The State Key Lab of Respiratory Disease, Guangzhou Medical University, Guangzhou, Guangdong, China. Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan, Hubei, China. way of oxidative stress trigger systemic inflammation with accelerating blood coagulation, development of atherosclerosis, plaque instability, resulting in cardiac autonomic dysfunction and adverse cardiovascular events1,11,12.

Epidemiological studies have suggested associations between polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and heart rate variability (HRV). However, the roles of plasma cytokines in these associations are limited. In discovery stage of this study, we used Human Cytokine Antibody Arrays to examine differences in the concentrations of 280 plasma cytokines between 8 coke-oven workers and 16 community residents. We identified 19 cytokines with significant different expression (fold change \( \geq 2 \) or \( \leq -2 \), and q-value < 5%) between exposed workers and controls. 4 cytokines were selected to validate in 489 coke-oven workers by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays in validation stage. We found OH-PAHs were inversely associated with brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) (\( p < 0.05 \)), and interquartile range (IQR) increases in OH-PAHs were associated with >16% BDNF decreases. Additionally, OH-PAHs were positively associated with activated leukocyte cell adhesion molecule (ALCAM) and C-reactive protein (CRP) (\( p < 0.05 \)), and IQR increases in OH-PAHs were associated with >20% increases in CRP. We also found significant associations between these cytokines and HRV (\( p < 0.05 \)), and IQR increases in BDNF and CRP were associated with >8% decreases in HRV. Our results indicated PAH exposure was associated with plasma cytokines, and higher cytokines were associated with decreased HRV, but additional human and potential mechanistic studies are needed.

The increase in fossil fuel-based energy production has led to massive amounts of fine particulate matter (\(<2.5 \mu m\) in aerodynamic diameter; \( \text{PM}_{2.5} \)) air pollution. \( \text{PM}_{2.5} \) is a complex mixture and has been reported to be associated with increased risk of cardiovascular morbidity and/or mortality1-2. A deep insight into the constituents of particles which are responsible for these adverse cardiovascular effects is strongly needed to elucidate the mechanisms of particulate matter (PM)-related cardiovascular responses and bring forward relevant preventive countermeasures. Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) are a group of organic carbon compounds which are adsorbed on the surface of PM with high abundance, and are mostly generated from the incomplete combustion of carbon-containing materials, such as fuel and cigarette3. Recent epidemiologic studies consistently suggested PAH exposure is associated with elevated risks of cardiovascular diseases (CVDs)4,5.

Epidemiological studies, including those from our lab, have indicated that PAH exposure was associated with plasma cytokines, and higher cytokines were associated with decreased HRV, but additional human and potential mechanistic studies are needed.

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Inflammation immune response also revealed a link between PAH exposure and elevated levels of serum C-reactive protein (CRP)\(^1\),\(^2\). Our pilot study has examined the associations of PAH exposure with one candidate cytokine—IL-6, and of IL-6 with HRV indices, and found that IL-6 might play an important role in PAH-induced cardiac autonomic dysfunction\(^17\). However, the roles of other cytokines on the associations between PAH exposure and decreased HRV indices (see Supplemental Material, Table S4). In the validation population, we used multiple linear regression analysis to estimate the covariate-adjusted associations between inflammatory markers and autonomic dysfunction, and found that CRP was negatively associated with HRV indices (Table S3).

### Results

#### Subject characteristics.

As shown in Table 1, the control group of the discovery stage was matched with the exposed group in terms of the distribution of age, gender, body mass index (BMI), waist circumference and hip circumference, waist hip ratio, seated blood pressure, smoking status, drinking status, and exercise habit (all \(p > 0.05\)). The distribution of these characteristics, urinary OH-PAHs, plasma cytokines, and HRV indices of 489 subjects in the validated stage were showed in Tables 1 and 2, and Table S3 (see Supplemental Material).

#### Cytokine expression profiles and selected cytokines for validation.

In the discovery stage, we measured a total of 280 plasma cytokines with cytokine antibody array (Supplemental Material, Table S2), and analyzed differences of cytokine expression profiles between the exposed workers and the controls. 19 cytokines were significantly differentially expressed between the exposed group and the controls. Among these 19 cytokines, 4 were higher [all fold change (FC) \(\geq 2\), and \(q\)-\(value < 5\%\)] and 15 were lower (all FC \(\leq -2\), and \(q\)-\(value < 5\%\)) in the exposed samples (Fig. 1). We followed a serial of selection criteria (see “Cytokine selection and validation” in “Materials and Methods”) and selected 4 marked cytokines for validation from these 19 differentially expressed cytokines: brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), activated leukocyte cell adhesion molecule (ALCAM), CRP, and macrophage stimulating protein (MSP) (Table 2). Of these 4 cytokines, BDNF was highly expressed, and ALCAM, CRP, and MSP were highly expressed in exposed samples. There are no correlations between these 4 cytokines (Supplemental Material, Table S3).

#### Identification of PAH-associated cytokines.

In the present study, we observed the associations of PAH exposure and decrease in HRV indices (see Supplemental Material, Table S4). In the validation stage, we used multiple linear regression analysis to estimate the covariate-adjusted associations between creatinine-standardized OH-PAHs concentrations and 4 selected cytokines concentrations (Table 3). 1-hydroxypyrene, 9-hydroxyfluorene, and 4-hydroxyphenanthrene were negatively associated with the concentration of BDNF (all \(\beta \leq -0.062\), \(p \leq 0.030\)). 1-hydroxypyrene, 1-hydroxynaphthalene, 2-hydroxyfluorene, 2-hydroxyphenanthrene, 3-hydroxyphenanthrene, and the sum of OH-PAHs (ΣOH-PAHs) were positively associated with the concentration of ALCAM (all \(\beta \geq 0.035\), \(p < 0.037\)). Most of the PAH metabolites, except...
for 9-hydroxyfluorene and 4-hydroxyphenanthrene, were positively associated with the CRP (all $\beta > 0.108$, $p \leq 0.02$). Notably, urinary 1-hydroxypyrene was significantly associated with decreased BDNF, as well as increased ALCAM and CRP (all $p < 0.030$). We also observed significant associations of OH-PAHs (with -without creatinine-standardized) with BDNF, ALCAM, and CRP, respectively (Supplemental Material, Table S5).

Furthermore, we also analyzed the changes in cytokine concentrations associated with each interquartile range (IQR) increase in OH-PAHs (Fig. 2A). One IQR increase in 1-hydroxypyrene (3.26 $\mu$g/mmol creatinine) and 9-hydroxyphenanthrene (0.80 $\mu$g/mmol creatinine) was associated with 23.08% lower BDNF concentration (95% CI: $-35.70\%$ to $-7.98\%$, $p = 0.005$) and 16.92% lower BDNF concentration (95% CI: $-28.23\%$ to $-3.82\%$, $p = 0.013$). Whereas CRP concentration was 51.03% higher (95% CI: $25.14\%$ to $17.76\%$, $p < 0.001$) per IQR increase in 1-hydroxypyrene, 28.81% higher (95% CI: $7.61\%$ to $54.19\%$, $p = 0.006$) per IQR increase in 1-hydroxynaphthalene (1.43 $\mu$g/mmol creatinine), 49.81% higher (95% CI: $18.20\%$ to $89.87\%$, $p = 0.001$) per IQR increase in 2-hydroxynaphthalene (1.50 $\mu$g/mmol creatinine), 20.36% higher (95% CI: $4.71\%$ to $38.36\%$, $p = 0.009$) per IQR increase in 2-hydroxyfluorene (0.69 $\mu$g/mmol creatinine), 25.50% higher (95% CI: $4.88\%$ to $50.17\%$, $p = 0.013$) per IQR increase in 1-hydroxyphenanthrene (0.10 $\mu$g/mmol creatinine), 39.81% higher (95% CI: $17.32\%$ to $66.62\%$, $p < 0.001$) per IQR increase in 2-hydroxyphenanthrene (0.30 $\mu$g/mmol creatinine), 23.80% higher (95% CI: $5.86\%$ to $44.77\%$, $p = 0.008$) per IQR increase in 3-hydroxyphenanthrene (0.36 $\mu$g/mmol creatinine), and 42.85% higher (95% CI: $19.28\%$ to $71.06\%$, $p < 0.001$) per IQR increase in $\Sigma$OH-PAHs (8.15 $\mu$g/mmol creatinine) (Fig. 2A).

### Table 2. Concentrations and related functions of the 4 selected plasma cytokines.

| Cytokines | Discovery stage | Validation stage | Related functions | References |
|-----------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------|
| BDNF      | $-3.62$         | $< 5.00$         | 4.35 (1.75, 9.74) | Plays a protective role by inducing angiogenesis; induction of methylation changes in response to PAHs | 30,34 |
| ALCAM     | $2.74$          | $< 5.00$         | 106.22 (80.64, 134.09) | Regulation of endothelial cell function; induce inflammation by recruitment of leukocytes | 39,44 |
| CRP       | $2.01$          | $< 5.00$         | 1.14 (0.45, 2.20) | Induction of proinflammatory effects via NF-$\kappa$B activation; associated with cardiovascular risk factors in response to particulate matter | 12,45 |
| MSP       | $2.31$          | $5.00$           | 93.52 (56.49, 153.49) | Plays a dual role in regulating inflammation | 46 |

Figure 1. Clustering of the differentially expressed cytokines in the discovery stage. We analyzed Human Cytokine Antibody Array measurements of 280 plasma cytokines in the discovery stage with SAM to discover differences in cytokine abundance between the PAH-exposed group and the controls. We presented 19 cytokines that obtained a significant $q$-value $\leq 5\%$ with a heat map. Samples are arranged in columns, and cytokines in rows. Red shades indicated increased expression in exposed group as compared to the controls; green shades indicated reduced expression; white shades indicated median expression. Samples are clustered into Control and Exposed categories as indicated by the first-order branches of the dendrogram (two black bars at the top).
1-hydroxypyrene $-0.135 \pm (0.256, -0.013)$ $0.030$ $0.053 (0.008, 0.097)$ $0.020$ $0.344 (0.218, 0.469)$ $<0.001$ $0.061 (-0.021, 0.143)$ $0.143$
1-hydroxynaphthalene $-0.063 \pm (0.194, 0.065)$ $0.326$ $0.050 (0.003, 0.097)$ $0.037$ $0.208 (0.072, 0.344)$ $0.003$ $0.016 (-0.071, 0.102)$ $0.723$
2-hydroxynaphthalene $-0.047 \pm (0.183, 0.089)$ $0.498$ $0.029 (-0.020, 0.078)$ $0.248$ $0.228 (0.085, 0.371)$ $0.002$ $-0.055 (-0.145, 0.036)$ $0.238$
2-hydroxyfluorene $-0.076 \pm (0.205, 0.052)$ $0.244$ $0.059 (0.013, 0.106)$ $0.012$ $0.243 (0.108, 0.377)$ $<0.001$ $-0.005 (-0.091, 0.081)$ $0.908$
9-hydroxyfluorene $-0.062 \pm (0.111, -0.013)$ $0.014$ $0.010 (-0.008, 0.028)$ $0.264$ $-0.003 (-0.055, 0.050)$ $0.920$ $0.004 (-0.030, 0.037)$ $0.825$
1-hydroxynaphthalene $-0.003 \pm (0.092, 0.086)$ $0.953$ $0.010 (-0.022, 0.043)$ $0.535$ $0.149 (0.055, 0.242)$ $0.002$ $0.039 (-0.021, 0.098)$ $0.200$
2-hydroxynaphthalene $-0.005 \pm (0.098, 0.109)$ $0.922$ $0.064 (0.027, 0.101)$ $0.001$ $0.200 (0.092, 0.308)$ $<0.001$ $0.027 (-0.042, 0.097)$ $0.436$
3-hydroxynaphthalene $0.012 \pm (0.074, 0.099)$ $0.781$ $0.035 (0.004, 0.066)$ $0.027$ $0.108 (0.017, 0.199)$ $0.020$ $-0.022 (-0.080, 0.036)$ $0.450$
4-hydroxynaphthalene $-0.062 \pm (0.113, -0.011)$ $0.018$ $0.004 (-0.015, 0.023)$ $0.676$ $0.014 (-0.041, 0.068)$ $0.625$ $0.003 (-0.032, 0.037)$ $0.884$
9-hydroxynaphthalene $-0.065 \pm (0.168, 0.037)$ $0.212$ $0.035 (-0.002, 0.072)$ $0.065$ $0.155 (0.047, 0.263)$ $0.005$ $0.061 (-0.008, 0.130)$ $0.081$
ΣOH-PAHs $-0.143 \pm (0.302, 0.016)$ $0.078$ $0.067 (0.009, 0.124)$ $0.023$ $0.389 (0.224, 0.555)$ $<0.001$ $0.048 (-0.059, 0.154)$ $0.380$

**Table 3.** Associations of creatinine-standardized urinary PAH metabolites with cytokine expression levels (as the dependent variable). *Parameters were ln-transformed prior to inclusion in the analysis.* $^a$Adjusted for age, gender, BMI, smoking status, pack-years of smoking, alcohol use status, working years, and exercise.

**Figure 2.** Effect estimates (percent changes with 95% CIs) for (A) plasma cytokines associated with IQR increases in the PAH metabolites: the numbers (1–11) of x-axis represent 1-hydroxypyrene, 1-hydroxynaphthalene, 2-hydroxynaphthalene, 2-hydroxyfluorene, 9-hydroxyfluorene, 1-hydroxynaphthalene, 2-hydroxynaphthalene, 3-hydroxynaphthalene, 4-hydroxynaphthalene, 9-hydroxynaphthalene, and ΣOH-PAHs, respectively; and for (B) HRV indices associated with IQR increases of plasma cytokine levels. Models were adjusted for age, sex, BMI, smoking status, pack-years of smoking, alcohol use status, working years, and exercise.

**PAH-associated cytokines and HRV indices.** We further estimated the associations of 3 PAH-associated cytokines with HRV indices. As shown in Table 4, BDNF was associated with lower root mean of square of successive differences between adjacent normal NN intervals (rMSSD) and high-frequency (HF) power (all $p < 0.029$, $p = 0.048$); ALCAM was associated with lower HF ($p = 0.214$, $p = 0.048$); and CRP was associated with lower standard deviation of all normal to normal NN intervals (SDNN), r-MSSD, low-frequency (LF) power, and total power (TP) (all $p < 0.028$, $p < 0.039$). When we further adjusted for the other 3 cytokines, the same trend of difference was observed (Table 4). We also analyzed the changes in HRV levels associated with each IQR increase in cytokine concentrations (Fig. 2B). R-MSSD and HF decreased by 8.80% (95% CI: $-16.37\%$ to $-0.54\%$, $p = 0.052$) and 21.29% (95% CI: $-37.75\%$ to $-0.48\%$, $p = 0.048$), respectively, in association with an IQR increase in BDNF (8.00 ng/mL). And one IQR increment in CRP (1.74 ng/mL) was associated with decreases of 11.00% (95% CI: $-16.95\%$ to $-4.61\%$, $p = 0.001$) in SDNN, decreases of 8.09% (95% CI: $-14.65\%$ to $-1.03\%$, $p = 0.027$) in r-MSSD, decreases of 22.67% (95% CI: $-35.48\%$ to $-7.32\%$, $p = 0.006$) in LF, decreases of 22.98% (95% CI: $-37.14\%$ to $-5.63\%$, $p = 0.012$) in HF, and decreases of 16.54% (95% CI: $-28.47\%$ to $-2.61\%$, $p = 0.021$) in TP, respectively (Fig. 2B).

**Discussion**

Our study has identified three PAH-associated plasma cytokines and observed their associations with decreased HRV indices, a noninvasive marker of cardiac autonomic dysfunction. We first used cytokine antibody array to compare the cytokine expression profiles between different PAH exposure groups and found 19 cytokines showing significantly differential expressions. Subsequently, in a validation study, we observed the concentration of BDNF was inversely associated with urinary OH-PAHs, while ALCAM and CRP were positively associated with urinary OH-PAHs. We also found significant negative associations between these PAH-associated cytokines and HRV indices, suggesting these cytokines might be mediators of the adverse cardiovascular effect in response to PAH exposure.

Many studies have reported associations of the exposure of environmental stimuli, including PAHs, with circulating inflammatory markers, and of inflammatory markers with autonomic dysfunction and cardiovascular...
BDNF was originally discovered in the brain as a pleiotropic peptide mediator involved in maintaining endothelial integrity and neuroplasticity and regulating physical activity\textsuperscript{29}. We observed negative associations of plasma BDNF concentration with HRV indices and observed that increased concentrations of BDNF were associated with decreased HRV, possibly suggesting a risk role of BDNF. On the other hand, we subsequently found the association of higher BDNF with a protective role of BDNF. These conflicting results suggest a complicated biological mechanism of BDNF through which the cardiac autonomic system in response to PAH exposure.

PAH-associated ALCAM was found to be inversely associated with HRV in the present study. ALCAM also denoted CD166, belonging to the immunoglobulin gene superfamily. ALCAM is increased during inflammation and functions as a substitute for vascular cell adhesion molecule-1 during transmigration of leukocytes across central nervous system endothelium\textsuperscript{36}. Patients with acute ischemic stroke whose plasma ALCAM concentrations were at or above the highest quartile (>46.8 ng/mL) at admission had a significantly poorer survival rate\textsuperscript{37}. Data regarding the roles of ALCAM in CVDs are not available. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first report examining the association of ALCAM level with cardiac dysfunction in response to PAH exposure.

Table 4. Associations of plasma cytokines with HRV indices (as the dependent variable). 4Parameters were ln-transformed prior to inclusion in the analysis. 5Regression coefficients were adjusted for age (continuous), gender (binary), BMI (continuous), smoking status (binary), pack-years of smoking (continuous), alcohol use status (binary), working years (continuous) and exercise (binary). 6Further adjusted for the other three cytokines (continuous).

| Variable | SDNN\textsuperscript{a} | r-MSSD\textsuperscript{a} | LF\textsuperscript{a} | HF\textsuperscript{a} | Tp\textsuperscript{a} |
|----------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
|          | \( \beta \) (95\%CI) | \( \beta \) (95\%CI) | \( \beta \) (95\%CI) | \( \beta \) (95\%CI) | \( \beta \) (95\%CI) |
| BDNF     | -0.018 (−0.044, 0.009) | 0.018 (0.000, 0.036) | 0.013 (−0.028, 0.055) | 0.039 (0.014, 0.064) | 0.012 (−0.013, 0.037) |
| ALCAM    | -0.048 (−0.121, 0.025) | 0.040 (−0.108, 0.037) | 0.037 (−0.138, 0.062) | 0.038 (0.018, 0.059) | 0.018 (−0.028, 0.066) |
| CRP      | -0.038 (−0.064, −0.003) | 0.002 (−0.009, 0.013) | 0.003 (−0.028, 0.022) | 0.038 (0.009, 0.068) | 0.003 (−0.028, 0.055) |

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significant occupational PAH exposure from 3053 community residents who participated in physical examinations. To control for much lower PAH exposure levels, we intentionally selected 16 residents without any significant OH-PAHs among 497 workers (exposed group). In order to set up a robust stage, we selected 8 workers with higher \( \Sigma \)OH-PAHs as the representative PAH metabolites for sample selection for cytokine screening in the discovery stage. We employed 10 urinary OH-PAHs as substitution for environmental PAHs exposure. Moreover, OH-PAHs had the highest correlation coefficients with 10 individual urinary OH-PAHs (Supplemental Material, Table S6), we used \( \Sigma \)OH-PAHs as the representative PAH metabolites for sample selection for cytokine screening in the discovery stage. We selected 8 workers with higher \( \Sigma \)OH-PAHs among 497 workers (exposed group). In order to set up a control group with much lower PAH exposure level, we intentionally selected 16 residents without any significant occupational PAH exposure from 3053 community residents who participated in physical examinations from April 2011 to May 2011 in Wuhan. These 16 residents met the above mentioned inclusion criteria, and had also provided written informed consent, personal information, and enough biological samples. They were frequency-matched with the exposed group in terms of the distribution of important characteristics, including age (±5 years), gender, BMI (±2), waist circumference and hip circumference, waist hip ratio, seated blood pressure, and lifestyle (Table 1). For these 24 subjects, we determined the concentrations of a total of 280 cytokines (Supplemental Material, Table S2) in plasma with cytokine antibody arrays, and compared the group differences of cytokine expression profiles. We then selected 4 cytokines based on a serial of criteria (see “Cytokine selection and validation” in “Materials and Methods”), and measured their concentrations in the remaining 489 workers by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISA). For the cytokines that were significantly associated with at least one PAH metabolite, we further evaluated their associations with HRV indices. This study was reviewed and approved by the Medical Ethics Committee of Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science and Technology. The methods were performed in accordance with the approved guidelines and regulations. The patients provided written informed consent before obtaining their biological materials.

**Measurement of urinary OH-PAHs and creatinine.** We used gas chromatography-mass spectrometry to determine the concentrations of 12 urinary OH-PAHs: 10 were non-carcinogenic metabolites (1-hydroxypyrene, 1-hydroxynaphthalene, 2-hydroxynaphthalene, 2-hydroxyfluorene, 9-hydroxyfluorene, 1-hydroxyphenanthrene, 2-hydroxyphenanthrene, 3-hydroxyphenanthrene, 4-hydroxyphenanthrene, and 9-hydroxyphenanthrene), and 2
were carcinogenic metabolites (6-hydroxychrysene and 3-hydroxybenzo(a)pyrene) which were always below the limits of quantification and were excluded from further analyses. We also measured urinary creatinine concentration using an automated clinical chemistry analyzer following Jaffe’s colorimetric method. The concentrations of OH-PAHs were calibrated by urinary creatinine and expressed as μg/mmol creatine.

Cytokine antibody arrays. In the discovery stage, we determined the quantitative concentrations of a total of 280 cytokines (Supplemental Material, Table S2) with Human Cytokine Antibody Array Q6000 (Raybiotech Inc., Georgia, USA, www.raybiotech.com) in 8 exposed and 16 control plasma samples individually according to the manufacturer’s instructions. This quantitative array platform is a combination of seven forty–cytokine Quantibody arrays and uses the multiplexed sandwich ELISA-based technology. Briefly, multiple cytokines specific capture antibodies were first bound to glass surfaces. After incubation with the plasma samples, the target cytokines were trapped on the solid surface. Then we added biotin-labeled detection antibodies specific for different cytokines, which can recognize different isotope of the target cytokine.

Cytokine selection and validation. We selected cytokines based on the following criteria: 1) showed at least a 2-fold higher (FC ≥ 2) or lower (FC ≤ −2) expression in the exposed group compared with the control group; 2) with highly significant differences in expression (q < 5.00%) between exposed and control group; 3) with signal values higher than 500 in each individuals; 4) were found to be involved in inflammation processes and/or be related to PM/PAH-mediated cardiovascular risk based on an extensive literature review. Four cytokines met these criteria: BDNF, ALCAM, CRP and MSP. The concentrations of these four cytokines were measured by ELISA method in 489 workers in the validation stage. The concentrations of BDNF and CRP were measured using commercially available ELISA kits (R&D Systems, Minneapolis, Minn) according to the manufacturer’s instructions, and the detection limits for BDNF and CRP were 0.2 ng/mL and 0.01 ng/mL, respectively. The concentration of MSP was determined using Human MSP ELISA Kit ab100612 (Abcam, Cambridge, Mass), the detection limit for MSP was 0.8 pg/mL. The concentration of ALCAM was measured using ELISA Duoset from R&D Systems (DY656): briefly, a 96-well microplate was coated with 100 μg/well of capture antibody at a concentration of 2 μg/mL.

Measurements of HRV indices. We measured the HRV indices by 3-channel digital Holter monitors (Lifecard CF; Del Mar Reynolds Medical, Inc., Whitney, Irvine, USA) with a 1024 samples/second sampling rate for 10 minutes. We analyzed two time-domain HRV indices: SDNN and rMSSD. We also analyzed three frequency-domain indices: LF (0.04–0.15 Hz), HF (0.15–0.4 Hz), and TP (approximately ≤0.4 Hz).

Statistical analysis. We conducted data analysis using SPSS, version 18.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). The levels of 10 creatinine-adjusted non-carcinogenic OH-PAHs, four plasma cytokines, and five HRV indices were natural logarithm (ln) transformed to improve normality and stabilize variance. In the discovery stage, the differences of general characteristics between control and exposed groups were analyzed using Student’s t-test (for continuous variables) and chi-square test (for categorical variables). The cytokine antibody array data were analyzed using Significance Analysis of Microarray (SAM) 3.00 algorithm (http://statweb.stanford.edu/~tibs/SAM/index.html). SAM assigns a d-score to each cytokine on the basis of a multi-comparison analysis of expression changes and indicates significance by FC and q-value. In the validation stage, the associations between creatinine-adjusted urinary OH-PAHs concentrations and plasma cytokines, and between PAH-associated cytokines and HRV indices, were evaluated using multiple linear regression models with adjustment for age (continuous), gender (binary), BMI (continuous), smoking status (binary), pack-years of smoking (continuous), alcohol use status (binary), working years (continuous), and exercise (binary). Percent change in each cytokine and in each HRV index are presented with the increase of an IQR of PAH exposure levels and in cytokine concentrations, respectively, based on the following calculation formulas: [10]{ln[3 × IQR]} – 1] × 100%, with 95%CI [10]{ln[Q1 × (3 ± 1.96 × SE)] – 1} × 100%, where β and SE are the effect estimate and its standard error. We defined statistical significance as p value < 0.05. Additionally, we have validated all these related linear regression models with linearity, no auto-correlation, no multicollinearity, normality on residuals, and homoscedasticity.

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The experiments were conducted by Y.B.Y and D.Q.F. The data collected and processed by Y.B.Y, Z.W.Z., F.Y.Y., D.X.Y., H.S.L., Z.X. and H.X.S. The database was established by W.T.C. The study was designed by W.T.C., F.B.H. and Y.B.Y. The samples were acquired through grants No.2011CB503806 and the China Medical Board of New York.

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Author Contributions
The project was conceived by W.T.C. The study was designed by W.T.C., F.B.H. and Y.B.Y. The samples were collected and processed by Y.B.Y., Z.W.Z., F.Y.Y., D.X.Y., H.S.L., Z.X. and H.X.S. The database was established by Y.B.Y., J.Y., L.X.H., L.D.F., G.H., F.W. and S.H.Z. The experiments were conducted by Y.B.Y. and D.Q.F. The data were analyzed by Y.B.Y., D.Q.F., and Z.X.M. The data were interpreted by W.T.C., Y.B.Y., Z.X.M., D.Q.F., H.M.A.
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