Supplementary Table S3. Association between serum cytokine levels and lung cancer among European Americans in PLCO study

Cytokine	Quartile[b]	Cases/controls[a] N	OR (95% CI)[c]	P_{trend}[d,e]
IL-1β	1	26/97	1.00 (reference)	
	2	48/164	1.26 (0.84–1.89)	
	3	60/177	1.35 (0.90–2.02)	
	4	51/157	1.12 (0.74–1.70)	0.71
IL-6	1	22/138	1.00 (reference)	
	2	41/158	1.53 (0.82–2.86)	
	3	51/149	2.15 (1.17–3.96)	
	4	71/150	3.19 (1.77–5.76)	<0.001
IL-8	1	31/142	1.00 (reference)	
	2	40/151	1.17 (0.66–2.08)	
	3	53/149	1.67 (0.97–2.90)	
	4	61/153	1.85 (1.09–3.14)	0.009
TNFα	1	52/131	1.00 (reference)	
	2	47/160	0.83 (0.50–1.36)	
	3	44/154	0.85 (0.52–1.41)	
	4	42/150	0.81 (0.49–1.36)	0.48

Abbreviations: PLCO, Prostate, Lung, Colorectal, and Ovarian; OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval.
[a]Lung cancer cases diagnosed more than two years after blood collection were excluded from the analysis.
[b]Quartiles were based on serum cytokine levels among controls in the PLCO study (IL-1β, 0.4, 0.7, 1.4 pg/mL; TNF-α, 7.4, 9.1, 11.5 pg/mL).
[c]Unconditional multivariate logistic regression was adjusted for age (continuous), gender, smoking pack-years (continuous), smoking status (never, former quit ≥ 15 years, former quit <15 years, current), PLCO study adjusted additionally for year of randomization and number of years in the study.
[d]P values were calculated using a two-sided Wald $\chi2$ statistic.
[e]Cases whose blood was collected more than two years before diagnosis of lung cancer were excluded from analyses.