

Utility of Biomarkers in Assessing Exposure to Cigarette Smoke Constituents in Adult Smokers

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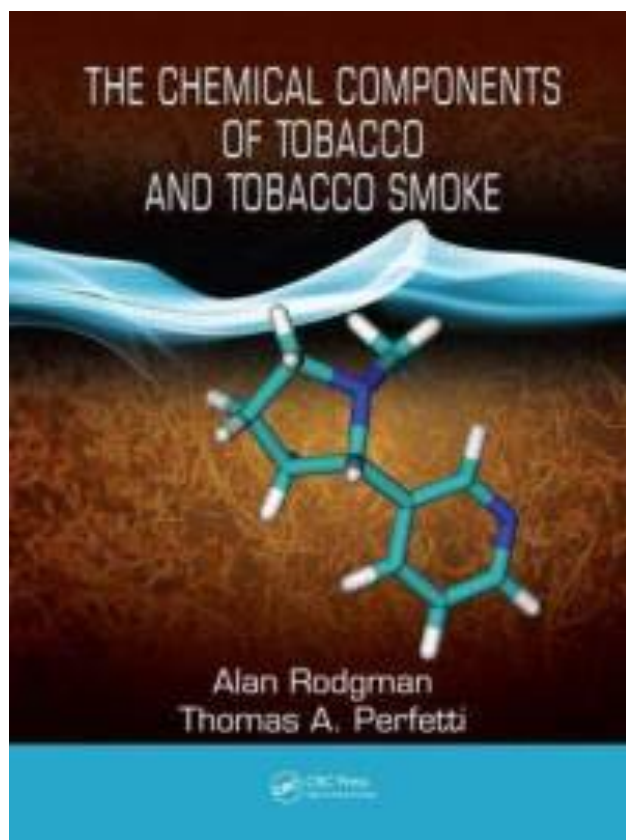


Outline

- Introduction
- Categorization of Biomarkers of Exposure
 - Tobacco Specific
 - Non-tobacco Specific
- Factors Influencing Biomarker of Exposure
- Characterization of Some Biomarkers of Exposure
- Alternative Methods of Estimating Exposure
- Conclusions

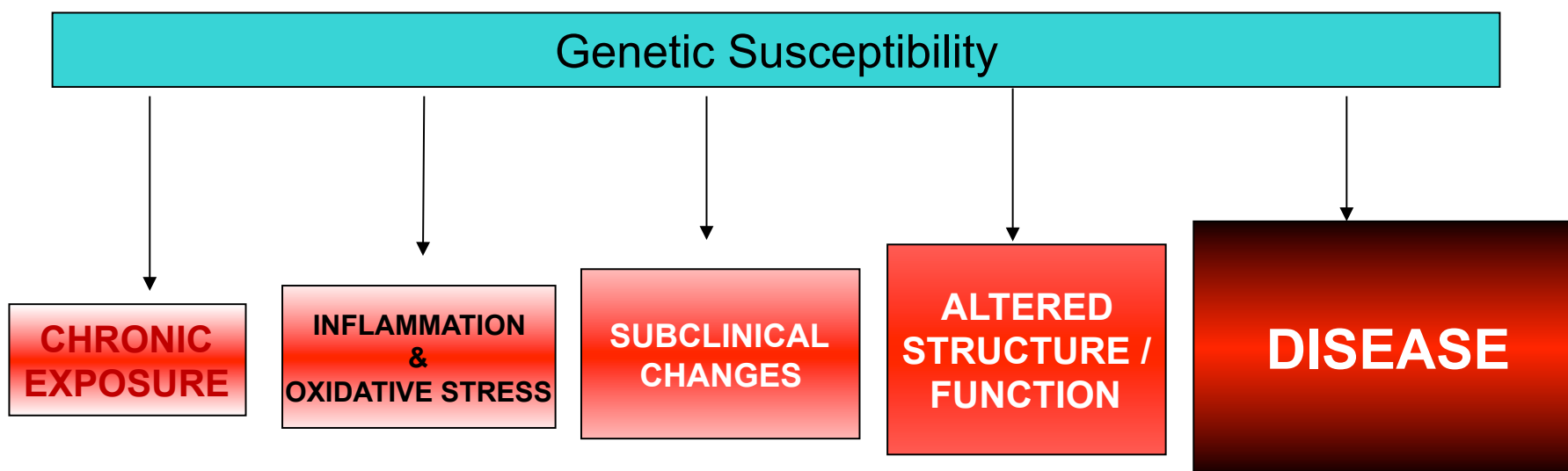


Introduction



- There are thousands of constituents in cigarette smoke, which makes assessment of total systemic exposure to cigarette smoke challenging.
- The role of specific constituents in causing smoking related disease is still not well established

Exposure is the First Step towards Potential Biological Outcome from Smoking

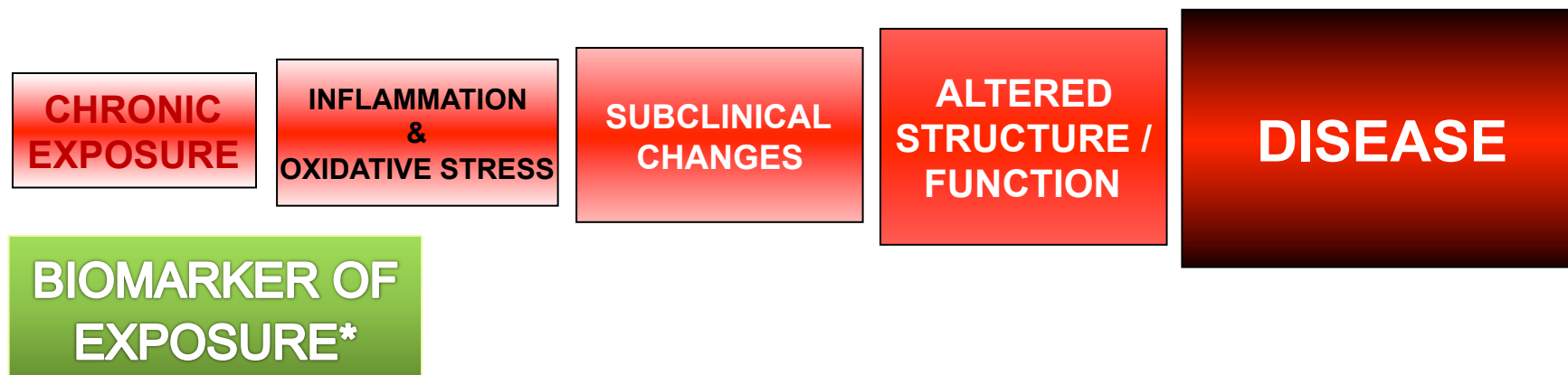


Adapted from: National Research Council. 1987. Biological markers in environmental health research. Environmental Health Perspectives 74:1-191.

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Biomarkers of Exposure

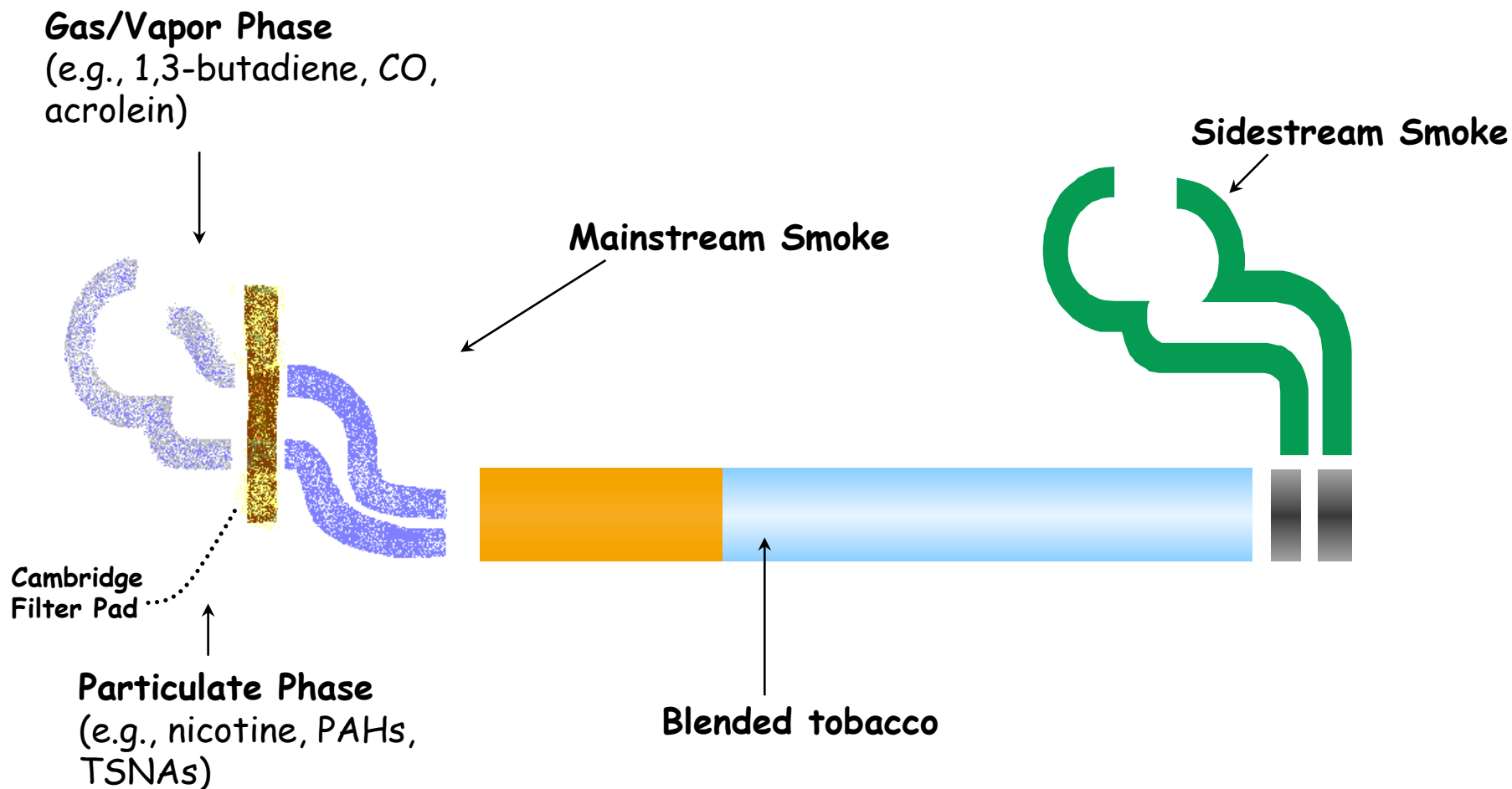


A tobacco constituent or metabolite that is measured in a biological fluid or tissue that has the potential to interact with a biological macromolecule; sometimes considered a measure of internal dose

*Clearing the smoke: Assessing the science base for tobacco harm reduction. Stratton K, Shetty P, Wallace R and Bondurant S. Eds. (2001) Institute of Medicine Publication, National Academy Press Washington DC



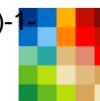
Cigarette Smoke is a Complex Mixture



Biomarkers of Exposure

	Biomarker of Exposure	Smoke Constituent	Sample Matrix
Gas / Gas-Vapor Phase	Carboxyhemoglobin	Carbon monoxide	Blood
	3-hydroxypropylmercapturic acid (3-HPMA)	Acrolein	Urine
	Monohydroxybutenylmercapturic acid (MHBMA) and dihydroxybutylmercapturic acid (DHBMA)	1,3-Butadiene	Urine
	S-phenylmercapturic acid	Benzene	Urine
	3-hydroxy-1-methylpropylmercapturic acid 2-carboxy1-1-methylethylmercapturic acid	Crotonaldehyde	Urine
Particulate Phase	4-Aminobiphenyl adducts, 4-Aminobiphenyl <i>o</i> -toluidine, 2-aminonaphthalene	Aminobiphenyl Aromatic amines	Blood / Urine Urine
	Nicotine, cotinine, <i>trans</i> -3'-hydroxycotinine and their glucuronide conjugates ^A	Nicotine (T)	Urine
	Nicotine, Cotinine, <i>trans</i> -3'-hydroxycotinine	Nicotine (T)	Plasma
	Total NNAL ^B	NNK ^C (T)	Urine
	Total NNN ^D	NNN (T)	Urine
	Total 1-hydroxypyrene	Pyrene	Urine
	3-hydroxy-benzo[a]pyrene	Benzo[a]pyrene	Urine
		(T) Tobacco specific	

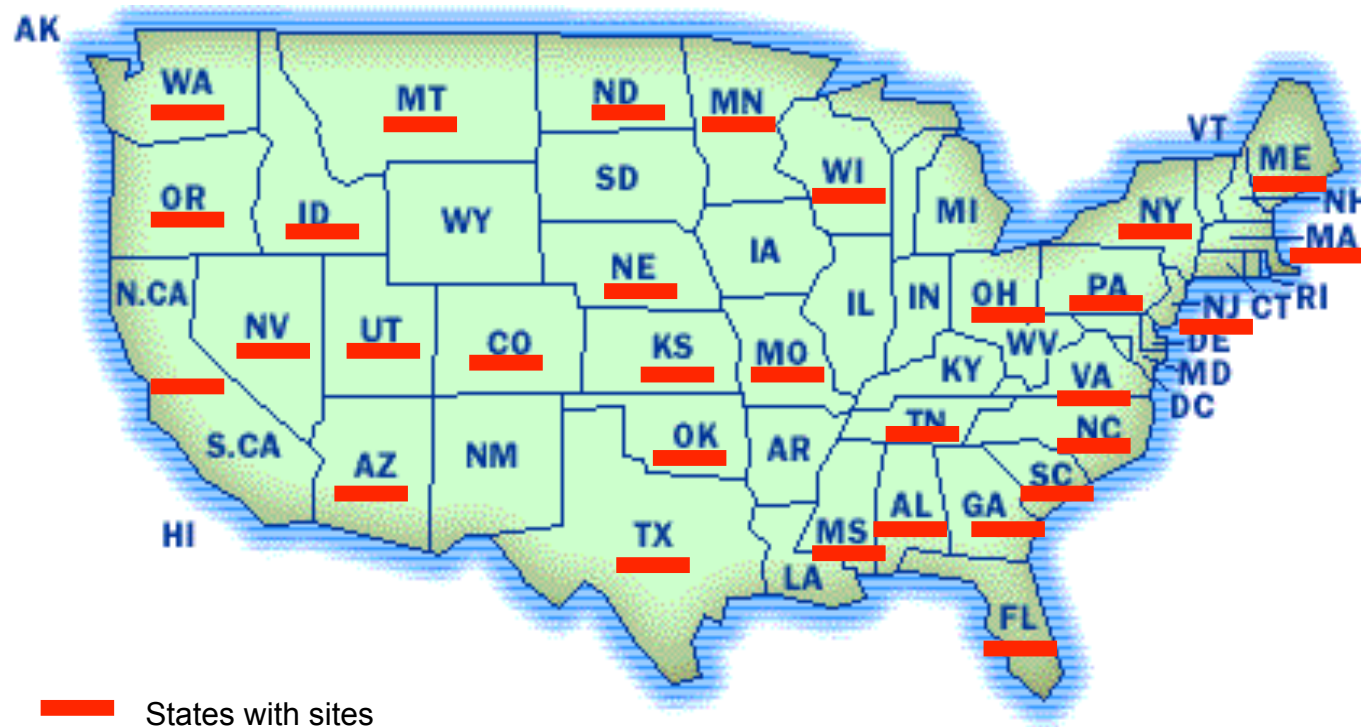
^AThe molar sum of nicotine and its five major metabolites were expressed as nicotine equivalents (NE) ^B4-(methylnitrosamino)-1-(3-pyridyl)-1-butanol; ^C4-(methylnitrosamino)-1-(3-pyridyl)-1-butanone ; ^D*N*'-nitrosornicotine



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Philip Morris USA Study Total Exposure Study -TES

- The TES was a stratified, multi-center, cross-sectional study that had 3585 evaluable adult smokers and 1077 evaluable non-smokers from 31 states (39 investigative sites) across the U.S.



Clinical Models to Assess Exposure

■ Switching Studies

– Short Term

- Randomized
- Parallel Group
- Confined to the Clinic
- Appropriate Comparators
- Daily Investigations
 - Biomarkers of exposure
 - 24 hour urine and precisely timed blood measurements
 - Behavioral Measurements



Primary Objective of Short Term Studies – Exposure Assessment

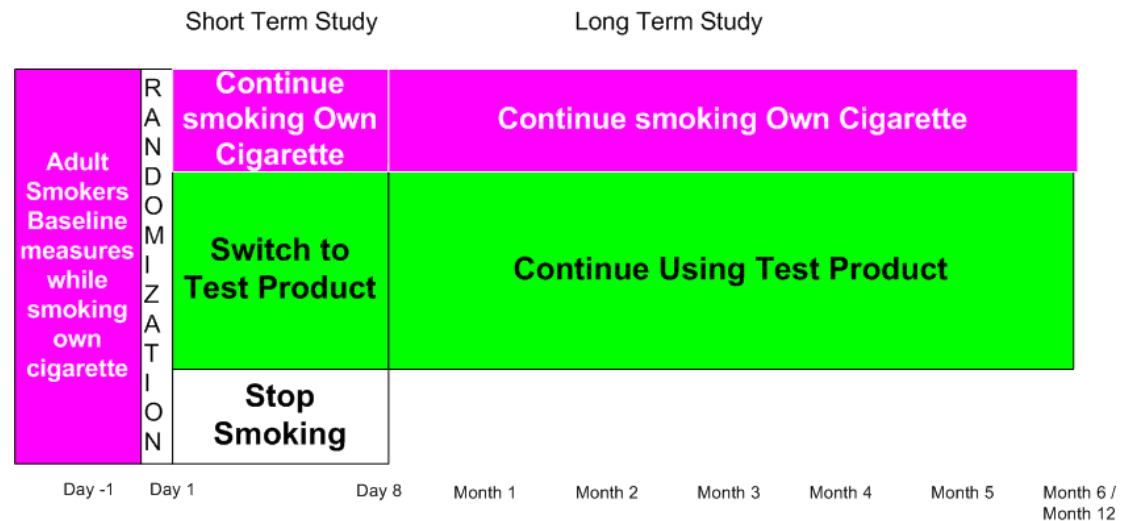


Clinical Models to Assess Exposure

■ Switching Studies

– Long Term

- Randomized
- Parallel Group
- Ambulatory
- *Ad Libitum* Product use
- Appropriate Comparators
- Monthly Investigations
 - Biomarkers of exposure
 - Biomarkers of potential harm
 - 24 hour urine and blood measurements
 - Behavioral Measurements



Primary Objective of Long Term Studies – To assess biomarkers of exposure and potential harm under ambulatory product use behavior



Categorization of Biomarkers of Exposure Tobacco Specific Biomarkers

Biomarker		Adult Smoker (AS)	Non-Smoker (NS)	Ratio $\frac{AS}{NS}$
Nicotine Equivalents (mg/24h)	Mean \pm SD	13.1 \pm 7.89	0.120 \pm 1.22 ~78% BLLOQ	109.2
Serum Cotinine (ng/mL)	Mean \pm SD	184 \pm 106	4.05 \pm 21.3 ~98% BLLOQ	45.4
Total NNAL (ng/24h)	Mean \pm SD	433 \pm 306	10.8 \pm 68.5 ~88% BLLOQ	40.1
NNN (ng/24h)	Mean \pm SD	24.1 \pm 29.41	1.0 \pm 6.91 ~94% BLLOQ	24.1

Data from the Total Exposure Study; N=3585 AS; N1077 NS for all biomarkers except NNN (n=371 for AS and N=179 for NS); BLLOQ=Below Lower Limit of Quantification; Roethig *et al* Nicotine Tob Res. 2009 Oct;11(10):1216-25.

Biomarkers of Exposure to tobacco specific constituents provide clear discrimination between AS and NS; however, secondhand exposure or misclassification should be considered



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Categorization of Biomarkers of Exposure

Non-Tobacco Specific Biomarkers

Biomarker		Adult Smoker (AS)	Non-Smoker (NS)	Ratio $\frac{AS}{NS}$
S-PMA ($\mu\text{g}/24\text{h}$)	Mean \pm SD	6.5 \pm 4.93	0.6 \pm 0.47	11.03
Urine mutagenicity (revertants/24h)	Median	26549	3283	7.42
4-ABP ($\text{ng}/24\text{h}$)	Mean \pm SD	20.5 \pm 11.05	3.1 \pm 1.84	6.59
3-OH B(a)P ($\text{pg}/24\text{h}$)	Mean \pm SD	218.7 \pm 307.09	104.2 \pm 163.28	2.10
o-toluidine ($\text{ng}/24\text{h}$)	Mean \pm SD	414.1 \pm 221.17	346.8 \pm 1083.5	1.19

N=200 for each group from the Total Exposure Study; some biomarkers had slightly different sample sizes
Sarkar M *et al* manuscript under review , Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention.

Although statistically significantly different between NS & AS, other sources of exposure may confound the interpretation from such “non-tobacco specific biomarkers”



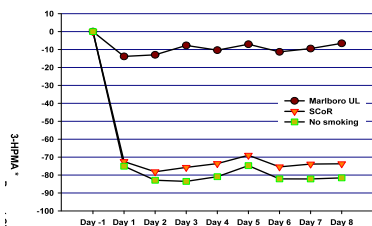
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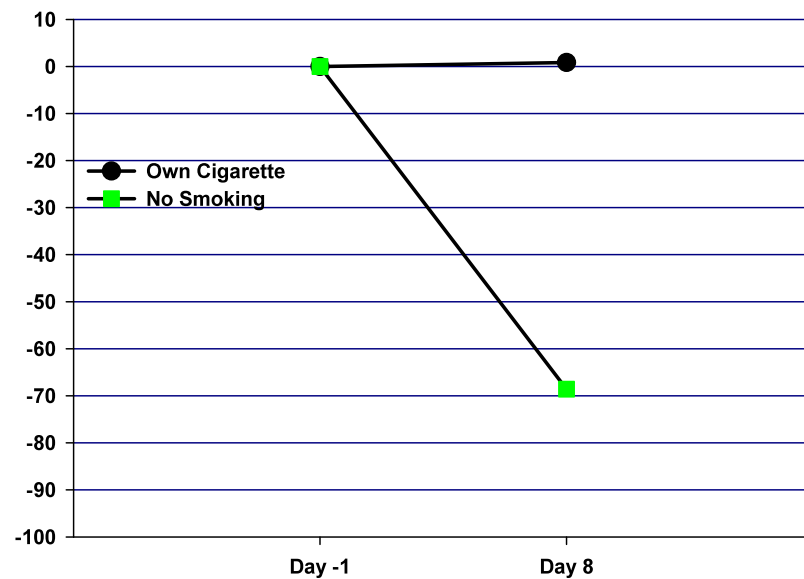


Factors influencing Biomarkers of Exposure – Half-Life



Own Cigarette
Test Product
No smoking

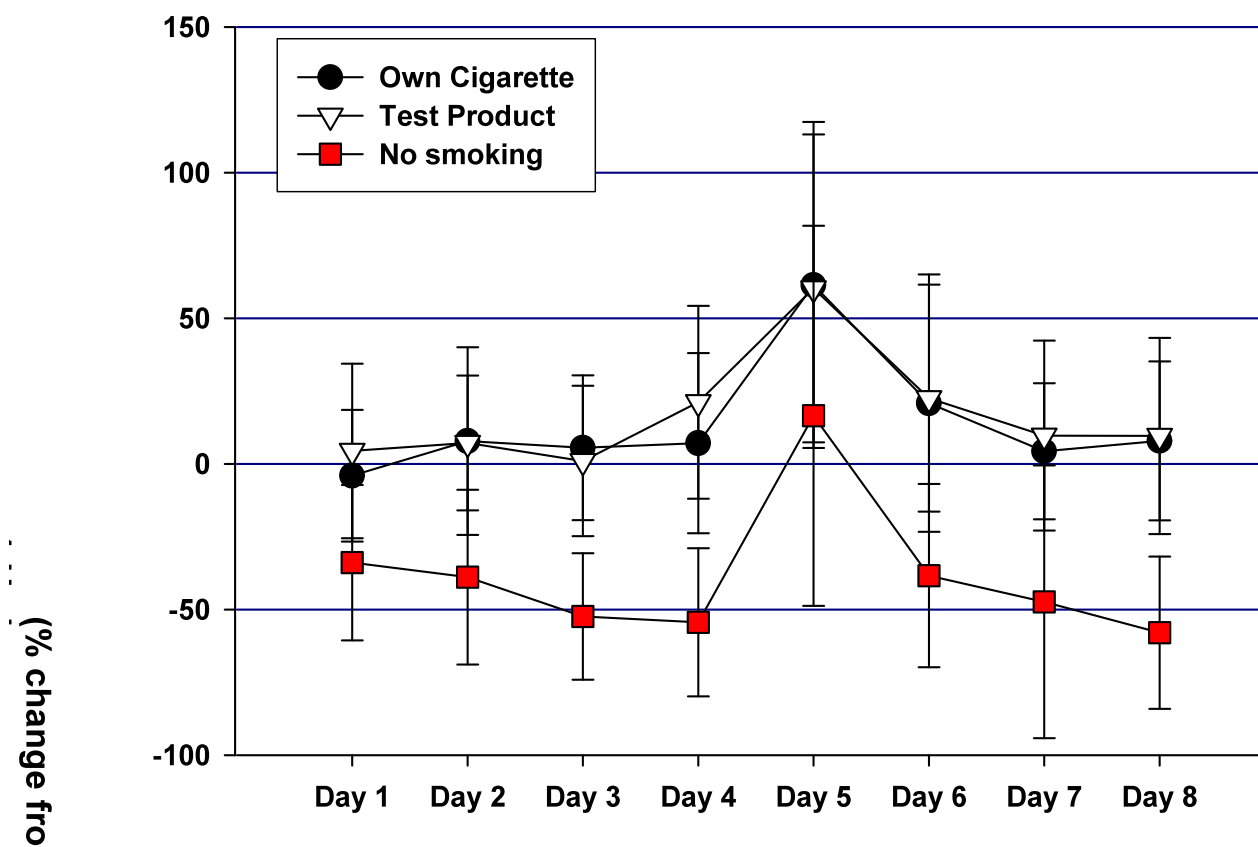
3-HPMA=3-hydroxypropyl mercapturic acid



Total NNAL=4-(methylnitrosamino)-1-(3-pyridyl)-1-butanol (NNAL) and its glucuronide conjugates

Data, shown as Median values, adapted from Sarkar MA *et al* Nicotine Tob Res. 2008 Dec;10(12):1761-72.

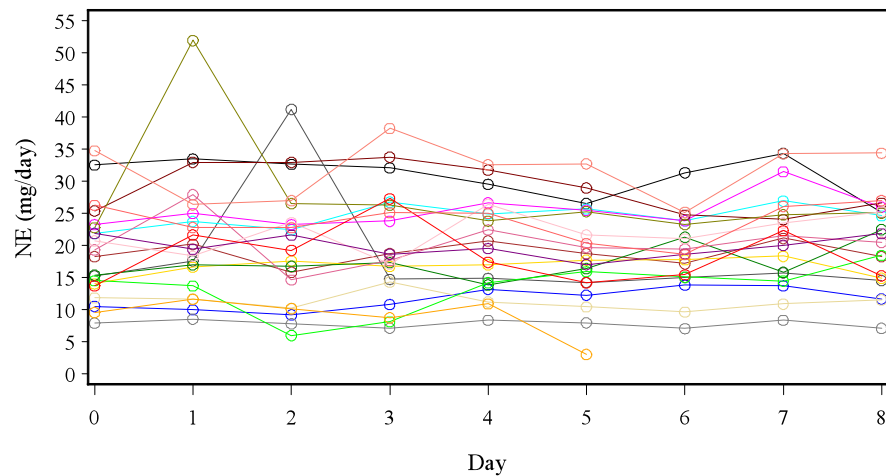
Factors influencing Biomarkers of Exposure – Specificity



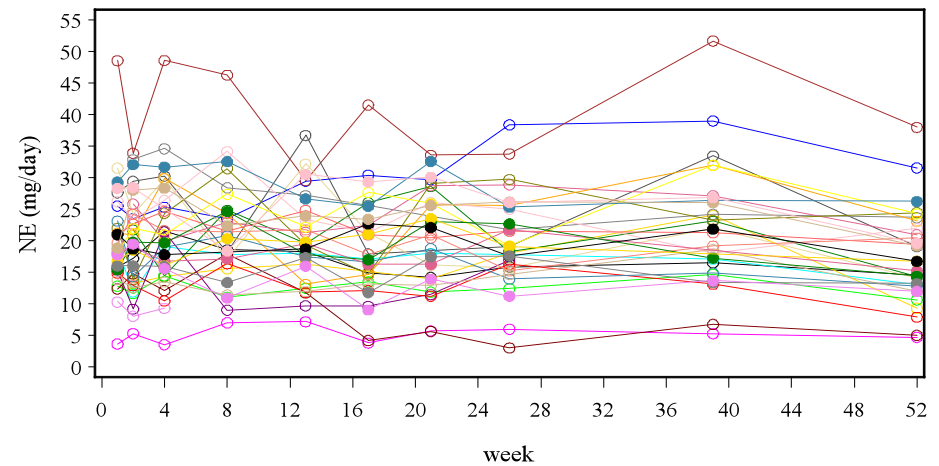
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Factors influencing Biomarkers of Exposure – Variability

Short-Term Study – *Confined Setting*

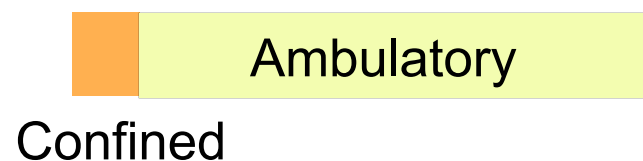
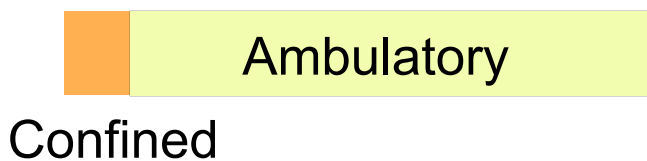
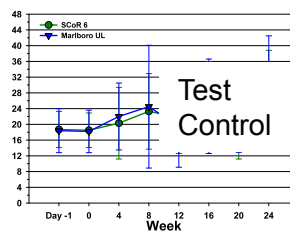
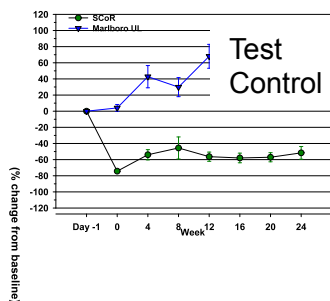


Long-Term Study – *Ambulatory Setting*



Data, shown for individual subjects; NE=Nicotine Equivalents; Liang *et al* Manuscript under review

Factors influencing Biomarkers of Exposure – Study Conduct Setting

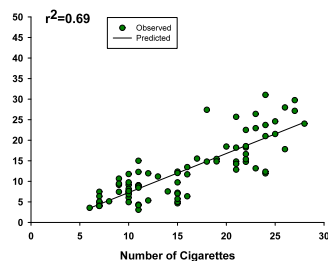


3-HPMA=3-hydroxypropyl mercapturic acid

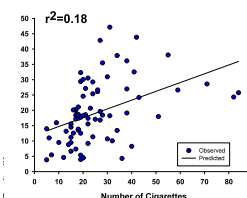
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Factors influencing Biomarkers of Exposure – Study Conduct Setting

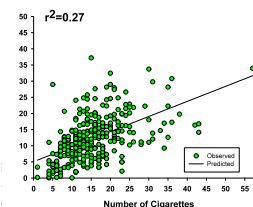
Short-term (Confined Clinic)



Long-term (*Ad libitum*)



Cross-sectional (*Ad libitum*)



Difficult to ascertain protocol adherence

Nicotine Equivalents = Nicotine and five of its metabolites expressed as molar equivalents of nicotine measured in 24 hour urine

Data, shown as Mean \pm SD values, adapted from Sarkar MA *et al* Nicotine Tob Res. 2008 Dec;10(12):1761-72. and Roethig *et al* Nicotine Tob. Res. 2009 Oct;11(10):1216-25.



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Characterization of Nicotine Exposure¹

Pearson Correlation Coefficient (r) values for the relationship between Nicotine Equivalents and biomarkers of exposure

Cigarette Type ²	Particulate Phase			Gas-Vapor Phase			
	Total NNAL	Total 1-OHP	Plasma Cotinine ³	3-HPMA	S-PMA	MHBMA	COHb ³
CC6	0.67	0.52	0.75	0.84	0.65	0.62	0.76
CC11	0.50	0.51	0.67	0.80	0.56	0.47	0.62
CC15	0.72	0.54	0.43	0.69	0.61		0.53

²Different cigarette types reflect different products with varying machine measured tar yields, CC6= 6 mg tar; CC11=11 mg tar and CC15 = 15 mg tar as measured by the Cambridge Filter Method.

³ Collected at 19:00 daily.

$p < .0001$ for all the correlation significance testing. ¹Wang J, Liang Q, Mendes P, Sarkar M. Biomarkers. **16**:144-54, 2011

24H urinary Nicotine Equivalents is a good surrogate of overall smoke exposure



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Characterization of urinary excretion of NNN*

Biomarker	Independent variable	p-value	r
NNN	Num of cig	<.0001	0.21
	NE	<.0001	0.27
	Total NNAL	<.0001	0.29

24H urinary excretion of NNN does not appear to be a representative biomarker of the particulate phase from cigarette smoke

Sarkar M *et al* manuscript under review , Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention

Characteristics of Biomarkers of Exposure to Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons

Biomarker	Independent variable	p-value	r
3-OH BaP	Num of cig	0.7559	0.02
	NE	0.0001	0.19
	1-hydroxy pyrene	<0.0001	0.79

24H urinary excretion of 3-hydroxy benzo(a)pyrene does not appear to be a representative biomarker of exposure

Sarkar M *et al* manuscript under review , Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention

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24H urinary Nicotine Equivalents is a good surrogate of overall smoke exposure



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Characteristics of Biomarkers of Exposure to 4-aminobiphenyl

Biomarker	Independent variable	p-value	r
4-Aminobiphenyl	Num of cig	<.0001	0.44
	NE	<.0001	0.64
	4-ABP Hb Adducts	<.0001	0.31

24H urinary excretion of 4-aminobiphenyl and its hemoglobin adducts serve unique purposes in assessing cigarette smoke exposure

Sarkar M *et al* manuscript under review , Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention

Characteristics of Biomarkers of Exposure to Aromatic Amines

Biomarker	Independent variable	p-value	r
2-aminonaphthalene	Num of cig	<.0001	0.55
	NE	<.0001	0.73
o-toluidine	Num of cig	0.0006	0.24
	NE	<.0001	0.30

24H urinary excretion of *o*-toluidine does not appear to be a representative biomarker of aromatic amines from cigarette smoke

Sarkar M *et al* manuscript under review , Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention



Relationship of Urine Mutagenicity with Biomarkers of Exposure

Parameter	T Value	P Value	Partial R-square
Intercept	-1.63	0.1056	
2-Aminonaphthalene (ng/24h)	10.67	<.0001	0.5631
o-Toluidine (ng/24h)	2.22	0.0285	0.0116

The association of 2-aminonaphthalene with urine mutagenicity suggests that this biomarker of exposure may have some biological relevance

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Alternative Methods to Estimate Exposure: Mouth Level Exposure (MLE)

- MLE is an unobtrusive technique based on measurements made on cigarettes actually smoked in an ambulatory environment.
- The retained smoke particulates and nicotine in the mouth-end filter section of a smoked cigarette are measured.
- However this method does not appear to represent actual exposure.

Percent change in mean daily exposure: mouth level exposure (MLE) compared to biomarker of exposure (BOE)

	MLE	BOE
Nicotine	-15.7	-34.1 (NE)
NNK	-34.1	-21.3 (NNAL)
Acrolein	-2.7	-22.9 (3-HPMA)

Data adapted from Shepperd *et al*/ Regul. Toxicol. Pharmacol. 2011, shown as % reduction in constituent or biomarker when switching to a test product

Conclusions

- Several factors, in addition to smoking behavior, influence biomarkers of exposure
- Some of the biomarkers have poor discriminatory power (e.g. o-toluidine) and would not be suitable for estimating exposure in adult smokers.
- Nicotine equivalents should be considered as a surrogate biomarker of total cigarette smoke exposure.