Supplementary Figure S1

Flow diagram of studies selection in meta-analysis

495 studies were identified in literature search

429 studies were excluded by browsing titles and/or abstracts that focused on other phenotypes, other genes, animal or in vitro experiments, etc.

66 potentially relevant studies were screened for full-text

37 studies were excluded for 7 reviews, 5 meta-analysis, and 25 studies lacking of corresponding results.

29 full-text studies were assessed for eligibility

6 studies were excluded due to duplication of study populations.

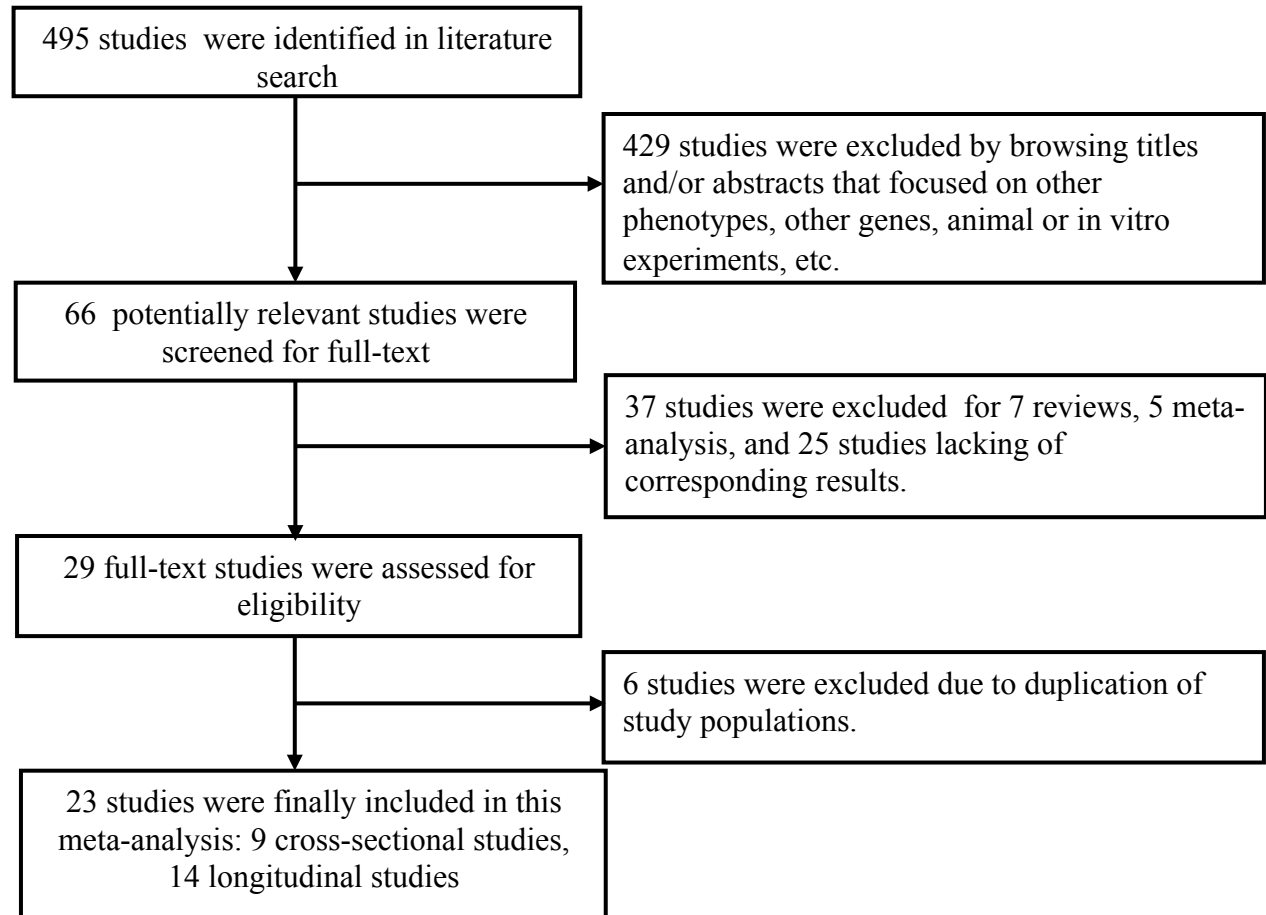| 23 studies were finally included in this meta-analysis: 9 cross-sectional studies, 14 longitudinal studies |
| --- |

Figure S1

Supplementary Figure S2

Forest plot of the meta-analysis results for the association between *Taq*1A A1/* genotypes and smoking cessation across cross-sectional studies based on predominantly Caucasians without the Gordiev study. The Z-value and P-value of each eligible study are displayed by rows. The central vertical solid line stands for ORs that equal to 1 for the null hypothesis. The OR and 95% CI of each study are represented by the square and horizontal bar, respectively. The pooled OR, which is represented by the diamond symbol, underneath the forest plot was calculated under the fixed-effects model.
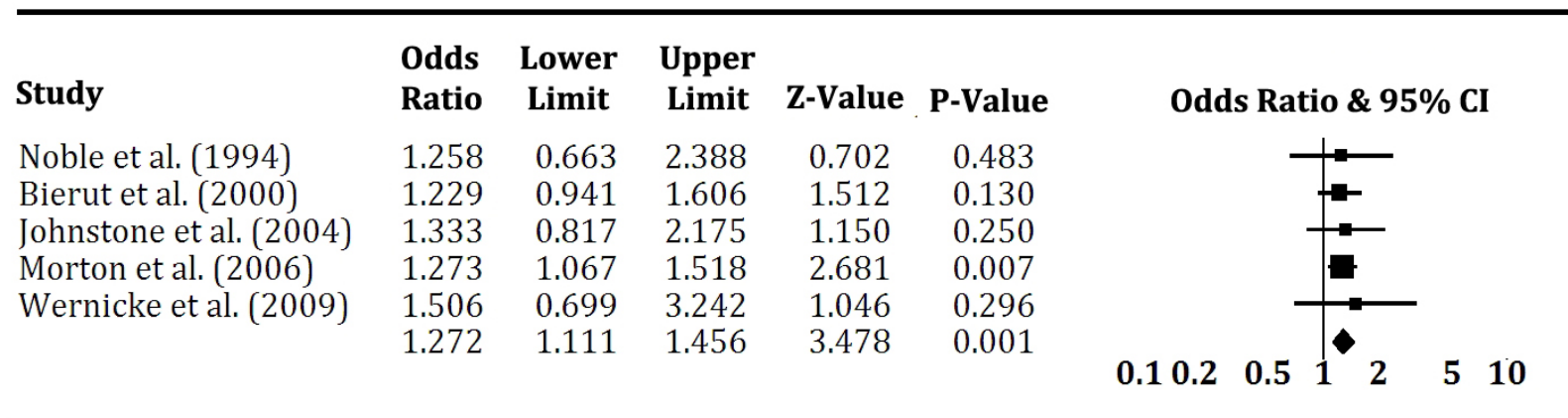
Study	Odds Ratio	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Z-Value	P-Value	Odds Ratio & 95% CI
Noble et al. (1994)	1.258	0.663	2.388	0.702	0.483	
Bierut et al. (2000)	1.229	0.941	1.606	1.512	0.130	
Johnstone et al. (2004)	1.333	0.817	2.175	1.150	0.250	
Morton et al. (2006)	1.273	1.067	1.518	2.681	0.007	
Wernicke et al. (2009)	1.506	0.699	3.242	1.046	0.296	
	1.272	1.111	1.456	3.478	0.001	

0.1 0.2 0.5 1 2 5 10

Figure S2

Supplementary Figure S3

Forest plot of the meta-analysis results for the association between *Taq*1A A1/* genotypes and smoking cessation across longitudinal studies based on predominant Caucasians. The Z-value and P-value of each eligible study are displayed by rows. The central vertical solid line stands for ORs that equal to 1 for the null hypothesis. The OR and 95% CI of each study are represented by the square and horizontal bar, respectively. The pooled OR, which is represented by the diamond symbol, underneath the forest plot was calculated under the fixed-effects model.
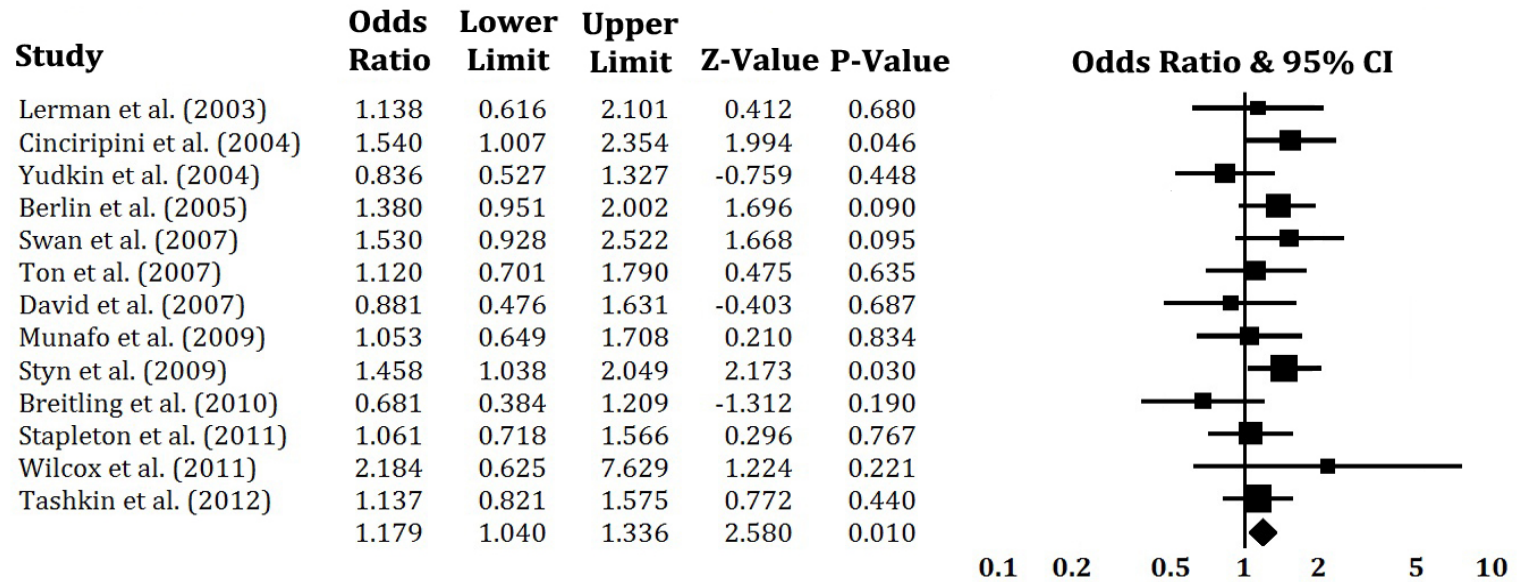
Study	Odds Ratio	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Z-Value	P-Value	Odds Ratio & 95% CI
Lerman et al. (2003)	1.138	0.616	2.101	0.412	0.680	
Cinciripini et al. (2004)	1.540	1.007	2.354	1.994	0.046	
Yudkin et al. (2004)	0.836	0.527	1.327	-0.759	0.448	
Berlin et al. (2005)	1.380	0.951	2.002	1.696	0.090	
Swan et al. (2007)	1.530	0.928	2.522	1.668	0.095	
Ton et al. (2007)	1.120	0.701	1.790	0.475	0.635	
David et al. (2007)	0.881	0.476	1.631	-0.403	0.687	
Munafo et al. (2009)	1.053	0.649	1.708	0.210	0.834	
Styn et al. (2009)	1.458	1.038	2.049	2.173	0.030	
Breitling et al. (2010)	0.681	0.384	1.209	-1.312	0.190	
Stapleton et al. (2011)	1.061	0.718	1.566	0.296	0.767	
Wilcox et al. (2011)	2.184	0.625	7.629	1.224	0.221	
Tashkin et al. (2012)	1.137	0.821	1.575	0.772	0.440	
	1.179	1.040	1.336	2.580	0.010	

0.1   0.2   0.5   1   2   5   10

Figure S3

Supplementary Figure S4

Forest plot of the meta-analysis results for the association between *Taq*1A A1/* genotypes and smoking cessation across combined studies based on predominant Caucasians. The Z-value and P-value of each eligible study are displayed by rows. The central vertical solid line stands for ORs that equal to 1 for the null hypothesis. The OR and 95% CI of each study are represented by the square and horizontal bar, respectively. The pooled OR, which is represented by the diamond symbol, underneath the forest plot was calculated under the fixed-effects model.
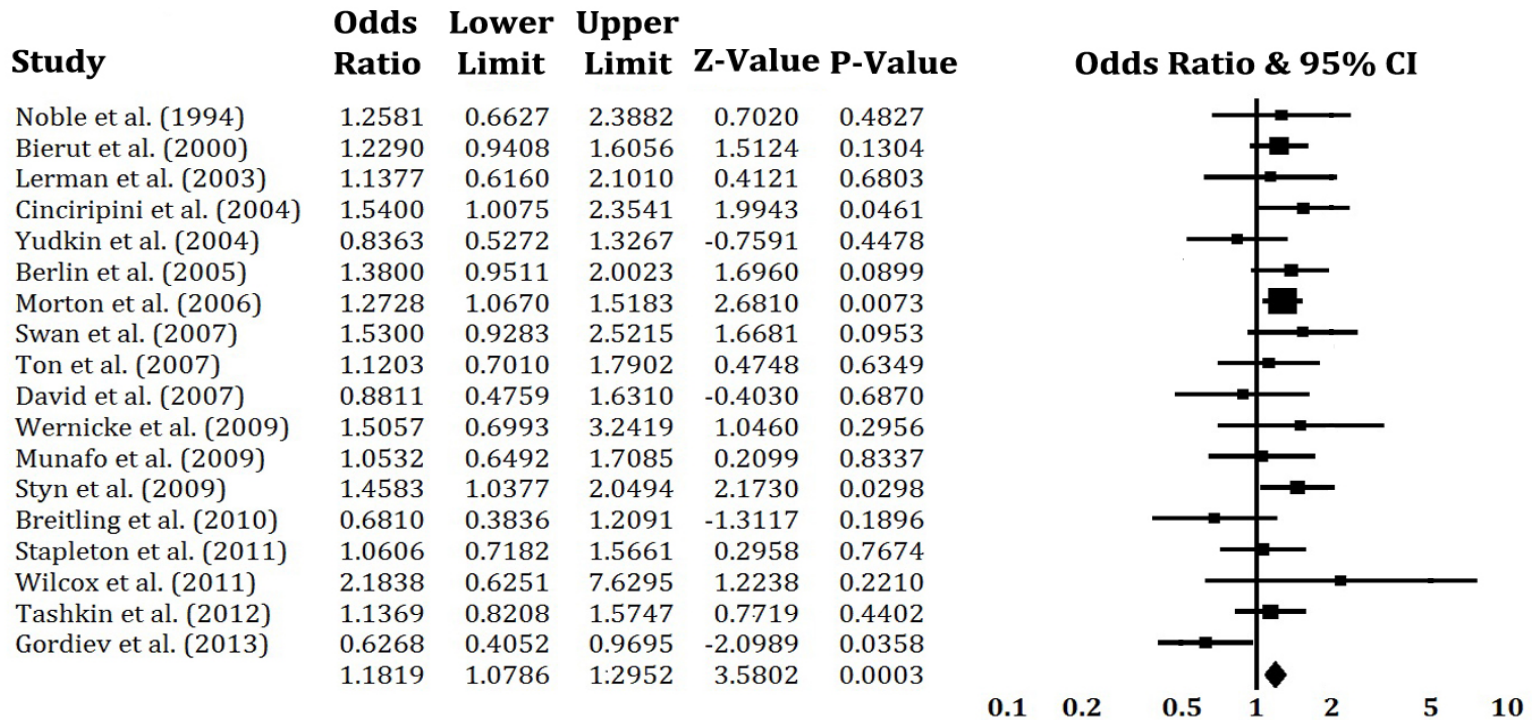
Study	Odds Ratio	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Z-Value	P-Value	Odds Ratio & 95% CI
Noble et al. (1994)	1.2581	0.6627	2.3882	0.7020	0.4827	
Bierut et al. (2000)	1.2290	0.9408	1.6056	1.5124	0.1304	
Lerman et al. (2003)	1.1377	0.6160	2.1010	0.4121	0.6803	
Cinciripini et al. (2004)	1.5400	1.0075	2.3541	1.9943	0.0461	
Yudkin et al. (2004)	0.8363	0.5272	1.3267	-0.7591	0.4478	
Berlin et al. (2005)	1.3800	0.9511	2.0023	1.6960	0.0899	
Morton et al. (2006)	1.2728	1.0670	1.5183	2.6810	0.0073	
Swan et al. (2007)	1.5300	0.9283	2.5215	1.6681	0.0953	
Ton et al. (2007)	1.1203	0.7010	1.7902	0.4748	0.6349	
David et al. (2007)	0.8811	0.4759	1.6310	-0.4030	0.6870	
Wernicke et al. (2009)	1.5057	0.6993	3.2419	1.0460	0.2956	
Munafo et al. (2009)	1.0532	0.6492	1.7085	0.2099	0.8337	
Styn et al. (2009)	1.4583	1.0377	2.0494	2.1730	0.0298	
Breitling et al. (2010)	0.6810	0.3836	1.2091	-1.3117	0.1896	
Stapleton et al. (2011)	1.0606	0.7182	1.5661	0.2958	0.7674	
Wilcox et al. (2011)	2.1838	0.6251	7.6295	1.2238	0.2210	
Tashkin et al. (2012)	1.1369	0.8208	1.5747	0.7719	0.4402	
Gordiev et al. (2013)	0.6268	0.4052	0.9695	-2.0989	0.0358	
	1.1819	1.0786	1:2952	3.5802	0.0003	

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Figure S4

Supplementary Figure S5

Funnel plots of publication biases of cross-sectional studies; (S5a) all the cross-sectional studies, (S5b) cross-sectional studies based on predominant Caucasians, and (S5c) cross-sectional studies based on predominant Caucasians without the Gordiev study. Here, Y-axis stands for the standard error of the log odds ratio and X-axis stands for the log odds ratio. Each dot stands for an individual study.
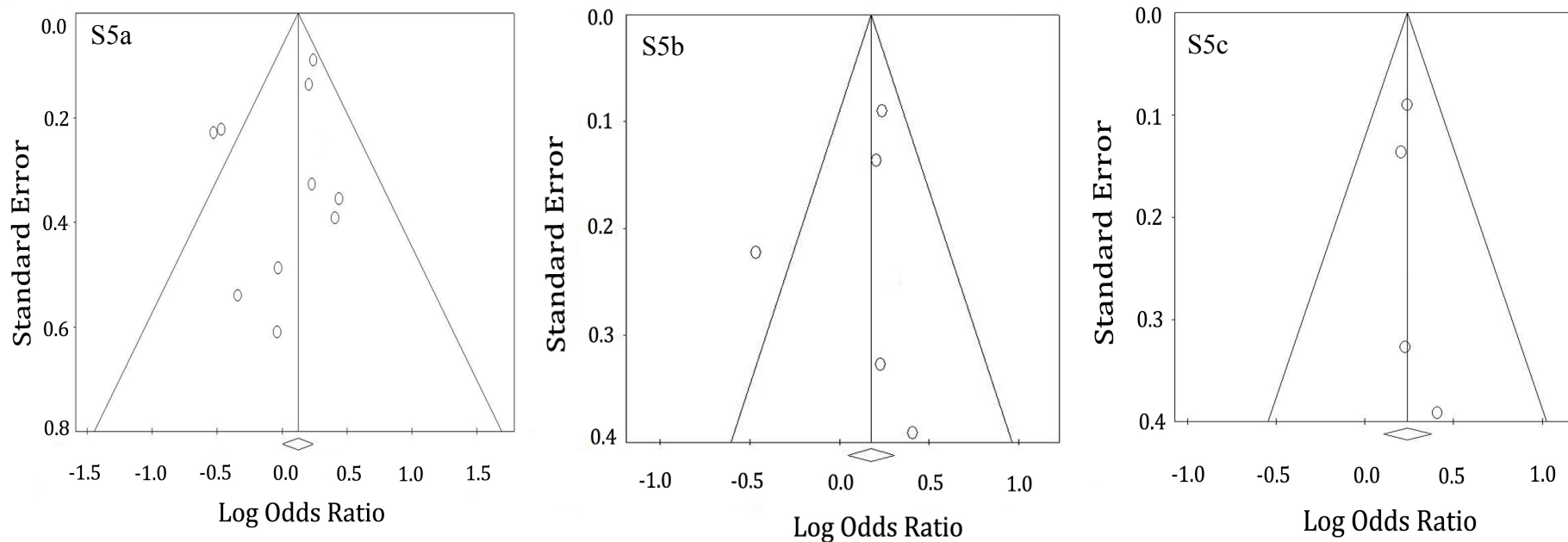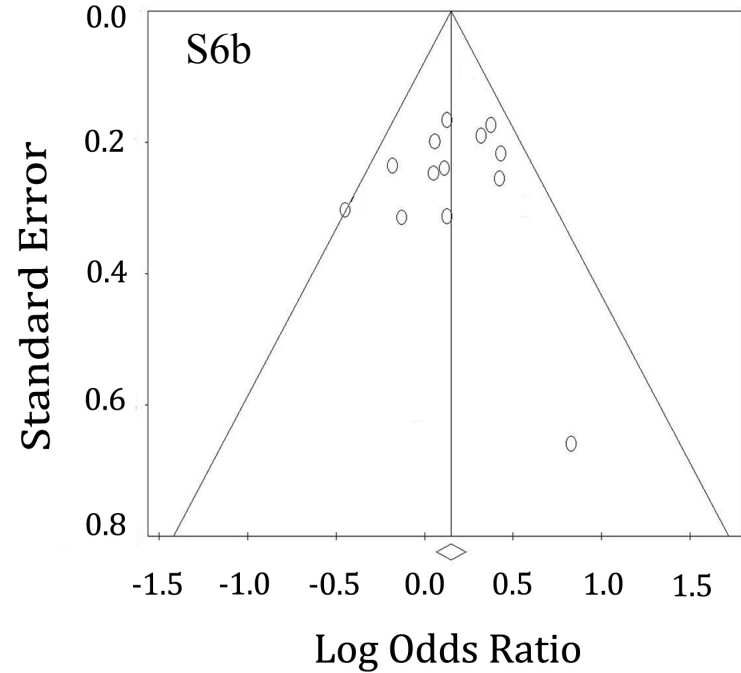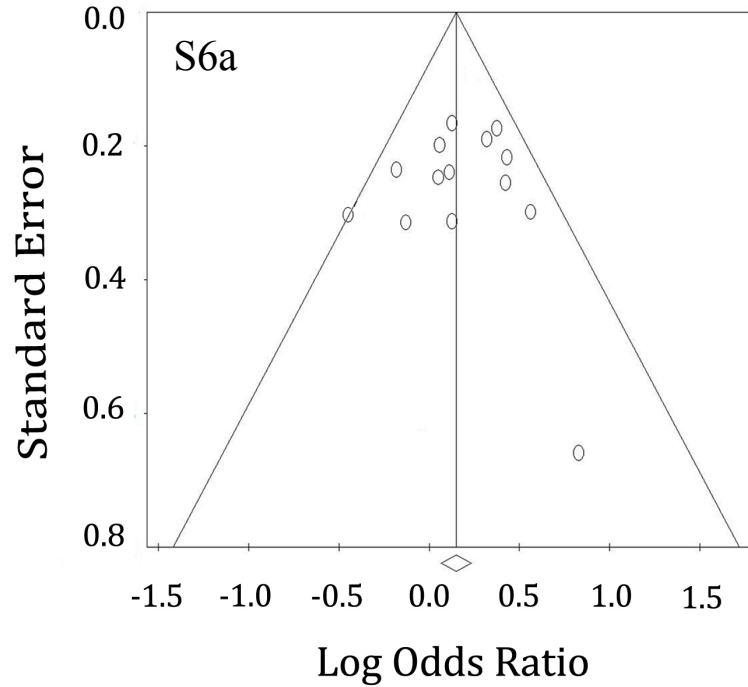

Figure S5

Supplementary Figure S6

Funnel plots of publication biases of longitudinal studies; (S6a) all the longitudinal studies, (S6b) longitudinal studies based on predominant Caucasians. Here, Y-axis stands for the standard error of the log odds ratio and X-axis stands for the log odds ratio. Each dot stands for an individual study.

Figure S6

Supplementary Figure S7

Funnel plots of publication biases of combined studies; (S7a) all the combined studies, (S7b) combined studies based on predominant Caucasians, and (S7c) combined studies based on predominant Caucasians without the study of Gordiev et al. Here, Y-axis stands for the standard error of the log odds ratio and X-axis stands for the log odds ratio. Each dot stands for an individual study.
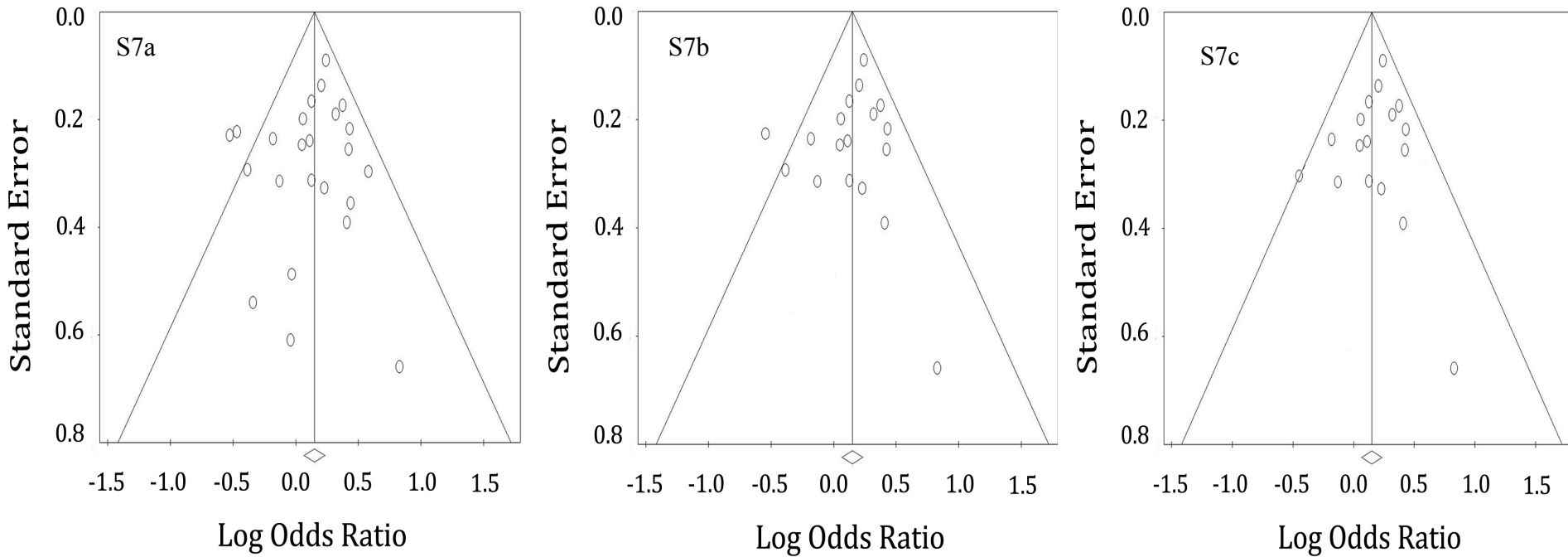

Figure S7