

Adiposity distribution and risks of twelve obesity-related cancers: a Mendelian randomization analysis

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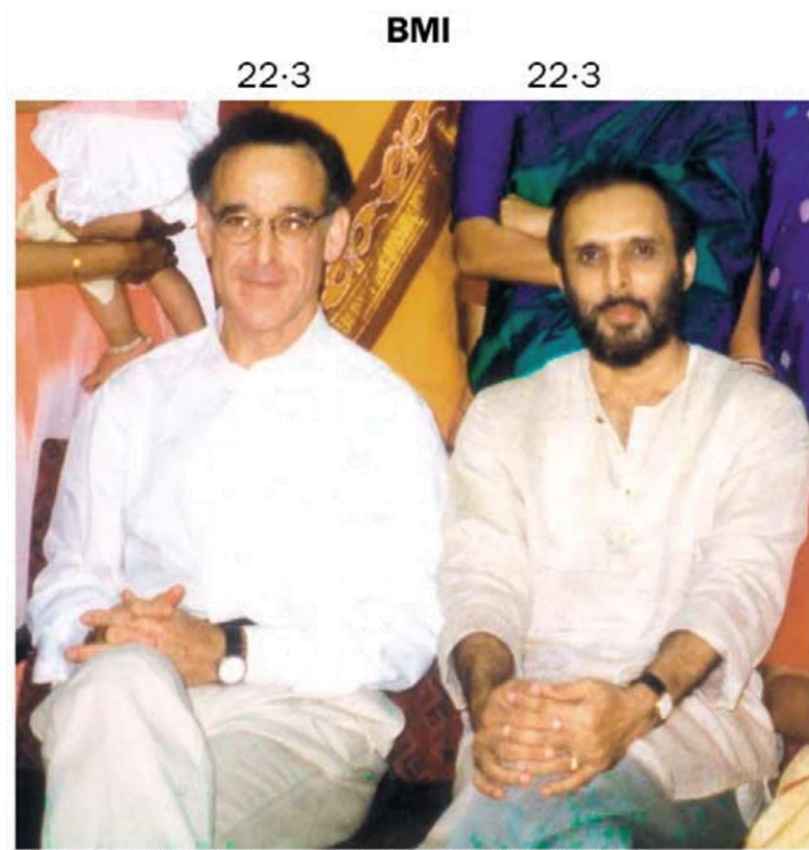
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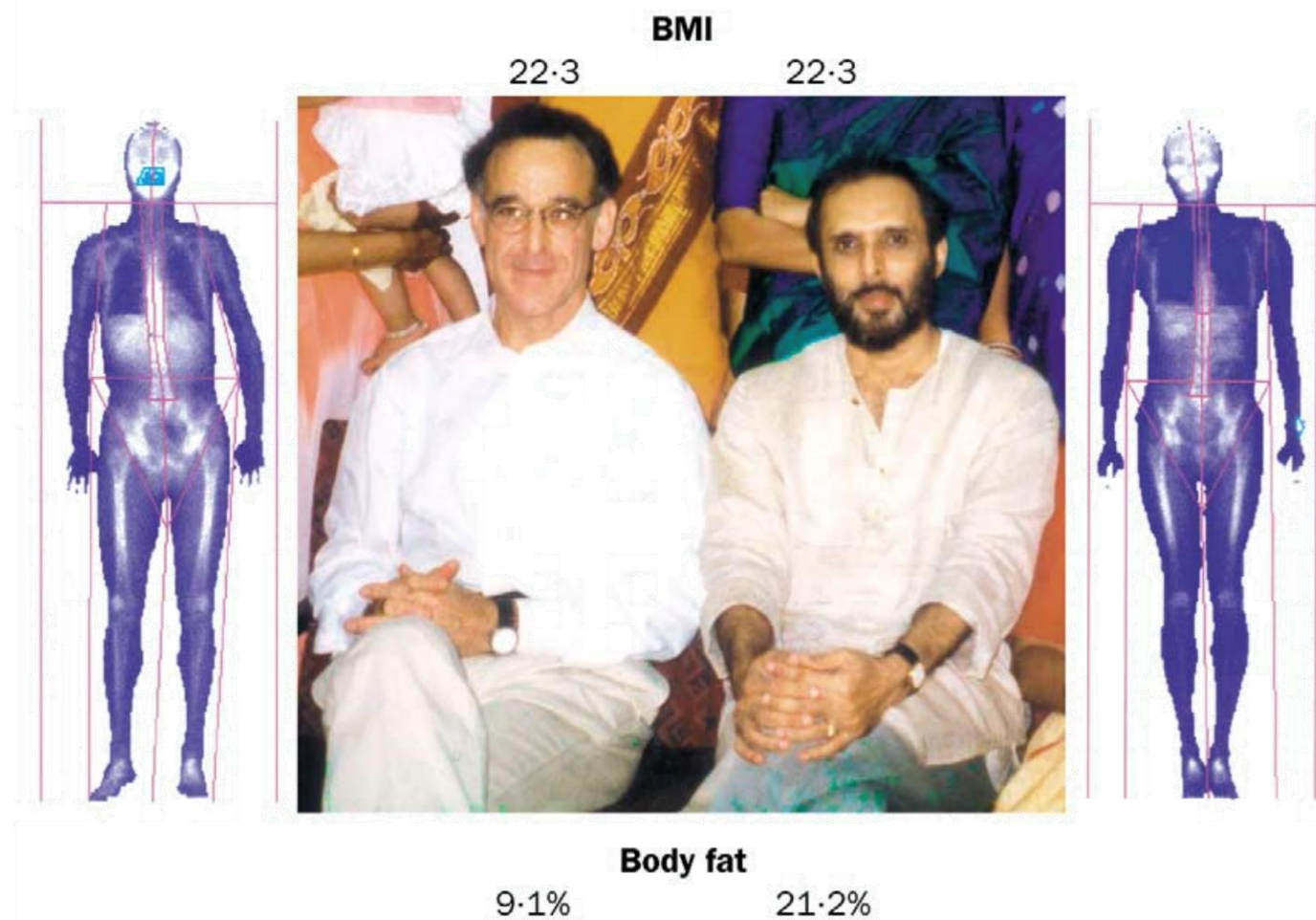


Can BMI tell the whole story?



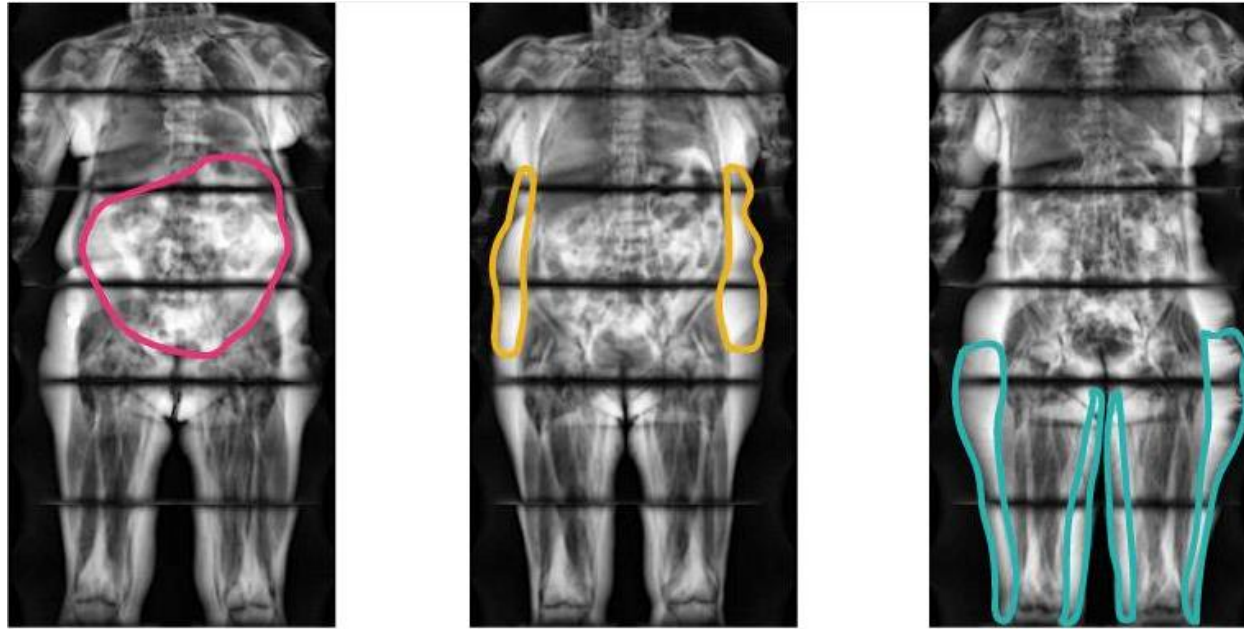
Yajnik CS, Yudkin JS. *The Lancet*, 1999

Can BMI tell the whole story?



Yajnik CS, Yudkin JS. *The Lancet*, 1999

The distribution of adipose tissue throughout the body is important for cardiovascular outcomes



Agrawal et al. Nature Communications, 2023

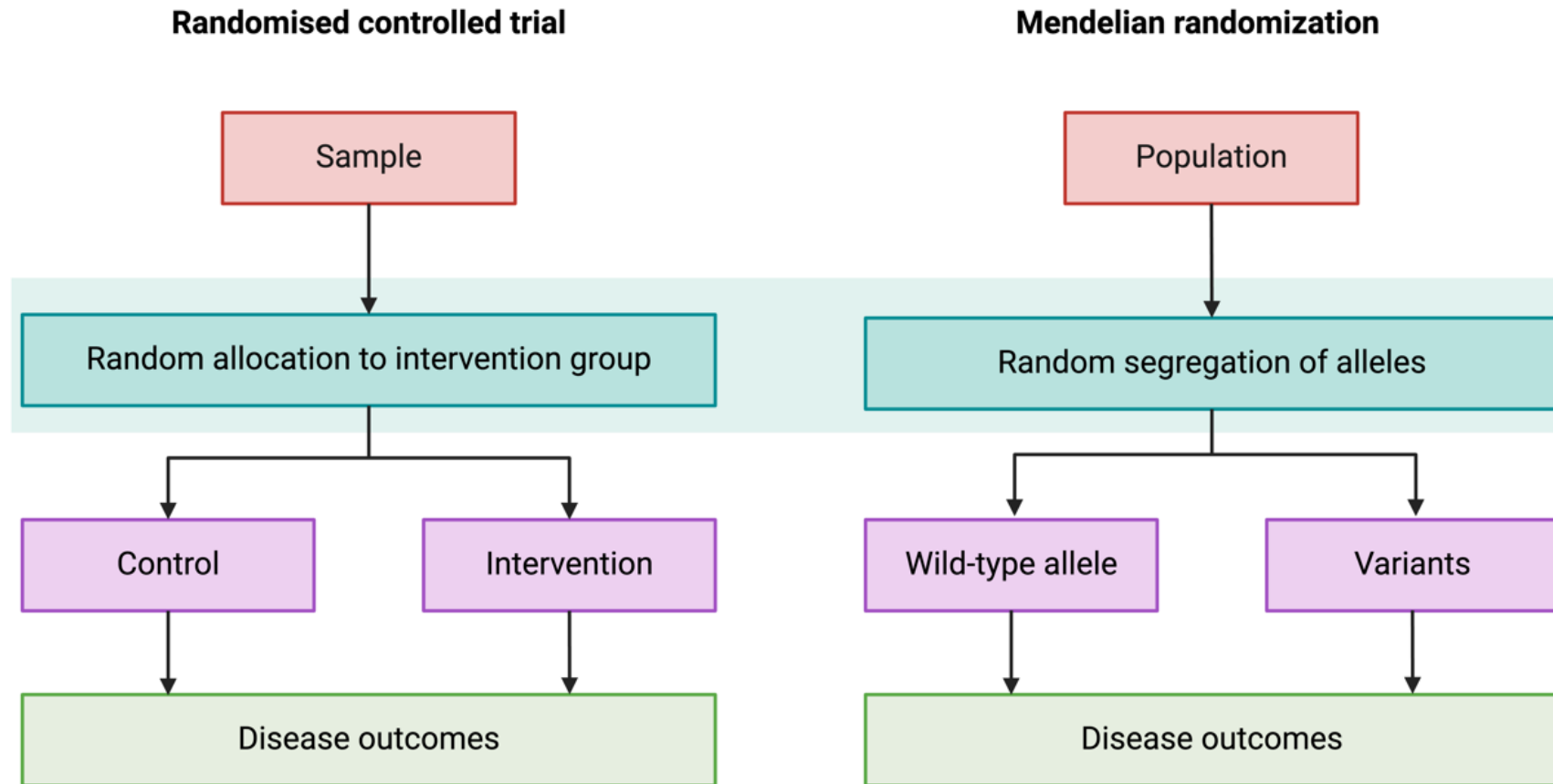
VAT = visceral
adipose tissue

ASAT = Abdominal
subcutaneous adipose
tissue

GFAT = gluteofemoral
adipose tissue

- **Is this also important in cancer risk?**

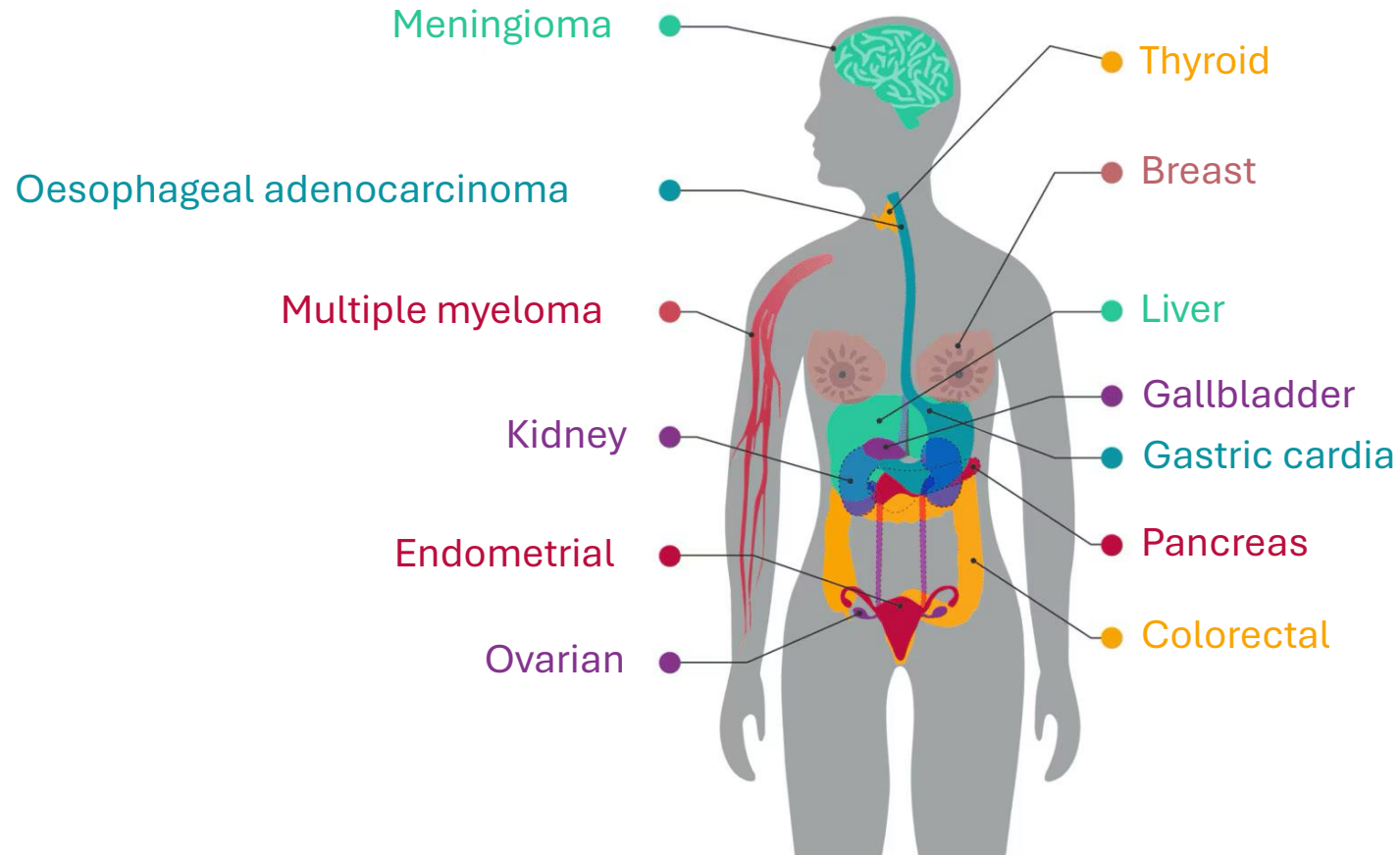
Mendelian randomization (MR)



Does adiposity distribution affect obesity-related cancer risk?

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

Cancers Associated with Overweight & Obesity



cancer.gov/obesity-fact-sheet

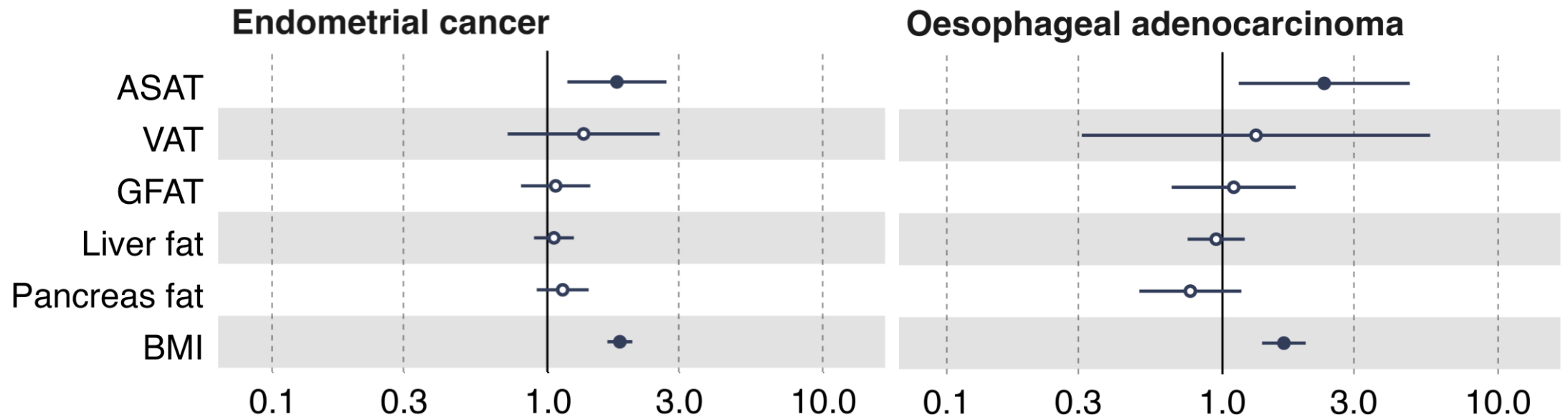
Adapted from Centers for Disease Control & Prevention

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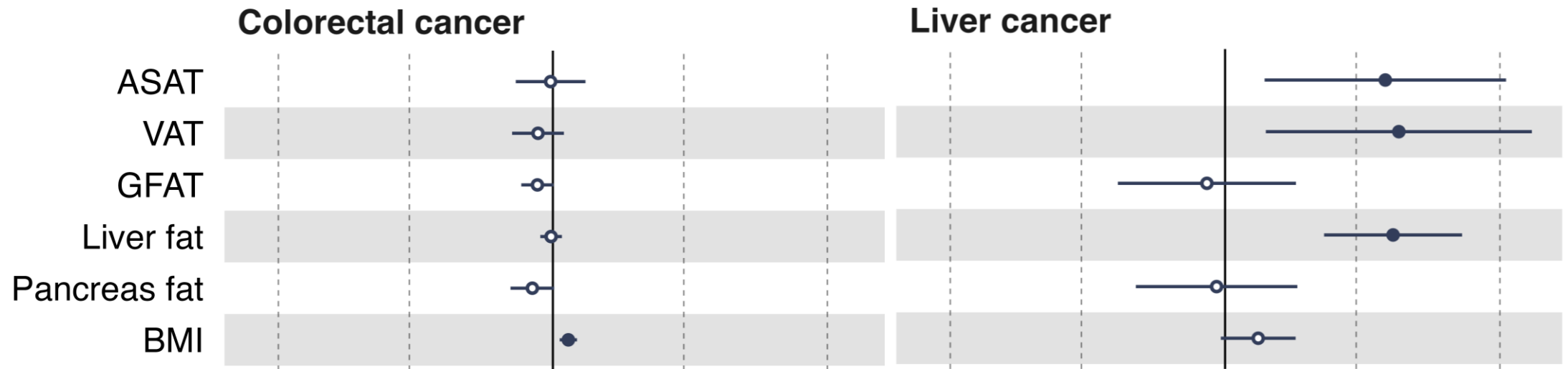


Of the cancers we looked at, we see the strongest evidence for an effect of subcutaneous fat on risk



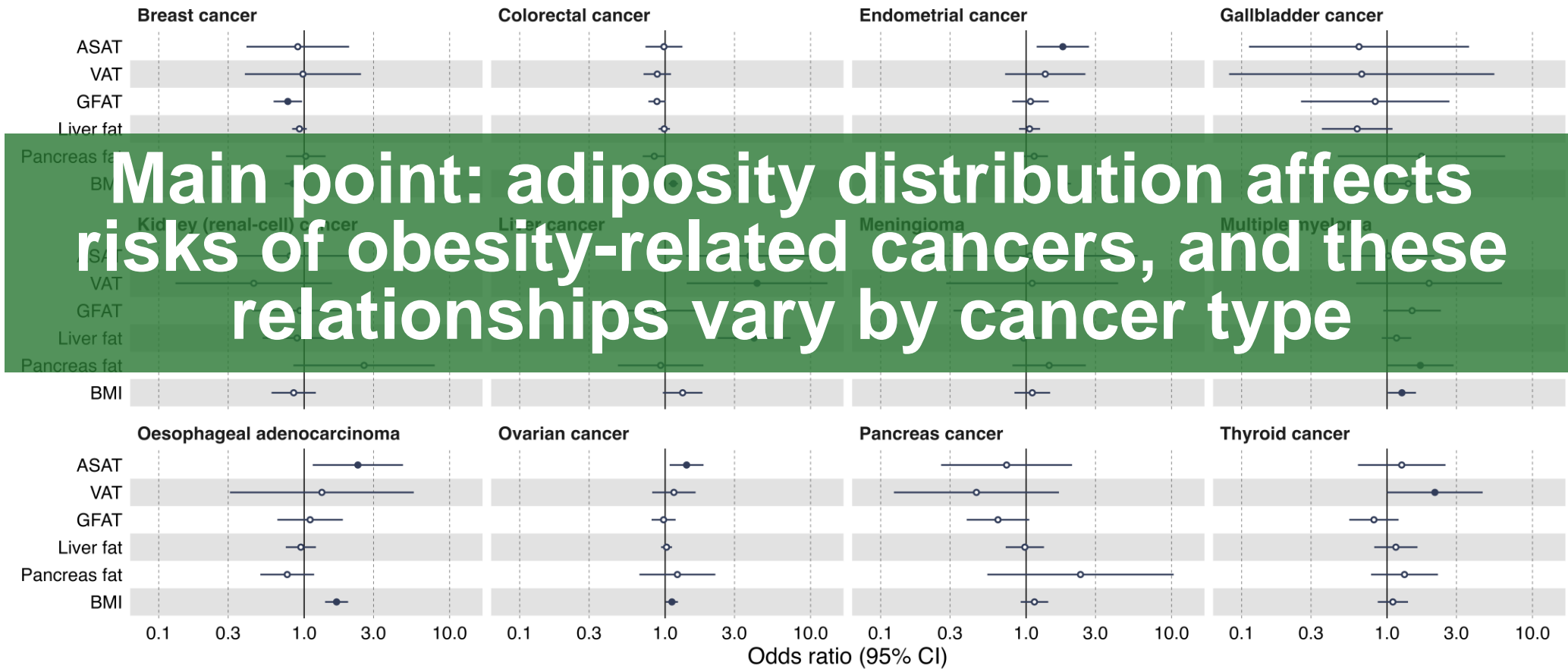
ASAT = Abdominal subcutaneous adipose tissue; VAT = visceral adipose tissue; GFAT = gluteofemoral adipose tissue

Adiposity distribution seems to be important for some cancer types, but not others



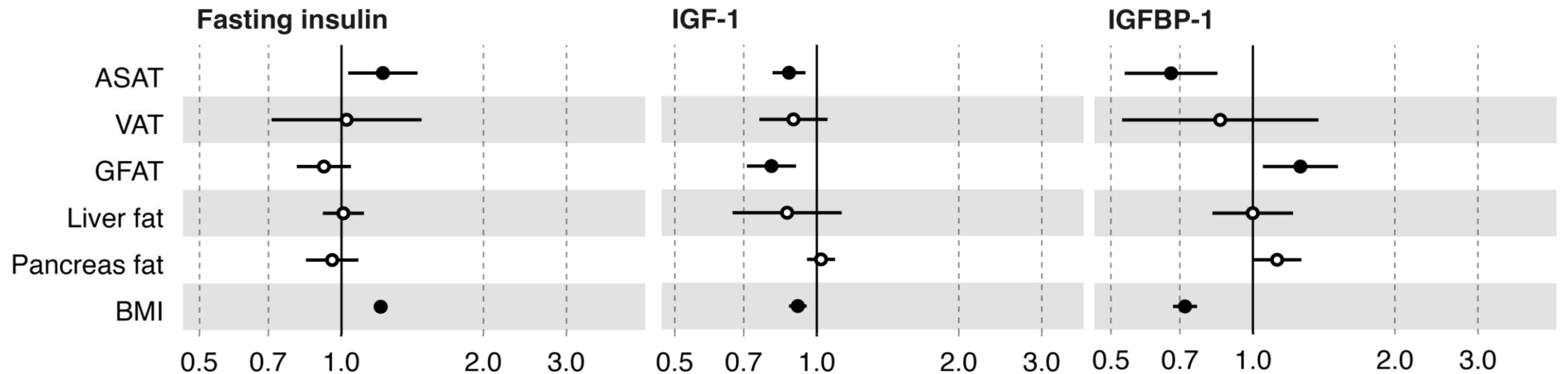
ASAT = Abdominal subcutaneous adipose tissue; VAT = visceral adipose tissue; GFAT = gluteofemoral adipose tissue

Does adiposity distribution affect obesity-related cancer risk? Yes



Can we identify molecular traits that can explain these effects?

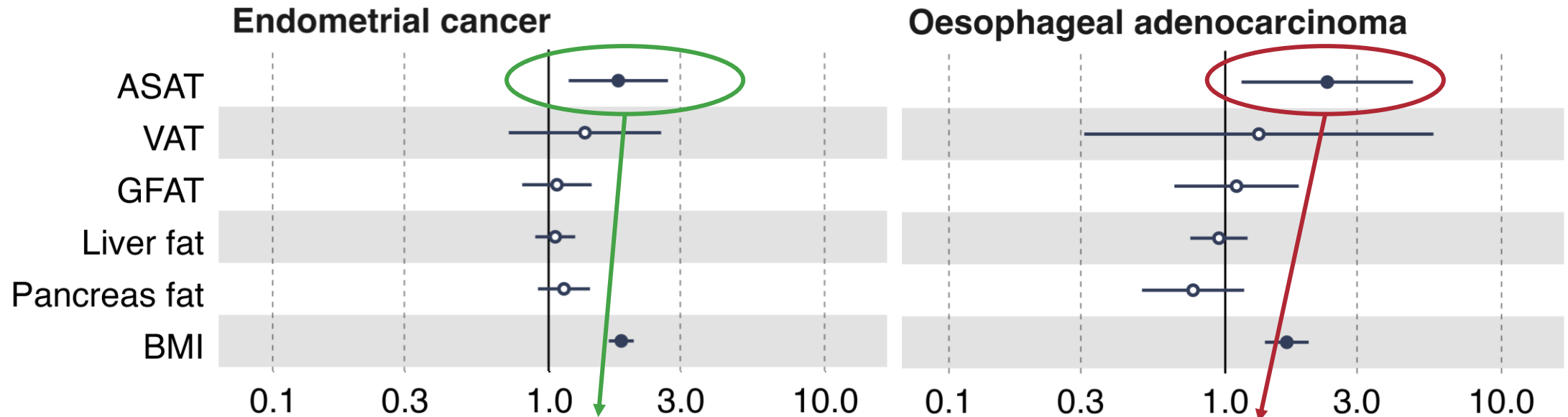
Can we identify molecular traits that can explain these effects?



ASAT = Abdominal subcutaneous adipose tissue; VAT = visceral adipose tissue; GFAT = gluteofemoral adipose tissue

Do these molecular traits influence cancer risks?

Yes – but molecular traits vary by cancer type



Sex hormones (including testosterone and SHBG)

Insulin-related traits (IGFBP-1)

ASAT = Abdominal subcutaneous adipose tissue; VAT = visceral adipose tissue; GFAT = gluteofemoral adipose tissue



Conclusions

- Adiposity distribution does seem to be important for (some) obesity-related cancers
- But these effects are not straightforward and vary by cancer type
- The underlying molecular traits also vary by cancer type

Acknowledgements

Lucy J. Goudswaard, Matthew A. Lee, Marina Vabistsevits, Dimitri J. Pournaras, Hermann Brenner, Daniel D Buchanan, Stephen B Gruber, Andrea Gsur, Li Li, Ludmila Vodickova, Robert C. Grant, N. Jewel Samadder, Nicholas J. Timpson, Marc J. Gunter, Benjamin Schuster-Böckler, James Yarmolinsky, Tom G. Richardson, Heinz Freisling, Neil Murphy, Emma E. Vincent

GECCO, CCFR, CORECT, BCAC, ECAC, OCAC, UK Biobank, FinnGen, Twin Study, MAGIC, DECODE, BEACON



Thank you for listening!

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