

# Genome-Wide Association for Smoking Cessation Success in a Trial of Precessation Nicotine Replacement

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Abilities to successfully quit smoking display substantial evidence for heritability in classic and molecular genetic studies. Genome-wide association (GWA) studies have demonstrated single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) and haplotypes that distinguish successful quitters from individuals who were unable to quit smoking in clinical trial participants and in community samples. Many of the subjects in these clinical trial samples were aided by nicotine replacement therapy (NRT). We now report novel GWA results from participants in a clinical trial that sought dose/response relationships for “precessation” NRT. In this trial, 369 European-American smokers were randomized to 21 or 42 mg NRT, initiated 2 wks before target quit dates. Ten-week continuous smoking abstinence was assessed on the basis of self-reports and carbon monoxide levels. SNP genotyping used Affymetrix 6.0 arrays. GWA results for smoking cessation success provided no *P* value that reached “genome-wide” significance. Compared with chance, these results do identify (a) more clustering of nominally positive results within small genomic regions, (b) more overlap between these genomic regions and those identified in six prior successful smoking cessation GWA studies and (c) sets of genes that fall into gene ontology categories that appear to be biologically relevant. The 1,000 SNPs with the strongest associations form a plausible Bayesian network; no such network is formed by randomly selected sets of SNPs. The data provide independent support, based on individual genotyping, for many loci previously nominated on the basis of data from genotyping in pooled DNA samples. These results provide further support for the idea that aid for smoking cessation may be personalized on the basis of genetic predictors of outcome.

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## INTRODUCTION

Cigarette smoking is a significant cause of premature death and disease (1). Although abstinence reduces risks to smokers, success rates after attempts to quit smoking remain modest. One year after unaided attempts to quit smoking, abstinence rates are <5%. Even with pharmacologic aids that increase success, long-term abstinence rates are <25% (2). Twin studies document substantial heritability for smokers' abilities to successfully abstain from smoking, suggesting

substantial genetic components to individual differences in abilities to quit (3,4).

We recently reported genome-wide association (GWA) studies for success in quitting smoking in six independent samples of carefully monitored individuals who attempted to quit smoking in clinical trials or in community quitters, using carefully validated DNA pooling approaches (5–8). No result from any of these studies achieves “genome-wide” significance. However, the molecular ge-

netic results from these independent samples display substantial convergence with each other (that is, the nominally positive results from each of these samples cluster in small chromosomal regions to extents much greater than expected by chance, and the same small chromosomal regions are identified by the clustered, nominally positive results from different samples to greater extents than those expected by chance) (5,9–13).

We report GWA studies of smoking cessation success in individually genotyped European-American participants in a smoking cessation trial that examined effects of 21 versus 42 mg/24 h precessation nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) (14). Although the sample size is modest for GWA, we nevertheless described the highly significant overlap between the chromosomal regions identified in this work and those identified by

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nominally significant associations with successfully quitting in other studies of smoking cessation. We identify specific gene ontology classes into which candidate “quit success” genes (that are identified in these analyses) fall more often than expected by chance. We describe a Bayesian network into which the quit success-associated SNPs fall.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Subjects**

Adult smokers who expressed desires to quit were recruited and screened at one of four North Carolina centers. Participants provided written informed consent; reported smoking an average of ≥10 cigarettes/day that each yielded ≥0.5 mg nicotine; displayed end-expired air carbon monoxide (CO) ≥10 ppm; failed to display any exclusionary features on history, physical examination or laboratory evaluations; and were compensated up to \$140. Smokers were subdivided into low- and high-dependence subgroups (Fagerström Test for Nicotine Dependence [FTND] scores ≤6 or >6, respectively), and individuals in each of these subgroups were randomly assigned to 21 mg/24 h or 42 mg/24 h nicotine patch doses. During seven study sessions, brief supportive counseling was provided, clinical trial materials were dispensed and dependent measures were assessed. Dependent measures included measured end-expired air CO and reports of smoking, withdrawal symptoms and adverse effects including nausea and/or emesis.

Each participant wore two skin patches daily for 6 wks, beginning 2 wks before the target quit date. One 21-mg active patch (GlaxoSmithKline, Research Triangle Park, NC, USA) was applied in the morning. At noon, either another 21-mg patch (42 mg/day) or a placebo patch (Rejuvenation Labs, Cadillac, MI, USA) (21 mg/day) was applied. NRT doses were gradually reduced beginning 4 or 6 wks after the quit date for the 42 and 21 mg/24 h groups, respectively. Participants with sleep disturbances removed patches at bedtime and applied new ones

**Table 1.** Genomic regions that contain clustered, nominally positive SNPs for success in smoking cessation.

Chromosome	bp: Start	bp: End	No. SNPs	Gene(s)	<i>P</i> <sub>min</sub> SNP	<i>P</i> <sub>min</sub>
1	4,514,682	4,527,839	5		rs241275	5.10E-04
1	6,632,197	6,693,727	9	<i>DNAJC11</i>	rs7549198	9.61E-04
1	10,231,218	10,268,359	5	<i>KIF1B</i>	rs17034615	4.40E-04
1	23,620,353	23,638,820	6	<i>DDEFL1</i> and <i>TCEA3</i>	rs1077514	6.38E-03
1	34,455,349	34,457,938	4	<i>C1orf94</i>	rs10158529	1.09E-03
1	37,211,157	37,308,655	8	<i>GRIK3</i>	rs12077898	7.80E-05
1	57,609,677	57,646,636	9	<i>DAB1</i>	rs2405994	8.50E-05
1	67,964,539	67,970,259	5	<i>GNG12</i>	rs2803462	1.93E-03
1	88,442,597	88,446,200	4		rs1336577	2.01E-03
1	89,531,807	89,553,114	5		rs4658084	4.67E-03
1	89,873,914	89,908,021	7	<i>LRRC8C</i>	rs10801757	2.17E-03
1	96,268,987	96,289,166	4		rs161107	1.65E-04
1	111,376,530	111,506,446	16	<i>CEPT1</i> and <i>TMEM77</i>	rs7551294	1.39E-04
1	114,328,943	114,369,687	5	<i>HIPK1</i> and <i>OLFML3</i>	rs3006998	4.01E-03
1	154,610,316	154,623,104	4	<i>RHBG</i>	rs942679	2.95E-03
1	166,614,722	166,624,383	7	<i>MIRN557</i>	rs2268546	8.65E-04
1	170,094,146	170,139,395	7	<i>DNM3</i>	rs6660011	3.70E-05
1	172,111,855	172,158,440	14	<i>SERPINC1</i>	rs6663875	9.37E-04
1	175,222,602	175,247,214	6	<i>ASTN</i>	rs228002	5.90E-03
1	193,993,579	194,086,960	19		rs2942926	1.79E-03
1	196,958,987	197,044,377	10	<i>PTPRC</i>	rs6696533	8.26E-04
1	<b>220,660,638</b>	<b>220,663,363</b>	<b>7</b>		rs11591051	4.15E-04
1	227,859,399	227,870,277	5	<i>KIAA0133</i>	rs879265	2.47E-03
1	245,318,105	245,338,921	4	<i>ZNF669</i>	rs6426218	5.47E-04
2	16,804,278	16,827,433	4		rs1035308	1.43E-04
2	18,819,735	18,844,740	4		rs6531118	1.55E-03
2	21,042,552	21,057,986	5		rs6544366	3.23E-03
2	24,800,554	24,850,219	4	<i>NCOA1</i>	rs11682130	1.47E-03
2	38,048,618	38,105,376	11	<i>FAM82A</i>	rs1348748	9.95E-04
2	43,128,594	43,141,133	4		rs4953720	4.41E-03
2	45,387,134	45,403,164	4		rs12473388	1.08E-03
2	46,271,312	46,310,086	8	<i>PRKCE</i>	rs2218549	2.89E-03
2	47,337,642	47,344,246	4		rs6755555	2.29E-03
2	67,972,791	68,001,847	4		rs2047816	2.26E-03
2	79,973,446	79,998,431	6	<i>CTNNA2</i>	rs1434098	5.96E-05
2	85,376,787	85,422,321	7	<i>TCF7L1</i> and <i>TGOLN2</i>	rs1061782	6.19E-05
2	108,178,476	108,251,772	8	<i>SULT1C3</i>	rs12712018	7.01E-04
2	123,072,621	123,097,366	4		rs13427932	4.17E-03
2	127,092,461	127,095,999	4		rs6760443	8.73E-03
2	130,043,114	130,130,607	16		rs3109254	9.19E-05
2	136,523,244	136,535,189	5		rs11693502	7.14E-04
2	137,369,412	137,413,690	13		rs567483	2.74E-03
2	139,920,877	139,994,049	7		rs10200212	4.38E-03
2	148,004,334	148,011,288	4		rs12691758	6.93E-03
2	173,519,672	173,586,587	10	<i>RAPGEF4</i>	rs3754753	2.69E-04
2	183,108,430	183,112,207	4		rs1430154	1.25E-03
2	183,154,780	183,173,866	4		rs1527878	1.81E-04
2	206,296,221	206,302,386	5	<i>NRP2</i>	rs868196	3.58E-03
2	222,633,911	222,677,368	11		rs348995	2.59E-03
2	224,266,128	224,288,164	6		rs1992191	6.10E-04
2	229,320,230	229,349,994	4		rs7589424	1.14E-04

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upon awakening. Subjects experiencing other symptoms of nicotine toxicity reduced doses until symptoms abated according to the following sequence: reduce morning patch from 21 to 14 to 7 to 0 mg/day and then discontinue the afternoon patch. All participants were provided with denicotinized cigarettes (<0.05 mg nicotine yield; Vector Tobacco, Mebane, NC, USA) to smoke during the 2-wk precessation period.

The primary outcome—continuous abstinence from the target quit date through the end of treatment (10 wks)—was assessed on the basis of self-reports of continuous abstinence that were confirmed by end-expired CO levels  $\leq 10$  ppm. An intent-to-treat criterion was used. Participants who withdrew from the study or were lost to follow-up were classified as nonabstinent.

#### Genotyping and Assignment of Genetic Background Groups

DNA was extracted from blood, quantitated and genotyped by using Affymetrix 6.0 microarrays according to the manufacturer's instructions. Genotypes for each individual passed Affymetrix quality control metrics with a contrast quality control threshold  $>0.4$  and provided calls for  $>97\%$  of SNP genotypes. Imputation using PLINK (15) with a confidence threshold  $>0.95$  determined most missing genotype calls. We assessed data from 905,273 SNPs, of which 868,154 were autosomal, 36,862 were located on X and 257 were located on Y.

Genetic background was assigned for each individual on the basis of principal component analyses of data from all SNPs and was confirmed by self-report in almost all cases (14). Data from the 369 participants of European-American descent who were identified in this way are analyzed herein.

#### Analyses

Differences between allele frequencies in successful quitters versus unsuccessful quitters were compared by using the  $\chi^2$  test. We performed preplanned primary "nontemplate" GWA analyses similar to

Table 1. Continued.

Chromosome	bp: Start	bp: End	No. SNPs	Gene(s)	$P_{\min}$ SNP	$P_{\min}$
2	229,515,119	229,536,702	4		rs7593561	6.00E-04
3	14,674,247	14,690,891	4	<i>C3orf19</i>	rs2276754	2.49E-03
3	15,386,896	15,439,322	6	<i>METTL6</i>	rs6442522	6.31E-04
3	15,469,006	15,477,134	6	<i>COLQ</i>	rs12633820	4.61E-03
3	20,739,135	20,755,593	4		rs4610242	1.83E-04
3	29,306,863	29,326,141	4	<i>RBMS3</i>	rs1025644	7.19E-05
3	32,190,375	32,194,730	4	<i>GPD1L</i>	rs6784980	4.43E-03
3	59,994,590	60,038,259	8	<i>FHIT</i>	rs212059	9.10E-04
3	61,209,872	61,228,928	5	<i>FHIT</i>	rs815718	3.58E-04
3	65,279,856	65,286,293	4		rs1479959	1.60E-03
3	72,417,549	72,453,713	4		rs4677135	3.64E-05
3	106,744,838	106,779,003	4	<i>ALCAM</i>	rs526297	4.33E-03
3	110,125,036	110,153,292	4	<i>GUCA1C</i>	rs2593962	1.27E-03
3	111,630,473	111,640,366	4		rs12632602	6.97E-03
3	111,669,241	111,693,318	8		rs11715989	2.02E-03
3	120,865,217	120,894,965	6	<i>COX17</i>	rs13091305	2.03E-03
3	121,481,748	121,485,834	4		rs4146299	2.66E-04
3	129,575,855	129,610,333	6	<i>EEFSEC</i>	rs7373685	3.55E-03
3	138,330,528	138,421,502	13		rs1461512	1.23E-04
3	144,583,316	144,615,415	4	<i>SLC9A9</i>	rs11707857	3.95E-03
3	145,284,332	145,302,343	6		rs1530479	1.46E-03
3	145,735,062	145,784,349	4		rs12631899	5.29E-03
3	149,689,756	149,704,154	4		rs35942196	2.00E-03
3	154,252,230	154,297,605	8		rs515099	3.05E-03
3	169,420,213	169,432,275	4		rs2067678	4.65E-03
3	180,872,350	180,943,519	11	<i>USP13</i>	rs4854948	5.98E-05
3	184,522,643	184,559,448	8	<i>MCF2L2</i>	rs9882117	2.23E-05
3	188,467,212	188,480,342	4	<i>MASP1</i>	rs710471	6.01E-04
3	188,885,209	188,900,089	4	<i>RTP2</i>	rs10937316	5.91E-03
3	189,170,534	189,221,370	9		rs1348637	2.75E-05
3	190,539,426	190,548,763	4		rs13059863	3.64E-04
3	190,648,097	190,715,335	15		rs2633448	1.09E-03
3	190,815,442	190,827,550	4	<i>TP73L</i>	rs4398409	2.20E-03
3	191,257,452	191,290,326	9	<i>LEPREL1</i>	rs9879082	1.20E-03
3	191,960,031	191,960,376	4		rs9858906	5.22E-03
3	193,616,813	193,633,511	5	<i>FGF12</i>	rs6444640	7.21E-04
3	198,680,894	198,694,948	4		rs1897298	7.42E-03
4	5,680,199	5,690,519	4	<i>EVC2</i>	rs13133528	9.58E-04
4	23,835,312	23,885,637	10		rs10023214	3.23E-05
4	54,097,128	54,112,431	4	<i>LNX1</i>	rs11723168	1.58E-03
4	64,201,517	64,229,222	10		rs1961776	1.39E-03
4	70,481,520	70,549,400	13	<i>UGT2A1</i>	rs7662309	1.91E-04
4	<b>96,613,817</b>	<b>96,647,190</b>	<b>6</b>	<b><i>UNC5C</i></b>	rs7697199	5.73E-04
4	106,794,718	106,813,023	5		rs17036090	7.95E-04
4	106,921,128	106,950,112	4	<i>GSTCD</i>	rs11732298	5.93E-04
4	126,643,891	126,694,831	11		rs13112740	6.38E-04
4	148,647,977	148,659,051	4	<i>EDNRA</i> and <i>GTF2F2L</i>	rs7674137	1.41E-03
4	180,561,608	180,602,617	4		rs17090633	2.39E-05
4	180,638,793	180,675,229	10		rs2681357	1.95E-04
4	180,817,055	180,846,530	5		rs17067909	6.16E-04
4	181,395,374	181,434,417	5		rs10007307	2.24E-03
4	184,506,382	184,515,862	5		rs4862161	5.46E-04
5	3,127,414	3,132,233	6		rs10475190	6.72E-05
5	3,225,052	3,266,546	7		rs1215667	4.03E-04
5	24,128,887	24,146,110	6		rs17444609	3.31E-03

Continued on next page

those we have previously described (16). We identified SNPs that (a) display  $\chi^2$  values with  $P < 0.01$  “nominally positive” significance compared with data from individuals who were successful versus unsuccessful in quitting smoking and (b) cluster in small chromosomal regions, so that at least four of these nominally positive SNPs lie within 25 kb of at least one other positive SNP. A number of these clustered, nominally positive SNPs identify genes; many also lie between currently annotated genes.

To seek additional support for the chromosomal regions identified by these clusters of nominally positive SNPs, we sought additional association signals in these same regions from clustered, nominally positive SNPs identified in relevant independent GWA studies: (a) Uhl *et al.*: 1,000,000 SNP studies of smokers who quit versus those who continued to smoke in the “patch in practice” study of NRT in UK smokers (8,17); (b) Uhl *et al.*: 1,000,000 SNP GWA studies of smokers who quit versus those who continued to smoke in a clinical trial of denicotinized cigarettes (7); (c) Drgon *et al.*: 500,000 SNP GWA studies of smokers who quit versus those who continued to smoke in community settings (6); (d–f) each of three samples from Uhl *et al.*: 500–600,000 SNP GWA studies of smokers who were successful versus unsuccessful in quitting in clinical trial settings (5); and (g) Bierut *et al.*: 38,000 SNP GWA studies of nondependent (FTND) versus dependent (FTND) smokers (11). To provide insight into some of the genes likely to harbor variants that contribute to individual differences in ability to quit, we identify genes that are identified by clustered, nominally positive SNPs from the current sample and at least two other quit success or nicotine dependence samples.

We compare observed results for smoking cessation success to those expected by chance using 10,000 Monte Carlo simulation trials, as described (18). For each trial, a randomly selected set of SNPs from the current data set was assessed to see if it provided results equal to or greater than the results that we ac-

Table 1. Continued.

Chromosome	bp: Start	bp: End	No. SNPs	Gene(s)	$P_{\min}$ SNP	$P_{\min}$
5	30,609,959	30,638,252	4		rs4091500	2.59E-03
5	31,427,481	31,456,427	6	<i>RNASEN</i>	rs2330693	3.59E-04
5	33,797,323	33,828,213	4	<i>ADAMTS12</i>	rs10062147	1.34E-03
5	51,906,987	51,933,802	4		rs350431	9.88E-04
5	56,136,753	56,154,632	5	<i>MAP3K1</i>	rs1423621	6.54E-03
5	58,334,117	58,349,350	4	<i>PDE4D</i>	rs7727206	7.03E-03
5	66,773,558	66,827,933	6		rs747919	9.91E-04
5	108,544,843	108,586,419	8	<i>FER</i>	rs11240992	1.80E-04
5	108,619,178	108,619,907	4		rs1363212	7.04E-04
5	115,313,413	115,329,965	6	<i>FLJ90650</i>	rs4920898	1.79E-03
5	131,752,849	131,771,364	8	<i>SLC22A5</i>	rs6596075	8.90E-04
5	148,737,396	148,748,096	4	<i>IL17B</i>	rs353275	2.60E-03
5	155,340,456	155,354,167	4		rs6866134	5.53E-03
5	155,681,772	155,746,581	17	<i>SGCD</i>	rs7722398	6.05E-04
5	<b>168,238,733</b>	<b>168,254,799</b>	<b>6</b>	<b><i>SLIT3</i></b>	rs11742567	2.41E-04
5	169,729,345	169,754,582	5	<i>KCNMB1</i> and <i>KCNIP1</i>	rs7726856	3.78E-03
5	171,754,276	171,773,330	5	<i>SH3PXD2B</i>	rs13356223	7.01E-03
5	172,891,689	172,951,609	12		rs735059	1.37E-04
6	1,234,462	1,296,928	8	<i>FOXQ1</i>	rs12201633	1.62E-04
6	1,385,456	1,400,822	5		rs9328053	3.15E-04
6	2,607,546	2,627,058	5		rs6939996	3.59E-04
6	77,557,859	77,650,512	10		rs13219726	2.03E-04
6	82,378,692	82,412,699	5		rs10943827	6.04E-04
6	86,222,521	86,253,709	5	<i>NT5E</i>	rs4373339	4.54E-03
6	97,549,867	97,576,111	6	<i>KIAA1900</i>	rs6924307	1.56E-03
6	101,914,228	101,951,050	7	<i>GRIK2</i>	rs1832411	3.19E-03
6	106,107,523	106,120,691	4		rs4946673	7.21E-04
6	112,454,425	112,464,056	4		rs4947157	1.44E-03
6	115,333,820	115,390,578	4		rs4945528	1.78E-03
6	132,881,158	132,901,302	6	<i>STX7</i>	rs2840839	1.08E-03
6	149,165,112	149,209,898	6	<i>UST</i>	rs9498164	8.60E-04
6	161,599,178	161,612,276	5	<i>AGPAT4</i>	rs747866	1.75E-03
6	162,757,512	162,770,899	6	<i>PARK2</i>	rs9295187	5.03E-03
6	166,432,591	166,437,713	5		rs1445277	3.99E-03
7	4,303,003	4,305,939	4		rs10232703	1.24E-03
7	13,661,977	13,668,606	6		rs10260350	8.62E-03
7	14,697,226	14,721,583	4	<i>DGKB</i>	rs6947566	4.02E-03
7	17,978,277	18,049,332	10	<i>PRPS1L1</i>	rs4236293	6.58E-04
7	42,497,140	42,554,082	13		rs1991769	1.45E-04
7	42,634,401	42,693,143	7		rs2583879	1.68E-03
7	49,183,816	49,227,470	10		rs6963695	7.37E-04
7	77,878,213	77,888,531	6	<i>MAGI2</i>	rs6967983	1.66E-03
7	79,652,863	79,688,271	5	<i>GNAI1</i>	rs6973616	2.89E-03
7	83,543,807	83,573,774	12	<i>SEMA3A</i>	rs17298417	2.22E-03
7	112,553,318	112,589,711	11		rs10252483	4.84E-05
7	123,087,091	123,137,160	7	<i>WASL</i>	rs1005567	2.05E-03
7	141,952,539	141,996,982	4	<i>TRB@</i> and <i>TRBV17-15</i>	rs12703485	2.02E-03
7	149,982,834	150,023,276	7	<i>GIMAP2</i>	rs6965369	1.12E-03
7	150,061,644	150,077,753	8	<i>GIMAP3P</i> and <i>GIMAP5</i>	rs6972271	1.43E-04
7	155,991,372	156,020,645	5		rs1543989	7.32E-04
8	3,032,637	3,051,975	6	<i>CSMD1</i>	rs12545450	9.18E-04
8	8,972,080	9,013,363	8	<i>RNU7P4</i>	rs11775551	5.07E-04
8	13,209,117	13,220,673	5	<i>DLC1</i>	rs13271362	4.68E-03

Continued on next page



tually observed. The number of Monte Carlo trials for which the randomly selected SNPs displayed (at least) the same features as the observed results was then tallied to generate an empirical  $P$  value. These simulations thus corrected for the number of repeated comparisons made in these analyses, an important consideration in evaluating these GWA data sets. We also performed permutation analyses using PLINK to provide a secondary assessment of significance.

To assess the power of our current approach for smoking cessation success, we used current sample sizes and standard deviations, the program PS v2.1.31 (19,20) and  $\alpha = 0.05$ . To provide controls for the possibility that differences between quitters and nonquitters observed herein were due to occult ethnic/racial allele frequency differences or noisy assays, we assessed the overlap between the results obtained here and the SNPs that displayed the largest (a) allele frequency differences between African-American versus European-American control individuals and (b) the largest assay "noise."

Bayesian networks are probabilistic graphical models that represent a set of variables as nodes and their conditional interdependencies as edges. These networks thus provide data-driven probabilistic classifications that can identify ways in which results from sets of SNPs provide a reasonable network, which SNPs provide the most direct relationship to quit success and which SNPs provide a more indirect relationship to quit success. We thus used BayesWare (Markov Chain Monte Carlo methods; BayesWare™, <http://www.bayesware.com>) to seek networks for sets of the 25, 50, 100, 200, 500 and 1,000 SNPs that displayed the strongest evidence for association with quit success from the current data, or from sets of 25, 50, 100, 200 and 500 SNPs that came from lists in which there were random relationships between the  $P$  values and SNPs. The numbers of SNPs included in the networks formed were tabulated for each set of SNPs from true and permuted control data sets. The network based on 1,000

Table 1. Continued.

Chromosome	bp: Start	bp: End	No. SNPs	Gene(s)	$P_{\min}$ SNP	$P_{\min}$
8	16,579,753	16,599,436	5		rs4922125	2.56E-03
8	18,724,146	18,757,428	12	<i>PSD3</i>	rs6992325	6.82E-05
8	18,862,099	18,898,958	6	<i>PSD3</i>	rs1426918	1.15E-03
8	26,881,502	26,895,504	4		rs13280864	5.55E-03
8	40,359,266	40,379,708	9		rs11776669	2.08E-03
8	59,580,896	59,609,008	5		rs1582824	4.78E-03
8	83,983,766	84,024,130	9		rs1449827	2.05E-03
8	85,313,939	85,345,627	4		rs13261650	2.10E-04
8	85,492,450	85,530,449	7		rs317954	1.02E-04
8	<b>118,454,399</b>	<b>118,479,415</b>	<b>4</b>		rs2635123	2.93E-03
8	131,903,175	131,948,250	4	<i>ADCY8</i>	rs7843541	7.12E-04
8	134,090,570	134,109,272	4	<i>TG</i>	rs10110664	1.03E-03
8	<b>134,582,532</b>	<b>134,610,513</b>	<b>5</b>	<b><i>ST3GAL1</i></b>	rs10100754	1.02E-03
8	135,306,059	135,343,379	9		rs12542306	6.36E-04
8	135,573,080	135,605,416	4	<i>ZNF406</i>	rs7010252	1.71E-04
8	139,722,571	139,745,264	6	<i>COL22A1</i>	rs13271565	1.88E-03
8	140,660,752	140,683,139	4		rs2111571	1.74E-04
9	2,295,133	2,320,907	6		rs17407787	6.69E-04
9	8,941,749	8,979,686	4	<i>PTPRD</i>	rs10977426	1.83E-03
9	10,541,203	10,572,586	6		rs1322281	9.02E-04
9	11,281,395	11,329,109	4		rs2171661	3.10E-04
9	11,356,549	11,425,129	9		rs10959753	3.89E-04
9	11,455,508	11,491,589	4		rs10959836	1.33E-04
9	11,673,979	11,737,876	11		rs372412	4.65E-05
9	11,764,821	11,792,691	6		rs12377084	6.90E-04
9	13,944,734	13,960,315	4		rs17192702	1.47E-03
9	14,161,645	14,190,005	7	<i>NFIB</i>	rs12377502	9.96E-04
9	20,872,525	20,886,938	5	<i>KIAA1797</i>	rs10738569	3.89E-03
9	21,836,285	21,884,495	6	<i>MTAP</i>	rs7850937	4.05E-03
9	24,895,556	24,966,888	6		rs4514074	3.41E-04
9	27,739,775	27,782,012	5		rs10812663	3.09E-04
9	32,922,194	32,989,419	6	<i>APTX</i>	rs10813916	5.19E-04
9	70,652,673	70,685,840	4	<i>PIP5K1B</i>	rs11143995	1.81E-03
9	77,455,592	77,461,845	4		rs4745430	5.21E-04
9	85,456,055	85,518,478	8	<i>UBQLN1</i>	rs10746721	2.86E-03
9	100,370,139	100,378,998	4	<i>GABBR2</i>	rs2779524	6.42E-03
9	109,843,796	109,876,206	6		rs10481656	1.94E-03
9	110,451,542	110,499,911	5		rs12350675	1.44E-03
9	115,927,888	115,961,345	5	<i>COL27A1</i>	rs2002284	1.77E-03
9	116,490,065	116,516,444	5		rs10123202	2.68E-03
9	119,676,622	119,710,655	7		rs4836705	1.10E-03
9	130,590,543	130,622,446	6	<i>TBC1D13, C9orf114, and ENDOG</i>	rs2977998	2.83E-03
10	530,161	537,658	4	<i>DIP2C</i>	rs885593	3.47E-03
10	609,316	626,509	4	<i>DIP2C</i>	rs12245224	8.59E-05
10	2,107,537	2,136,617	4		rs964291	4.56E-03
10	8,551,393	8,572,641	6		rs10795631	1.14E-03
10	15,375,814	15,441,543	11	<i>C10orf38</i>	rs10906883	3.28E-04
10	44,746,622	44,772,461	4	<i>RASSF4</i>	rs6593452	8.61E-04
10	59,011,566	59,034,855	4		rs12778784	1.78E-03
10	60,128,925	60,134,399	4	<i>BICC1</i>	rs11006230	4.11E-03
10	72,378,282	72,407,490	4		rs827287	2.87E-04
10	72,463,858	72,480,077	5		rs12261506	1.62E-03
10	82,518,813	82,553,424	5		rs1863044	1.06E-04
10	115,419,114	115,503,088	13	<i>CASP7 and C10orf81</i>	rs7085113	8.74E-04

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true SNPs was used for subsequent analyses that sought relationships between SNPs and quit success and between SNPs in the inner versus outer circles of this Bayesian network.

Gene ontology analyses were performed in BioBase™. The gene names in lists of genes identified by clustered, nominally significant results were matched to BioBase gene annotations. Functional enrichment analyses were performed by using “biological process” gene ontology (GO) terms as defined in the BioBase knowledge base. Functional enrichment was tested by using hypergeometric tests. To provide a control, random gene lists of the same size were assembled from the list of all genes using a Perl script (Drgon *et al.*, unpublished data); GO analysis was then performed on these random gene lists. The hypergeometric test *P* value distributions of the randomized gene lists analyses were compared with the *P* value distributions obtained from GO analysis of the bona fide lists.

**RESULTS**

**Unsuccessful Versus Successful Quitters**

When comparing data from European-American trial participants who were unsuccessful with successful quitters, there is significant clustering of nominally positive SNPs in small chromosomal regions. Thus, there are 5,898 “nominally positive” SNPs with nominal *P* < 0.01. A total of 2,147 of these SNPs lie in 338 clusters, each containing at least four nominally positive SNPs separated from each other by ≤25 kb. We would expect eight such clusters by chance (Monte Carlo *P* < 0.0001). A total of 176 of the regions identified by these clustered, nominally positive SNPs contain a total of 206 genes (Table 1). None of 10,000 permutation tests in which individuals were randomly assigned to be “pseudo abstinent” or “pseudo nonabstinent” ever identified as many SNPs that achieved nominally significant results and that clustered in small chromosomal regions as found in the actual data set (thus *P* < 0.0001).

Table 1. Continued.

Chromosome	bp: Start	bp: End	No. SNPs	Gene(s)	<i>P</i> <sub>min</sub> SNP	<i>P</i> <sub>min</sub>
10	123,053,164	123,085,176	4		rs11199898	2.11E-03
11	4,365,143	4,391,233	5	<i>TRIM21</i>	rs1426378	2.06E-03
11	17,542,957	17,557,795	4	<i>OTOG</i>	rs757985	1.83E-04
11	17,900,240	17,932,697	8	<i>SERGEF</i>	rs11603299	3.05E-03
11	30,708,854	30,731,101	11		rs628029	7.43E-04
11	35,294,776	35,334,645	7	<i>SLC1A2</i>	rs4756221	3.53E-03
11	40,418,273	40,436,826	6		rs11035841	3.56E-03
11	40,465,084	40,512,119	4		rs979531	5.18E-03
11	64,026,514	64,066,226	9		rs6421690	1.94E-03
11	71,935,566	71,947,033	4		rs4943927	2.54E-03
11	85,536,065	85,583,777	4		rs12786057	2.29E-04
11	91,737,172	91,777,262	5	<i>FAT3</i>	rs11019944	6.61E-03
11	113,321,587	113,348,687	4	<i>HTR3B</i>	rs17116164	3.07E-03
11	114,126,679	114,146,011	5		rs4145058	5.27E-03
11	117,459,594	117,514,489	10	<i>TMPRSS4</i> and <i>SCN4B</i>	rs10790240	2.49E-03
11	121,667,158	121,693,657	4		rs485139	3.85E-03
11	125,461,319	125,532,083	6		rs668171	3.89E-04
12	10,012,614	10,050,191	9	<i>CLEC12A</i> , <i>CLEC1B</i> , and <i>CLEC12B</i>	rs479499	1.45E-03
12	23,632,891	23,661,597	4	<i>SOX5</i>	rs17383893	6.67E-03
12	23,941,586	23,968,615	6	<i>SOX5</i>	rs7970953	9.15E-04
12	43,268,257	43,287,053	5	<i>NELL2</i>	rs10506250	5.34E-04
12	54,252,624	54,262,230	4	<i>OR2AP1</i>	rs2371189	6.81E-05
12	54,317,540	54,339,134	6	<i>OR10AE3P</i> , <i>PSMB3P</i> , and <i>OR10P1</i>	rs10876844	9.08E-04
12	83,408,629	83,450,589	10		rs1031681	2.52E-03
12	86,192,156	86,204,576	5		rs17577874	5.81E-03
12	87,365,359	87,371,132	4		rs10858738	2.11E-03
12	93,106,608	93,149,172	5	<i>PLXNC1</i>	rs7307255	3.59E-03
12	96,863,518	96,876,686	5		rs11109296	2.01E-03
12	100,517,711	100,531,564	8	<i>MYBPC1</i>	rs11830848	6.08E-04
12	102,435,173	102,466,844	6		rs4540923	3.43E-04
12	107,684,502	107,707,330	5	<i>SSH1</i>	rs744043	4.03E-03
12	<b>130,029,070</b>	<b>130,044,192</b>	<b>4</b>	<b><i>GPR133</i></b>	rs11061274	3.89E-03
12	130,440,792	130,468,902	7		rs7135162	2.24E-04
13	23,537,175	23,552,362	8		rs12872637	7.95E-04
13	29,334,889	29,356,737	5		rs7321345	3.15E-04
13	35,009,742	35,042,078	9	<i>NBEA</i>	rs9544663	2.21E-04
13	39,636,316	39,658,938	4		rs2039623	7.70E-04
13	39,697,109	39,749,380	12		rs10492680	8.11E-04
13	43,735,145	43,791,548	10		rs2031996	4.95E-04
13	47,139,485	47,154,561	4		rs1172397	1.13E-03
13	58,512,555	58,540,818	5		rs4600350	8.61E-04
13	75,251,157	75,282,563	5	<i>LMO7</i>	rs17065046	1.42E-03
13	89,698,915	89,734,895	5		rs16944259	1.08E-03
13	89,897,985	89,939,352	6		rs9522984	1.66E-03
13	92,323,593	92,395,330	11		rs7328931	4.09E-04
13	93,396,157	93,497,436	17	<i>GPC6</i>	rs8000417	1.75E-04
13	95,989,215	96,008,274	9	<i>HS6ST3</i>	rs7323727	2.38E-03
13	97,955,399	97,988,906	4	<i>STK24</i>	rs17471066	5.34E-04
14	24,453,213	24,477,023	4	<i>STXBP6</i>	rs12232232	5.68E-03
14	32,965,535	32,990,025	4	<i>NPAS3</i>	rs10129955	3.76E-03
14	33,068,792	33,082,637	12	<i>NPAS3</i>	rs10134389	3.20E-04
14	36,253,365	36,272,464	4	<i>SLC25A21</i>	rs17105125	1.69E-03
14	50,894,900	50,900,116	4		rs8019638	4.06E-04

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### Power for Quit Success Comparisons

We calculated the power of these samples for detection of 5%, 7.5% and 10% differences in allele frequency. We used the mean 0.24 minor allele frequency that we found for nominally positive SNPs in these samples. The power to detect these differences was 0.15, 0.28 and 0.43, respectively.

### Overlap with Data from Previous Quit Success Samples

These data for clustered, nominally positive SNPs from the current data set provide significant chromosomal overlap with genes that have been identified by other relevant data sets, largely those derived from validated pooled genotyping approaches (Table 2). These approaches identify the same genes that are identified by nominally positive results in other studies to extents much greater than what we would expect by chance. The overlaps between the clustered, nominally positive SNPs from the current sample and the clustered, nominally positive SNPs from at least two other samples of successful versus unsuccessful quitters and/or nicotine dependence identify 59 genes. Whereas the empirical *P* values associated with most of these genes do not withstand stringent Bonferroni corrections for multiple testing, several of these gene-wise *P* values do yield *P* values <0.0008 and thus survive this correction for multiple testing (21) (Table 2).

Control for occult stratification was based on examining the overlap between the 2,147 clustered, nominally positive SNPs from the present quit success analyses with the 2.5% of the SNPs for which the racial/ethnic differences in control individuals from prior data sets were largest. We identified 48 SNPs with these properties; 50 would have been expected by chance. Controls for noisy SNPs found that 70 of the clustered, nominally positive SNPs overlapped with the set of SNPs that provided the largest variance in other assessments of these SNPs using Affymetrix 6.0 arrays, while 50 would be expected by chance.

Table 1. Continued.

Chromosome	bp: Start	bp: End	No. SNPs	Gene(s)	<i>P</i> <sub>min</sub> SNP	<i>P</i> <sub>min</sub>
14	71,757,205	71,849,388	15	<i>RGS6</i>	rs2283394	2.26E-03
14	71,877,312	71,953,627	17	<i>RGS6</i>	rs7159300	4.28E-06
14	84,233,182	84,262,668	4		rs4904196	9.40E-04
14	95,518,120	95,526,439	4		rs17093634	7.89E-04
14	95,602,656	95,625,170	5	<i>C14orf132</i>	rs3208738	1.73E-03
14	95,673,756	95,705,352	4		rs10144552	2.01E-03
14	97,249,110	97,257,396	5		rs4905614	3.64E-04
14	97,287,217	97,294,334	4		rs11160403	1.74E-04
15	23,924,404	23,944,630	4		rs17669037	2.63E-03
15	51,558,394	51,611,521	9	<i>WDR72</i>	rs1995318	3.39E-05
15	52,031,769	52,034,625	5		rs1478190	3.54E-04
15	58,117,071	58,142,791	4		rs1425935	2.64E-03
15	68,562,262	68,579,051	7		rs7161778	1.67E-03
15	78,442,521	78,453,010	5		rs11072909	6.12E-03
15	93,340,362	93,368,675	4		rs8036547	1.41E-03
16	4,461,750	4,482,118	4	<i>HMOX2</i>	rs17137051	3.76E-04
16	6,646,077	6,659,894	6	<i>A2BP1</i>	rs1029967	1.52E-03
16	11,253,200	11,296,549	4	<i>SOCS1</i>	rs193778	6.38E-04
16	15,777,026	15,787,511	6	<i>MYH11</i>	rs8048077	1.91E-03
16	24,007,245	24,024,978	4	<i>PRKCB1</i>	rs2470688	2.95E-03
16	26,116,243	26,150,812	6		rs763980	5.97E-05
16	49,031,049	49,060,345	4		rs1592538	3.70E-03
16	53,536,288	53,547,149	4		rs8054521	5.77E-03
16	54,055,550	54,067,401	4	<i>MMP2</i>	rs12924764	5.38E-03
16	62,400,870	62,475,972	12		rs322575	5.08E-04
16	82,329,363	82,384,267	7	<i>CDH13</i>	rs690836	3.57E-03
17	10,621,615	10,628,617	4		rs9897496	3.37E-04
17	12,053,119	12,060,510	6		rs9910495	1.23E-03
17	19,117,656	19,175,068	8	<i>EPN2</i>	rs3785778	7.51E-04
17	61,942,803	61,966,341	9	<i>PRKCA</i>	rs16959526	7.42E-04
17	<b>73,899,797</b>	<b>73,911,147</b>	<b>7</b>	<b><i>PGS1</i></b>	rs12944051	4.72E-03
17	76,176,198	76,219,409	4	<i>KIAA1303</i>	rs11653499	7.29E-03
17	76,321,112	76,357,049	4	<i>KIAA1303</i>	rs9899782	1.50E-03
18	5,503,917	5,517,864	4	<i>EPB41L3</i>	rs1618055	2.33E-03
18	24,500,885	24,521,689	4		rs16945100	3.75E-03
18	34,074,362	34,089,743	7		rs8083420	2.22E-03
18	41,488,464	41,498,356	10	<i>SLC14A2</i>	rs9304318	4.65E-03
18	63,727,755	63,734,371	4		rs12455531	7.02E-03
18	66,882,313	66,917,659	4		rs17179440	4.97E-04
19	15,685,071	15,718,958	4		rs12975815	1.57E-03
19	46,867,000	46,883,137	4	<i>CEACAM7</i>	rs7251886	8.66E-03
19	59,541,275	59,565,647	4	<i>LAIR1</i> and <i>LILRA4</i>	rs2004431	2.05E-04
20	22,256,842	22,274,938	6		rs1012800	2.54E-04
20	36,099,124	36,172,404	8	<i>C20orf77</i>	rs6022796	4.79E-04
20	46,208,923	46,235,831	17		rs151050	2.08E-03
20	58,755,693	58,772,191	6		rs6071344	3.18E-04
21	18,415,630	18,426,726	5		rs2150385	4.67E-04
21	19,469,347	19,587,446	19	<i>SLC6A6P</i>	rs8134931	7.07E-04
21	23,287,429	23,334,156	10		rs244230	8.12E-04
21	24,030,348	24,092,754	15		rs1157277	2.31E-04
21	24,303,999	24,355,766	10		rs8134281	6.61E-04
22	24,752,980	24,778,643	7	<i>MYO18B</i>	rs6004901	2.43E-03
22	31,662,712	31,713,419	4	<i>SYN3</i>	rs17779789	2.61E-03
22	40,052,810	40,077,663	4	<i>ZC3H7B</i>	rs3817999	3.90E-03
22	42,418,082	42,454,835	4	<i>FLJ23588</i>	rs1894489	2.67E-03

Continued on next page

Table 1. Continued.

Chromosome	bp: Start	bp: End	No. SNPs	Gene(s)	$P_{\min}$ SNP	$P_{\min}$
22	47,156,058	47,181,983	5		rs130785	7.21E-03
23	5,289,710	5,324,870	9		rs12011665	1.37E-03
23	5,521,502	5,547,657	4		rs34291001	3.46E-03
23	7,351,237	7,371,322	6		rs17269009	2.63E-03
23	7,559,572	7,571,315	4		rs6639914	2.59E-03
23	14,021,870	14,066,309	8		rs5935694	3.91E-03
23	15,858,474	15,924,353	10		rs705857	1.00E-04
23	26,704,945	26,730,141	4		rs4898189	1.67E-03
23	65,661,456	65,675,958	4		rs6624988	5.23E-03
23	68,704,238	68,751,820	6	<i>EDA</i>	rs4844179	2.41E-03
23	83,765,563	83,775,407	4		rs830240	3.81E-03
23	83,802,507	83,866,535	12		rs707677	3.85E-03
23	86,001,607	86,017,818	4		rs1936029	4.13E-03
23	86,669,781	86,714,253	16	<i>KLHL4</i>	rs6617426	1.10E-03
23	111,364,987	111,397,689	5	<i>ZCCHC16</i>	rs17307753	7.49E-03
23	120,290,236	120,347,792	16		rs7054144	1.00E-03
23	144,107,310	144,120,517	6		rs9792699	5.30E-03

Columns list the chromosome and bp coordinates for the beginning and end of the genomic region identified by clustered, nominally positive SNPs from the current study; number of clustered, nominally positive SNPs that lie in clusters within the region in the current sample; the gene(s) (if any) that lie within this chromosomal region; the SNP that displays the nominally smallest  $P$  value in the cluster; and the  $P$  value displayed by that SNP. Note that several genes are identified by more than one cluster of nominally positive SNPs. Genes identified by clusters of nominally positive SNPs for which  $\geq 25\%$  are among the SNPs for which assay variance is largest for Affymetrix 6.0 arrays in other studies are identified in boldfaced italics.

We identify the clusters that contain SNPs that provide greater assay variance in Table 1.

### Bayesian Network Analysis

Bayesian networks incorporated many of the SNPs that provided the strongest 25, 50, 100, 200, 500 or 1,000  $P$  values for the true quit success data when analyzed by using BayesWare (Figure 1) (<http://bayesware.com> [22–25]). By contrast, only a few SNPs were included in the corresponding analyses of data from permuted control sets of SNPs in which there were random relationships between SNPs and the set of  $P$  values obtained from the bona fide data (Figure 1). Figure 2 provides a graphic representation of the Bayesian network for data from the 1,000 SNPs with the strongest  $P$  values. Interestingly, the relationship between the SNPs for which data directly predicts abstinence in this data set (for example, those in the inner circle forming

the “Markov Blanket” of the outcome node) and the SNPs located in the outer circle can be explained by the linkage disequilibrium between the SNPs (data not shown). This relationship would be expected if the network was detecting true biological relationships, but not if the network was detecting noise. However, there were relatively few interrelationships between these “inner circle” SNPs (data not shown), suggesting that linkage disequilibrium was not responsible for much of the influence of these SNPs on quit success.

The 5,898 SNPs, for which alleles are identified by these results as directly predicting abstinence, display  $P$  values that range from 0.0000028 to 0.01 in the primary data set. A total of 960 of these SNPs also display nominally significant association with quit success in at least one other previously reported quit success data set, whereas 32 of these SNPs display such nominally significant associations in at least two prior samples.

### Functional Genomic Analyses

A number of genes identified by clusters of nominally significant SNPs in this work fall into several functional classes identified by gene ontology. Functional enrichment analysis (BioBase) that compares the representation of functional classes with all human genes identified significant overrepresentation, when corrected for false discovery rate (FDR), of genes involved in the following: molecular functions, the membrane/plasma membrane, synapses and synaptic transmission of nerve impulses, cell communication, radial glia-guided migration of Purkinje cells, protein binding, neuron projections, protein kinase C activity, cell–cell signaling and communication, cell migration in hindbrain, negative regulation of response to stimulus, localization of the cell, hindbrain radial glia-guided cell migration, cell motion, axon guidance, binding, cell junctions, hindbrain development, signal transduction, nucleoside monophosphate and cAMP metabolic process, G-protein complexes and glutamate receptor activity.

### DISCUSSION

The current results provide independent support, from individually genotyped GWA, for data derived from prior studies of smoking cessation success in clinical trial and community settings that used validated methods for pooled genotyping. The substantial overlaps between the autosomal data obtained with individual genotyping and those obtained previously in pooled DNA samples provide mutual validation for the current and previous data sets. The current results provide additional support for polygenic contributions to individual differences in the ability to quit smoking.

These observations can be discussed in light of the strengths and limitations of the current data set. The data display several strengths: (a) the successful and unsuccessful subjects were recruited at the same time from the same study centers, providing significant assurance that contributions of underlying stratification to the results obtained herein have been



**Table 2.** Genes that contain clustered, nominally positive SNPs from the current study and clustered, nominally positive SNPs from at least two additional 500,000, 600,000 or 1,000,000 SNP GWA studies of smoking cessation success in pooled DNA samples from subjects of European genetic backgrounds.

Gene	Chromosome	bp: Start	bp: End	Current	PIP	V	H	L	R	B	Bi	P
<b>KIF1B</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10193418</b>	<b>10364242</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>						<b>0.0005</b>
DAB1	1	57236167	58488799	9	93			7	2	3		0.0021
DNM3	1	170077261	170648480	7	17			3		1		0.0095
ASTN	1	175096826	175400647	6	12				2	1		0.0082
CTNNA2	2	79593634	80729416	6	57				2	2	7	0.0066
TCF7L1	2	85214245	85391016	5	1				2			0.0122
<b>RAPGEF4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>173308853</b>	<b>173625861</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>						<b>1</b>	<b>0.0052</b>
RBMS3	3	29297947	30021624	4	11					2	8	0.0068
FHIT	3	59710076	61212164	11	105		7		2		2	0.0033
EEFSEC	3	129355003	129610179	6	17					2		0.0077
SLC9A9	3	144466754	145049979	4	33				2		5	0.0099
TP73L	3	190831910	191097759	3	4			1			1	0.0145
<b>LEPREL1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>191157316</b>	<b>191321412</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>				<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>0.0010</b>
FGF12	3	193342413	193928066	5	5				3	2		0.0175
RNASEN	5	31436926	31567925	6	1		1					0.0094
PDE4D	5	58302468	58918032	4	15						1	0.0428
SLC22A5	5	131733343	131759205	6	8					1		0.0039
SLIT3	5	168025857	168660554	6	24	5	3		3		1	0.0012
KCNIP1	5	169713459	170096214	5	23						3	0.0088
KIAA1900	6	97479324	97694980	6	6						1	0.0125
GRIK2	6	101953675	102623474	2	16				2	2	1	0.0139
UST	6	149110157	149439818	6	41						4	0.0039
PARK2	6	161689661	163068793	6	91				6	2	8	0.0044
DGKB	7	14153770	14847413	4	38				1			0.0262
MAGI2	7	77484310	78920826	6	51					2	1	0.0314
SEMA3A	7	83428426	83661848	12					2		1	0.0024
CSMD1	8	2782789	4839736	6	191	4	10		10	5	12	0.0015
DLC1	8	12985243	13416766	5	17					2		0.0169
PSD3	8	18432343	18915476	18	23						1	0.0013
TG	8	133948387	134216325	4	11					3		0.0123
<b>ST3GAL1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>134540312</b>	<b>134653344</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>				<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>0.0042</b>
<b>ZNF406</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>135559213</b>	<b>135794463</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>21</b>						<b>3</b>	<b>0.0072</b>
COL22A1	8	139669660	139995418	6	21						1	0.0119
PTPRD	9	8307268	9008735	4	42				2	8	2	0.0026
KIAA1797	9	20648309	20985954	5	5						2	0.0214
PIP5K1B	9	70510436	70813912	4	51						1	0.0030
GABBR2	9	100090187	100511300	4	19						5	0.0101
DIP2C	10	311432	725606	8	7	3					1	0.0043
BICC1	10	59942910	60258851	4	8						2	0.0244
NRAP	10	115338573	115413795	1	11					1	1	0.0057
<b>CASP7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>115428925</b>	<b>115480654</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>					<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.0004</b>
<b>SLC1A2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>35229329</b>	<b>35397372</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>34</b>				<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>0.0004</b>
<b>SOX5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>23576498</b>	<b>24606647</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>48</b>			<b>2</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>0.0053</b>
MYBPC1	12	100512878	100603789	8	4						1	0.0047
GPR133	12	130004790	130189786	4	26						1	0.0090
NBEA	13	34414456	35144873	9	5						1	0.0206
LMO7	13	75092571	75332003	5	23					2		0.0076
GPC5	13	90848930	92317491	1	25					2	1	0.1015
GPC6	13	92677096	93853948	17	40					1	4	0.0013
STK24	13	97902414	98027350	4	22			1				0.0075

Continued on next page

minimized; (b) both the careful clinical and biochemical monitoring of these participants support the accuracy of smoking cessation assessments; (c) nominally positive results from this work cluster into small chromosomal regions to extents greater than expected by chance; (d) many more of the positive results from this work than we would expect by chance identify the same chromosomal regions that were identified by other studies of smoking cessation and/or vulnerability to develop nicotine dependence in smokers; (e) in these same subjects, a single genotype score per subject that was based on data from the study by Uhl *et al.* (5) predicted quit success via interactions with nicotine dose and FTND dependence significantly better than at random ( $P = 0.015$  [14]); (f) the true results from this trial, but not permuted results, form a plausible Bayesian network; and (g) the genes identified by these results provide overrepresentation of plausible groups of biological mechanisms in functional enrichment analyses (BioBase).

There are also limitations of these analyses. First, the sample is of modest size from the perspective of GWA, although it is relatively large from the perspective of a clinical trial. This modest sample size provides modest power. This modest power led us to forego analyses of subgroups, such as comparisons between subjects treated with 21 versus 42 mg nicotine. It reduces our confidence in the genes that are identified in this work but not in prior studies and in the negative data concerning genes that have been reproducibly identified in prior studies but not in the current work. Second, individuals in this trial were recruited so that an equal number of participants with FTND scores  $\leq 6$  and  $> 6$  were randomized to 42 or 21 mg NRT. We combined individuals treated with both doses in the current analysis to increase power, since overall effects of dose on quit success rates were not significant (although effects can be noted in subsets of subjects). Third, we identify no large effects of any SNP assessed here. Data for individual

Table 2. Continued.

NPAS3	14	32478200	33340702	16	70		5	1	<0.0001			
RGS6	14	71469586	72100407	32	15			1	4	<0.0001		
WDR72	15	51594652	51839151	7	14			2	2	0.0021		
HMOX2	16	4466447	4500349	4		1			2	0.0113		
A2BP1	16	6009133	7702500	6	181		3	14	12	13	<0.0001	
CDH13	16	81218079	82387702	7	160	5		8	3	7	2	<0.0001
PRKCA	17	61729388	62237324	9	21				4	1		0.0036
<b>SLC14A2</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>41448764</b>	<b>41517070</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>		<b>4</b>					<b>0.0002</b>
MYO18B	22	24468120	24757007	5	32			5	3	1		0.0015

Columns list the gene symbol, chromosome and bp coordinates for the beginning and end of the gene, and numbers of nominally positive, clustered SNPs that fall within the gene from the current study. PIP: 1,000,000 SNP GWA from “patch in practice samples” (8); V: 1,000,000 SNP GWA from a trial of the efficacy of denicotinized cigarettes: Vector samples (7), 500,000 SNP GWA of samples of community quitters and continuing smokers; H: Hamer samples (6); L: Lerman; B: Brown; R: Rose from smoking cessation samples 1–3 from Uhl *et al.* (5). Bi: Data from comparison of 38,000 SNPs identified in comparisons to smokers with and without FTND dependence from Bierut *et al.* (11). Monte Carlo *P* values note the number of times in 10,000 simulation trials that results this strong or stronger are obtained by randomly sampling the same numbers of SNPs from the same data sets. Boldfaced entries denote the genes in which at least three samples identify the same region within the gene.

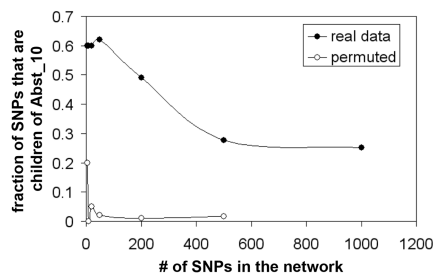
SNPs are less robust than data for clusters of nominally positive SNPs or sets of these clustered SNPs. The data from individual SNPs from this trial, for example, fail to achieve significance in permutation analyses (data not shown). Fourth, more than one-quarter of the SNPs that form seven of the clusters identified in Table 1 are found among the sets of SNPs for which assay variation is large in prior studies using these same Affymetrix 6.0 reagents. Although no cluster is identified solely on the basis of SNPs with

these properties, we label these clusters in Table 1 to provide additional cautions in interpreting these results. Fifth, we have not used SNPs, samples or treatments that are identical to those used in prior smoking cessation GWA studies. Each of these issues has limited our enthusiasm about use of SNP-by-SNP meta-analyses, although these meta-analyses might be appropriate when larger data sets are assessed (26–29). Sixth, because some of the chromosomal clusters contain genes with related functions, by selecting all of the genes in a cluster for BioBase analyses, some selection bias may be introduced.

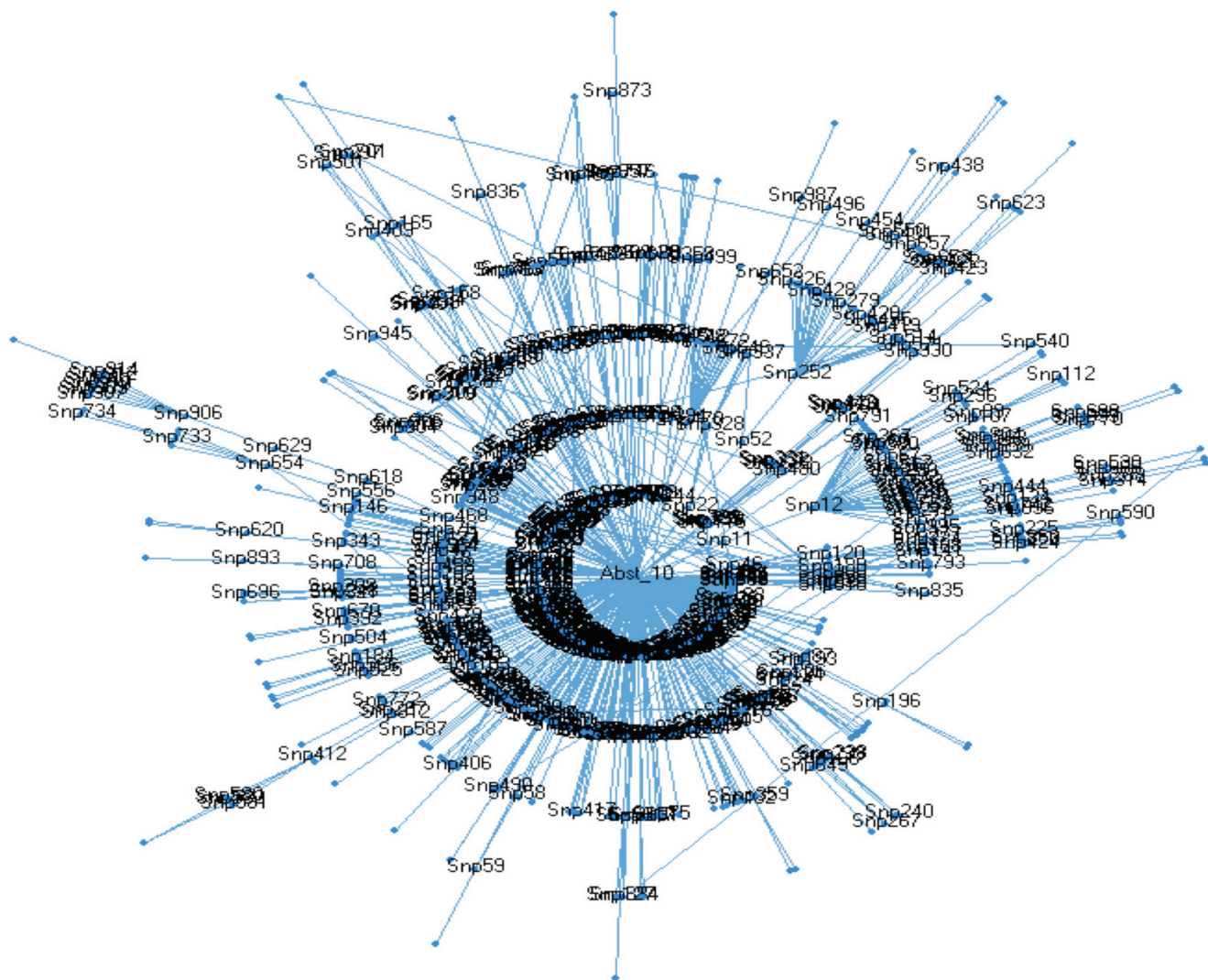
Clustering of SNPs whose allele frequencies display nominally significant differences between successful quitters and those who were not successful provides a major preplanned signal that lies at the core of the analyses used herein. We would anticipate the observed highly significant clustering of SNPs that display nominally positive results in this and several additional independent samples if many of these positive SNPs lay near and were in linkage disequilibrium with functional allelic variants that distinguished subjects who were more able to quit smoking from those who were

less able to quit. We would not anticipate this degree of clustering if the results were due to chance. The Monte Carlo *P* values noted here are thus likely to receive contributions from both the extent of linkage disequilibrium among the clustered, nominally positive SNPs and the extent of linkage disequilibrium between these SNPs and the functional haplotype(s) that lead to associations with quit success. These Monte Carlo *P* values thus weigh against two null hypotheses: (a) that all of the results are random “noise” (Monte Carlo *P* values for clustering data from the current study alone) and (b) that the results are caused by stochastic differences in haplotype frequencies between the successful versus unsuccessful quitters (Monte Carlo *P* value for clustering data from the current versus prior quit success GWA studies).

The current work has thus identified a set of SNPs that, based on Bayesian network analyses and overlap with prior data sets, are likely to identify a network of SNPs and genes with true biological relationships. Indeed, the genes identified in the current and prior smoking cessation studies are overrepresented in specific GO categories (Table 3). Most of these genes are expressed in the brain, as we might expect for addiction-related traits. Many can be related to neurotransmission processes, as we again might expect for such traits. Although the large number of genes identified in this work precludes detailed discussions of each gene, it is especially interesting to note the substantial representation of “cell adhesion”-related genes among those likely to contain allelic variants that associate with the ability to quit smoking. These genes include *DAB1*, *ASTN*, *CTNNA2*, *FHIT*, *SLIT3*, *MAGI2*, *SEMA3A*, *CSMD1*, *PTPRD*, *GPC5*, *GPC6* and *CDH13* (30). It is also interesting that the GO results point to several kinds of biological processes of importance for development of and function of selected brain circuits. We could speculate that variations in such genes could influence



**Figure 1.** Generation of Bayesian network for prediction of abstinence. SNPs are first sorted based on nominal *P* value, and SNPs with the 5 to 1,000 lowest *P* values are used. Networks are generated from real data using the Markov Chain Monte Carlo methods using the BayesWare factor.



**Figure 2.** Bayesian network including the 1,000 SNPs with the strongest *P* values in the current study. The SNPs in the inner circle (Markov Blanket of the outcome node) provide the most direct, strongest relationship to abstinence at week 10 of this trial. Many of the relationships between SNPs in the first ring with those in the second, third and fourth rings can be explained by linkage disequilibrium.

brain development, alter basal or preexisting behavioral traits and thus indirectly influence smoking cessation (31).

The current data add appreciably to the increasingly robust sets of studies that document molecular genetic contributions to the ability to quit smoking. The present results add to the support for personalized approaches to smoking cessation treatment that come from recent analyses of single genotype-based scores for each of these subjects (14). In this work, abstinence varied on the basis of individual and/or interactive effects of

genotype score, nicotine dose and baseline level of nicotine dependence in predicting the degree to which participants were able to reduce smoking during a two-week precessation treatment with NRT. We need to continue to work to apply an integrated sum of SNPs in the context of appropriate clinical information (<http://www.genome.gov/27529204>) to match individuals with the best type and/or intensity of therapy to maximize benefits and minimize side effects in smoking cessation. One current stepped-care approach based on these aggregate

data might entail the following: (a) initial use of NRT, with assignment of nicotine dose based on dependence level and quit success genotype scores, (b) identification of individuals who do not reduce CO sufficiently during initial NRT and (c) prompt reassignment of such non-CO reducers to alternative therapies, such as bupropion or varenicline.

More precise information about genetic influences on the ability to quit smoking from these and prior data sets will aid us in constructing improved “quit success” genotype scores. In subse-



**Table 3.** Gene ontology classes identified by genes from Table 2.

GO identifier	Group size	Gene symbol(s)	GO term	No. of Hits		
				Obs <sup>b</sup>	Exp <sup>b</sup>	P
GO:0021942	2	<i>CTNNA2, DAB1</i>	Radial glia guided migration of Purkinje cell	2	1	0.004625
GO:0021535	4	<i>CTNNA2, DAB1</i>	Cell migration in hindbrain	2	1	0.005527
GO:0043005	194	<i>CDH13, CTNNA2, DN3, GABBR2, PARK2, SLC1A2</i>	Neuron projection	6	1	0.005752
GO:0007268	304	<i>CTNNA2, GABBR2, GRIK2, KCNIP1, KIF1B, PARK2, SLC1A2</i>	Synaptic transmission	7	1	0.006198
GO:0007399	912	<i>CTNNA2, DAB1, DLC1, DN3, FGF12, PARK2, SEMA3A, SLC1A2, SLIT3, SOX5</i>	Nervous system development	11	3	0.006541
GO:0021932	3	<i>CTNNA2, DAB1</i>	Hindbrain radial glia guided cell migration	2	1	0.006923
GO:0007267	609	<i>CTNNA2, FGF12, GABBR2, GRIK2, KCNIP1, KIF1B, PARK2, SLC1A2, TP63</i>	Cell-cell signaling	9	2	0.007025
GO:0030054	490	<i>CTNNA2, DLC1, GABBR2, GRIK2, LMO7, MAGI2, NRAP, PSD3</i>	Cell junction	8	2	0.007113
GO:0007417	351	<i>CTNNA2, DAB1, DLC1, PARK2, SLC1A2, SLIT3, SOX5</i>	Central nervous system development	7	2	0.007605
GO:0042805	5	<i>LMO7, NRAP</i>	Actinin binding	2	1	0.007661
GO:0019226	349	<i>CTNNA2, GABBR2, GRIK2, KCNIP1, KIF1B, PARK2, SLC1A2</i>	Transmission of nerve impulse	7	2	0.008389
GO:0051674	520	<i>ASTN1, CDH13, CTNNA2, DAB1, DLC1, PRKCA, SEMA3A, SLIT3</i>	Localization of cell	8	2	0.009009
GO:0043395	8	<i>GPC5, GPC6</i>	Heparan sulfate proteoglycan binding	2	1	0.009135
GO:0006928	520	<i>ASTN1, CDH13, CTNNA2, DAB1, DLC1, PRKCA, SEMA3A, SLIT3</i>	Cell motion	8	2	0.009759
GO:0010259	10	<i>SLC1A2, TP63</i>	Multicellular organismal aging	2	1	0.010234
GO:0043394	10	<i>GPC5, GPC6</i>	Proteoglycan binding	2	1	0.010773
GO:0044456	197	<i>DN3, GABBR2, GRIK2, PSD3, SLC1A2</i>	Synapse part	5	1	0.011012
GO:0045202	294	<i>DN3, GABBR2, GRIK2, MAGI2, PSD3, SLC1A2</i>	Synapse	6	1	0.011148
GO:0010646	866	<i>CDH13, DLC1, GRIK2, PARK2, PRKCA, PSD3, RAPGEF4, RGS6, TCF7L1, TP63</i>	Regulation of cell communication	10	3	0.011326
GO:0007154	4,037	<i>CDH13, CTNNA2, DAB1, DGKB, DKFZp434B1272, DLC1, FGF12, GABBR2, GRIK2, KCNIP1</i>	Cell communication	25	14	0.011507
GO:0005515	7,814	<i>A2BP1, ASTN1, CASP7, CDH13, CTNNA2, DAB1, DGKB, DIP2C, DLC1, DN36</i>	Protein binding	38	26	0.01181
GO:0043616	12	<i>CDH13, TP63</i>	Keratinocyte proliferation	2	1	0.012998
GO:0001964	12	<i>CTNNA2, PARK2</i>	Startle response	2	1	0.013588
GO:0030902	52	<i>CTNNA2, DAB1, DLC1</i>	Hindbrain development	3	1	0.01365
GO:0016477	336	<i>ASTN1, CDH13, CTNNA2, DAB1, DLC1, PRKCA</i>	Cell migration	6	2	0.01407
GO:0005912	139	<i>CTNNA2, DLC1, LMO7, NRAP</i>	Adherens junction	4	1	0.016601
GO:0040011	495	<i>ASTN1, CDH13, CTNNA2, DAB1, DLC1, PRKCA, SEMA3A</i>	Locomotion	7	2	0.017088
GO:0050927	15	<i>CDH13, PRKCA</i>	Positive regulation of positive chemotaxis	2	1	0.017505
GO:0045296	15	<i>CDH13, CTNNA2</i>	Cadherin binding	2	1	0.018178
GO:0048870	370	<i>ASTN1, CDH13, CTNNA2, DAB1, DLC1, PRKCA</i>	Cell motility	6	2	0.018515
GO:0050926	15	<i>CDH13, PRKCA</i>	Regulation of positive chemotaxis	2	1	0.018905
GO:0042995	514	<i>CDH13, CTNNA2, DN3, GABBR2, PARK2, SLC1A2, SLC22A5</i>	Cell projection	7	2	0.019186
GO:0007626	257	<i>CDH13, NPAS3, PARK2, PRKCA, SEMA3A</i>	Locomotory behavior	5	1	0.020432
GO:0003674	15,439	<i>A2BP1, ASTN1, BICC1, CASP7, CDH13, COL22A1, CTNNA2, DAB1, DGKB, DIP2C</i>	Cell adhesion	57	51	0.02068
GO:0050918	18	<i>CDH13, PRKCA</i>	Positive chemotaxis	2	1	0.020739
GO:0005626	685	<i>HMOX2, MAGI2, PDE4D, PRKCA, PSD3, RAPGEF4, SLC14A2, SLC1A2</i>	Insoluble fraction	8	3	0.020892
GO:0070161	157	<i>CTNNA2, DLC1, LMO7, NRAP</i>	Anchoring junction	4	1	0.021548
GO:0051179	3,205	<i>A2BP1, ASTN1, CDH13, CTNNA2, DAB1, DLC1, DN3, GRIK2, KCNIP1, KIF1B</i>	Localization	20	11	0.024066

Continued on next page



Table 3. Continued.

GO:0021575	21	<i>DAB1, DLC1</i>	Hindbrain morphogenesis	2	1	0.025229
GO:0007610	417	<i>CDH13, NPAS3, PARK2, PRKCA, SEMA3A, SLC1A2</i>	Behavior	6	2	0.026079
GO:0016337	284	<i>ASTN1, CDH13, CTNNA2, DAB1, LMO7</i>	Cell-cell adhesion	5	1	0.02663
GO:0043197	23	<i>DNM3, SLC1A2</i>	Dendritic spine	2	1	0.027998
GO:0044459	2,123	<i>CDH13, CTNNA2, DLC1, GABBR2, GPC5, GPC6, GRIK2, LMO7, MAGI2, NRAP</i>	Plasma membrane part	15	7	0.028616
GO:0022610	768	<i>ASTN1, CDH13, COL22A1, CTNNA2, DAB1, DLC1, LMO7, MYBPC1</i>	Biological adhesion	8	3	0.028908
GO:0005913	24	<i>LMO7, NRAP</i>	Cell-cell adherens junction	2	1	0.029029
GO:0007155	767	<i>ASTN1, CDH13, COL22A1, CTNNA2, DAB1, DLC1, LMO7, MYBPC1</i>	Cell adhesion	8	3	0.029264
GO:0040017	25	<i>CDH13, PRKCA</i>	Positive regulation of locomotion	2	1	0.029388
GO:0050920	26	<i>CDH13, PRKCA</i>	Regulation of chemotaxis	2	1	0.029785

<sup>a</sup>Genes identified by data from the current study and at least two additional 500,000, 600,000 or 1,000,000 SNP GWA studies of smoking cessation success were subjected to BioBase functional enrichment analyses. Columns list the GO identifier, number of genes supporting the GO class, list of the first several genes that support the class, definition of the GO term, number of genes observed, number of genes expected by chance and FDR-corrected *P* value. The 48 GO terms with the lowest FDR-corrected *P* values are listed.

<sup>b</sup>Obs, observed; Exp, expected by chance.

quent studies, for example, we can test whether the quit success scores in which data from SNPs are selected and weighted by *P* values (14) perform better or worse than quit success scores in which data from SNPs are selected and weighted on the basis of participation in Bayesian networks, such as those documented here. It is conceivable that such scores may also help us to assess the genetic determinants of generalized abilities to change other health-related behaviors. For both dependent individuals and individuals with other health problems that can be modified through behavior change, these data might thus add to an increasingly rich basis for improved understanding and for development of personalized treatment strategies.

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Donna Walther, MS. The underlying clinical trial was registered with clinicaltrials.gov (ID# NCT00734617). This study used BioBase (<http://biobase-international.com>), installed on the Helix System at the Center for Information Technology (CIT), National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland (<http://helix.nih.gov>).

## DISCLOSURE

GR Uhl and JE Rose are listed as inventors for a patent application filed by Duke University that specifies sets of genomic markers that distinguish successful quitters from unsuccessful quitters in data from other clinical trials. MF Ramoni has financial interest in BayesWare LLC.

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