have identified associations between outdoor temperature and prevalence of both type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2D) and cardiovascular diseases [2–4]. For example, Blauw et al. showed that the incidence of diabetes was greater in U.S. states with a higher average annual temperature [4]. Similarly, by investigating the associations between outdoor weather conditions and metabolic traits in two European population-based cohorts, namely the Oxford BioBank (OBB) and the Netherlands Epidemiology of Obesity (NEO) study, we recently demonstrated that increased bright sunlight exposure was associated with a lower Homeostatic Model Assessment for Insulin Resistance (HOMA-IR) and reduced plasma triglyceride levels in apparently healthy subjects [5]. In contrast, no associations between mean outdoor temperature and glucose or lipid metabolism were detected in the same study. These results indicate that outdoor sunlight may be specifically associated with a more beneficial cardiometabolic risk profile, although further studies are necessary to confirm these findings and determine the biological mechanism(s) underpinning these associations.

Recently, high-throughput metabolite profiling has emerged as a powerful tool for the exploration of disease mechanisms and the identification of novel therapeutic targets [6–9], especially in the context of cardiometabolic disorders [10,11]. Based on our earlier study [5], we hypothesized that outdoor bright sunlight would be associated with a more favourable metabolite profile. In this study, we performed a cross-sectional analysis investigating the association between outdoor bright sunlight and environmental temperature with plasma levels of 148 lipid and metabolite species as determined by NMR spectroscopy in a combined sample of over 12,000 middle-aged population-based subjects, without pre-existing diabetes mellitus, from the OBB and NEO study cohorts.

Methods

Study design

The OBB is a population-based cohort of randomly selected healthy participants aged 30–50 years from Oxfordshire (UK). Individuals with a history of myocardial infarction, diabetes mellitus, heart failure, untreated malignancy, other ongoing systemic diseases or ongoing pregnancy were not eligible for study inclusion. Participants were included between 1999 and May 2015. The OBB cohort comprises 7185 individuals. A more detailed description of the study recruitment criteria and population characteristics is reported elsewhere [12].

The NEO study is population-based prospective cohort study of men and women aged between 45 and 65 years with an oversampling of individuals with a self-reported BMI of 27 kg/m^2 or higher, living in the greater area of Leiden (in the West of the Netherlands). In addition, all inhabitants aged between 45 and 65 years from one municipality (Leiderdorp) were invited in the study irrespective of their BMI, to allow for a reference distribution of BMI. Between September 2008 and September 2012, 6671 individuals were included in the study. Detailed information about the study design and data collection has been described previously [13].

In both cohorts, participants were invited for a detailed baseline assessment, conducted after an overnight fast, which included blood sampling and anthropometry. Both studies were approved by local ethics committees, and written informed consent was obtained from all study participants.

Study population

In the OBB, we excluded individuals with missing data on mean outdoor temperature and/or bright sunlight in the week preceding the centre visit, body composition, and fasting metabolomics (missing in 817 individuals). Consequently, data from 6368 individuals were used for the present analyses. From NEO, we excluded individuals with both treated and diagnosed diabetes, as well as subjects with a fasting glucose concentration above 7.0 mmol/L (N = 749) in order to have a uniform population as that of the OBB regarding glycaemic status. Additionally, we excluded participants who were nonfasting, or had missing data on mean outdoor temperature and/or bright sunlight in the week preceding the centre visit, body composition, and fasting metabolomics (missing in 6 individuals). As a result, a total of 5916 individuals were used for the analyses presented in this study.

Data collection on outdoor temperature and bright sunlight

Data on the mean temperature and hours of bright sunlight (defined as global radiation >120 W/m^2) were collected from the weather station that was located closest to either Oxfordshire or Leiden. Based on these data, we estimated the mean outdoor temperature and bright light over the week prior to the date of the blood sampling. For the OBB data were obtained from the Radcliffe Meteorological Station (Woodstock Road, Oxford, UK). For the NEO study we obtained data from a measurement station from the Koninklijk Nederlands Meteorologisch Instituut (Royal Dutch Meteorological Institute).

NMR-based metabolic biomarker profiling

We used a high-throughput proton NMR metabolomics platform [14] (Nightingale Health Ltd., Helsinki, Finland) to
quantify 148 lipid and metabolite concentrations in fasting serum samples. The NMR spectroscopy was conducted at the Medical Research Council Integrative Epidemiology Unit (MRC IEU) at the University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom, and processed by Nightingale’s biomarker quantification algorithms (version 2014). This method provides quantification of lipoprotein subclass profiling with lipid concentrations within 14 lipoprotein subclasses. The 14 subclass sizes were defined as follows: extremely large VLDL with particle diameters from 75 nm upwards and a possible contribution of chylomicrons, five VLDL subclasses (average particle diameters of 64.0 nm, 53.6 nm, 44.5 nm, 36.8 nm, and 31.3 nm), LDL (28.6 nm), three LDL subclasses (25.5 nm, 23.0 nm, and 18.7 nm), and four HDL subclasses (14.3 nm, 12.1 nm, 10.9 nm, and 8.7 nm). Within the lipoprotein subclasses the following components were quantified: total cholesterol, total lipids, phospholipids, free cholesterol, cholesteryl esters, and triglycerides. The mean size for VLDL, LDL and HDL particles was calculated by weighting the corresponding subclass diameters with their particle concentrations. Furthermore, 47 metabolic measures were determined that belong to classes of apolipoproteins, cholesterol, fatty acids, glycerides, phospholipids, amino acids, fluid balance, glycolysis-related metabolites, inflammation, and ketone bodies. Detailed experimentation and applications of the NMR metabolomics platform have been described previously [14], as well as representative coefficients of variations (CVs) for the metabolic biomarkers [15].

**Covariates**

Height and weight were measured by research nurses at the OBB and NEO study centres. BMI was calculated by dividing the weight in kilograms by the height in meters squared. Season was derived from the date of the blood sampling (winter: December–February, spring: March–May, summer: June–August, autumn: September–November). In both cohorts, use of lipid-lowering medication was determined by medication inventory.

**Statistical analysis**

In the NEO study, participants with a BMI of 27 kg/m² or higher are oversampled. To correctly represent associations for the general population [16], we corrected for oversampling of participants with a BMI ≥ 27 kg/m², which was done by weighting individuals towards the BMI distribution of participants from the Leiderdorp municipality [17], whose BMI distribution was similar to the BMI distribution of the general Dutch population. Consequently, all results were based on weighted analyses and results apply to a population-based study without oversampling of individuals with a BMI ≥ 27 kg/m². All analyses were performed using STATA version 12.1 (StataCorp LP, TX, US). Baseline characteristics of the OBB and NEO study populations were conducted separately. Continuous variables were expressed as (weighted) mean (with standard deviation [SD] for normally distributed variables or (weighted) median (inter quartile range [IQR])) for skewed variables. Dichotomous or categorical variables were expressed as (weighted) proportion (%).

As most of the metabolic outcome variables were not normally distributed and to be able to better compare the effect sizes of the different study outcomes, we log-transformed all these variables prior to standardization to a standard normal distribution (mean = 0, s.d. = 1). Associations of mean bright sunlight and temperature with lipid and metabolite concentrations were examined using multivariable linear regression analyses for the combined population of the OBB and NEO study populations. Estimates retrieved from the analyses were subsequently meta-analysed using fixed-effects meta-analysis as implemented in the rmeta statistical package in R. For presentation purposes, we analysed the data per 5 °C increase in outdoor temperature and per hour increase in bright sunlight exposure. Consequently, results can be interpreted as the difference in standard deviation per unit increase in either outdoor temperature (5 °C) and bright sunlight exposure (1 h).

To study the impact of adjustment of several of the covariates in the multivariable linear regression analyses, we considered 3 different statistical models. Model 1 was adjusted for age, sex and BMI (given our earlier observation that the weather exposures were associated with BMI) [5]. Model 2 was additionally adjusted for season. Model 3 was additionally adjusted either for the mean temperature or mean hours of bright sunlight to fully dissect the two weather exposures in the present study, which were moderately correlated with each other [5]. In a sensitivity analysis, we additionally excluded individuals who used cholesterol-lowering treatment. To test the consistency of the results between the OBB and the NEO cohorts, a plot was constructed with beta estimates of the identified metabolites in both cohorts visualized against each other for outdoor temperature and bright sunlight, using the R-package ggplot2 [18].

Given the high number of statistical tests performed in the present study, we corrected for multiple testing. The metabolic biomarkers used for the present study are correlated with each other, and therefore, conventional correction for multiple testing (e.g., Bonferroni) is too stringent. To obtain the number of independent metabolic biomarkers, we used the method as described by Li et al. [19], which takes the correlations between the different metabolic biomarkers into account. Based on this method, we found 37 independent metabolic markers. For this reason, associations were considered to be statistically significant in case the p-value was below 0.00134 (i.e. 0.05/37).

**Results**

**Study population characteristics**

The total study population (N = 12,284) comprised of 6368 individuals from the OBB and 5916 individuals from the NEO study (see Table 1). Compared to participants from the NEO cohort, OBB volunteers were younger (mean age 47.0 vs. 55.6 years) and had a lower mean BMI (25.9 vs 26.1 kg/m²). Mean outdoor temperature during the week
prior to blood sampling was similar between the two cohorts (10.7 °C in both cohorts) although mean hours of bright sunlight were higher in Leiden than in Oxfordshire (5.0 vs 3.8 h).

Outdoor temperature and serum metabolites

Associations between outdoor temperature and circulating levels of 148 metabolites following adjustment for age, sex, BMI, season and hours of bright sunlight in the combined study population are presented in Fig. 1. In total we identified 27 metabolites whose concentration was associated with outdoor temperature after correction for multiple testing (\( p < 1.34 \times 10^{-3} \)). More specifically, a higher mean outdoor temperature in the week preceding blood sampling was associated with an increased concentration of total cholesterol (\( \beta \) (SE) = 0.064 (0.018) SD per 5 °C, \( p = 5.03 \times 10^{-4} \)). Lipoprotein subfraction analysis revealed that higher outdoor temperature was most strongly associated with raised serum very small VLDL cholesterol (XS-VLDL: 0.061 (0.019) per 5 °C; \( p = 10.00 \times 10^{-3} \)) and IDL cholesterol (0.060 (0.019) SD per 5 °C, \( p = 1.12 \times 10^{-3} \)) particles and their subcomponents. A higher mean atmospheric temperature was also positively associated with increased medium HDL cholesterol (M-HDL) particle concentration (0.063 (0.018) SD per 5 °C, \( p = 3.34 \times 10^{-3} \)) although, no associations between environmental temperature and serum LDL cholesterol (sub) particles were detected.

In addition to increased serum lipid particles, a higher mean outdoor temperature was also associated with lower circulating concentrations of unsaturated fatty acids (−0.1212 (0.0186) SD per 5 °C, \( p = 7.20 \times 10^{-11} \)). Finally, positive associations were detected between mean outdoor temperature and serum concentrations of the amino acids leucine (0.066 (0.016) SD per 5 °C, \( p = 6.44 \times 10^{-5} \)), phenylalanine (0.111 (0.018) SD per 5 °C, \( p = 1.25 \times 10^{-9} \)) and tyrosine (0.066 (0.018) SD per 5 °C, \( p = 2.23 \times 10^{-4} \)) as well as the anaerobic glycolysis end–product lactate (0.070 (0.018) SD per 5 °C, \( p = 7.64 \times 10^{-5} \)). Directionally similar associations were detected in the OBB and NEO cohorts (Fig. 2, Supplementary Tables 1 and 2), although effect sizes were generally larger in the OBB. Results did not materially change after excluding individuals using cholesterol-lowering medications (data not shown).

Bright sunlight and serum metabolites

Associations between outdoor bright sunlight and NMR spectroscopy measured serum metabolites following adjustment for age, sex, BMI, season and outdoor temperature in the combined OBB and NEO population are presented in Fig. 3. After accounting for multiple testing (\( p < 1.34 \times 10^{-3} \)) mean outdoor bright sunlight was significantly associated with circulating levels of 58 metabolites. Contrastingly, the pattern of associations detected with higher temperature, a longer duration of bright sunlight during the week preceding the study visit was associated with decreased serum levels of total cholesterol (−0.019 (0.005) SD per 1 h bright sunlight, \( p = 2.36 \times 10^{-4} \)), VLDL cholesterol (−0.024 (0.005) SD per 1 h bright sunlight, \( p = 8.06 \times 10^{-6} \)) and remnant cholesterol (−0.021 (0.005) SD per 1 h bright sunlight, \( p = 8.43 \times 10^{-6} \)). More specifically, we found lower serum concentrations of extremely large VLDL cholesterol (XXL-VLDL: −0.020 (0.005) SD per 1 h bright sunlight, \( p = 3.28 \times 10^{-5} \)), very large VLDL cholesterol (XL-VLDL: −0.020 (0.005) SD per 1 h bright sunlight, \( p = 5.76 \times 10^{-5} \)) and IDL cholesterol (−0.019 (0.005) SD per 1 h bright sunlight, \( p = 4.53 \times 10^{-5} \)) particles and their subcomponents. No association between bright sunlight hours and serum LDL cholesterol concentration was detected. The lower VLDL and IDL cholesterol particle numbers in the presence of increased bright sunlight duration was also reflected in the negative association between hours of bright sunlight and serum levels of ApoB (−0.020 (0.005) SD per 1-h bright sunlight, \( p = 2.14 \times 10^{-4} \)).

In addition to lower serum VLDL and IDL lipoprotein particle concentrations, longer bright sunlight duration was associated with a higher systemic concentration of unsaturated fatty acids (0.018 (0.005) SD per 1-h bright sunlight, \( p = 8.19 \times 10^{-4} \)). Finally, negative associations between ambient bright sunlight hours and serum levels of the amino acid phenylalanine (−0.018 (0.005) SD per 1 h bright sunlight, \( p = 9.12 \times 10^{-4} \)), and the branched-chain amino acids isoleucine (−0.019 (0.005) SD per 1 h bright sunlight, \( p = 2.72 \times 10^{-4} \)), leucine (−0.016 (0.005) SD per 1 h bright sunlight, \( p = 1.15 \times 10^{-3} \)) and valine (−0.022 (0.005) SD per 1 h bright sunlight, \( p = 1.15 \times 10^{-3} \)) were also detected. Indeed, bright sunlight duration was generally inversely associated with circulating levels of all the amino acids examined herein although most associations became non-significant after correction for multiple testing.

As shown in Fig. 4 and in Supplementary Tables 3 and 4, with the notable exception of leucine, glucose, glycoprotein, and total phosphoglyceride levels the associations

Table 1 Characteristics of the study populations.

|                        | OBB (N = 6368) | NEO (N = 5916) |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Age in years, mean (SD)| 47.0 (7.0)    | 55.6 (6.0)    |
| Men, %                 | 43.8          | 43.3          |
| Body mass index (kg/m², mean (SD)) | 25.9 (4.6)    | 26.1 (4.3)    |
| Winter, %              | 24.1          | 23.9          |
| Spring, %              | 26.3          | 26.3          |
| Summer, %              | 25.2          | 24.3          |
| Autumn, %              | 24.5          | 25.5          |
| Outdoor temperature (7 days) in °C, mean (IQR) | 10.7 (6.8, 15.1) | 10.7 (6.9, 15.5) |
| Outdoor bright sunlight (7 days) in hours, median (IQR) | 3.8 (2.3, 5.8) | 5.0 (2.7, 7.0) |

Results of the NEO study population are weighted towards the body mass distribution of the general population. Abbreviations: IQR, interquartile range; NEO, Netherlands Epidemiology of Obesity; N, number of participants; SD, standard deviation.
between bright sunlight duration and plasma metabolites were directionally identical in the OBB and NEO datasets.

**Discussion**

We compiled data from two population-based European cohorts, comprising a combined sample size of more than 12,000 non-diabetic individuals, to investigate the associations between mean outdoor temperature and bright sunlight duration and serum metabolites. Our results highlight that higher outdoor temperature is associated with an unfavourable metabolic profile [20–22]. In contrast, prolonged duration of bright sunlight is characterized by lower plasma lipoprotein concentrations and potentially decreased circulating levels of BCAAs. We note that the effect sizes of environmental temperature changes and bright sunlight duration on blood metabolite levels were small. However, as the data presented reflect a short exposure time to each environmental condition (fraction of one week), it is likely that the results reported here will translate to a significant cumulative health impact over the lifetime of an individual. Furthermore, the present findings may have consequences for the population as a whole, as well as, being of interest to researchers exploring the impact of the (changing) environment on metabolism.

Our findings build on our earlier study in which we reported that bright sunlight, but not outdoor temperature, was associated with enhanced glucose and lipid metabolism [5]. Extending these findings, we now show that increased bright sunlight duration is particularly associated with lower levels of ApoB, the primary apolipoprotein of chylomicrons, VLDL, IDL, and LDL particles. We also found an association between bright sunlight duration and circulating levels of branched-chain amino acids (BCAAs). However, this result should be interpreted with caution as the effect sizes were considerably different between the OBB and NEO, and in case of the BCAA leucine, had opposite directions. Both dyslipidaemia and increased plasma levels of BCAA have been associated with an increased risk of incident T2D [20,22] and cardiovascular disease [21]. In particular, BCAAs might be causally
related to T2D [23] whilst increased plasma levels of VLDL cholesterol are known to be associated with poor glycaemic control [22] which contributes to the increased cardiovascular risk associated with T2D. Collectively, these results suggest that during periods of increased bright sunlight duration, individuals experience a lower risk of cardiometabolic diseases which maybe predominantly attributable to lower concentrations of VLDL (sub)particles. In contrast, the reverse might be true during spells of high environmental temperature.

We previously raised the hypothesis that the association between bright sunlight and a favourable metabolic profile is mediated, at least in part, by the influence of sunlight on melatonin metabolism [5]. Consistent with this notion, nocturnal melatonin concentrations increase with prolonged exposure to bright sunlight [24] and melatonin has been shown to play an important role in the circadian rhythm of insulin secretion by pancreatic β-cells [25]. Moreover, common and rare genetic variants at the melatonin receptor gene are strongly associated with fasting glucose levels and T2D-risk [26,27] whilst treatment with melatonin was associated with an improved blood pressure and lipid profile both in patients with the metabolic syndrome and post-menopausal women [28,29]. Melatonin supplementation was also shown to increase BAT volume and activity in subjects with melatonin deficiency [30]. In keeping with these findings we have recently provided genetic evidence linking sleep duration to lipid profile [31]. To further investigate this hypothesis, future studies investigating the effects of light therapy on melatonin levels and systemic metabolism are necessary [32]. Another potential mechanism underlying the observed associations between bright sunlight and a favourable cardiometabolic profile could involve vitamin D metabolism [33]. However, animal models with adipose-specific overexpression or knockout of the VDR via the FABP4 promoter/enhancer element do not support a major role for vitamin D metabolism in mediating the associations between sunlight hours and the metabolome [34,35]. Furthermore, Mendelian Randomization studies have shown a lack of causal association between circulating vitamin D levels and T2D as well as lipid levels and cause-specific vascular disease and mortality [36,37]. Similarly, genetic variation in the Vitamin D Receptor gene (VDR) has not been linked to either T2D or coronary artery disease risk [38,39]. In animal studies ultraviolet radiation was shown to suppress weight gain and enhance glucose and lipid metabolism by stimulating nitric oxide production in...
the skin [40]. This could also provide a link between sunlight exposure and improved systemic metabolism. Finally, changes in the circulating levels of prolactin, the secretion of which was shown to be altered as a result of bright light exposure [41], may also contribute to the associations between sunlight and the plasma metabolome. In contrast, normal and modestly elevated circulating prolactin levels were inversely associated with T2D, insulin resistance, obesity, glucose intolerance, and non-alcoholic fatty liver disease [42]. In mouse models, prolactin receptor (PRLR) knockout or adenovirus-mediated PRLR knockdown in the liver in C57BL/6 mice, resulted in impaired insulin sensitivity, fatty liver, and adipocyte hypertrophy [43,44]. In contrast, on a 129SVJ background, PRLR knockout conferred resistance to high-fat-diet-induced obesity due to increased energy expenditure secondary to browning of white adipose tissue [45]. These hypotheses should be further explored in future mechanistic studies and larger epidemiological analyses.

A possible mechanism underlying the associations between increased outdoor temperature and an unfavourable metabolite profile is altered BAT function. Brown adipocytes are activated by cold and combust intracellularly stored triglycerides to generate heat [46]. Additionally, it has been shown that activated BAT takes up glucose and lipids to supplement its intracellular triglyceride stores [47,48] and that both the presence and activity of BAT are negatively associated with outdoor temperature [49,50]. A strong association was also found between winter season and the presence and activity of BAT as measured by positron emission tomography [50,51]. Based on these data, it is possible that a higher outdoor temperature leads to an unfavourable glucose and lipid profile through impaired BAT activity. Nevertheless, testing of this hypothesis is complicated given the diluting effect of clothing and indoor heating on BAT activation during spells of cold environmental temperature in real-life. In addition to BAT activity, changes in prolactin concentrations could also partly explain the observed associations between increased outdoor temperature and a detrimental metabolite profile. Mechanistically, low temperature (e.g., daily work in a cold outdoor environment [52]) was shown to be associated with lower circulating prolactin, although no seasonal effect on plasma prolactin levels has been described [53]. Finally, it should be noted that our observations could also be attributable, wholly or at least in part

Figure 3  Observational associations between bright sunlight and 148 lipid and metabolite biomarkers, in a meta-analysis of the Oxford Bio Bank (OBB) study (N = 6368) and Netherlands Epidemiology of Obesity (NEO) study (N = 5916). Bar heights represent the magnitude of the beta-coefficient from linear regression, which is expressed as mean SD difference in metabolic measure per hour of sunlight. Red bars indicate positive betas and blue bars indicate negative betas. The transparency of the bars indicates the level of statistical significance. A p-value <1.34e-3 is considered as statistically significant, as represented by the black dots. Results are adjusted for age, sex, BMI, season and mean outdoor temperature. Full names and descriptions of metabolic measures are listed in Supplementary Table 1. Results of the NEO study population are weighted towards the body mass distribution of the general population. (For interpretation of the references to colour in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the Web version of this article).
to lifestyle changes dependent on outdoor temperature and/or bright sunlight duration. For example, the population-based Rotterdam Study showed a clear seasonal pattern in diet with higher dietary quality in winter [54]. Unfortunately, due to the lack of actual physical activity and dietary intake data in the OBB coupled with small effect sizes in NEO, we were not able to test the impact of lifestyle changes in response to variations in weather conditions on the metabolome. Nevertheless, additional adjustment for season, which would partially adjust for variations in lifestyle factors, did not materially alter our findings.

A major strength of our study is that we were able to combine data from two large independent cohorts originating from two different countries and comprising more than 12,000 participants in order to study the effects of temperature and bright sunlight on metabolism. In addition, we made use of detailed independently collected data from local weather stations. A limitation is the inherent heterogeneity in the two cohorts, which must be considered when interpreting the results. Potential confounding effects might have been driven by differences in lifestyle between the United Kingdom and The Netherlands. Although not a source of bias, another limitation is that we can only assume that the study participants were actually exposed to higher outdoor temperatures and bright sunlight during the research period. This might have resulted in some random misclassification, and an underestimation of the effect estimates.

In summary, extending our earlier work [5], we provide further evidence that increased bright sunlight may be associated with improved cardiometabolic health. In contrast increased outdoor temperature may be associated with an adverse cardiometabolic profile. Future research is required to elucidate the mechanistic basis of the observed associations.

**Data availability**

Data is available on request after approval of a study protocol by the boards of the Oxford Biobank and Netherlands Epidemiology of Obesity Study.

**Funding**

The Oxford Biobank is supported by the NIHR Oxford BRC Obesity and Lifestyle theme. The NEO study is supported by the participating Departments, the Division and the Board of Directors of the Leiden University Medical Center, and by the Leiden University, Research Profile Area

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**Figure 4** Correlations between the SD of the effect sizes per hour of bright sunlight of the OBB and the NEO study. Only metabolites that were significantly associated ($p < 1.34 \times 10^{-5}$) with bright sunlight were included. X-axis presents the beta estimates per hour bright sunlight in the Netherlands Epidemiology of Obesity (NEO) study; Y-axis presents the beta estimates per hour bright sunlight in Oxford Biobank (OBB).
‘Vascular and Regenerative Medicine’. FK is supported by British Heart Foundation (RG/17/1/32663). CC is a BHF Intermediate clinical research fellow. SK is supported by the Dutch Heart Foundation, the Netherlands (2017T016). We acknowledge the support from the Netherlands Cardiovascular Research Initiative: an initiative with support of the Dutch Heart Foundation (CVON2014-02 ENERGISE).

**Author contribution**

Boukje C. Eveleens Maarse: Formal Analysis, Writing – Original Draft. Nelli Y. Loh: Data Curation, Investigation, Writing – Review and Editing. Fredrik Karpe: Resources, Data Curation, Writing – Review and Editing. Frits R. Rosendaal: Resources, Data Curation, Writing – Review and Editing. Diana van Heemst: Resources, Data Curation, Writing – Review and Editing. Dennis O. Mook-Kanamori: Resources, Data Curation, Writing – Review and Editing. Ko Willems van Dijk: Resources, Data Curation, Writing – Review and Editing. Patrick C.N. Rensen: Resources, Data Curation, Writing – Review and Editing; Sander Kooijman: Conceptualization, Formal Analysis, Writing – Original Draft, Supervision, Project Administration. Constantinos Christodoulides: Conceptualization, Formal Analysis, Writing – Review and Editing, Supervision, Project Administration. Raymond Noordam: Conceptualization, Formal Analysis, Software, Writing – Original Draft, Visualization, Supervision, Project Administration.

**Declaration of competing interest**

Dr. Dennis Mook-Kanamori is a part-time research consultant at Metabolon, Inc. All other authors declare to have no conflict of interest.

**Acknowledgements**

We express our gratitude to all individuals who participate in the OBB and NEO study. We are grateful to all participating general practitioners for inviting eligible participants and to all research nurses for collecting the data.

**Appendix A. Supplementary data**

Supplementary data to this article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1016/j.numecd.2020.07.030.

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