# Abstract

# Introduction

# Methods

## Diversity Outbred Data

The phenotype data for diversity outbred mice was described in and contains data on 843 mice from the diversity outbred collection of both sexes. These data were downloaded from the Diversity Outbred Database. The phenotype file includes at least partial data for 165 phenotypes, measured once, twice, or weekly in the case of body weights. At week XXX mice were placed on a high fat high sucrose (HFHS) diet, or kept on a normal chow diet (NCD). In the final dataset there were 225 female mice on NCD, 223 male mice on NCD, 200 female mice on HFHS, and 196 male mice on HFHS.

## Statistics

All statistical analyses were performed using R version 4.2.0 [1]. Cholesterol data were not normally distributed within groups (p<0.05 by sex and diet stratified Shapiro-Wilk tests), so non-parametric pairwise tests were used. Summarized data is reported as mean +/- standard error of the mean. For all comparisons sex was first tested as a modifier, and then as a covariate. If there was significant evidence of sex modification, pairwise sex-stratified analyses are also reported. Regression trees were generated using the rpart package (version 4.1.19; [2]), and pruned based on the number of branches with the minimum cross-validated standard error rate. Statistical significance was set at an alpha of 0.05. All data and reproducible code are available for this manuscript at <https://github.com/BridgesLab/PrecisionNutrition>.

# Results

## Diversity outbred mice exhibit diet and sex dependent variation in cholesterol levels

We first evaluated the cholesterol levels in the diversity outbred mice measured at 8 and 19 weeks. Cholesterol levels for each group were similar at both time points (p=0.465 by pairwise Wilcoxon test, see Supplementary Figure 1). This indicates that cholesterol levels are stable between both time points. We stratified cholesterol levels by sex and diet. We found the expected cholesterol elevations in mice on a HFHS diet (31.6 +/- 1.6 mg/dL, p=3.2 x 10-72 from a 2x2 ANOVA), and male sex (17.9 +/- 1.6 mg/dL, p=1.45 x 10-27; Figure 1A). There was no evidence of a significant interaction between diet and sex (p=0.248).

## Diet, triglycerides and calcium associate with cholesterol levels.

To define other potential associations between cholesterol and measured phenotypes in this dataset we generated a regression tree using the 165 phenotypes in this dataset (Figure 1B). The major classifier of cholesterol levels was the diet, and the second was triglycerides measured at 19 weeks. Serum calcium measured at 19 weeks was the third phenotype that associated with cholesterol levels, and body weight measured at 19 weeks the fourth (Figure 1B).

Dyslipidemia often includes elevations of both triglyceride and cholesterol levels in both mice and humans, so the association of triglycerides with cholesterol was not unexpected. Via multivariate modelling accounting for the effects of diet and sex, a 100 mg/dL increase in triglycerides was associated with a 17.9 +/- 1.7 mg/dL elevation in cholesterol (p=5.33 x 10-25, Figure 2A).

The strong cross-sectional, broadly linear association of calcium with cholesterol was not predicted by our research team. As shown in Figure 2B, a after adjusting for diet and sex, a one mg/dL increase in calcium is associated with a 12.7 +/- 0.8 mg/dL increase in cholesterol (p=3.0 x 10-43). We performed a sub-group analysis and found that each diet-sex combination had broadly similar estimates for Spearman’s rho (ranging from 0.39 for HFHS females to 0.48 for HFHS males), each of which had a p-value of less than 1.2 x 10-7). Notably, in the diversity outbred data, cholesterol serum calcium are unaffected by sex (p=0.54) and only modestly increased by HFHS diets (0.31 +/- 0.07; p=2.7 x 10-5; Supplementary Figure 2A).

Since calcium is normally tightly controlled by homeostatic mechanisms affecting calcium absorption and bone remodeling, we next tested whether bone mineral content and density in these mice was associated with cholesterol levels. As shown in Supplementary Figure 2B and C there was no evidence of an association between bone mass or density measured at 21 weeks and cholesterol levels (p=0.97 and 0.72 respectively).

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Discussion

Limitations of the present study

While there were multiple measurements of calcium in this dataset (at week 8 and week 19), cholesterol levels were stable through this period, so it is not possible to evaluate the longitudinal association between cholesterol and calcium without an earlier time point.. In addition, this cross-sectional association does ascribe a directionality to this relationship, at this stage we think it reasonably likely that calcium may increase cholesterol as cholesterol might increase calcium. Cholesterol homeostasis is substantially different in mice and humans, especially in the fraction of cholesterol present in the HDL versus LDL fractions, due to the absence of CETP in mice.

# Figure Legends

**Figure 1: Predictors of cholesterol levels in diversity outbred mice.** A) Violin plot of cholesterol levels of diversity outbred mice stratified by diet and sex. B) Pruned regression predicting cholesterol at 19 weeks. Above the box is the algorithmically generated cutoff for triglycerides (abbreviated TG in mg/dL), calcium (Ca in mg/dL), and body weight (BW in g). Each predictor was a phenotype measured at 19 weeks. Within each box, the value represents the average cholesterol level in that group (in mg/dL) and the number of mice in that group (n=822 in total).