The Heritability of Macular Response to Supplemental Lutein and Zeaxanthin: a Classical Twin Study

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ABSTRACT

Purpose

Antioxidant supplements may reduce AMD (age-related macular degeneration) progression. The macular carotenoids are of particular interest because of their biochemical, optical and anatomic properties. This classical twin study was designed to determine the heritability of MP (macular pigment) augmentation in response to supplemental lutein (L) and zeaxanthin (Z).

Methods

322 healthy female twin volunteers, aged 16-50 years (mean 40+/-8.7) enrolled in a prospective, non-randomized supplement study. Macular pigment optical density (MPOD) measurements using two techniques (2-wavelength fundus autofluorescence [AF] and heterochromatic flicker photometry [HFP]), and serum concentrations of L and Z, were recorded at baseline and at 3 and 6 months following daily supplementation with 18mg L and 2.4mg Z for a study period of 6 months.

Results

At baseline, mean MPOD was 0.44 density units (SD 0.21; range 0.04 to 1.25) using HFP, and 0.41 density units (SD 0.15) using AF. Serum L and Z levels were significantly raised from baseline following 3 months’ supplementation (mean increase 223% and 633% respectively, p<0.0001 for both), with no MPOD increase. After 6 months’ supplementation, a small increase in MPOD was seen (mean increase: 0.025+/-0.16, p=0.02, using HFP). Subdivision of baseline MPOD into quartiles revealed that baseline levels made no difference to the treatment effect. Genetic factors explained 27% (95% CI 7-45) of the variation in MPOD response. Distribution profiles of macular pigment did not change in response to supplementation.
Conclusions

MPOD response to supplemental L and Z for a period of 6 months was small (an increase over baseline of 5.7% and 3.7%, measured using HFP and AF respectively), and was moderately heritable. Further study is indicated to investigate the functional and clinical impact of supplementation with the macular carotenoids.
Introduction

Age-related macular degeneration (AMD) is the leading cause of blindness among the elderly in industrialized countries, and oxidative stress is likely to contribute to its pathogenesis.\(^1\text{;2}\)

Macular pigment (MP) represents an accumulation in the central retina of three carotenoids, lutein (L), zeaxanthin (Z) and meso-zeaxanthin (m-Z), which give the macula its characteristic yellow colour.\(^3\) There is a biologically plausible rationale for the protective role of MP in the retina: it absorbs blue light, thus reducing light-induced oxidative stress, and it has direct antioxidant properties by quenching reactive oxygen species.\(^1\text{;4;5}\) Furthermore, there is a growing body of evidence that the blue-light filtering properties of this pigment optimize contrast sensitivity and protect against glare disability because of the impact on chromatic aberration and light scatter,\(^6\text{;7}\) although this has been questioned.\(^8\) L and Z cannot be synthesized \textit{de novo} in mammals, and are entirely of dietary origin, predominantly derived from fruits and vegetables.\(^9\) m-Z, however, is not found in a typical diet, and is the result of conversion from retinal L.\(^10\) Given the potentially beneficial impact of appropriate supplementation on AMD prevalence and progression, there is considerable interest among researchers, clinicians and the general public regarding the role of supplementation with the macular carotenoids.

Several clinical studies have investigated whether MP density can be modified either through dietary modification (eg consumption of spinach/corn) or supplementation. Supplement studies in both healthy subjects and subjects with retinal degeneration have generally been small (n=2 to 108, reviewed in Connolly et al \(^11\)), and many have not been randomised, placebo-controlled in design. Their results suggest that there is considerable variability in the MP response to dietary modification/supplementation, ranging from “non-responders” to reports of increases up to 40%.\(^12\) Given this variation, the purpose of this study was to determine to what extent
variation in response is determined by genes or environment, by establishing a classical twin study to estimate the heritability of MP response to supplemental L and Z.

Methods

322 healthy, female twin volunteers, aged 16 to 50 years (mean 39+-8.7 years), were recruited from the TwinsUK adult registry held at St. Thomas’ Hospital, London\textsuperscript{(13)}, which enrolls twins from the general population through local and national media campaigns. Power calculations prior to starting the study suggested a sample size of 70 monozygotic [MZ] and 70 dizygotic [DZ] twin pairs would detect a heritability change in MPOD of 30% from baseline; we aimed to recruit 80 MZ and 80 DZ pairs to allow for drop-outs. Informed consent was obtained from each volunteer, and following local ethics committee approval, the research procedures followed the tenets of the Declaration of Helsinki. All subjects were female twins with no ocular pathology (mean+-SD logMAR visual acuity 0.0+-0.1 [equivalent to 6/6 snellen acuity]) or gastrointestinal disease. Details of the study population are presented elsewhere.\textsuperscript{(14)}

Zygosity was determined by a standardized questionnaire, which has been shown to be at least 95% accurate.\textsuperscript{(15)} In cases where there was any doubt concerning zygosity, DNA analysis of short tandem-repeat polymorphisms using the AmpF1 STR Profiler kit (PE Applied Biosystems, Foster City CA) was performed. DNA analysis was performed in 68 twin pairs (45%).

All subjects were asked to take a daily MP supplement with food (3 tablets of “Macuvite” (Springfield®, Oud-Beijerland, The Netherlands)), consisting of 18mg lutein (in its free form) and 2.4mg of zeaxanthin (derived from marigold flowers and microalgae) for 6 months. Subjects were asked to continue their normal diet, and compliance was assessed at 3- and 6 months by pill counts. We calculated the number of supplement tablets taken, as a percentage of the
expected number of pills that would have been taken if they had complied with the prescribed dosage.

**MP, Dietary and Serum Carotenoid Measurement**

MP optical density (MPOD) was measured by one investigator at baseline, and at 3- and 6-months following commencement of supplementation using a psychophysical method (heterochromatic flicker photometry [HFP]), and an imaging method (2-wavelength fundus autofluorescence [AF]). These methods, and their validity and repeatability, have been described previously.\(^{(14)}\)

The apparatus used in this study for HFP measurements was the Maculometer. This instrument uses light emitting diodes, which emit near-monochromatic light.\(^{(16)}\) The subject views the foveal target at a distance of 330mm, which subtends a diameter of one degree at the eye. For the parafoveal reference match, where it is assumed there is no MP, the test field is an annulus of 10 degrees (inner diameter) with a width of one degree. The Maculometer uses central fixation for the parafoveal match, when the foveal test field is switched to a dim red spot to provide a fixation target. Thus, the subject is always fixating on the central one-degree field.

HFP is a psychophysical test which uses MP’s absorption and spatial distribution characteristics to calculate the optical density of this pigment.\(^{(17,18)}\) The test field flickers between a light that has a wavelength close to the peak absorption of MP (blue light, \(\lambda_{\text{max}} = 468\text{ nm}\)) and a longer wavelength reference light, which has a wavelength close to minimum or zero absorption by MP (green light, \(\lambda_{\text{max}} = 535\text{ nm}\)). It is assumed that the presence of MP decreases the spectral sensitivity of macular photoreceptors to blue light. During this test, the green reference light remains at a fixed luminance, and the subject using a dial can vary the blue light intensity. The
amount of blue light luminance required to achieve matching luminance with the green light, will be a measure of MPOD. When the luminances of the blue and green light are closely matched, the subject will perceive minimum flicker. A minimum flicker match is made in the following 2 locations: when the retinal image of the target field lies on the fovea; and when the retinal image of the target field lies in the parafovea, where there is minimal or no MP. The logarithm of the ratio of the blue luminosity for the foveal match to the blue luminosity of the parafoveal reference match, gives a measure of the MPOD. Following 2 “practice” matches, five foveal readings were obtained, followed by 5 parafoveal readings for each subject at each visit. HFP was performed in both eyes, and the first eye to be tested alternated with each subsequent twin pair tested.

On completion of the HFP test, subjects’ eyes were dilated and the AF test for MPOD was carried out in a darkened room. This technique takes advantage of the autofluorescence characteristic of lipofuscin, which is found in the retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) and has been previously described in detail.\(^{(19)}\) As the MP absorption range (400-550nm) is within the excitation range of lipofuscin,\(^{(20)}\) absorption of light by MP before it reaches the RPE layer will cause attenuation of the AF. The principle of this technique is that the amount of light absorption by the MP is strongly related to the amount of MP within the retina, and can therefore provide a measure of MPOD. Two different wavelengths of light are used to stimulate AF, one that is well absorbed by MP and one that is minimally absorbed by MP to provide reference values for AF emitted in the absence of MP, as this is not uniform across the field.\(^{(21)}\) Therefore, a comparison of AF intensity recorded at the 2 different wavelengths allows quantification of MPOD.
A modified confocal scanning laser ophthalmoscope (Heidelberg Engineering, Heidelberg) was used to obtain high resolution, 20-degree field AF images at 488nm (blue) and 514nm (green). The gain of the instrument was fixed at the same intensity for all subjects throughout the entire study. Each day MP measurements were made the instrument was allowed to warm up for 1 hour before a subject was tested. A software programme has been developed which creates a MPOD map, generated by using a gray scale index of intensity and by digital subtraction of the AF images taken at the 2 different wavelengths.\(^{(22)}\) Using the AF method, the MPOD at 0.5 degrees eccentricity was measured. The total MP quantity (proportional to the area under the curve of MP profile, in a 10-degree diameter area, centred on fovea) and the quantity of MP in the central area, where MP has the highest concentration (one-degree diameter disc area), were also calculated. As high MPOD interocular symmetry is well established,\(^{(14)}\) we used readings from subjects’ right eyes.

Average daily dietary L and Z intake (mg/day) was evaluated at baseline using a validated food frequency questionnaire (FFQ), developed by the Scottish Collaborative Group\(^{(23;24)}\), where subjects were asked to recall their average food consumption of specific foods, over the preceding 3 months. The FFQs were scanned and verified at the Medical Research Council Human Nutrition Research, Cambridge, UK. Blood samples were obtained on the same day as MPOD was measured, at baseline and at 3 months. Serum carotenoid levels were measured using reverse phase high performance liquid chromatography at the Waterford Institute of Technology.\(^{(11)}\)

Data Analysis:

Data analysis was performed using the STATA computer statistics package (Version 8 SE Stata Corporation). Wilcoxon signed rank tests were used to test the statistical significance of the
change in MPOD between visits. Maximum likelihood modeling, using the Mx programme,\textsuperscript{(25)}
was performed to estimate the heritability of MP response to supplementation.\textsuperscript{(26)} This method
is based on comparing the covariances of a measured trait between MZ and DZ twins. The
observed phenotypic variance can be divided into additive genetic (A), dominant genetic (D),
common environmental (C), and unique environmental (E) components. Heritability is defined
as the proportion of the phenotypic variation attributable to genetic factors, and is given by the
equation, $h^2=\frac{A+D}{A+D+C+E}$. The Akaike Information Criterion (AIC) was used to determine
the best fitting model, with the lowest AIC suggesting the best fit.

Many MP studies have divided subjects into “responders” and “non-responders”. For a
quantitative trait, this is probably inappropriate, as there is likely to be a range of responses.
However, it is of interest to examine whether subjects with lower levels (due to dietary or
genetic factors) might have a different response to those with highest levels (who might have
reached a saturation threshold). When looking for a change from baseline, as in this study,
analyzing the data to check for regression to the mean is necessary. Regression to the mean
refers to the widespread statistical phenomenon that those with extreme scores of a biological
measure subject to variation at any measurement time point will, for purely statistical reasons,
have a greater chance of less extreme scores at the next time point they are tested. Therefore,
a subject who has a below average baseline MPOD is more likely to have a higher score
(nearer the population mean) at the following measurement point in time, and vice versa for
those with “high” baseline MPOD. This decrease (or increase) can be mistakenly attributed to a
treatment effect when it has actually occurred due to chance.\textsuperscript{(27,28)} Statistical modeling using
ANCOVA, analysis of covariance, was used to examine regression effects.
Results

322 subjects were enrolled; 290 completed the 3-month visit (90%) and 264 the 6-month visit (82%), with no differences between those completing and not completing the supplement period in terms of baseline MPOD. The mean compliance with L/Z supplementation, measured by pill count, was 89.8% +/-13.5% at 3 months (obs=260) and 90.5% +/-11.9% during the second 3-month interval (obs=240). There were no adverse events associated with the supplements.

The mean dietary consumption of L and Z, before commencing supplementation, was 1.69 +/- 1.48mg/day (range 0.18 to 11.04). At baseline, MPOD values exhibited a normal distribution using the HFP method of assessment (skew test for normality, p=0.13) and a near normal distribution using AF, (although this was not statistically normal). Mean MPOD, MP volume and serum carotenoid concentration values, at baseline and following supplementation, are given in Table 1. 83 MZ twin pairs (mean age 39.9 +/- 8.76 years), 78 DZ twin pairs (mean age 40.6 +/- 8.46 years) were included in the study, and mean baseline MPOD was 0.42 +/- 0.21 (measured by HFP) and 0.40 +/- 0.15 (AF) for MZ twins, and 0.46 +/- 0.21 (HFP) and 0.42 +/- 0.15 (AF) for DZ twins, not significantly different (p>0.05) between zygosities. Mean (+/- SD) baseline serum L was 0.12 +/- 0.05 μg/ml, the same for MZ and DZ twins.

Overall, for the entire cohort, serum levels of L and Z showed a significant increase after 3 months of supplementation, with a mean increase of 223% and 633% from baseline for L and Z respectively (p=<0.001 for both). However, there was no significant increase in MPOD (HFP method: p=0.75; AF method: p=0.70) following 3 months’ supplementation. Following 6 months supplementation, an increase in MPOD from baseline was seen (mean increase +/- SD: HFP, 0.025 +/- 0.16, p=0.02; AF, 0.015 +/- 0.058, p<0.001), which was statistically significant and represented a mean MPOD rise of 5.7% (HFP) and 3.7% (AF) (Figure 1). Analyzing the MP
volume results, revealed the same trend with no difference in total or central MP volume at 3 months (p=0.22 total, p=0.11 central), but a statistically significant increase (1.25% rise in total MP, 1.45% rise in central) after 6 months’ supplementation (p=0.01 total, p<0.001 central) (Figure 2). There was no change in MP distribution profile, which is heritable.\textsuperscript{(14)}

The correlation coefficients within MZ twin pairs for change in MPOD were higher than DZ correlations, although these were generally low at $r=0.32$ and $r=0.11$ for MZ and DZ twins, respectively, using the AF method, and only $r=0.13$ and $r=0.04$, respectively, when using the HFP method. Genetic modeling suggested the heritability of MPOD response measured with AF to supplementation was 0.27 (95% CI 0.07-0.45). The residual variance was explained by environmental effects (0.73, 95% CI 0.55-0.93); this includes measurement error. Modelling using HFP data found no significant genetic influence on MPOD response.

There was no significant difference in supplementation effect between the highest and lowest quartiles of baseline MPOD, after adjusting for regression to the mean (p=0.629 for quartile 4 versus 1). The Macuvite ® capsules used were analysed in an independent laboratory which quantified the contents of L at 5.28mg and Z at 0.91mg per capsule, suggesting the actual daily dosages were 15.9mg and 2.7mg respectively, similar to the intended doses of 18mg of L and 2.4mg of Z. (Hogerhuis, personal communication 2009)

\textbf{Discussion}

We designed a study to investigate heritability of response, in terms of MPOD, to supplementation with its constituent carotenoids (L and Z). Heritability can be defined as the proportion of phenotypic variation attributable to genetic background, and is best determined by a classical twin study with its inherent capacity to assign relative contributions of genes and
environment to a given variable following a comparative analysis of MZ and DZ twins. In this context, we report that 27% of variation in response, in terms of MPOD augmentation, is attributable to genetic factors. However, these findings should be interpreted with full appreciation of the modest, yet statistically significant, rise in MPOD observed here, reflected in the wide confidence intervals of the heritability (0.07-0.45). Although MP is entirely of dietary origin, it is neither surprising nor counterintuitive that tissue uptake and/or concentrations of its constituent carotenoids are determined by genetic background, as is the case with vitamin C. (29) Indeed, our research group has previously demonstrated heritability estimates of 0.67-0.85 for MPOD in the baseline cross-sectional component of the current study. (14)

The accumulation of MP in the central retina depends on the journey of its constituent carotenoids from foodstuff to target tissue, and therefore depends on a wide array of processes including digestion, absorption, transport in serum, and ultimately, capture by, and stabilization within, the retina. As a consequence, genetic background could exert its influence on MPOD response to supplementation through any number of mechanisms known to be subject to genetic influence, including lipoprotein and/or xanthophyll-binding protein profile and concentrations of antioxidant enzymes within the retina. (30-32)

The possibility that supplementation with the macular carotenoids is beneficial has prompted their widespread use in recent years, (33) and is based on the rationale that MP is a filter of short wavelength (blue) visible light at a pre-receptoral level, with consequences for vision and for generation of reactive oxygen intermediates (ROIs) at the central retina. This role might confer protection against AMD development and/or progression, but because of the difficulties inherent in testing such a hypothesis (involving long-term study of the effects of cumulative oxidative damage), current evidence is largely based on cross-sectional studies (with their inherent
inability to comment upon cause and effect) and a few clinical trials with small numbers of subjects followed for short periods of time. The extensive literature in this regard has recently been extensively reviewed, and can be summarized as follows: most studies demonstrate a relative lack of MP in association with risk-factors for AMD, and the few clinical trials published indicated a benefit is association with supplemental L and Z.\(^{34}\) Level 1 evidence that supplementation with antioxidants is beneficial in AMD does exist in the form of the Age Related Eye Disease Study (AREDS),\(^ {35}\) but this evidence does not extend to the macular carotenoids, which is the subject of AREDS II.\(^ {36}\)

In any case, any beneficial effect of supplementation with the macular carotenoids rests on the premise that such supplementation does indeed result in augmentation of MP. In this regard, our study has revealed some interesting and clinically important findings. To our knowledge, the current study represents the largest investigation of supplemental L and Z in a healthy population, and resulted in a modest, albeit statistically significant, increase in MPOD of only 4 to 5%, reflected in a mean response of only 0.02 density units, following 6 months of supplementation. Furthermore, this observed MP augmentation of questionable clinical importance was observed despite increases in serum concentrations of L and Z of 233% and 633%, respectively. The similarity of effect in subjects whether they were in the lowest or highest quartile suggests the findings are applicable to all subjects, whatever their baseline MPOD, and that the “healthy” population does not have a saturation level. The rise in MPOD (using AF) at 6 months was only weakly related to the serum L levels measured at 3 months (correlation coefficient r=0.14, p=0.03).

Previous studies, sometimes following exclusion of ‘retinal non-responders’, have typically reported larger increases in MP (4%-30%) and in serum concentrations of its constituent
carotenoids (400%-1000%) following supplementation with L and/or Z. Our two-fold and six-fold increase in serum L and Z were approximately half of the 3.7-fold and 13-fold increases in the LUXEA study of 92 subjects, also using free L, which demonstrated a similar, small, increase in MPOD. Although 6 months MPOD data were not presented, supplementation for 12 months increased MPOD by 14-15%, and graphs presented suggest a linear increase over the 12 months, which can be interpreted as a rise of ~7% at 6 months. The LUNA study, which supplemented 108 patients with features of AMD, found an approximately 4-fold increase in serum L and a mean MPOD increase of 12% following 6 months supplementation with Ocuvite Lutein® which contains 12mg L provided as an ester together with co-antioxidants (vitamin C, E, Zn and selenium). However, it should be noted that the control group in this study also showed a raised MPOD, and the analysis did not take this into account. The variable MPOD augmentation with supplementation observed in this and other studies highlights the complexity of the physiology of antioxidants such as L and Z.

There are several possible explanations of our poorer response. First, our study was comprised of women, and some studies have found lower responses in women compared to men. Second, there may have been degradation of these compounds where participants were given a three month supply, a problem recently identified, although the capsule concentrations reported here were measured from the same batch at the conclusion of the study. Concentrations of constituent components of many supplements marketed for the purpose of enhancing eye health have been described as inappropriate, and disparities between claimed and actual composition of antioxidant supplements is a subject worthy of study. The third reason may relate to bioavailability and optimal formulation of L/Z. The formulation used in this study consisted of free lutein (FloraGlo) and zeaxanthin from marigold and microalgae in a capsule (cellulose, magnesium stearate) (Macuvite®). It may be that the esterified form of L is
more bioavailable. It is also known that the bioavailability of L and Z is influenced by interactions with other dietary constituents (e.g. increased bioavailability when associated with lipid matrix, such as in egg yolks).

The fourth reason may relate to m-Z. We cannot measure relative levels of carotenoids, but m-Z is the dominant carotenoid at the centre of the fovea and is the result of conversion of retinal L (but not Z). Some individuals might lack the capacity to convert retinal L to m-Z, and therefore "non-responders" might not respond to supplemental L at 0.5 degrees (the eccentricity measured and reported here and in most studies), which might be influenced by genetic background. We did not exclude 'retinal non-responders' as other studies have, as we wanted to explore whether response (or lack of it) is determined by genetic factors, and public health measures to recommend generalized supplementation with L and Z need to be based on evidence from unselected populations. Approximately 12 % of the population has an ‘atypical’ central dip in their spatial profile of MP associated with established risk-factors for AMD, such as smoking and increasing age, and this may reflect an inability to convert retinal L to m-Z.

We found no change in the MPOD distribution profiles after supplementation with L and Z, but it has been reported that supplementation with all three macular carotenoids (including m-Z) results in augmentation of MPOD in all subjects and normalization of these ‘atypical’ profiles. Meaningful comment upon the magnitude of response to supplementation with the macular carotenoids requires a placebo-controlled group, which was not included in the design of the current investigation because our primary objective was to determine the heritability of the response to supplementation of L and Z.

The MPOD values from this study population are comparable to other studies of normal subjects and twins have been shown to be comparable to singletons in complex traits.
The results were not altered when twin relationships were taken into account, either by randomly dropping one of each twin pair, or using generalized estimating equations. Although several large studies have not shown a significant gender difference in MP levels\(^{(19;50-52)}\), it should be noted that the mean MPOD in this female, volunteer group is higher than reported in other studies which have shown that females have lower MPOD than males.\(^{(16;39;53)}\) It is possible that this twin, volunteer group may have healthier lifestyles and diets compared to the general population or other singleton volunteer groups. The average daily L/Z consumption in this volunteer group (1.69+/−1.48) is comparable to the female volunteers in Nolan et al’s study\(^{(54)}\) (1.61+/−1.06), which used the same FFQ. The normal Western daily diet has been reported to contain approximately 1.3-3mg of L and Z\(^{(55)}\), however, directly comparing dietary intakes, assessed using different food frequency questionnaires and carotenoid databases, may not be completely accurate.

In conclusion, MPOD response to 6 months’ supplementation with L and Z in an unselected, healthy twin volunteer sample was moderately heritable, but in this study the increase in MPOD was small and of questionable clinical significance. The clinical and functional impact of supplementation with the macular carotenoids requires further study.

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Reference List


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<td>Serum zeaxanthin (μg/ml)</td>
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Abbreviations: MPOD macular pigment optical density, HFP heterochromatic flicker photometry, AF fundus autofluorescence, MP macular pigment, DU density units.
Figure 1 Box plots illustrating macular pigment levels (measured by HFP) at baseline, 3-months (visit 2) and 6-months (visit 3) following lutein/zeaxanthin supplementation.

Fig. 1

Figure 2 Serum lutein and zeaxanthin results at baseline and 3-months.

Fig. 2

Abbreviations: luteinv1, baseline serum lutein; luteinv2, 3-month serum lutein; zeaxv1, baseline serum zeaxanthin; zeaxv2, 3-month serum zeaxanthin.