

Beyond Cigarettes Per Day

A Genome-Wide Association Study of the Biomarker Carbon Monoxide

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Abstract

Rationale: The *CHRNA5-CHRNA3-CHRNB4* locus is associated with self-reported smoking behavior and also harbors the strongest genetic associations with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and lung cancer. Because the associations with lung disease remain after adjustment for self-reported smoking behaviors, it has been asserted that *CHRNA5-CHRNA3-CHRNB4* variants increase COPD and lung cancer susceptibility independently of their effects on smoking.

Objectives: To compare the genetic associations of exhaled carbon monoxide (CO), a biomarker of current cigarette exposure, with self-reported smoking behaviors.

Methods: A total of 1,521 European American and 247 African American current smokers recruited into smoking cessation studies were assessed for CO at intake before smoking cessation. DNA samples were genotyped using the Illumina Omni2.5 microarray. Genetic associations with CO and smoking behaviors (cigarettes smoked per day, Fagerstrom test for nicotine dependence) were studied.

Measurements and Main Results: Variants in the *CHRNA5-CHRNA3-CHRNB4* locus, including rs16969968, a

nonsynonymous variant in *CHRNA5*, are genomewide association study–significantly associated with CO ($\beta = 2.66$; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.74–3.58; $P = 1.65 \times 10^{-8}$), and this association remains strong after adjusting for smoking behavior ($\beta = 2.18$; 95% CI, 1.32–3.04; $P = 7.47 \times 10^{-7}$). The correlation between CO and cigarettes per day is statistically significantly lower ($z = 3.43$; $P = 6.07 \times 10^{-4}$) in African Americans ($r = 0.14$; 95% CI, 0.02–0.26; $P = 0.003$) than in European-Americans ($r = 0.36$; 95% CI, 0.31–0.40; $P = 0.0001$).

Conclusions: Exhaled CO, a biomarker that is simple to measure, captures aspects of cigarette smoke exposure in current smokers beyond the number of cigarettes smoked per day. Behavioral measures of smoking are therefore insufficient indices of cigarette smoke exposure, suggesting that genetic associations with COPD or lung cancer that persist after adjusting for self-reported smoking behavior may still reflect genetic effects on smoking exposure.

Keywords: smoking; nicotine; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; lung cancer; nicotinic receptor

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More than 85% of deaths from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and lung cancer and 25 to 30% of all cancer deaths are directly attributed to cigarette smoking (1, 2). Genetic studies of smoking behavior, COPD, and lung cancer have all identified the chromosome 15q25.1 locus, which includes the $\alpha 5\text{-}\alpha 3\text{-}\beta 4$ nicotinic receptor subunit genes *CHRNA5-CHRNA3-CHRNB4*, as the genetic region most strongly associated with both smoking behavior and smoking-related illnesses. The reported genetic associations with COPD and lung cancer remain strong after adjusting for amount smoked estimated by self-reported cigarettes smoked per day (3, 4), and it has therefore been asserted that *CHRNA5-CHRNA3-CHRNB4* variants directly influence COPD and lung cancer susceptibility beyond their effects on smoking behavior (5, 6). However, this interpretation has been challenged because the measure of cigarettes smoked per day does not fully capture the health risks of smoking (7, 8). The use of biomarkers of cigarette smoke exposure has been suggested as a route to elucidate the complex relation between smoking behavior and cancer (9).

Self-reported cigarettes per day is the most commonly used and easily collected measure of cigarette consumption, and clinicians use self-reported cigarettes per day over a person's smoking lifetime history to estimate health risks for COPD, cancer, and other smoking-related diseases. However, number of cigarettes smoked does not capture smoking topography, such as depth of inhalation and the number of puffs per cigarette, and smokers vary these parameters to titrate nicotine dose (10–12). For example, saliva levels of nicotine's primary metabolite, cotinine, can vary by more than an order of magnitude among smokers who report smoking the same number of cigarettes per day (13). In addition, self-reports of smoking amount contain errors of memory and other biases inherent in self-reports of behavior integrated over time (14, 15).

Exhaled carbon monoxide (CO), a byproduct of cigarette combustion, varies with smoking topography (16–18). Nonsmokers have levels of CO less than or equal to 5 ppm (19), whereas the level in current smokers varies based on intensity of smoking and number of cigarettes smoked. Importantly, compared with number of cigarettes smoked, CO is more correlated with exposure to a key carcinogen, 4-(methylnitrosamino)-1-(3-pyridyl)-1-

butanol (20), indicating that CO more fully captures aspects of smoking behavior relevant to adverse health effects.

In this study we evaluate and compare genetic associations of the biomarker CO, cigarettes smoked per day, and nicotine dependence as measured by the Fagerstrom Test for Nicotine Dependence (FTND) (21) to better understand the relations between genetic variation, biomarkers, and smoking behavior and how they may relate to smoking-related health risks. This study is the first to report a genomewide significant association with exhaled CO as a measure of cigarette smoke exposure.

Methods

Subjects were participants in the University of Wisconsin Transdisciplinary Tobacco

Use Research Center randomized, placebo-controlled smoking cessation trials (22–24). The University of Wisconsin-Madison Institutional Review Board approved these trials, and all subjects provided written informed consent. Participants were at least 18 years of age, smoked 10 or more cigarettes per day on average for at least the prior 6 months, and were motivated to quit smoking. Subject characteristics are provided in Table 1.

Participants completed baseline assessments of demographics, smoking history, and current number of cigarettes smoked per day. Number of cigarettes smoked per day at the baseline assessment was evaluated by the question "On average, about how many cigarettes do you currently smoke per day?" and categorized into four levels (≤ 10 , 11–20, 21–30,

Table 1. Sample characteristics by self-reported ethnicity

Characteristic	European American (N = 1,521)	African American (N = 247)
Sex, % (N)		
Male	42.9 (653)	32.8 (81)
Female	57.1 (868)	67.2 (166)
Age, mean (SD), yr	43.0 (11.5)	45.2 (9.3)
CO, mean (SD), ppm	26.5 (12.3)	21.4 (9.5)
CPD, mean (SD)	22.4 (9.0)	18.6 (7.7)
Categorized baseline CPD, % (N)		
≤ 10	4.5 (69)	10.1 (25)
11–20	51.2 (777)	63.2 (156)
21–30	30.4 (461)	19.8 (49)
31+	14.0 (212)	6.9 (17)
FTND, mean (SD)	5.4 (2.2)	5.5 (2.0)
<i>CHRNA5-CHRNA3-CHRNB4</i> rs16969968,* % (N)		
AA	12.8 (193)	0.4 (1)
AG	48.7 (737)	10.5 (26)
GG	38.5 (582)	89.1 (220)
# of A alleles, mean (SD)	0.74 (0.67)	0.11 (0.33)
<i>CHRNA6-CHRNB3</i> rs4950,* % (N)		
AA	63.0 (955)	8.1 (20)
AG	32.9 (498)	41.3 (102)
GG	4.2 (63)	50.6 (125)
# of G alleles, mean (SD)	0.41 (0.57)	1.43 (0.64)
<i>CYP2A6</i> rs28399442,* % (N)		
AA	0 (0)	0 (0)
AG	5.6 (85)	0.8 (2)
GG	94.2 (1,433)	99.2 (245)
# of A alleles, mean (SD)	0.56 (0.23)	0.01 (0.09)
<i>CYP2A6</i> Metabolism metric, [†] mean (SD)	0.86 (0.07)	0.87 (0.06)

Definition of abbreviations: CO = mean exhaled carbon monoxide; CPD = number of cigarettes smoked per day; FTND = Fagerstrom Test for Nicotine Dependence score.

*Quality control measures zeroed the genotypes of single-nucleotide polymorphisms rs16969968, rs4950, and rs28399442 for N = 9, 5, and 3 European Americans, respectively.

[†]Metabolism metric available for N = 1,348 European Americans and N = 224 African Americans due to limited DNA.

and ≥ 31). Tobacco dependence was measured by the FTND, a score that ranges from 0 to 10 (21). Pack-years was defined as cigarettes smoked per day times length of time smoked. A baseline breath sample for CO analysis was collected before the initiation of smoking cessation pharmacotherapy and the quit attempt. Participants received no instructions to cut down or modify their smoking before sample collection, and the CO measures were taken without regard to the time of the last cigarette smoked. CO samples were collected using standard assessment methods for smoking cessation clinical trials and occurred after a check-in process that entailed a delay between smoking and CO collection to reduce distortion by immediate smoking. The distributions of the CO measure and cigarettes per day phenotype are provided in Figure 1 and Figure E1 in the online supplement for subjects of European and African descent.

Genomewide genotyping was performed by the Center for Inherited Disease Research at Johns Hopkins University using the Illumina Omni2.5 microarray (www.illumina.com), and data cleaning was led by the GENEVA Coordinating Center at the University of Washington (25). All single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) analyzed conformed to Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium. Genotyping was successful in more than 99% of subjects. Population stratification was assessed and self-reported race confirmed by principal components

analysis with HapMap samples as anchors (26).

A genome-wide association study (GWAS) of CO in European Americans was performed using a linear model with SNP genotype additively coded and sex, age, and study as covariates. Analyses were performed using PLINK v1.07 (27). Additional association analyses with CO focused on targeted regions that represent three key genetic loci known to be associated with smoking behavior at genomewide significance in European-ancestry populations (28, 29): the chromosome 15q25.1 locus, which includes the $\alpha 5\text{-}\alpha 3\text{-}\beta 4$ nicotinic receptor subunit genes (*CHRNA5-CHRNA3-CHRNB4*); the chromosome 19q13.2 locus, which includes the primary gene responsible for nicotinic metabolism (*CYP2A6*); and the chromosome 8p11.21 locus, which includes the $\beta 3\text{-}\alpha 6$ nicotinic receptor subunit genes (*CHRNB3-CHRNA6*). Analyses were performed using SAS (Cary, NC).

Because the *CYP2A6* locus is heterogeneous and no single variant can act as a proxy for *CYP2A6* activity, we performed additional genotyping and used a predictive model of *CYP2A6* activity that provides a continuous estimate of nicotine metabolism based on *CYP2A6* genotype (30, 31). This estimate is based on six SNPs: rs28399433 (TATA box *9), rs1137115 (V17V), rs28399435 (S29N *14), rs1801272 (L160H *2), rs28399442 (correlated with *12), rs148166815 (Y351H *38), and variation in *CYP2A6* gene copy number.

We computed a predicted nicotine metabolism metric from haplotypes using regression model parameters originally determined from an oral deuterated nicotine metabolism experiment in European Americans in which *CYP2A6* haplotypes explained more than 70% of the variance in the conversion of nicotine to cotinine (cotinine/[nicotine + cotinine]) 30 minutes after oral administration. The metric was calculated by the equation:

$$\text{metric} = 1 - \alpha \beta_1 \beta_2,$$

where $\alpha = 0.56$ and β_1 or $\beta_2 = 1.00$ for haplotypes *2, *4, *12, and *38 carriers; 0.65 for haplotype *9; 0.57 for haplotype *1A; and 0.42 for all other *CYP2A6* haplotypes. This metabolism estimate was available for a subsample because of limited availability of DNA ($n = 1,348$ European descent subjects and 224 African descent subjects).

Results

Genome-wide association analysis of European ancestry subjects identifies the chromosome 15q25.1 region that includes the nicotinic receptor genes *CHRNA5-CHRNA3-CHRNB4* as the locus most strongly associated with CO (Figures 2A and 2B), with several SNPs surpassing GWAS significance. Variants that demonstrate GWAS-significant association with CO include rs16969968 in *CHRNA5* ($\beta = 2.66$; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.74–3.58; $P = 1.65 \times 10^{-8}$), which causes an amino acid change in the receptor protein and alters receptor activity (32). The direction of effect is as expected given the previous association with heaviness of smoking. In European ancestry populations, this variant is highly correlated with rs1051730 in *CHRNA3* ($r^2 = 1$) and rs8031948 in *ADGPH1* ($r^2 = 0.934$), which, in addition to rs16969968, have been previously associated with smoking behavior, COPD, and lung cancer (4, 33–35). The SNP most significantly associated with CO, rs55958997 ($\beta = 2.75$; 95% CI, 1.86–3.64; $P = 1.60 \times 10^{-9}$), is also in high linkage disequilibrium with rs16969968 ($r^2 = 0.82$) in Europeans (36).

In addition to chromosome 15 associations, variants in the *CYP2A6* region are associated with CO, although not surpassing the genomewide significance level. The variant rs28399442 is strongly associated with CO ($\beta = -5.45$; 95%

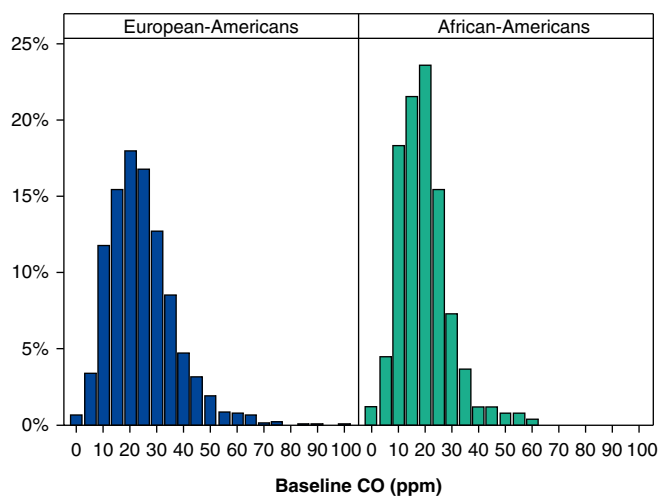


Figure 1. Distribution of mean baseline exhaled carbon monoxide (CO) among current smokers stratified by ancestry group.

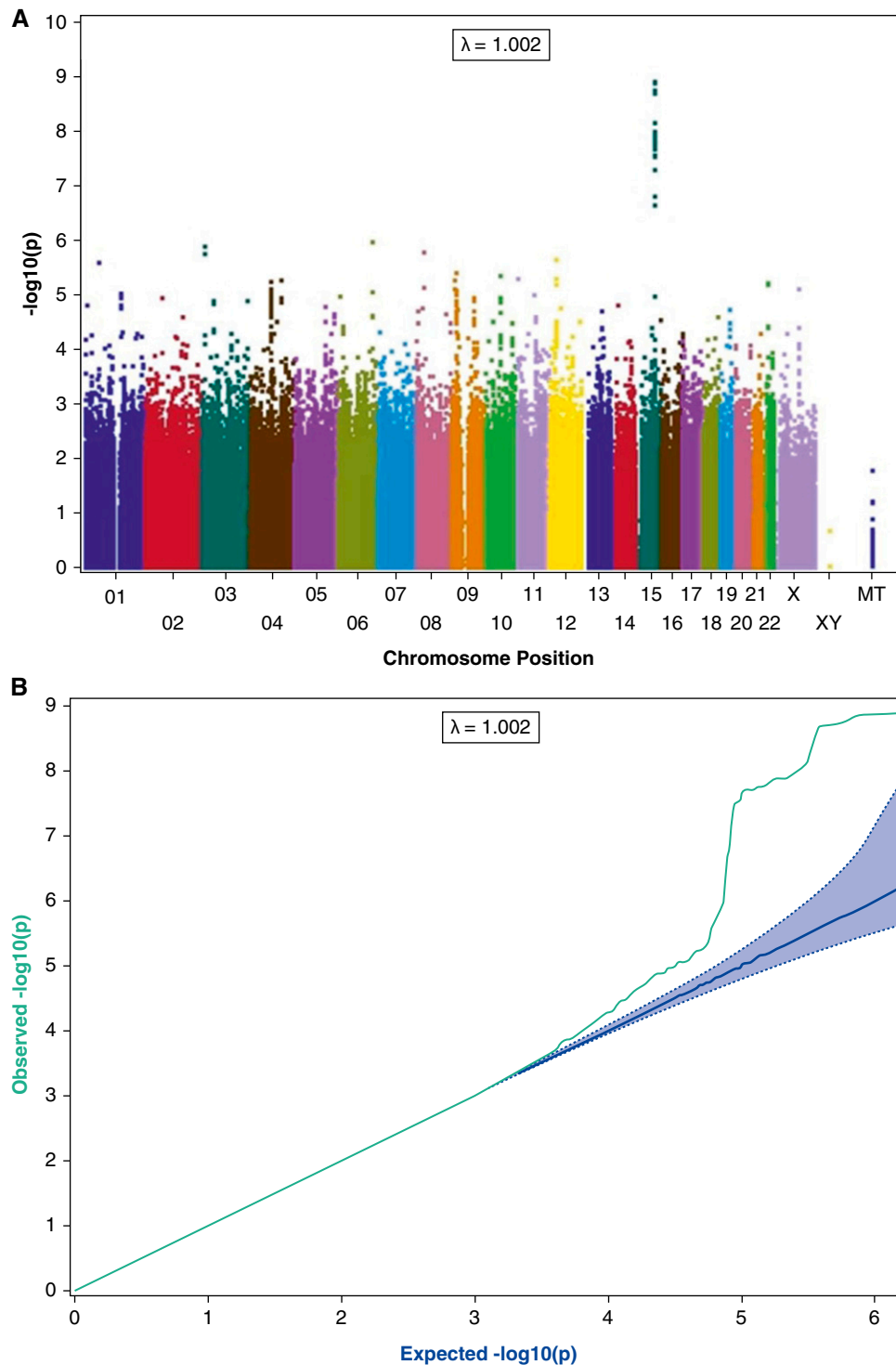


Figure 2. Genomewide association scan among European Americans for genes associated with exhaled carbon monoxide (CO). (A) The $-\log_{10}$ of the P value is plotted for each single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) in chromosomal order. The spacing between SNPs on the plot is based on physical map length. (B) Q-Q plot for genomewide association scan among European Americans for genes associated with exhaled CO.

CI, -8.13 to -2.75 ; $P = 6.84 \times 10^{-5}$); rs28399442 is a perfect proxy for *CYP2A6*12*, one of several known loss-of-function alleles. The predicted *CYP2A6*

metabolism metric is also strongly associated with CO ($\beta = 20.83$; 95% CI, 11.35–30.31; $P = 1.67 \times 10^{-5}$). These results are consistent with faster

metabolism being associated with heavier smoking and thus higher CO levels.

The results for these two loci are summarized in Table 2, and association

Table 2. Associations between measures of *CHRNA5-CHRNA3-CHRNA4*, *CYP2A6*, *CHRNA6-CHRNA3*, and smoking-related phenotypes among European American (N = 1,521) subjects

	<i>CHRNA5-CHRNA3-CHRNA4</i> (rs16969968)		<i>CYP2A6</i> (rs28399442)		<i>CYP2A6</i> [†] (metabolism metric)		<i>CHRNA6-CHRNA3</i> (rs4950)	
	β^{\dagger} (95% CI)	P Value	β^{\dagger} (95%CI)	P Value	β^{\ddagger} (95%CI)	P Value	β^{\dagger} (95%CI)	P Value
CO*	2.66 (1.74 to 3.58)	1.65×10^{-8}	-5.65 (-8.30 to -2.99)	3.2×10^{-5}	20.83 (11.35 to 30.31)	1.7×10^{-5}	-0.25 (-1.33 to 0.82)	6.5×10^{-1}
CPD	0.08 (0.02 to 0.13)	7.7×10^{-3}	-0.27 (-0.44 to -0.11)	9.8×10^{-4}	1.08 (0.49 to 1.66)	2.9×10^{-4}	-0.02 (-0.09 to 0.05)	5.5×10^{-1}
FTND	0.17 (0.01 to 0.33)	4.2×10^{-2}	-0.62 (-1.09 to -0.15)	9.3×10^{-3}	1.44 (-0.23 to 3.10)	9.0×10^{-2}	0.01 (-0.18 to 0.20)	9.1×10^{-1}

Definition of abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; CO = mean exhaled carbon monoxide in ppm; CPD = four-level measure of the number of cigarettes smoked per day (≤ 10 CPD = 0, 11–20 CPD = 1, 21–30 CPD = 2, and ≥ 31 CPD = 3); FTND = Fagerstrom Test for Nicotine Dependence score (0–10 scale).

Analyses adjusted for sex, age, population-stratification principal components, and study.

*Metabolism metric available for N = 1,348 European Americans.

[†]Estimated effect of the number of copies of the minor allele.

[‡]Parameter estimate is expressed as increase of 0.1 unit in estimated *CYP2A6* activity (scale 0.0–1.0).

results with these genetic variants with cigarettes per day and nicotine dependence are included for comparison. Current cigarettes smoked per day and current nicotine dependence (FTND) measures were entered with CO into genetic models to gauge the magnitude and independence of their effects. The variant rs16969968 remains strongly associated with CO after adjusting for cigarettes per day ($\beta = 2.18$; 95% CI, 1.32–3.04; $P = 7.47 \times 10^{-7}$) and for FTND ($\beta = 2.28$; 95% CI, 1.42–3.14; $P = 1.76 \times 10^{-7}$). Figure 3 illustrates the relation between rs16969968 genotype and CO within strata of self-reported smoking rate. The *CYP2A6* metric also continues to be associated with CO after correction for these measures of smoking behavior (rs28399442, $\beta = -4.10$; 95% CI, -6.60 to -1.60; $P = 1.3 \times 10^{-3}$ adjusted for cigarettes per day and $\beta = -4.12$; 95% CI, -6.59 to -1.64; $P = 1.1 \times 10^{-3}$ adjusted for FTND). Overall, the variant rs16969968 explains 2.06% (95% CI, 0.88–3.69%) of the variance in CO and 0.47% (95% CI, 0.03–1.39%) of the variance in current cigarettes per day; the *CYP2A6* metric explains 0.84% (95% CI, 0.15–2.07%) of the variance in the CO and 0.51% (95% CI, 0.03–1.54%) of the variance in current cigarettes per day.

In contrast to the *CHRNA5-CHRNA3-CHRNA4* and *CYP2A6* results, the region spanning *CHRNA3-CHRNA6* on chromosome 8 does not have any genotyped variants that show association with CO, cigarettes per day, or nicotine dependence. For example, rs4950, a variant strongly associated with nicotine dependence at a genomewide significance level in previous studies (28, 37), is not

associated with CO ($\beta = -0.25$; 95% CI, -1.33 to 0.83; $P = 0.647$).

We separately examined the associations of these targeted loci with CO in the African American sample. This sample is modest in size, and the expected power to detect association is reduced. The variant rs16969968 in *CHRNA5-CHRNA3-CHRNA4* is uncommon in African Americans (minor allele frequency = 5.7%). The point estimate for the β coefficient is in the same direction as the effect seen in the European ancestry subjects, but this finding is not statistically significant ($\beta = 0.91$; 95% CI, -2.79 to 4.60; $P = 0.63$). The *CYP2A6* variant rs28399442 is rare in African Americans (minor allele frequency = 0.4%), and no evidence of association is seen. The predicted *CYP2A6* metric was developed in European ancestry subjects and was not expected to capture *CYP2A6* metabolism well in other ancestral groups, and it does not predict CO in the African American subjects.

To further understand the relation between current cigarette smoking and CO, we examined the correlation between cigarettes per day and CO. The correlation between these smoking measures is modest in European-ancestry subjects ($r = 0.36$; 95% CI, 0.31–0.40; $P = 0.0001$). The correlation is markedly lower in African American subjects ($r = 0.14$; 95% CI, 0.02–0.26; $P = 0.003$), and there is a statistically different correlation between CO and cigarettes per day in European and African American subjects ($z = 3.43$; $P = 6.07 \times 10^{-4}$). Figure 4 illustrates these different relations between number of cigarettes smoked and CO level in the two populations.

Subsequent GWAS of pack-years did not identify any significant genetic associations in European or African American subjects (see Figures E2 and E3).

Discussion

This investigation undertakes the first GWAS of exhaled CO in current smokers. Specifically, this study demonstrates a genomewide significant association between the biomarker CO and the *CHRNA5-CHRNA3-CHRNA4* locus in a modestly sized sample of heavy smoking European-ancestry subjects ($\beta = 2.66$; 95% CI, 1.74–3.58; $P = 1.65 \times 10^{-8}$). Importantly, the variant rs16969968 in *CHRNA5* explains a larger portion of the variance in the CO phenotype (2.06%) than the smoking behavior measure of cigarettes per day (0.47%). This association of *CHRNA5* with CO remains strongly associated after adjustment for current cigarettes smoked per day ($\beta = 2.18$; 95% CI, 1.32–3.04; $P = 7.47 \times 10^{-7}$). Genetic variation in *CYP2A6*, the gene primarily responsible for nicotine metabolism, is also strongly associated with CO, an association that remains after controlling for number of cigarettes smoked.

The locus *CHRNA5-CHRNA3-CHRNA4* has been associated with COPD and lung cancer even after controlling for self-reported smoking rate; the current results suggest that this association may be due to the insensitivity of self-reported smoking as an index of cigarette smoke exposure. We find that self-reported smoking amount accounts for only 13% of

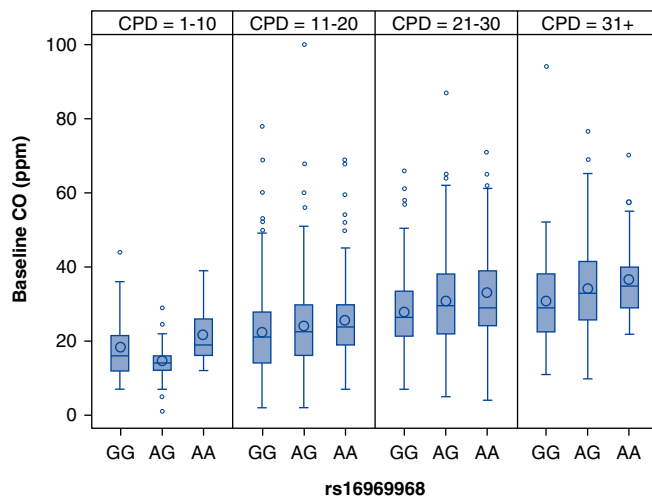


Figure 3. Mean baseline exhaled carbon monoxide (CO) among current smokers divided by categorical cigarettes per day (CPD) and rs16969968 genotype among European Americans. The boxplot represents the interquartile range divided by a line indicating the median; whisker lines extend to values within 1.5× the interquartile range; further outliers are marked with circles.

variance in CO among European Americans. Furthermore, compared with number of cigarettes smoked per day, exhaled CO is more highly correlated with levels of 4-(methylnitrosamino)-1-(3-pyridyl)-1-butanol (20), a key biomarker of carcinogen exposure. Thus, using cigarettes per day and self-reported nicotine dependence as measures for smoking-related toxin and carcinogen exposure do not fully capture the health risks associated with smoking.

This evidence builds on prior findings that showed a strong association between

the *CHRNA5-CHRNA3-CHRNA4* locus and another smoking biomarker, cotinine, a metabolite of nicotine (7, 38, 39). Each biomarker has its advantages. Exhaled CO is easier and less expensive to collect, and it may more directly reflect the toxic effects of smoking. However, CO also has a shorter half-life than cotinine and therefore provides a less stable measure over time and may provide a poor indicator of exposure among light or occasional smokers. On the other hand, cotinine's longer half-life reflects smoking behavior over a longer period of time, but its levels

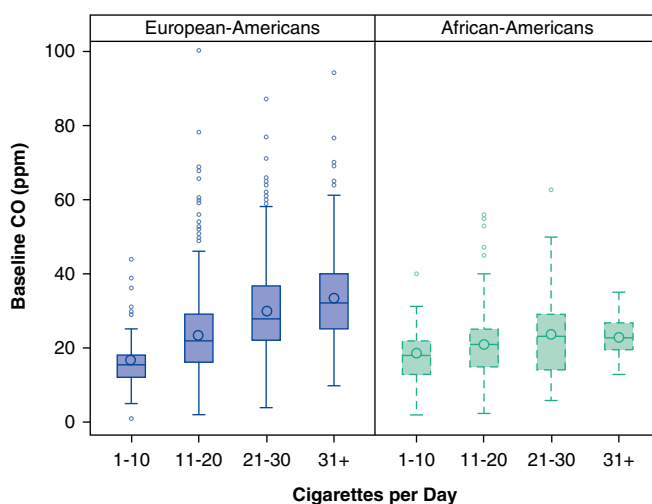


Figure 4. Mean baseline exhaled carbon monoxide (CO) among current smokers divided by categorical cigarettes per day and ancestry group. The boxplot represents the interquartile range divided by a line indicating the median; whisker lines extend to values within 1.5× the interquartile range; further outliers are marked with circles.

can be strongly influenced by variation in nicotine and cotinine metabolism unrelated to differences in smoke exposure (40). The variance in these two biomarkers, relative to cigarettes per day, explained by the key variant in *CHRNA5-CHRNA3-CHRNA4* appears to be similar. We found rs16969968-rs1051730 explains 2.1% of the variance in CO compared with 0.5% of the variance in cigarettes per day, and a prior study in European smokers found this same locus explained 4.3% of the variance in cotinine versus 0.9% of the variance in cigarettes per day (38).

In contrast to the associations of CO with the *CHRNA5* and *CYP2A6* loci, another locus that demonstrated genomewide association with smoking behavior in large metaanalyses (28, 29), *CHRNA6-CHRNA3* on chromosome 8, shows no evidence for association with CO in this sample. At present it is unclear why the *CHRNA6-CHRNA3* region fails to demonstrate any association with CO. The lack of association with the *CHRNA6-CHRNA3* locus may merely reflect its weaker association with nicotine dependence, consistent with its relatively modest association in GWAS of cigarettes per day in other studies. However, it is also possible that these genetic loci influence smoking behaviors via separate mechanisms that differentially impact levels of CO versus number of cigarettes smoked per day (e.g., influencing responses to nicotine in the initiation of smoking behaviors versus promoting more intense smoking of individual cigarettes and increased tolerance to smoking's aversive effects) (41, 42). The existence of separable mechanisms influencing levels of CO versus amount smoked is consistent with findings that the *CHRNA6-CHRNA3* locus shows little contribution to the genetic risk of COPD and lung cancer in the large-scale studies (43, 44).

Our findings have implications for the estimation of exposure to cigarette-related toxins. Current social and regulatory environments are leading to changes in smoking behavior. Because of smoking constraints (smoking restriction policies and increased cost), smokers are reducing the number of cigarettes they smoke (45). Among daily smokers, the proportion who smoked 30 or more cigarettes per day declined significantly from 12.5% in 2005 to 9.1% in 2011, whereas the proportion of those who smoked 1 to 9 cigarettes per day

increased significantly from 16.4 to 22.0%. However, smoking fewer cigarettes may not reduce harm if smokers compensate by inhaling more intensively. At low levels of smoking, the number of cigarettes smoked per day may underestimate tobacco toxicant exposure (20, 46). Thus, biomarkers may increase in importance as the distribution of cigarettes smoked per day becomes truncated and smoking intensity becomes the primary driver of smoking-related toxin exposure. In addition, new smoking behaviors are developing, including the use of electronic cigarettes, which will likely change a person's exposure to smoking-related toxins. Finally, our results suggest that prior studies that have evaluated genetic associations with smoking heaviness most likely have systematically underestimated the magnitude of the genetic contribution to smoking behavior. Indeed, in this study the genetic effect of variation in *CHRNA5* (rs16969968) on CO is more than two times greater than its effect on number of cigarettes smoked per day (effect size defined by β /SE: 5.68 vs. 2.66).

Importantly, our results indicate that number of self-reported current cigarettes smoked per day is an especially poor proxy

for tobacco smoke exposure among African Americans. We observe a very low correlation between number of cigarettes smoked per day and CO measures in African Americans relative to European Americans, confirming prior reports (47, 48). This observation may help to explain findings that African Americans are at higher risk for lung cancer than other racial groups despite lower cigarette consumption (49).

These results should be interpreted in the context of the limitations of this study. The University of Wisconsin Center for Tobacco Research and Intervention smoking cessation trials include only subjects who actively sought treatment for smoking cessation (22–24). Treatment seeking is associated with high levels of tobacco dependence (50), higher number of cigarettes smoked, and perhaps higher smoking intensity as well (51). The unique features of this sample may have influenced the genetic associations observed.

In summary, the biomarker of current combustible cigarette exposure, exhaled CO, captures important aspects of smoking behavior including number of puffs per cigarette and depth of inhalation, as well as number of cigarettes smoked per day, all of

which relate to smoking-related health risks. Genetic variation in *CHRNA5* and *CYP2A6* influence smoking behaviors, which in turn contribute to a person's CO level. Furthermore, the relation between current cigarettes smoked per day and CO is markedly weaker in African Americans than in European Americans in our sample, perhaps providing further insight into the heightened lung cancer risk observed in African Americans compared with European Americans who smoke similar numbers of cigarettes. These findings point to the value of biomarkers such as CO to improve the measurement of current smoking behavior and toxin exposure relevant to smoking-related disease endpoints. ■

Author disclosures are available with the text of this article at www.atsjournals.org.

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