

**Supplemental Material**

**Table 1. Correlation Matrix of Three Exposure Metrics**

	<b>2 week</b>	<b>1 month</b>	<b>Lifetime</b>
<b>2 week</b>	1	0.17 (0.07)	0.02 (0.82)
<b>1 month</b>		1	-0.06 (0.48)
<b>lifetime</b>			1

Data presented as: r(p-value).

**Table 2. Multivariable Exposure Models<sup>a</sup> for Predictors of 8-iso-PGF(pg/ml) in healthy young adults.**

	<b>2 week</b>	<b>1 month</b>	<b>lifetime</b>	<b>lifetime residual</b>
O <sub>3</sub> measure	0.035 (0.015)*	0.031 (0.013)*	0.024 (0.008)*	0.025 (0.008)*
FRAP,umol/ml	0.0001 (0.0004)	-0.0001 (0.0004)	0.0001 (0.0003)	0.0001 (0.0004)
Sex <sup>b</sup>	0.181 (0.284)	0.259 (0.213)	0.240 (0.209)	0.244 (0.209)
Ethnicity <sup>c</sup>				
Asian	-0.022 (0.291)	-0.192 (0.291)	0.014 (0.286)	-0.008 (0.284)
Other	-0.263 (0.289)	-0.322 (0.287)	-0.209 (0.284)	-0.216 (0.203)
BMI	0.015 (0.028)	0.008 (0.028)	0.013 (0.027)	-0.012 (0.027)

<sup>a</sup>Regression models: log(8-Iso-PGF) = O<sub>3</sub> estimate + sex + ethnicity + FRAP; data presented as: coefficient (standard error). Units for parameter estimates for O<sub>3</sub>: 2 week, 1 month = ppb 8hr max; ppb-hours (lifetime exposure).

<sup>b</sup>Gender: baseline=male

<sup>c</sup>Ethnicity: baseline=Caucasian

\* p<0.05

**Table 3. Regression Model of Recent Exposure on Lifetime Exposure**

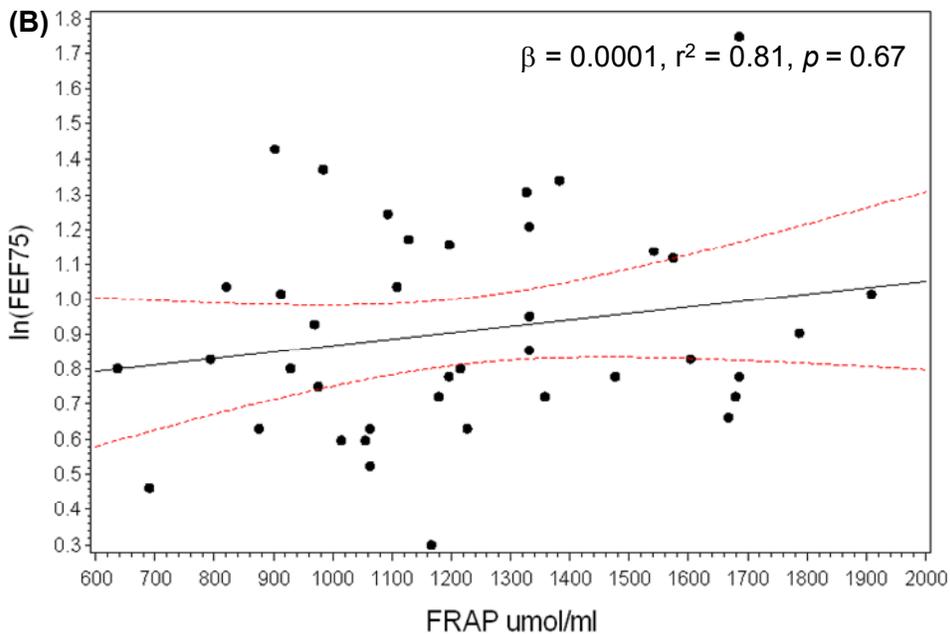
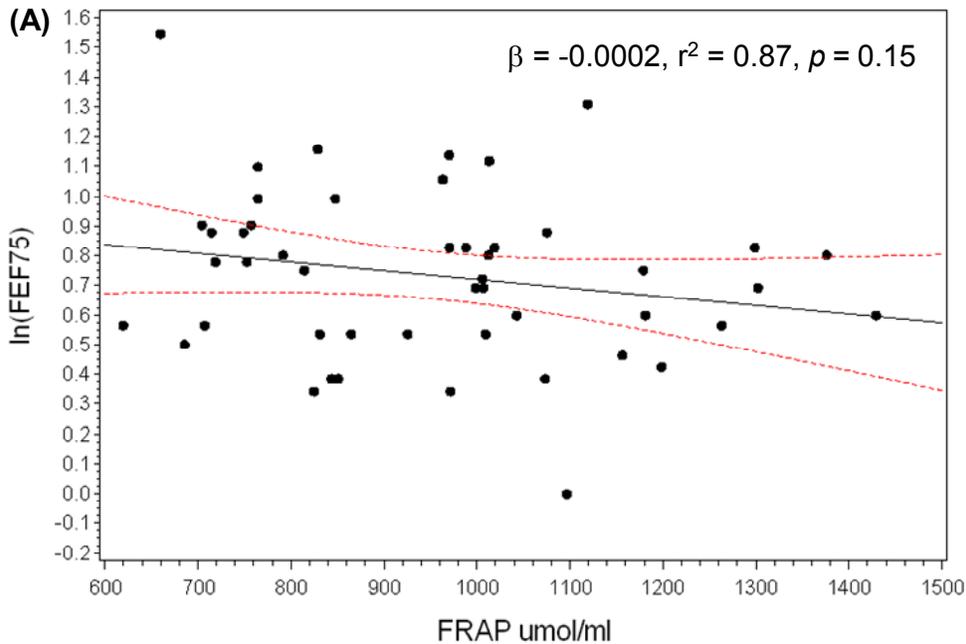
	<b>Parameter Estimate</b>	<b>Standard Error</b>	<b>p-value</b>
<b>2 week</b>	0.051	0.146	0.73
<b>1 month</b>	-0.100	0.133	0.45

**Table 4. Correlations for Exposure Estimates for O<sub>3</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>, and NO<sub>2</sub>.**

	<b>O<sub>3</sub></b>	<b>PM<sub>10</sub> (before 1987)</b>	<b>PM<sub>10</sub> (after 1987)</b>	<b>NO<sub>2</sub></b>
<b>O<sub>3</sub></b>				
<b>PM<sub>10</sub> (before 1987)</b>	0.66*			
<b>PM<sub>10</sub> (after 1987)</b>	0.80*	0.87*		
<b>NO<sub>2</sub></b>	0.51*	0.85*	0.83*	

\*p-value <0.0001

**Figure 1.** Plot of FRAP levels and lung function,  $\ln(\text{FEF}_{75})$  in (A) Females and (B) Males. Solid line = best fit line; dotted lines = 95% confidence intervals;  $\text{FEF}_{75}$  = average flow rate of the forced expiratory volume at 75% of the forced vital capacity. A detailed description of methods and results of all lung function measurements has been described previously (Tager *et al.* 2005). This multivariable model includes height<sup>2</sup>, weight, ethnicity, and estimated lifetime exposure to air pollutants ( $\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{PM}_{10}$ ,  $\text{NO}_2$ ), as previously determined, and FRAP. The overall  $r^2$  value of the entire model is presented, along with the regression coefficient for FRAP. It can be interpreted as the change in  $\text{FEF}_{75}$  (m/s) per unit change in FRAP ( $\mu\text{mol}/\text{ml}$ ). Additional analysis of the  $\text{FEF}_{75}$  in females, removing the single outlier did not significantly change the strength of associations.



**Figure 2.** Plot of ln(8-iso-PGF) concentrations and lung function, ln(FEF<sub>75</sub>) in a) Females and b) Males. Solid line = best fit line; dotted lines = 95% confidence intervals. This multivariable model includes height<sup>2</sup>, weight, ethnicity, and estimated lifetime exposure to air pollutants (O<sub>3</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>), as previously determined, and ln(8-iso-PGF). The overall r<sup>2</sup> model and the regression coefficient for 8-iso-PGF is presented here and can be interpreted as the change in FEF<sub>75</sub> (m/s) per unit change in ln (8-iso-PGF) (pg/ml).

