Supplemental Material

Title: Secondhand Tobacco Smoke Exposure Associations with DNA Methylation of the Aryl Hydrocarbon Receptor Repressor

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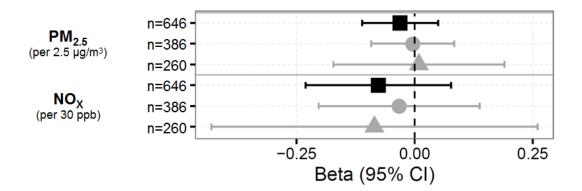
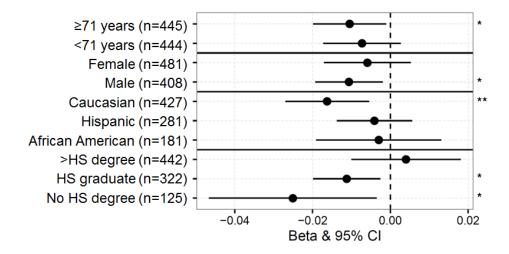


Figure S1. Estimated effects of PM_{2.5}, and NO_x on cg05575921 methylation in non-smokers. Forest plots shows effect sizes (Beta) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) of air pollution (fine particulate matter, PM_{2.5} per 2.5 μ g/m³, and oxides of nitrogen, NO_x per 30 ppb) on cg05575921 methylation (x-axis) measured in monocyte samples; effect sizes on methylation are shown overall and stratified by smoking status (never and former smokers). Covariates included age, sex, race/ethnicity, education level, smoking status, pack-years, time since quitting smoking (former smokers only), hours per week of SHS exposure, site of data collection, and estimates of residual sample contamination with non-monocyte cell types. Significance indicated as follows: ***p < 0.001; ** 0.001 \leq p < 0.01; * 0.01 \leq p < 0.05



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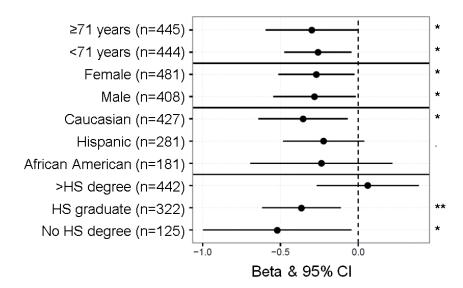


Figure S2. Effect sizes between recent indoor SHS exposure and cg05575921 methylation in non-smokers. Forest plots shows the effect sizes (Beta) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) of A) recent SHS exposure and B) high levels (≥10 hours per week) vs. no recent SHS exposure on cg05575921 methylation (x-axis) in CD14+ monocyte samples, subset by age (<71 years and ≥ 71 years), sex, race/ethnicity, and education (>high school (HS) degree\diploma, HS degree\diploma, and no HS degree\diploma). Significance indicated as follows: '***' p < 0.001; '**' 0.001 ≤ p < 0.01; '*' 0.01 ≤ p < 0.05; '.' 0.05 ≤ p < 0.10; '' p ≥ 0.10