
Index

A

- $\alpha 4\beta 2$ nAChRs, 166, 168
- $\alpha 7$ nAChR receptors, 168
- $\alpha 7$ nAChR subunit knockout mice, 159
- abstainers (nonsmokers)
 - characteristics of, 22
 - inclusion *versus* exclusion of, 222–223, 235, 323
 - nicotine patches, 377
- abstinence
 - in behavioral economics effects, 420
 - deficits, 350–351
 - effects of, 405, 408
 - event-related potential, 429
- abstinence-induced craving, 438
 - effects of, 405
 - measurements, 403
 - during smoking cessation, 441
- α -bungarotoxin binding, 165, 167
- ACE model, 249–250
- acetaldehyde (alcohol studies), 86–87
- acoustic startle reflex. *See* startle response
- active avoidance, 435
- acute stress mimicry of withdrawal symptoms, 448
- acute tolerance, 162–163
- ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act), 49
- Add Health (National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health), 197–198, 261, 517
- addiction. *See also* nicotine dependence;
substance use
 - clinical manifestations of, 79
 - as dependence, 77
 - DRD2* gene and, 32
 - versus* habituation, 24
 - models of, 293
 - versus* smoking, 24
 - stress and, 36
- additive components, 511
- adenosine knockout mice, 159
- adenosine systems, in nicotine reinforcement, 159–160
- ADHI*2* alleles (alcohol studies), 86–87
- ADHD. *See* attention deficit hyperactivity disorder
- adipose tissue, nicotine concentrations in, 145
- ad libitum (ad lib) self-administration, 415–416, 419
- administration, 145–149, 418. *See also* self-administration
 - in drinking water, 148, 172
 - intravenous, 146, 156, 410
 - oral, 148, 154, 412
- adolescent(s)
 - alcohol use by, 516
 - cognitive control, 358, 380
 - delay discounting choices, 350
 - depression in, 351–352
 - event-related potential, 429
 - extraversion in, 349
 - first mood effects, 375–376
 - neuroticism in, 351, 352
 - nicotine deprivation learning deficits, 436
 - nicotine response in, 194–195
 - novelty seeking behavior, 27, 348
 - P300 amplitude in, 360
 - physiological changes in, 589
 - protective factors, 343
 - research limitations, 367
 - social influences on, 346–347, 517
 - substance-use vulnerability of, 195, 199, 200–201, 212, 233–234, 261, 292–293
 - transition to adulthood, 195
 - use of genetic information by, 46–47
- adolescent developmental trajectories, 189–235, 592
 - age of smoking onset, 200–201
 - empirically identified, 202–214
 - example of, 223–233
 - future research directions, 233–234
 - psychopathology, 191–202, 292–293
 - statistical models, 214–223
 - substance use, 295–296 (*See also* substance-use comorbidity; *specific substance*)
- adolescent nicotine dependence, 191–195
 - animal models of, 155, 194–195
 - biological vulnerability for, 100, 193–195, 200–201, 233
 - future research directions, 233
 - genetic studies of, 86, 264–266, 342
 - individual symptoms of, 192
 - measurement of, 192, 230–231, 264
 - time and exposure required for, 192–193
 - withdrawal symptoms, 192
- adolescent smoking, 371
 - antisocial behavior and, 200, 202, 211, 232
 - environmental influences on, 196–197
 - ethnic differences in, 213–214, 279

- gender differences in, 196, 199, 260, 263–264, 342
 - gene-environment interactions in, 197–200, 259
 - genetic research on, 195–200, 259–269
 - heterogeneity in, 190, 233
 - as indicator of adult nicotine dependence, 230–231
 - latency between cigarettes, 371
 - molecular genetic studies of, 198–199
 - parental smoking and, 196–197, 200
 - peer smoking and, 197
 - prevalence of, 191
 - twin studies of, 196, 259–262
- adolescent smoking initiation, 191
- age range in, 261–262
 - heterogeneity of, 196, 201–202, 233
 - progression to dependence, 341
 - genetic studies of, 263–264
 - rate of acceleration, 201–202
 - psychosocial factors, 200, 202, 211
 - risk profile, 211–212, 232
 - shared environmental factors in, 260–261, 264, 280
- adoption studies, 196, 279
- ADRA1A* gene, 42
- adulthood, transition to, 195
- adult nicotine dependence, adolescent smoking indicators of, 230–231
- adult-onset events, 100
- adult smoking phenotype, limitations of, 190
- advertising
 - costs of, 21
 - in movies, 7, 20, 523
 - novelty seeking as response to, 348
 - protobacco, 7, 20, 30, 348
 - smoking index variable and, 30
- aerosols, nicotine, 147
- affective coping, 112–113
- affective response, 373–376
 - future research directions, 456
 - physiological measures of, 377–378, 445–446
 - regulation of, 358, 403, 443–449
- affiliation/empathy system, 362
- African Americans
 - adolescent smoking in, 213–214
 - genotypes linked to dependence, 47
 - linkage study focused on, 267
- age effects, 170–171
 - factor loadings by, 271–276
 - in smoking initiation assessment, 261–262, 279, 281, 322
 - in substance-use comorbidity, 322–323
- age-gene-environment interactions, 589
- age of onset, 26, 100, 371–372
 - developmental trajectories by, 200–201
- age-related macular degeneration, 46
- age-specific risk, measurement of, 35
- aggregate effects in complex pathways, 541
- aggression, 357
- agonists (activators), 143
- AHe mice, 435
- AIC (Akaike Information Criterion), 274, 312
- A inbred mice, 154, 165, 412, 422
- A/J mice, 435
- A/J×NMRI cross-bred mice, 154, 412
- Akaike Information Criterion (AIC), 274, 312
- alcohol use
 - adolescent, 516
 - in ATBC analysis, 496
 - Edwards's theory of, 82–83
 - Iowa gambling task as predictor, 350
 - nasal spray use correlated with, 373
 - in NHANES III analysis, 502
 - policies influencing, 294–295
 - as secondary reinforcement, 413
 - side effects, 86–87
 - tobacco use concurrent with, 98, 290, 296–298
 - empirical examples of, 307–323, 496, 502
 - health effects of, 290
 - modeling, 299–305
 - nicotine-dependence correlation, 369, 406, 411–412, 420
 - trajectories of, 295
- ALDH2*2* alleles (alcohol studies), 86–87
- alertness, 361–362
- allele(s)
 - identical by descent (IBD), 257, 258
 - variants of, 554
- allele frequency, 48, 258
- alpha subunits, 153
- Alpha-Tocopherol, Beta-Carotene Cancer Prevention Study (ATBC), 487, 494–497
- alternative reinforcement, 417
- Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), 49
- amphetamine, 412
- analysis of variance (ANOVA), 215
- analytic methods. *See also specific method*
 - developmental trajectories, 214–223
 - molecular genetic studies, 257–259
 - phenotypic research, 96–103, 113–118

- anger, palliative effects on, 357
 animal studies. *See also* mouse models; rat models; *specific strain or study*
 ad lib administration in, 415
 adolescent nicotine exposure, 194–195, 589
 affective regulation, 443
 dependence, 134–135
 fetal nicotine exposure, 357
 impulsivity research in, 449–450
 reward studies, 372–373
 transfer to, 350
 ANOVA (analysis of variance), 215
 antagonists (inhibitors)
 CB1 receptors, 160
 for mu opioid receptors, 160
 muscarinic receptors, 141
 nicotine as, 143
 for nicotine dependence, 159
 anti-inflammatory effects of nicotine, 148–149
 antinociception, 162
 antisaccade task, 359
 antisocial behavior
 adolescent smoking and, 200, 202, 211, 232
 substance use and, 292–293, 304
 antitobacco stimuli, 20
 anxiety
 adolescent smoking and, 201
 nicotine linkage with, 352–353, 445
 anxiogenic effects of nicotine, 168
 apolipoprotein E testing, 48
 approach, *versus* impulsivity, 378–379
 approach-related risk, 339, 346–349, 362
 arousal, 378
ASN40ASP polymorphism, 407
 aspartame, 412
 association analysis, 258–259, 268–269, 280
 assortative mating, 251, 259, 280
 ATBC (Alpha-Tocopherol, Beta-Carotene Cancer Prevention Study), 487, 494–497
 ATR (Australian Twin Registry), 197, 260–261, 267
 attention, 361, 378, 432–434
 attentional bias, 440, 456
 attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), 354–357
 adolescent smoking and, 201, 211
 as risk factor, 350, 433
 substance use and, 292–293, 304
 attrition biases, 224
 Australian Twin Registry (ATR), 197, 260–261, 267
 Automaticity subscale, 90–91
 aversive mood symptoms, 443
 avoidance-related risk, 339, 351–354, 362
- B**
- backcrossed mice, 151
 bacterial contamination, during administration, 145
 BALB/cBy mice, 164–165, 430–431, 435
 Barratt Impulsivity Scale, 450
 Bayes factors, 552, 570
 Bayesian analysis, 548–549, 570, 572
 Bayesian False Discovery Probability (BFDP), 573
 Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC), 310, 312
 Bayesian model averaging, 117
 Bayes model, 543
 BAY K 8644, 167
 behavior
 analysis of, 163–164
 antisocial
 adolescent smoking and, 200, 202, 211, 232
 substance use and, 292–293, 304
 drug-motivated, 404
 measurements of, 103
 nicotine and, 151–157
 phenotypes, 171
 response systems, 362
 smoking indices, 80
 substance-use comorbidity and, 322
 tolerance, 168
 traits, 344
 undercontrol, 98–99
 behavioral economics, 417, 420, 454
 behavioral genetics
 phenotypes in, 492
 of self-administration, 153–155
 in social context, 514–518
 behavioral modeling
 methodological issues with, 247–248
 of parental smoking, 246
 BFDP (Bayesian False Discovery Probability), 573
 BIC (Bayesian Information Criterion), 310, 312
 bioavailability of nicotine, 7, 20
 biochemical indices of smoking, 80, 415
 biochemical measures of self-administration, 97
 biochemical pathways, 561
 BioCyc, 561
 biological pathways, candidate, 105
 biological plausibility
 affective regulation, 443–445

- attention/vigilance, 432–433
 - craving, 438–439
 - event-related potential, 427–428, 429
 - impulsivity, 449–450
 - mood effects, 374
 - reinforcement, 368–369, 410–414
 - resting EEG activity, 425–426
 - rewards, 372–373, 421–423
 - startle response, 430–431
 - working memory, 434–436
 - biological vulnerability, in adolescent nicotine dependence, 194–195
 - biomedical ontologies, 561
 - biometric factor model, 253
 - biometric modeling, 37–45, 86, 88–89, 514
 - BioPAX Ontology, 561
 - bitter taste, 84, 148
 - BKW mice, 443
 - blood pressure, 448–449
 - β 2 nAChRs, 153
 - β 2 nAChR subunit knockout mice, 159, 166
 - Bonferroni correction, 546, 573
 - brain
 - nicotine concentrations in, 145
 - stimulation, 373
 - upregulation in, 144
 - of young people, 589
 - brain imaging, 360
 - breakpoint
 - drug use, 418
 - nicotine use, 420
 - preferring to wait, 350
 - breast milk, nicotine concentrations in, 145
 - breeding
 - mice, 150–151, 411
 - rats, 411
 - Brown University Transdisciplinary Tobacco Use Research Center (TTURC), 89, 521, 526
 - BUB/Bn mice, 165, 412
 - BUB inbred mice, 154
 - buzz, 374
- C**
- calcium, 136, 139–140
 - calcium calmodulin protein kinase II, 168
 - calcium channel blockers, 162, 167, 168
 - calcium signaling, 167–168
 - Canadian National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth, 212
 - cancer genetics, 50
 - candidate biological pathways, 105
 - candidate gene studies, 40–45
 - adolescent smoking, 342
 - discordant phenotype associations, 36
 - epigenetic differences, 37
 - linkage analysis, 32, 40–42, 267–268, 280–281, 589
 - multivariant data, 543–546
 - nicotine dependence, 42
 - prior knowledge of, 559
 - smoking association with, 24
 - SNP relationships over, 545
 - substance-use comorbidity, 325
 - trait pathways, 553
 - variants, 25, 35
 - candidate neural systems, 343–346
 - cannabis. *See* marijuana use
 - Card Arranging Reward Responsivity Objective Test, 350–351
 - CART (cocaine- and amphetamine-regulated transcript), 36
 - cases, in association analysis, 258
 - catechol-*O*-methyl transferase (*COMT*) gene, 269, 408–409, 430
 - categorical covariates, 276–278
 - causal contingent common (CCC) pathway model, 253, 263, 278–279
 - causal differences between groups, 492
 - causal paths
 - phenotypic research, 102, 107–110
 - sensitivity to, 105
 - smoking as, 352
 - types of, 111–113
 - CBA mice, 435
 - CB1 knockout mice, 160, 422
 - C57BL/6 inbred mice
 - conditioned place preference in, 159, 422
 - dose-dependent effects, 165
 - fear conditioning in, 169, 432
 - five choice serial reaction time task in, 433
 - nicotine consumption, 155, 159
 - nicotine-dependence risk, 161
 - nicotine effects in, 435
 - novelty-seeking behavior in, 156
 - oral self-administration in, 412–413
 - prepulse inhibition in, 430–431
 - strain comparisons, 153–154, 164–165
 - in tolerance, 167
 - C57BL/10 mice, 435

- C57BR/cd mice, 435
 CCC (causal contingent common) pathway model, 253, 263, 278–279
 CCK gene, 269
 CD-1 mice, 443
 CellDesigner, 561
 cell signaling, 161, 167–168
 Center for Antisocial Drug Dependence, 260
 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 498
 central nervous system (CNS), 344, 348, 353, 354
 centroid. *See* mean
 chain smoking, 37
 children
 - effortful control in, 358
 - secondhand smoke from parental smoking, 246
 - self-control in, 344
 - sleep problems in, 357
 - smoking by, 371
 children of twins (COT) design, 251–252, 279, 511
 C3H inbred mice
 - dose-dependence, 165
 - nicotine effects in, 431, 435
 - oral self-administration, 412
 - strain comparisons, 154, 164–165
 - tolerance in, 162
 chippers (light smokers)
 - adolescent, 213, 232
 - delay discounting, 350
 - genetic factors and, 29
 - versus* heavy smokers, 43, 81, 83–84, 90, 94
 - prevalence of, 193
 choice procedure, 369–370, 416, 419–420
 cholecystokinin (*CCK*) gene, 269
 Christchurch, New Zealand (CNZ) study, 266
CHRNA2 gene, 42, 376–377
CHRNA3 gene, 376–377
CHRNA4 gene, 268, 407–409, 412
CHRNA5 gene, 342, 376–377
CHRNA7 gene, 408, 409, 428
CHRNA5-A3-B4 haplotypes, 100, 407
CHRNA5-CHRNA3-CHRNA4 nicotinic receptor genes, 43
CHRNA2 gene, 268, 407, 408, 409
CHRNA3 gene, 342
CHRNA3-CHRNA6 nicotinic receptor locus, 43
 chronic exposure, 405, 449
 chronic smoker endophenotypes, 403, 404–406
 - affective regulation, 443–449
 - cognitive control, 432–438
 - craving, 438–443
 - electrophysiological measures, 425–432
 - future research directions, 452–457
 - impulse control, 449–452
 - investigation rationale, 406–410
 - motivational mechanisms, 410–424
 - summary/conclusions, 457–458
 chronic tolerance, 163
 CIDI (Composite International Diagnostic Interview), 81
 cigarette(s)
 - availability of, 99
 - consumption of, 4, 20
 - design of, 7, 20
 - pricing of, 20, 21, 520
 - vendor locations, 521, 522
 Cigarette Dependence Scale, 79n
 Cigarette Evaluation Scale, 423
 cigarettes per day (CPD)
 - in ATBC analysis, 496
 - with *CYP2A6* gene variants, 418
 - delay discounting correlation, 452
 - as dependence measure, 79, 80
 - in factor analysis, 88–89
 - in NHANES III analysis, 502
 - nicotine metabolism and, 406
 - predictive value of, 80
 - recall reliability, 26–27
 - as smoking cessation predictor, 81, 413
 - in TUS-CPS analysis, 498, 499
 cigarettes per month, 91
 class extraction, model misspecification related to, 222
 classic dependence criteria, 84, 86
 classification bias, 493
 class I–IV phenotypes, 28–31
 class membership, for familial resemblance, 256–257
 clinical preventive services, 4
 Clinical Research Support System, 415
 cluster analysis
 - developmental trajectories, 211, 217–223
 - discrete *versus* continuous phenomena in, 219
 - static *versus* dynamic, 219–220, 232
 - within-class variability in, 220–221, 233
 CNS (central nervous system), 344, 348, 353, 354
 CNZ (Christchurch, New Zealand) study, 266
 cocaine, 374, 456–457
 cocaine- and amphetamine-regulated transcript (CART), 36
 coexpression of receptors, 141, 142

- COGA (Collaborative Studies on Genetics of Alcoholism), 266
- cognition changes, 163–164
- cognitive control, 403, 424–425, 432–438
- during adolescence, 380
 - alertness in, 361
 - electrophysiological measures, 425–432
 - as endophenotype measurements, 358, 360
 - impairment, 113
 - impulsivity and, 112, 378–379
 - physiological basis of, 381
- cognitive deficits reversal, 434–435
- cognitive measures, of craving, 440
- cohorts
- effects of, 515
 - research models for, 519
- Collaborative Studies on Genetics of Alcoholism (COGA), 266
- colorectal polyps, 542
- commercial testing, 50
- common pathway model, 252, 270
- common-vulnerability model, 291–294, 306, 315–316
- communication of genetic findings, issues in, 45–50
- comorbidity
- psychiatric (*See* psychiatric comorbidity)
 - substance-use (*See* substance-use comorbidity)
- complementary dimensions of dependence, 97
- complex traits
- defining features, 31
 - genetic factors in, 35
 - genome-wide association studies for, 46
 - multiple determinations of, 22
 - replication difficulties, 45
 - sensitive genetic measures, 341
 - similarity of, 24–25
- Composite International Diagnostic Interview (CIDI), 81
- compulsive smoking, 80
- computational symbolic theory, 559–560
- COMT* gene, 269, 408–409, 430
- concurrent choice procedure, 416
- conditional independence, 256
- conditional triggers to smoke, 588
- conditioned place preference (CPP)
- biological plausibility of, 372–374, 421
 - in mice, 157–158, 161, 422
 - in rats, 423
- conditioning, contextual, 163–164
- conduct disorder
- adolescent smoking and, 201, 211, 232
 - definition of, 357
 - substance use and, 292–293, 304
- confounding factors, 32
- consensus, across indicators, 77
- constitutional hypothesis, 24
- construct
- definition of, 75
 - emerging, 520
 - proximal, 522
 - refinement of, 25–27
- construct properties, 75
- construct validation, 33, 34, 35, 75–78
- consumption level
- during adolescence, as indicator of adult dependence, 230–231
 - adolescent nicotine dependence and, 193
 - assessment of, 415, 418
- contamination, during administration, 145
- context-sensitive physiological measures, 363
- contextual conditioning, 163–164
- contingency table, smoking-drinking, 313, 315–316
- contingent factors, 247
- continuant, 541, 559
- continuous factors, 256
- continuous-level information, for behavioral modeling, 247
- continuous performance task (CPT), 362, 378, 433
- continuous phenomena, *versus* discrete phenomena, 219
- control, endophenotype measures of, 357–362
- control-related risk, 339, 354–357, 362
- controls, in association analysis, 258
- copy-number variation, 36
- core criteria, 76, 77
- core dependence dimension, 87–95
- core factors, 97, 168
- core strategy, 510
- cortisol, 447
- co-segregation of smoking behaviors, 24
- cost(s)
- genetic testing, 50
 - smoking cessation, 593
 - tobacco use, 4, 21
- COT (children of twins) design, 251–252, 279, 511
- cotinine
- biological activity of, 148
 - clearance factors, 39–40

- as nicotine by-product, 406
 - covariance, 32, 95–96, 341–342
 - in latent growth curve models, 254–255
 - in structural equation modeling, 248, 250
 - CPD. *See* cigarettes per day
 - CPP. *See* conditioned place preference
 - CPT (continuous performance task), 362, 378, 433
 - craving, 438–443
 - abstinence-induced (*See* abstinence-induced craving)
 - in adolescents, 192
 - cue-induced (*See* cue-induced craving)
 - dopaminergic systems associated with, 111
 - effects of, 405
 - measurement of, 403, 439–440
 - Craving subscale, 90–91
 - CREB activation, 160–161
 - CREB mice, 422
 - critical constituents, 25
 - cross-cultural differences, 515–516
 - cross-sectional studies, of substance-use comorbidity, 291
 - cross-species analysis, 348
 - cue(s)
 - in animal studies, 411
 - relapse, 99
 - reward signaling, 350
 - cue-induced craving, 438–439
 - with dependence, 441–443
 - effects of, 405
 - future research directions, 456–457
 - measurements, 403
 - physiological basis of, 111, 588
 - procedures to elicit, 440–441
 - research limitations in, 456
 - cue-self-administration response, 94
 - cultural transmission
 - adolescent smoking and, 198
 - effects of, 515
 - as environmental factor, 21
 - phenotypic, 251
 - research models for, 519
 - twin studies of, 262
 - cumulative effects, of pathogens, 103
 - cumulative risk, measurement of, 35
 - CYP2A6* gene
 - adolescent smoking and, 199
 - analysis of, 554, 555
 - association analysis of, 268
 - coding for, 408–409
 - mood effects with, 376
 - in nicotine metabolism, 22, 39–40, 149, 342, 406
 - in smokers, 413
 - variants in, 371, 418
 - Cyp2a5* gene variants, 149, 155, 413
 - CYP2B6* gene, 39
 - CYP2D6* gene, 39
 - Cys-Cys pairs, 136
 - cytochrome P-450 (CYP) system, 268
- D**
- danger-alarm responses, 353, 354
 - data-mining techniques, 541–542
 - data sets
 - ATBC analysis, 495
 - NHANES III analysis, 500–501
 - smoking cessation analysis, 493–494, 494
 - TUS-CPS analysis, 498
 - DAT/SLC6A3 (dopamine transporter protein), 268
 - DBA/2 inbred mice
 - conditioned place preference, 422
 - dose-dependent effects, 165
 - IV self-administration, 156
 - nicotine consumption, 159
 - nicotine effects, 435
 - oral self-administration, 412
 - prepulse inhibition in, 430–431
 - strain comparisons, 153–154, 164–165
 - tolerance in, 162, 163
 - DDC (DOPA decarboxylase), 269
 - definition variables, in structural equation modeling, 248
 - dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA), 447
 - delay discounting
 - definition of, 348
 - in impulsivity, 349, 449, 450–452
 - physiological basis of, 379
 - study subjects for, 350
 - deleterious effect prediction, 554
 - dependence. *See also* nicotine dependence
 - addiction as, 77
 - core features of, 592
 - definition of, 75
 - distal measures of (*See* distal measures)
 - maintenance of, 598
 - model evaluation of, 78
 - patterns, 94

- severity with comorbidity, 98
- study of, 24
- depression, 351–352
 - nicotine amelioration and, 443
 - smoking association with, 444
 - subthreshold, 352
- desensitization, 146
- developmental pathways, 100, 589
 - impact on trajectory study, 222
- developmental psychopathology, 191–202, 292–293
- developmental trajectories. *See* adolescent developmental trajectories
- DH β E, 159, 169
- DHEA (dehydroepiandrosterone), 447
- diabetes mellitus, 46
- Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM)* criteria
 - adolescent smoking, 192, 264
 - attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, 356
 - dependence, 37–38, 40, 81, 86
 - poor agreement with FTND, 25–26
 - scales in, 79
 - substance-use disorder, 291
 - as syndromal medical model, 80–81
- diagnostic criteria, heritability of, 30, 38
- diagnostic inferences, 77
- Diagnostic Interview Schedule (DIS), 501
- diary prompts/responses, 527, 528–529, 530
- Digit Span test, 433
- diltiazem, 168
- direct drug infusion, 152–153
- direct-to-consumer marketing, 50
- DIS (Diagnostic Interview Schedule), 81, 501
- disadvantaged youth, 520
- discrete phenomena, *versus* continuous phenomena, 219
- discrimination, against nicotine dependence, 46–47, 49
- discriminative validity, 77
- discussion groups (OBO Foundry project), 560
- Disease Ontology (DO), 560
- disease risk, 541, 550
- disinhibition, common trait of, 292–293
- disorder markers, 107
- dispositional tolerance
 - acquisition of, 162
 - versus* behavioral tolerance, 164
 - in tolerance, 168
- distal influence, *versus* proximal influence, 519–522
- distal measures
 - agreement among, 88
 - early *versus* mature states, 74
 - genetic mapping, 78–81, 86–87, 103–105
 - versus* proximal measures, 516
- distress tolerance, 448
- distributional assumptions
 - in growth curve models, 255
 - in structural equation modeling, 249
- DNA methylation, 36
- DNA sequences analysis, 554
- DO (Disease Ontology), 560
- DOPA decarboxylase (DDC), 269
- dopamine
 - in attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, 356
 - attention-vigilance associations with, 434
 - impulsivity linkage with, 451–452
 - inactivation of, 430
 - mesotelecephalic, 171
 - midbrain circuits, 348, 349, 350
 - in nicotine binding role, 406–407
 - in nicotine dependence, 43, 410
 - receptors, 156, 343
 - regulation of, 540
 - reinforcement role of, 374, 407
 - reward pathways, 342, 349, 352
 - signaling, 160
- dopamine β -hydroxylase (DBH), 269
- dopamine hypothesis of dependence, 588
- dopaminergic neurons, in ventral tegmental area, 588
- dopaminergic systems
 - adolescent smoking and, 198–199, 201
 - association analysis of, 268–269
 - craving associated with, 111
- dopamine transporter protein (DAT/SLC6A3), 268
- dopamine transporter (*SLC6A3*) *9-repeat allele, 441
- dose of nicotine, 161, 165
 - differences in, 367, 416
 - distribution of, 370
 - standardization, 152
- dose-response curve, 162, 444
- double variant haplotype, 545
- downregulation, 144–145, 588
- downstream processes, 81–82, 106
- DRD4 (dopamine receptor), 268
- DRD5 (dopamine receptor), 268
- DRD4* exon III polymorphism, 199

- DRD2* gene, 409
 addiction association with, 32
 coding for, 408
 commercial testing for, 50
 dependence association with, 407
 in craving, 441
 variants, 198
- DRD4*7*-repeat allele, 376
- drinking. *See* alcohol use
- drinking-water administration, 147–148, 172
- drug addiction. *See* addiction; substance use; *specific drug*
- drug-motivated behavior, 404
- drug response comparison, 490–492, 491
- DSM. *See Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* criteria
- dual-trajectory model, of smoking-drinking trajectories, 315–316
- dynamic clustering
versus static clustering, 219–220, 232
 within-class variability in, 220–221, 233
- E**
- early-emergent motive, 91
- early-onset smokers
 risk for persistence, 200, 212–213, 230–231
 substance use and, 292, 296–297, 315, 320
- early smoking experiences (ESE), 375
- early tobacco exposure, 101, 155
- ecological momentary assessment (EMA), 255, 525
- economic deprivation, 520
- educational attainment, adolescent smoking and, 227–228, 232
- Edwards's theory of alcohol dependence syndrome, 82–83
- EEA (equal environments assumption), 516–517
- EEG (electroencephalogram), 354, 403, 425–427
- effortful control, 358
- elasticity of demand, 417
- elation, 374
- electroencephalogram (EEG), 354, 403, 425–427
- electromyography (EMG), 431
- electrophysiological measures, 378, 425–432
- EMA (ecological momentary assessment), 255, 525
- EMG (electromyography), 431
- empirical-Bayes approach, 549, 551
- empirical search strategies, 117
- employment discrimination, 49
- employment status, of hard-core smokers, 35
- encoding prior knowledge, 571
- endogenous cannabinoid systems, 159, 160
- endogenous enkephalin system, 160
- endogenous event-related potentials (ERPs), 427
- endophenotypes, 5, 408–410
 caveats, 110–111
 characteristics of, 107–110
 in chronic smokers (*See* chronic smoker endophenotypes)
 conceptual issues, 381–383
 criteria, 413
 disorders associated with, 106
 future research directions, 455–457, 594
 gene linking in, 347, 409
 measurement of, 349–351, 353–354, 355, 357–362
 motivational effects, 452, 454–455
 in network models, 558
 nicotine dependence, 409, 453
 phenotypes associated with, 5, 33–34
 pre-exposure risk, 340–347
 in psychiatric genetics research, 25
 replicability of, 27
 transitional, 107, 108, 200, 233
 types of, 340
- enhanced clearance. *See* dispositional tolerance entities, 541, 559, 560
- environmental factors, 99–103. *See also* social context; *specific factor*
 adolescent smoking, 196–197
 comorbidity, 99
 cue-induced craving, 438–439
 enrichment, 36
 in experimentation, 31
 gender differences in, 38
 gene expression variation from, 36–37
 genetic factors in, 35, 515
 importance of, 29
 linkage analysis, 258
 measurement of, 35
 in nicotine dependence, 22, 23
 nicotine use, 158
 relative contribution of, 30
 in smoking decline, 20
 substance use, 294–295
 twin studies, 251, 262, 279, 280
- environmental pathogens, 5, 25, 35

- epidemiology, 31–37
 - future research in, 594
 - genetic, 257
 - extended, 250–252, 262–269, 279, 280
 - hierarchical modeling in, 570–571
 - perspectives from, 514
 - phenotypic definitions in, 493
 - public health outcomes in, 492
 - triangle, 513
 - epigenetics, 36
 - epistasis, 32–33
 - epistemology, 74, 77
 - equal environments assumption (EEA), 516–517
 - equifinality, 191, 220
 - ERPs (event-related potentials), 403, 427
 - ESE (early smoking experiences), 375
 - ethanol, 412. *See also* alcohol use
 - ethnic differences, in developmental trajectories, 213–214, 279
 - etiological architecture, 510–511, 515–518, 519, 527, 530
 - etiology
 - diverse, 82, 106
 - matrix of, 509
 - of phenotypic assay, 83
 - of symptoms, 78
 - euphoria, 374
 - Event Ontology (EVO), 560
 - event-related potentials (ERPs), 403, 427
 - EVO (Event Ontology), 560
 - exchangeable classes, 551
 - excitatory tone, 141
 - executive function
 - cognitive control and, 379
 - definition of, 361
 - nicotine dependence and, 34
 - Executive Order 13145, 49
 - exogenous event-related potentials (ERPs), 427
 - experimental design, basics of, 149–150
 - experimentation
 - influences on, 31
 - progression from, 30
 - exposure model, 365
 - extended structural equation modeling (XSEM), 249
 - extended twin family studies, 250–252, 262, 279, 280
 - extra-nicotinic mechanisms, 156–157
 - extraversion, 346, 348–349
 - extreme group membership, 96, 97
 - extreme groups
 - alternatives to, 116–118
 - constructing, 114–116
 - eyeblink response, 448
- ## F
- factor analysis, 37–38, 265
 - consistency, 88
 - correlation among, 80, 87
 - DSM-IV* correspondence with, 103
 - factor loadings, 271–278
 - factor mixture model (FMM), 256
 - factor models, 256
 - Fagerström Test for Nicotine Dependence (FTND), 79–80
 - as assessment tool, 405
 - dependence criteria, 37–38
 - FTQ as precursor to, 24
 - linkage analysis, 40–42, 589
 - poor agreement with *DSM*, 25–26
 - reliability and validity of, 26, 79–80
 - scales in, 79
 - visuospatial attention association with, 434
 - Fagerström Tolerance Questionnaire (FTQ), 79–80
 - for adolescent smoking, 192, 230–231, 264
 - as physical dependence measure, 79
 - startle response inconsistency, 448
 - in susceptibility loci mapping, 24
 - test-retest reliability, 26
 - false discovery rates (FDRs), 542, 546, 570, 573
 - false positive reports, 570
 - familial resemblance, class membership for, 256–257
 - family-based studies
 - design of, 518
 - ecological momentary assessment in, 526–527
 - heritability documentation, 28–29
 - new methodologies in, 521
 - family dysfunction scores, 33
 - family environment, adolescent smoking and, 196–197
 - family history analysis, example of, 225, 230, 232
 - fast-ionicotropic nicotinic receptors, 136
 - FDRs (false discovery rates), 542, 546, 570, 573
 - fear conditioning, 169, 432, 435
 - fear responses, 353, 354
 - feeder stream influences, 81–82, 106

- female smokers. *See also* gender differences
 adolescent, 343
 blood pressure changes in, 448
 nicotine-dependence factors, 37, 38, 99
OPRM1 gene in, 419
 statistics on, 21
 twin studies, 515, 517
- fetal nicotine exposure, 357
- FHS (Framingham Heart Study), 266
- final common pathway, 82, 93, 106
- finite mixture model, 256
- Finnish Twin Registry, 262
- Finn Twin16-25 study, 307–323
 methods, 307–310
 results, 310–323
- first experience with smoking. *See* initial sensitivity
- first-stage estimates, 572
- Fisher, Ronald Aylmer, 22, 24
- five choice serial reaction time task (5CSRRT), 432
- five-class solution, example of, 226
- fixed effects, 215–216
- flunarizine, 168
- FMM (factor mixture model), 256
- focused interaction testing framework, 542
- forced choice procedure, 416
- formal model, 541, 559
- Fosb knockout mice, 161
- Foundational Model of Anatomy, 560
- four-point Likert scale, 375
- Framingham Heart Study (FHS), 266
- F344 rats, 423
- FTND. *See* Fagerström Test for Nicotine Dependence
- FTQ. *See* Fagerström Tolerance Questionnaire
- future research. *See also specific topics*
 crosscutting issues, 595–596
 implications of, 588–591
 understanding, 588–596
- G**
- γ -aminobutyric acid (GABA), 157, 406–407
- γ -aminobutyric acid receptors, 43
- GABA (γ -aminobutyric acid), 157, 406–407
- GABAergic interneurons, 142
- gateway theory of substance use, 292
- GAW (Genetic Analysis Workshops), 266
- gender differences. *See also* female smokers;
 male smokers
 adolescent smoking, 196, 199, 227–228, 260,
 263–264, 342
 animal studies, 155, 164
 cross-cultural, 515
 factor loadings by, 271–276
 nasal spray use, 373
 nicotine-dependence factors, 38, 99
 nicotine-dependence heritability estimates,
 279, 281
OPRM1 gene, 419
 smoking initiation, 267
 startle response, 378
 substance-use comorbidity, 304
 twin studies, 262, 517
- gender heterogeneity, 273–274, 276–278
- gene(s). *See also* candidate gene studies
 endophenotype linkage risks, 347, 409
 in nicotine dependence, 32, 43
- gene-environment interaction, 33, 515
 adolescent smoking, 197–200, 259, 346
 biological process initiation, 591
 environmental pathogens in, 25
 in etiology, 509
 investigation of, 546
 substance-use comorbidity, 320
 underuse of, 5
- gene expression, 36–37
- gene-gene interaction, 199, 343, 546
- gene-nicotine dependence associations, 45–46
- Gene Ontology, 560
- gene-pathogen relations, 100–101
- general growth mixture modeling (GGMM), 308–311
- generational changes, in smoking, 515
- Genes, Environment and Health Initiative, 531
- genetically informative designs, 527
- genetically modified mice, 444
- Genetic Analysis Workshops (GAW), 266
- genetic architecture, 510
- genetic association studies, 554, 556–559
- genetic drift, 150
- genetic epidemiology, 257
 extended, 250–252, 262–269, 279, 280
- genetic factors
 acute tolerance, 162–163
 conditioned place preference, 159
 craving, 441
 detection of, 493

- in experimentation, 31
- importance of, 29
- measured, 4
- in nicotine effects, 22, 39–40, 539
- quantitative models, 512
- in reinforcement, 418
- relative contribution of, 30
- selecting for, 96–97
- genetic heterogeneity, 32
 - adolescent smoking initiation, 196, 201–202, 233
 - in developmental trajectories, 190, 233–234
 - gender, 273–274, 276–278
 - phenotypes, 341
 - population, 217
 - estimating, 218, 221–222
 - receptor, 139
- genetic heterogeneity models, difference in fit
 - between homogeneity models and, 274–275
- Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act (GINA), 49
- genetic latent class models. *See* latent class analysis
- genetic latent growth curve models. *See* latent growth curve models
- genetic mapping, 73–75. *See also* phenotypic research
 - analytic strategies, 96–103
 - construct validation, 75–78
 - core dependence dimension, 87–95
 - covariation among measures, 95–96
 - distal measures of dependence, 78–81, 86–87, 103–105
 - multidimensional measures, 81–86
 - person factors implications in, 97–98
- genetic modeling, 245–281
 - methodological and conceptual issues, 247–248
 - statistical framework for, 248–259
- genetic polymorphism effects, 553–554
- genetic substrata, associated with tolerance, 162
- genetic testing, 46, 50
- genetic variants
 - biological processes associated with, 109
 - causal, 546
 - disease association with, 550
 - evaluation context for dependence, 76
 - phenotypes with, 102, 106, 109, 111
 - pleiotropic associations of, 47–50
 - selection of, 101
 - value of, 110
- gene-to-phenotype influence, 78
- gene-transcription cascades, 169
- genome(s)
 - candidate genes in, 24
 - data, 561
 - studies of, 589
- genome markers, linkage analysis, 257–258
- genome scan, 266–267
- genome-wide association studies (GWAS), 25, 44, 269
 - event-related potentials, 428, 430
 - FTND, 42–45
 - genetic variant findings, 589
 - genotyping technologies used in, 258–259
 - potential of, 45–46
 - results from, 342
 - susceptibility loci identification, 407–408
- genotyping
 - effects of variables on, 553
 - mouse strains, 150
 - P450, 39
 - with phase interaction, 545
 - phenotypes and, 560–562
 - technologies, 257–259
- geographic information systems (GIS), 520–521
- GGMM (general growth mixture modeling), 308–311
- GINA (Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act), 49
- GIS (geographic information systems), 520–521
- global use, 4, 21
- GluR (glutamate receptor), 157, 169
- glutamate receptor (GluR), 157, 169
- GMM (growth mixture modeling), 202, 218, 221, 308
- go/no-go task, 358–359, 451
- government policies, 7, 20
 - effect on adolescent smoking, 193
 - substance use, 294–295
- grant funding, 45–46
- graph connectivity, 571
- grouping variables, for growth curve modeling, 216–217, 232–233
- group membership, stability of, across statistical models, 229–230
- growth curve, nonlinear, 255
- growth curve mixture modeling, 215–217, 248–249
- growth mixture modeling (GMM), 202, 218, 221, 308

growth process, random effects for, 220–221
 gum. *See* nicotine gum
 gustatory reaction to tobacco, 75, 84
 GWAS. *See* genome-wide association studies

H

habituation, *versus* addiction, 24
 half-life of nicotine, 147
 haplotypes
 dependence and, 100
 disease association with, 544
 double variant, 545
 hard-core smokers, characteristics of, 35–36
 Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium, 545
 head rush, 374
 health care access, disparities in, 47
 health effects of smoking, statistics on, 4, 21
 heart rate, 351, 354, 440, 447
 Heaviness of Smoking Index (HSI)
 components of, 37, 413
 predictive value of, 80, 89–90
 scales in, 79
 zero-order correlations in, 80
 heavy smokers, 93
 delay discounting, 350
 diagnostic variance in, 89
 genetic factors in, 29
 versus light smokers, 43, 81, 83–84, 90, 94
 substance use and, 296–297, 315
 Heavy Smoking Index, 265
 hedonic impact of nicotine, 158, 372, 424
 heritability
 adolescent nicotine dependence, 86, 342
 antisocial scores, 33
 anxiety, 445
 delay aversion, 351
 dependence, 37–38, 86, 433–434
 diagnostic criteria, 30, 38
 endophenotypes, 107
 estimates, 29–30
 event-related potential, 428, 429–430
 factors in, 28–29
 gender differences in, 279, 281
 impulsivity, 451
 neuroticism, 101
 nicotine metabolism/clearance, 38–40
 P450 genotype, 39
 prepulse inhibition startle response, 431–432
 response inhibition, 359
 resting EEG, 426
 smoking cessation, 406
 smoking heaviness, 90
 withdrawal symptoms, 30
 working memory, 437
 heterogeneity. *See* genetic heterogeneity
 hierarchical modeling
 estimation for, 575–576
 with ontologies, 551–552
 with prior knowledge, 570
 for statistical modeling, 117
 stochastic variable selection and, 547–549, 572, 573
 weighting in, 570
 high-affinity nAChRs, 156, 159
 higher-order joint actions, 546
 high genetic proneness, 96
 hippocampal activity, 141, 142
 HISTONE proteins, 36
 home smoking bans, 99
 homogeneity models, 271
 difference in fit between heterogeneity models and, 274–275
 homogeneous population
 assumption of, 248
 for growth curve modeling, 216–217
 Hooked on Nicotine Checklist, 26
 Horn-Russell Scale, 34
 hostility, 357, 362, 377
 Household Adult Questionnaire, 501
 HSI. *See* Heaviness of Smoking Index
HTR5A gene, 42
5-HTT gene, 33, 269, 441
5-HTTLPR gene, 101, 199, 409
 in adolescent girls, 343
 in affective response, 112, 446
 coding for, 408
 human clinical research
 affective regulation, 444–445
 electrophysiological measures, 426
 event-related potential, 428
 impulsivity, 450
 reinforcement, 413–414
 HumanCyc database, 556
 human genome, similarity with mice genome, 134
 3-hydroxycotinine, 406
 hyperactivity, 354, 356
 hypertensive rats, 449

- I**
- IBD (identical by descent), 257, 258
- ICD-10 criteria, 80–81, 192
- ICR mice, 159, 162, 163
- ICSS (intracranial self-stimulation), 372–373, 421
- identical by descent (IBD), 257, 258
- illicit substances. *See* substance use; *specific drug*
- impulse control, 449–452
- impulsivity, 348
- in attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, 354, 356
 - clinical research, 433, 450–451
 - cognitive control and, 112, 378–379
 - delay discounting with, 349, 350, 449, 450–452
 - heritability, 451
 - measurement of, 450–451
 - neural incentive system association, 346
 - preclinical research, 449–450
 - in response inhibition, 359
- incubation effect of initial exposure, 371
- independent pathway model, 253
- Indiana University Smoking Survey, 223–233
- data analysis, 225–226
 - discussion, 231–233
 - measures, 224–225
 - procedures, 224
 - results, 226–231
- individual pathways to mature state, 105, 106
- “infectious disease” model, 522
- inflammation masking, 145
- inhibitors. *See* antagonists
- inhibitory interneurons, 141, 142
- initial exposure response measures, 339
- initial sensitivity, 27, 363–364
- future research directions, 380–381
 - innate sensitivity, 364–368
 - other responses, 373–380
 - reinforcement, 368–372
 - rewards, 372–373
- innate sensitivity, 364–368
- instrumental learning, 158
- insurance companies, genetic testing and, 49
- integrative model of nicotine dependence, 22, 23
- integrative theory of triadic influence, 293
- intercept, distribution of, 219, 306, 310
- intercept models, initiation-based, 322
- intermediate phenotypes, 341, 342. *See also* endophenotypes
- International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision* (ICD-10) criteria, 80–81, 192
- interpersonal dynamics, 517, 522–525
- interval level, 247
- intracranial self-stimulation (ICSS), 372–373, 421
- intrathecal administration, 162
- intrauterine events, 100
- intravenous administration, 146
- humans, 415
 - rodents, 152–157, 410–412
- in utero nicotine exposure, 357
- inveterate smokers, 87
- ion-channel receptors, 143
- Iowa gambling task, 350
- IRT. *See* item response theory
- item difficulty, 270
- item response theory (IRT), 254
- empirical example of, 269–279
 - versus* sum score approach, 278
- J**
- Jarvik, Murray, 24
- journal publishing requirements, 45–46
- K**
- kinship model, twin studies extended to, 250–252, 262, 279, 280
- k*-means clustering, 217
- knockout mice, 159, 160, 161, 166, 422
- Kraepelinian approach to diagnosis, 291
- Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes, 561
- L**
- laboratory-based measurements
- attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, 356
 - consumption, 418
 - endophenotypes, 349–351, 353–354, 357–362
- late emergent symptoms, 90–91
- latency to first puff, 415
- latent class analysis, 80, 92, 98, 248–249, 256–257, 266, 280
- latent class growth analysis (LCGA), 218, 226–229, 248–249
- latent growth curve (LGC) models, 254–256, 266, 280

- association data integrated into, 259
 - substance-use comorbidity, 306, 308, 321
 - latent phenotype model, 252, 270
 - latent profile modeling, 90–91
 - latent trait, 270
 - latent variables, 77, 248, 256
 - substance-use comorbidity, 306, 321, 324
 - LCGA (latent class growth analysis), 218, 226–229, 248–249
 - LD (linkage disequilibrium), 543, 545–546
 - learning associations, 349
 - learning differences, 158, 169
 - letter cancellation task, 433
 - level, in latent growth curve models, 254
 - Lewis rats, 411, 423
 - LGC. *See* latent growth curve models
 - liability models, of smoking behavior stages, 264, 280
 - lifetime regular smoking, definition of, 29
 - ligand-activated ion channels, 143
 - light smoking. *See* chippers
 - likelihood-based approaches, in cluster analysis, 217–218
 - likelihood ratio tests, 310, 312–313
 - linear growth, assumption of, 255
 - linear model, 116
 - linear regression, in structural equation modeling, 248
 - linear relations, 25
 - linkage analysis, 257–258, 266–268
 - candidate gene studies, 32, 40–42, 267–268, 280–281, 589
 - environmental factors, 258
 - genome markers, 24, 257–258
 - nicotine-dependence indices, 40–42
 - linkage disequilibrium (LD), 543, 545–546
 - Lister rats, 432–433, 444
 - lithium-chloride conditioned place aversion, 161
 - liver cytochrome P-450 enzyme CYP2A6. *See* CYP2A6 gene
 - location of smoking, 527
 - loci segregation, 40
 - locomotor activity, 369, 422
 - logarithm of odds (LOD) score, 40–42, 258, 267
 - logistic regression curves, 91
 - Long-Evans rats, 411
 - longitudinal data
 - growth curve modeling of, 218–219, 234
 - on substance-use comorbidity, 291, 320
 - Loss of Control subscale, 90–91
 - low genetic proneness, 96
 - LPAAT-delta gene, 42
 - lung, nicotine concentration in, 145
 - lung cancer, predisposition to, 44, 50
- ## M
- macrocontextual factors, 509, 514
 - as moderators, 515–516
 - macroenvironment proximal indicators, 521–522
 - macular degeneration, age-related, 46
 - magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), 351, 439, 456–457
 - maintenance of dependence, 589
 - male smokers. *See also* gender differences
 - adolescent, 342, 348
 - blood pressure changes in, 449
 - nicotine-dependence factors, 37, 38, 99
 - OPRM1 gene in, 419
 - statistics on, 21
 - twin studies, 515, 517
 - manifestations of dependence, 75
 - Mannheim Study of Risk Children, 199
 - MAO. *See* monoamine oxidase
 - MAP3K4 gene, 42
 - marginalization
 - of smoking, 4, 21
 - of social groups, 47
 - marginal nonnormality, 221
 - marijuana use
 - early pleasurable, 374
 - tobacco use concurrently with, trajectories of, 296–298
 - modeling, 304–305
 - trajectories of, 295–296
 - marketing direct-to-consumer, 50
 - Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) methods, 542
 - masking etiology, 82
 - masking of causal factors, 74
 - maternal care, 36
 - mature subphenotypes, 82, 110–111
 - maximum acute tolerance, 162, 165
 - maximum price assessment, 418
 - McGill University Study on the National History of Nicotine Dependence, 199
 - MCMC (Markov chain Monte Carlo) methods, 542
 - mean (centroid)
 - cluster analysis, 217
 - growth curve modeling, 255
 - structural equation modeling, 248–249

- measured genetic factors, 4
measurement invariance, 247, 255, 276, 280
mecamylamine, 159
mediation
 of conditioned place preference, 161
 by endophenotypes, 107–108
 of nicotine, 160
memantine, 156, 171
memory, 379, 434–438
Mendelian randomization, 118
mesolimbic dopaminergic system, 410, 411
metabolic tolerance, 97
metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 (mGluR5), 156
methodological issues
 assessment precision, 520
 behavioral modeling, 247–248
 family-based studies, 521
 future research directions, 383–384, 594
 genetic modeling, 247–248
 innate sensitivity research, 366–368
 real-time interaction, 524–525
 research limitations, 366–368, 376, 383–384
 substance-use comorbidity, 321–323
methyllycaconitine citrate (MLA), 159
mGluR5 (metabotropic glutamate receptor 5), 156
mice. *See* mouse models
microchip analysis, 170, 258–259
microcontextual factors, 509, 514
 coding of real-time interaction, 524
 as moderators, 516–518
microsatellites, 543, 551
microsocial context, quantifying, 522–525
midbrain dopamine circuits, 348, 349
Mid-South Tobacco Family (MSTF), 267
migration levels, 516
Minnesota Nicotine Withdrawal Scale, 446
Minnesota Twin Family Study (MTFS), 196, 260, 360
mirror tracing, 448
misleading claims, 50
misspecification, model, 222
mixed models, developmental trajectories, 215
MLA (methyllycaconitine citrate), 159
model(s)
 clarification of, 559
 searching, 551
 selection of, 547
 with stochastic variable selection, 549–550, 551–552
model fit, evaluation of, 310, 312–313
modeling. *See also specific types of modeling*
 phenotype (*See* phenotype modeling)
 with prior knowledge, 570
 selection algorithm, 577–578
 uncertainties in, 546, 547, 549
model misspecification, 222
moderation of relationships, 248
modified pairwise interaction, 545
modulation
 dopamine receptors, 156
 nicotine rewards, 160
molecular genetic studies, 266
 of adolescent smoking, 198–199
 analytic framework for, 257–259
Monitoring the Future project, 299, 304
monoamine oxidase (MAO)
 in anxiety disorders, 353
 neuroticism and, 351
 in neurotransmitter breakdown, 540
monoamine oxidase (*MAOA/MAOB*) gene, 269
mood effects, 373–376, 380–381
 in ATBC analysis, 497
 measures of, 372
 of nicotine, 366
Mood Form of Diener and Emmons, 374–375, 446
morning smoking. *See* time to first cigarette
morphine, as nicotine substitute, 153
Morris water maze, 435
mortality statistics, 4, 21
motivational mechanisms, 84, 403, 408
 reinforcement, 410–420
 rewards, 420–424
Mouse Genome Informatics database, 150
mouse models, 134–135, 418
 adolescent exposure, 194–195
 behavioral changes, 151–157
 future research directions, 168–172
 nicotine administration, 145–149
 nicotine dependence, 149–151
 nicotinic receptors, 135
 customizing, 141–143
 functional diversity of, 136–141
 molecular biology of, 136
 nicotine as agonist/antagonist, 143–144
 upregulation, 144–145
 reward, 157–161
 startle inconsistency, 444
 strains, 134 (*See also* strain-specific differences; *specific strain*)
 research options with, 592
 selection of, 150–151

- tolerance, 162–168
- mouse-rat differences, 150
- movies, smoking in, 7, 20, 523
- MRI (magnetic resonance imaging), 351, 439, 456–457
- MSTF (Mid-South Tobacco Family), 267
- MTFS (Minnesota Twin Family Study), 196, 260, 360
- multidimensional measures, of nicotine dependence, 81–86
- multifinality, 191
- multilevel analysis, difficulties of, 248
- multiple trajectories, developmental, 191–202, 232–234
- multivariate analysis
 - developmental trajectories, 215
 - latent growth curve models, 255
 - substance-use comorbidity, 315–316, 321
 - twin studies, 262–263
- multivariate factor model, 252–253
- multivariate normal distribution
 - in growth curve models, 255
 - in structural equation modeling, 249
- multivariate normality, within-class, 221, 233
- mu opioid knockout mice, 422
- mu opioid receptors
 - in conditioned place preference, 160
 - in nicotine replacement therapy, 407
 - reward mediation, 419
 - in tolerance, 167, 168
- muscarinic acetylcholinergic systems, 166, 168
- muscarinic receptors
 - in aging, 170
 - blockading, 140–141
 - metabotropic, 136
- muscle tension, 377–378
- mutations
 - rate predictions, 554
 - for tolerance, 166
- Muthén, Bengt, 218
- N**
- nAChRs. *See* nicotinic acetylcholine receptors
- Nagin, Daniel, 218
- naloxone, 160
- nasal spray. *See* nicotine nasal spray
- National Cancer Institute, 498
- National Center for Biomedical Ontology (NCBO), 561
- National Comorbidity Study, 445
- National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES III), 487, 494, 500–503
- National Institute of Mental Health Diagnostic Interview Schedule (DIS), 81, 501
- National Institute on Drug Abuse Genetics Consortium, 43
- National Institutes of Health, 531
- National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health), 197–198, 261, 517
- National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 93
- N-back task, 436
- NCBO (National Center for Biomedical Ontology), 561
- NDSS. *See* Nicotine Dependence Syndrome Scale
- NEAD (Nonshared Environment in Adolescent Development) Project, 509, 524–525
- Netherlands Twin Register, 262
- Netherlands Twin Study of Anxious Depression (NETSAD), 266–267
- network models, 554, 556–558
- neural analysis, 349–351, 353–354, 357–362
- neural incentive system, 346
- neural networks modeling, 340–341
- neural substrata, associated with tolerance, 162
- neural systems, candidate, 343–346
- neurexin 1 (*NRXN1*) gene, 43
- neurobiological analysis, 348
- neurobiological dependence pathways, 43
- neurobiological systems, 344
- neuroendocrine response, to stress, 354
- neuroimaging, 360, 379–380
- neuropeptide systems, 159, 160
- neuroprotection, 170
- neuroticism, 101, 351–353
- neurotransmitter systems
 - in chronic tolerance, 166–167
 - in conditioned place preference, 159–161
- New England Family Study, 526
- NHANES III (National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey), 487, 494, 500–503
- nicotine
 - administration of (*See* administration)
 - age-related response differences, 194–195
 - as agonist/antagonist, 143–144
 - anti-inflammatory effects of, 148–149
 - anxiogenic effects of, 168
 - behavioral changes from, 151–157
 - bioavailability of, 7, 20
 - enforcement timing, 369
 - in free-base form, 148

- frequency of use, 4, 21, 369–371, 413, 420
- hedonic impact of, 158, 372, 424
- neuronal activity induced by, 43
- physical changes from, 162
- pre-exposure risk (*See* pre-exposure risk)
- pretreatment, 420
- reinforcement (*See* reinforcement)
- rewards and (*See* reward)
- tolerance (*See* tolerance)
- nicotine aerosols, 147
- nicotine-binding sites, 135, 144
- nicotine choice, 369
- nicotine choice procedure, 416, 419–420
- nicotine cigarette choice paradigm, 419
- nicotine clearance
 - dispositional tolerance, 162, 164, 168
 - genetic factors in, 39–40, 539
- nicotine dependence, 20–22, 149–151
 - in adolescence (*See* adolescent nicotine dependence)
 - concurrent with substance use (*See* substance-use comorbidity)
 - construct refinement, 25–27
 - craving associated with (*See* craving)
 - crosscutting issues, 595–596
 - developmental pathways in, 589
 - distal measures of (*See* distal measures)
 - endophenotypes in, 409, 453
 - epidemiological concepts, 31–37
 - future research directions, 455–457
 - heritability of (*See* genetic factors; heritability)
 - historical perspective of, 22–25
 - inference of, 77
 - mouse models of (*See* mouse models)
 - phenotype (*See* phenotype(s))
 - progression research, 592
 - psychiatric disorders correlated with, 98
 - risk with, 375–376
 - smoking compared with, 87
 - versus* tobacco dependence, 75
 - treatment of (*See* smoking cessation)
 - understanding of, 588–596
- nicotine-dependence measures, 26, 28, 37–45, 73, 78, 79
 - adolescents, 192, 230–231, 264
 - example of, 225
 - invariance, 276, 280
- Nicotine Dependence Syndrome Scale (NDSS), 82–84
 - abbreviated, 500
 - as assessment tool, 405
 - subscales of, 90
 - in TUS-CPS analysis, 498
- nicotine deprivation memory deficits, 436
- nicotine gum
 - as consumption assessment, 415
 - effect on EEG activity, 426
 - in memory effects, 435
 - versus* placebo, 370
- nicotine metabolism
 - association analysis of, 268
 - catabolism of, 149
 - CPD variation and, 34
 - CYP2A6* gene in, 39–40, 149, 342, 406, 418
 - in dependence risk, 22, 342
 - in ontology example, 562–569
 - pathway, 556
- nicotine nasal spray
 - aversion with *DRD4*7*-repeat allele, 376
 - as consumption assessment, 415
 - in current smokers, 374
 - memory effects of, 435–436
 - versus* placebo, 369–370
 - pleasurable responses to, 373
- nicotine patches
 - effect on EEG activity, 426
 - in memory effects, 435
 - on nonsmoking adults, 377
- Nicotine Pharmacokinetics Ontology (NPKO), 539, 561, 571
- nicotine replacement therapy (NRT), 406. *See also* smoking cessation
- nicotinic acetylcholine receptors (nAChRs), 134
 - association analysis, 268
 - as attention factor, 362
 - beta2-subunit (*CHRNA2*), 268
 - binding to, 588
 - blockading, 140–141, 143–144
 - chromosomal regions, 43, 44, 50
 - in chronic tolerance, 166–167
 - coding for, 408
 - customizing, 141–143
 - desensitization of, 146
 - fast-ionic, 136
 - functional diversity of, 136–141
 - high-affinity, 157
 - illustration, 409
 - as impulsivity mediator, 449
 - inactivation of, 143
 - inferences from, 152–153

- initial sensitivity response with, 376–377
 molecular biology of, 136
 in nicotine binding role, 406–407
 in nicotine dependence, 411
 structure of, 136–138, 138
 tissue-specific responses, 71, 133
 in tolerance, 168
 upregulation of, 135, 144–145, 588
- nicotinic receptor subunits, 136–140
CHRNA5/CHRN3 genes, 342
 composition of, 139
 functional variants of, 140
 limiting expression, 141–143
 structure of, 136, 137
- nimodipine, 162, 167, 168
- nitric oxide, in conditioned place preference, 161
- 7-nitroindazole, 161
- N*-methyl-D-aspartic acid (NMDA) glutamate receptors, 156
- NMRI outbred mice, 154, 412, 430
- nomological net, 76
- noncoding DNA sequences, 554
- nonlinear growth curves, 255
- nonnicotinic systems, 166
- nonnormality, 221
- Nonshared Environment in Adolescent Development (NEAD) Project, 509, 524–525
- nonsmokers (abstainers)
 characteristics of, 22
 inclusion *versus* exclusion of, 222–223, 235, 323
 nicotine patches, 377
- Northern California Twin Registry, 539, 540
- novelty seeking, 155–156, 199, 348–349
 by adolescents, 27
 nasal spray use in, 373
 neural incentive system association with, 346
 in substance use, 292–293, 348–349
- NPKO (Nicotine Pharmacokinetics Ontology), 539
- NRT (nicotine replacement therapy), 406. *See also* smoking cessation
- NRXN1* gene, 43
- NRXN3* gene, 43
- nutritional cancer prevention, 497
- O**
- OBO (Open Biomedical Ontologies), 560
- OBO-Edit, 561
- OBO Foundry project, 560
- OBO Relation Ontology, 561
- observed variables, in structural equation modeling, 248
- occurrent, 541, 559
- oddball stimulus, 429
- olanzapine, 456
- ontologies, 539–541
 definition of, 541, 559
 development process, 560–562
 discussion of, 570–574
 methods, 541–543, 550–562
 nicotine metabolism, 562–569
 statistical approaches, 543–550
- Ontology Web Language (OWL), 561
- Open Biomedical Ontologies (OBO), 560
- Open Source software, 561
- OPRM1* gene, 409
 coding for, 408
 gender differences in, 419
 in nicotine replacement therapy, 407
 in smokers, 423
 support interval proximity, 42
- oral administration, 147–149, 172, 412–413
- oral mucosa exposure to nicotine, 148
- ordinal data, analytical framework for, 247, 255
- osmotic minipump, 147
- outcomes of dependence, 75
- outliers, controlling for, 281
- OWL (Ontology Web Language), 561
- oxotremorine, 166–167
- P**
- P3 amplitude, 294
- panic disorder, 353
- PANTHER Pathways databases, 556, 561
- parent(s)
 educational level of, 519
 twin studies extended to, 251, 262, 279, 280
- parental monitoring, as smoking counterforce, 22
- parental smoking
 adolescent smoking and, 196–197, 200, 262, 346
 behavioral modeling of, 246
 nasal spray non-response, 377
 smoke-free home with, 523
 socialization effects from, 517
- parenting behavior, 342
- partition variation, 270, 280
- passive avoidance, 435
- patch. *See* nicotine patches

- path diagrams, in structural equation modeling, 248–250
- pathogen modeling, 100–101, 103
- PATO (Phenotype and Trait Ontology), 560, 571
- Pavlovian learning, 158
- PBT (problem behavior theory), 198, 292–294, 322
- PDAs (personal digital assistants), 525–527
- peers
- as influence, 100, 346, 517
 - as smoking predictors, 523
- peer smoking, effect on adolescent smoking, 197
- penetrance, incomplete, 31
- peripheral nervous system (PNS), 344, 348
- P50 ERP, 427–428
- persistence
- drug use, 417–418
 - negative affect with, 447
 - smoking (*See* smoking persistence)
- personal digital assistants (PDAs), 525–527
- personalized health care, 49–50
- person factors, 97–99
- PET (positron emission tomography), 439
- P300 event-related potential (ERP), 359–360, 429–430
- P450 genotype, 39
- pharmacokinetics, 37, 39, 118, 149, 542, 590
- pharmacokinetics ontology, 539, 561, 571
- phenotype(s)
- assays, 83
 - association of, 33
 - behavioral, 171, 492
 - characteristics of, 109
 - components, 341
 - developmental progression of, 74
 - effects of variables on, 553
 - as endophenotypes, 5, 33–34
 - environmental, 34–36
 - framework, 27–31
 - genetic mapping, 96–103
 - genetic variants to, 102
 - genotyping and, 560–562
 - heterogeneity, 341
 - intermediate, 341, 342 (*See also* endophenotypes)
 - of mouse strains, 150
 - pathways, 23, 590
 - as points in smoking trajectory, 490
 - research pitfalls, 489
 - stages, 109
 - substance-use disorders, 316–318, 321, 324
- Phenotype and Trait Ontology (PATO), 560, 571
- phenotype modeling, 487, 488–492
- examples, 493–503
 - methods, 492–494
 - summary, 503–505
- phenotypic assortative mating, 251
- phenotypic cultural transmission, 251
- phenotypic research, 105–106
- analytic strategies, 113–118
 - causal paths, 107–110, 111–113
 - caveats, 110–111
 - summary, 118–119
- phenylthiocarbamide (PTC) haplotype, 84
- phosphatase and tensin homolog (*PTEN*) gene, 269
- physical aggression, 357
- physical responses to nicotine, 169
- symptoms, 26
 - in tolerance, 162–163, 164–165
- physiological measures of response reward, 351
- physiological startle. *See* startle response
- physiology
- of affect, 377–378
 - of behavioral traits, 344, 345, 346
- Pittsburgh Youth Study, 214
- placebo, *versus* nicotine, 369–370, 420
- placenta, 145
- plasma nicotine levels
- with IV injection, 146
 - tissue nicotine levels compared with, 145
 - in tolerance studies, 163–164
- pleiotropy, 32, 47–50
- PNS (peripheral nervous system), 344, 348
- point mutation, 444
- policy interventions, 34–35
- polymorphisms, 553–554. *See also* single nucleotide polymorphism
- associations with, 116
 - different priors for, 571
 - in dopamine reward pathway, 342
 - emphasis within genes, 547
 - investigation of, 546–547
 - numerous, challenges of, 546–547
 - perturbations from, 554
 - trait variation effect of, 549
- PolyPhen (polymorphism phenotyping), 554
- polysubstance use, 43, 296
- population
- frequency of genetic factors in, 86

- for growth curve modeling, 216–217, 234
 - homogeneous, assumption of, 248
 - in latent class analysis, 256
 - response distribution in, 370, 373, 376–380
 - in structural equation modeling, 248–249
 - population heterogeneity, 217
 - estimating, 218, 221–222
 - Positive and Negative Affect Schedule, 374–375, 446
 - positron emission tomography (PET), 439
 - postural hypotension, 449
 - PPI (prepulse inhibition), 378, 403, 430–432
 - preclinical research. *See also* animal studies; mouse models
 - affective regulation, 443–444
 - electrophysiological measures, 425–426
 - event-related potential, 427–428
 - impulsivity, 449–450
 - reinforcement, 410
 - rewards, 421–423
 - precursors, class III phenotypes as, 30
 - predictive validity
 - of genetic testing, 50
 - of primary motives scales, 90–91
 - pre-exposure risk, 339, 340. *See also* smoking initiation and progression risk
 - endophenotypes, 340–347
 - future research directions, 381–385
 - initial sensitivity endophenotypes (*See* initial sensitivity)
 - preproenkephalin knockout mice, 160, 422
 - prepulse inhibition (PPI), 378, 403, 430–432
 - price-demand curve, 417
 - pricing, of tobacco products, 20, 21, 520
 - primary motive scales, as predictors, 90–93
 - prior covariate specification, 570–571
 - prior knowledge, ontologies and, 553–562
 - PR (progressive ratio) measures, 417–418, 420, 454
 - probability discounting, 450–451
 - problem behavior theory (PBT), 198, 292–294, 322
 - problem use, 196, 198, 263, 294
 - Profile of Mood States, 374–375, 446
 - programmed lapse procedure, 454
 - progression to smoking, 491
 - progressive ratio (PR) measures, 417–418, 420, 454
 - Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods, 520
 - “proof of concept” analyses, 493, 494
 - protective factors
 - in adolescents, 343
 - versus* vulnerabilities, 87, 114
 - protein sequence data, 561
 - protobacco advertising, 7, 20, 30, 348
 - prototypes, of nicotine-dependence research, 27–28
 - proximal indicators, 509
 - proximal influence, 519–522
 - proximal measures
 - versus* distal measures, 516
 - of social context, 518–527
 - psychiatric comorbidity, 81, 98–99
 - with *DSM-IV* dependence, 26, 81
 - empirical examples of, 496, 502
 - resolving, 115
 - psychiatric genetics research, 25, 27
 - psychoactive alkaloid, 22
 - psychological traits
 - approach-related risk, 346–349
 - avoidance-related risk, 351
 - control-related risk, 354–357
 - psychometric common factor model, 252
 - psychopathology
 - developmental, 191–202, 292–293
 - indices, 32
 - physiological basis of, 344
 - substance use and, 292–293, 304
 - psychophysiological responses
 - to acute stressors, 448–449
 - craving, 440
 - psychosocial factors
 - in adolescent nicotine dependence, 195
 - in adolescent smoking initiation, 200, 202, 211
 - PTC (phenylthiocarbamide) haplotype, 84
 - PTEN* gene, 269
 - public health messages, 47
 - public health outcomes, 492
 - public settings, smoking in, 4, 20–21
 - putative endophenotypes, 341
- Q**
- QSU (Questionnaire on Smoking Urges), 439
 - QTL (quantitative trait locus), 258
 - quantitative genetic models, 512, 522
 - quantitative trait locus (QTL), 258
 - quantity smoked measures, 28
 - Questionnaire on Smoking Urges (QSU), 439

R

- racial background, 439. *See also* African Americans
- racism, associated with genetic information, 47
- random effects, 216
 - within-class, 220–221, 233
- rapid-decision context, 358
- Rapid Visual Information Processing (RVIP) task, 433
- rat models
 - adolescent nicotine exposure in, 194–195
 - alcohol/nicotine correlation, 369
 - conditioned place preference in, 423
 - self-administration of electrical stimulation, 421
 - sensitivity in, 364
 - strains, 411 (*See also specific strain*)
- Reactome, 561
- real-time contexts, 526
- real-time interaction, 524–525
- recall, 379
- receptor heterogeneity, 139
- recovery, from acute tolerance, 162
- regression models, 248, 542, 543, 550–551, 572
- regular smoking
 - definition of, 29
 - genetic factors in, 29–30
- reinforcement, 151–152, 155–156, 366–372, 380
 - alternative, 417
 - in cognitive control, 349
 - enhancing, 413
 - genetic influences in, 418
 - in initial sensitivity, 368–372
 - measurement of, 414–420
 - motivational mechanisms, 410–420
 - secondary, 411, 413
- relapse
 - environmental influences in, 95
 - physiological basis of, 588
 - predictors of, 77, 413, 434, 442, 444–445
 - time to first cigarette as predictor of, 80, 89
- relations between entities, 541, 559, 560
- relative measurements, 571
- reliability. *See also* test-retest reliability
 - of developmental trajectory research, 234
 - of nicotine-dependence measures, 26, 79–80
 - recall, 26–27
- reliability coefficients, 79
- religiosity, adolescent smoking and, 198
- repeated-measures data, developmental trajectories, 215, 222
- replication, of gene-nicotine dependence associations, 45–46
- research findings, communication of, issues in, 45–50
- research limitations
 - adolescent smoking, 367
 - adult smoking phenotype, 190
 - ATBC analysis, 497, 504
 - behavioral measures, 104
 - cue-induced craving, 456
 - data, 572
 - distal measures, 103
 - DSM, 103
 - extreme groups, 114–116
 - methodology, 366–368, 376, 383–384
 - NHANES III analysis, 503–505
 - nicotine-dependence measures, 103–104
 - Nicotine Dependence Syndrome Scale, 84
 - retrospective reporting, 367
 - self-report measures, 367
 - smoking cessation research, 454–455
 - statistics modeling, 570
 - tobacco dependence assessments, 95
 - TUS-CPS analysis, 500, 504
 - twin studies, 279–280
 - Wisconsin Inventory of Smoking Dependence Motives, 85–86
- residual familial factors (F), 258
- residual item variances, 270
- respiratory sinus arrhythmia (RSA), 361
- response inhibition, 358–359
- resting EEG activity, 425–427
- retail tobacco outlets, 520, 521
- retrospective reporting limitations, 367
- reward, 157–161
 - definition of, 349
 - for depressed smokers, 352
 - future research directions, 454–455
 - immediacy over magnitude, 348, 349
 - in initial sensitivity, 372–373
 - measurement of, 351, 366, 372–373, 380, 423–424
 - modulation of, 160
 - motivational mechanisms, 420–424
 - mu opioid receptor mediation, 419
 - preclinical studies, 157–161, 372–373, 421–423
 - signaling, 350
- reward and pleasure pathways, 22
- reward-discounting tasks, 350

- rimonabant, 160
 risk. *See also* pre-exposure risk; smoking
 initiation and progression risk
 age-specific, measurement of, 35
 approach-related, 339, 346–349, 362
 avoidance-related, 339, 351–354, 362
 control-related, 339, 354–357, 362
 cumulative, measurement of, 35
 disease, 541, 550
 with nicotine dependence, 375–376
 nicotine metabolism and, 22, 342
 risk factors
 adolescent smoking initiation, 211–212, 232,
 350, 433
 substance use, 306, 340
 risk-taking behavior, by adolescents, 195, 199
 RNA analysis, 142
 rodent models. *See also* mouse models; rat models;
 specific strain
 adolescent nicotine exposure, 194–195
 adolescent sensitivity, 371
 intravenous self-administration, 410
 nicotine effects, 368, 435
 strain-specific differences, 418
 RSA (respiratory sinus arrhythmia), 361
 *RS578776 subunit gene, 43
 *RS16969968 subunit gene, 43
 Russell, M.A.H., 24
 RVIP (Rapid Visual Information Processing) task,
 433
- S**
- saccharin, 148, 154, 159
 S allele, 112, 113
 sample size/followup
 in ATBC analysis, 497
 for developmental trajectory research, 234
 in TUS-CPS analysis, 498
 saturated model, 547
 SBML (Systems Biology Markup Language), 561
 schizophrenia, 428, 443
 secondary criteria of nicotine dependence, 76, 77
 secondary motives scales, 92–93
 secondary reinforcement, 411, 413
 secondhand smoke, 20, 246
 second-stage mixture model, 572
 self-administration
 ad libitum (ad lib), 415–416, 419
 genetic effects on, 146
 intravenous, 146, 152–157, 410–412
 oral, 412–413
 self-control, in children, 344
 self-insuring firms, 49
 self-report measures
 of affect, 446–447
 components of, 79
 of craving, 439–440
 ecological momentary assessment in, 525
 limitations of, 367
 SEM. *See* structural equation modeling
 semi-Bayes approach, 549
 semistructured paradigms, 524
 Sensation Seeking Scale, 377
 sensitivity
 of measurements, 341
 modeling, 363–364, 364
 periodic, 96
 sensitivity analysis, 570
 sensory measures, 403
 Sensory Questionnaire, 423
 sequential process model, of substance-use
 comorbidity, 304
 serotonin
 association analysis, 268–269
 genetic variation in, 343
 metabolism of, monoamine oxidase in, 353
 regulation of, 540
 smoking cessation and, 407
 SES. *See* socioeconomic status
 seven-point Likert scale, 372
 shared environment effects
 in adolescent smoking, 197, 260–261, 264, 280
 twin studies, 251, 280
 Shiffman-Jarvik Withdrawal Scale, 440
 Shiffman Nicotine Dependence Syndrome Scale.
 See Nicotine Dependence Syndrome Scale
 sibling(s)
 IBD configurations for, 257–258
 smoking epochs of, 531
 as smoking predictors, 523
 socialization studies, 517
 twin studies extended to, 251, 262, 279, 280
 Sibling Partners Study, 526
 sickle cell discrimination, 47
 side effects
 from drinking-water administration, 172
 from intravenous administration, 146
 SIFT (Sorting Intolerant From Tolerant)
 procedure, 554

- simultaneous effect of genes, 32–33
- single-factor dependence, 79n
- single-factor structure, 81
- single-group growth curve model, 219
- single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP)
 - candidate gene variants, 25
 - disease association with, 544
 - genotyping, 43, 257–259
 - nonsynonymous coding, 554
 - as reflection of underlying effects, 546
 - relationships over candidate genes, 545
 - relevance of, 570
 - in whole-genome research, 4
- situational dependence, 27
- six-class solution, example of, 227–228
- skin conductance, 354, 377–378
- skin temperature, 440
- SLC6A3* gene, 198
- SLC6A4* gene, 32, 101, 112, 113
- sleep problems, in children, 357
- slope
 - distribution of, 219
 - factor loading and, 275–276
 - in latent growth curve models, 254, 306, 310
- 129S6 mice, 430
- SMOFAM (Smoking in Families Study), 267
- smoke-free laws, 520
- smoke-free settings, 20, 30, 523
- smokeless tobacco, 147
- smokers, characteristics of, 22
- smoking
 - bans on, 99
 - decline in, 20
 - developmental phenotypes (*See* adolescent developmental trajectories)
 - first experience with (*See* initial sensitivity)
 - frequency of, 369–371, 413, 420
 - during illness, 79, 80
 - nicotine dependence compared with, 87
 - quantitative genetic model and, 512
 - status, 28
 - transition levels, 42–43, 488–490
- smoking cessation
 - age-related changes in, 170
 - barriers to, 4–5, 46
 - CHRNA2* gene in, 407
 - commercial testing, 50
 - comparison groups changes, 493
 - data sets in, 493–494, 494
 - definition of, 492
 - delay discounting factor in, 350
 - demand for, 21
 - difficulties of, 97
 - drugs for, 160
 - failures in, 44–45
 - FTND predictions of, 80
 - future research directions, 454
 - gender differences in, 38
 - heritability in, 406
 - monoamine oxidase decrease during, 351
 - research limitations in, 454–455
 - serotonin pathway and, 407
 - subthreshold pretreatments, 162
 - success predictors, 81, 89, 413, 434
 - symptoms of, 447
 - tailored, 48
- smoking index variable, 30
- Smoking in Families Study (SMOFAM), 267
- smoking initiation, 31, 42
 - adolescent (*See* adolescent smoking initiation)
 - assessment of, age effects in, 279, 322
 - definition of, 29
 - gender differences in, 267
 - linkage analysis of, 267
 - versus* persistence, 406
- smoking initiation and progression risk, 346, 491.
 - See also* pre-exposure risk
 - approach-related, 346–349
 - avoidance-related, 351–353
 - control-related, 354–357
 - endophenotypic measures, 349–351, 353–354, 357–362
 - future research directions, 362–363
- smoking level
 - measurement of, example of, 224–225
 - substance-use comorbidity and, 308, 322
- smoking pattern, factor analysis of, 265
- smoking persistence, 29, 30, 406
 - definition of, 29
 - early-onset smokers' risk for, 200, 212–213, 230–231
- smoking topography devices, 415, 418
- SNP. *See* single nucleotide polymorphism
- social context, 509, 510–511
 - adolescent smoking, 193, 198
 - behavioral genetics in, 514–518
 - future research directions, 527–532
 - proximal measures of, 518–527
 - rationale for, 511–514
 - substance use, 294–295

- social development model, 293
 socioeconomic status (SES)
 adolescent smoking and, 232
 distal to proximal influence, 519–522
 of hard-core smokers, 35
 nuanced approaches to, 519–520
 socioregional influences, 515–516
 “softening” of smoking, 193
 software
 association analysis, 259
 item response theory, 270
 linkage analysis, 258
 ontology, 561, 562
 Sorting Intolerant From Tolerant (SIFT)
 procedure, 554
 SourceForge Web site, 562
 species-specific responses, 134
 specific-factor models, of substance use, 306–307,
 315–316
 speed congenics, 151
 spinal cord minipumps, 163
 spouses, socialization effects from, 517
 Sprague-Dawley rats, 411, 431, 432–433
 stage models, developmental trajectories, 233
 startle-probe measures, 113
 startle response
 as affective response, 447–448
 in humans, 377
 increases in, 444
 prepulse inhibition of, 378, 403, 430–432
 test-retest reliability of, 446–447
 state laws, against genetic discrimination, 49
 static clustering, *versus* dynamic clustering,
 219–220, 232
 statistics
 approaches to, 543–550
 combining genetic studies with, 248
 developmental phenotypes, 214–231
 modeling, 248–259, 570
 ontological knowledge in, 572
 ST/b inbred mice, 154, 155, 412–413
 stem cells, 151
 Sternberg Memory Task, 379, 436–437
 stigma, nicotine dependence as, 46–47
 stochastic variable selection
 hierarchical modeling and, 547–548, 572, 573
 model selection with, 549–550, 551–552
 stop-go task, 359
 strain-specific differences
 aging, 170
 conditioned place preference, 158
 DNA markers, 151
 five choice serial reaction time task, 432–433
 genetic, 150
 mouse models, 153–154, 164–165, 412–413
 nicotine effects of, 135, 161, 169, 418
 nicotinic acetylcholine receptors, 172
 rat models, 411
 tolerance, 164
 unraveling of, 142
 strain surveys, 422
 stress, 351
 as influence, 100
 influences on, 36
 neuroendocrine response to, 354
 response mediators, 143
 Stroop interference task, 379, 440, 451, 452
 Stroop paradigm, 113
 structural equation modeling (SEM), 248–249
 combined with latent class models, 256
 of developmental trajectories, 215
 linkage analysis and, 257–258
 for twin data, 249–257
 study participants, selection of, 490–492
 subcutaneous administration, 147, 172
 subpopulation
 in latent class analysis, 256
 in structural equation modeling, 248–249
 subPSEC (substitution position-specific
 evolutionary conservation), 554
 substance use. *See also specific substance*
 adolescent, shared environmental influences
 in, 261
 age-dependent vulnerability to, 195, 198,
 200–201, 212, 233–234, 292–293
 attention deficit hyperactivity disorder in,
 356
 common-vulnerability model, 291–294, 306,
 315–316
 dopamine in, 410, 588
 early pleasurable use, 374
 environmental factors influencing, 294–295
 interpersonal dynamics in, 522
 Iowa gambling task as predictor, 350
 modeling of, 43
 nasal spray non-response, 377
 novelty seeking in, 292–293, 348–349
 prevention of, research approaches, 294–295
 risk factors for, 340
 specific-factor models, 306–307, 315–316

- substance-use comorbidity, 289–325
 association between smoking trajectories and, 296–298
 empirical examples of, 307–323, 496, 502
 future research directions, 323–324
 gender differences in, 304
 gene-environment interactions in, 320
 importance of studying, 290–292
 informative phenotypes for, 316–318, 321, 324
 literature review, 295–296
 mechanisms underlying, 291–292
 methodological issues, 321–323
 modeling, 298–307
 risk factors, 306
 two-stage models of, 323
- substance-use disorders
 common *versus* specific liability to, 292–295
 diagnosis of, 291
 shared genetic risk for, 294
- substitution position-specific evolutionary conservation (subPSEC), 554
- subthreshold depression, 352
- sucrose, 154–155, 412
- support interval, 40, 42
- Surgeon General's Report (1964), 24
- Surgeon General's Report (1979), 24
- susceptibility loci mapping, 24. *See also* candidate gene studies
- sweat gland activity, 440
- Swedish Twin Registry, 515
- Swiss mice, 435
- Swiss-Webster mice, 158, 161
- switching, between trajectory groups, 255–256
- systems biology, genetic association studies and, 554, 556–559
- Systems Biology Markup Language (SBML), 561
- T**
- targeted treatment, 21–22
- task performance, with nicotine deprivation, 436
- Taste/Sensory Processes subscale, 84
- taxon, nicotine dependence as, 93–94
- team sports, as protective factor, 343
- temperament-based model, 343–344
- test performance, definition of, 75
- test-retest reliability
 acoustic startle reflex, 446–447
 ad lib smoking, 415
 diagnostic tools, 81
 event-related potential, 429
 mood effects tests, 375
 nicotine-dependence measures, 26–27, 29
 prepulse inhibition startle response, 431
- thapsigargin, 167
- theta rhythm (slow-wave activity), 362
- TH* (tyrosine hydroxylase) gene, 198–199, 269
- threshold
 factor loading and, 275–276
 as “smoker,” 42
- time to first cigarette (TTFC)
 during adolescence, as indicator of adult nicotine dependence, 230–231
 correlations with, 90
 factor analysis of, 88–89
 nicotine metabolism association, 34
 as physical dependence measure, 79
 as quitting predictor, 80
- time to maximum tolerance, 162
- tissue levels of nicotine, *versus* plasma levels, 145
- Tobacco Craving Questionnaire, 440
- tobacco dependence, *versus* nicotine dependence, 75
- tobacco industry, 24
- tobacco policies, 7, 20
 effect on adolescent smoking, 193
 substance use policies and, 294–295
- tobacco settlement dollars, 4
- tobacco use. *See also* nicotine
 frequency of, 4, 21, 369–371, 413, 420
 history of, 27–28
 smoke compounds, 588
- Tobacco Use Supplement, U.S. Census Bureau' Current Population Survey (TUS-CPS), 487, 494, 498–500
- tolerance, 162–168
 genetic effects on, 146
 to repeated doses, 158
- Tolerance subscale, 90–91
- TPH* gene, 269
- trace fear conditioning, 435
- transcription factor CREB, 160–161, 422
- transcription factor Fosb, 161
- transcription levels, alterations in, 40
- transdisciplinary framework, 521
- Transdisciplinary Tobacco Use Research Center (TTURC), 89, 521, 526
- transitional endophenotypes, 107, 108, 200, 233
- translational validation, 172

TRPC7 gene, 43
 129T2/SvEmsJ mice, 431
 TTFC. *See* time to first cigarette
 TTURC (Transdisciplinary Tobacco Use Research Center), 89, 521, 526
 TUS-CPS (Tobacco Use Supplement, U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey), 487, 494, 498–500
 twin studies. *See also specific study*
 adolescent smoking, 196, 259–262
 affective regulation, 446–447
 cross-substance concordance, 317, 319–320
 CYP2A6 effect, 40
 delay aversion, 351
 ecological momentary assessment, 527
 epigenetic regulation, 36
 equal environments assumption in, 516–517
 event-related potential, 428, 429
 extended family, 250–252, 262, 279, 280
 factor analysis, 88–89
 factor mixture models, 256
 genomic studies, 589
 heritability of dependence, 28–29, 86, 342, 406
 impulsivity, 451
 limitations of, 279–280
 multivariate, 252–253, 262–263
 P300 amplitude, 360
 prepulse inhibition startle response, 431
 resting EEG, 426
 smoking habits, 22, 24
 smoking initiation, 31
 structural equation modeling, 249–257
 substance-use comorbidity, 307–323, 324
 tobacco use history, 38–39
 working memory, 437
 two-factor structure, 81
 two-stage genetic models, initiation *versus* progression, 323
 tyrosine hydroxylase (*TH*) gene, 198–199, 269

U

univariate analysis, substance-use comorbidity, 322
 unmeasured genetic factors, 4, 511
 upregulation, of nicotinic receptors, 135, 144–145, 588
 U.S. Task Force on Community Preventive Services, 4

V

validity
 of developmental trajectory research, 234
 discriminative, 77
 predictive, 50, 90–91
 variables
 independent, 495–496, 498–499
 observable, 77
 ontologies to represent knowledge about, 558–559
 perturbations from, 554
 in structural equation modeling, 248
 variance
 in latent growth curve models, 254
 partitioning, 270, 280
 ventral tegmental area (VTA), 152–153, 588
 verapamil, 167, 168
 VET (Vietnam Era Twin) Registry, 263–264
 videotaped paradigms, 524
 Vietnam Era Twin (VET) Registry, 263–264
 vigilance, 432–434
 Virginia 30,000 Study, 262
 Virginia Twin Registry, 264, 269–279
 measures, 269–270
 methods, 270
 results, 270–276
 study conclusions, 276–279
 subjects, 269
 Virginia Twin Study of Adolescent Behavioral Development, 260
 visuospatial attention, 434
 VLMR LR (Vuong-Lo-Mendell-Rubin likelihood ratio) test, 310, 312
 VTA (ventral tegmental area), 152–153, 588
 vulnerability
 of adolescents, 343
 differences in, 22
 modeling, 363–364
 protective factors, 87, 114
 Vuong-Lo-Mendell-Rubin likelihood ratio (VLMR LR) test, 310, 312

W

Wald test, 544
 watershed model, 78–79, 81–82
 WCST (Wisconsin Card Sorting Test), 378, 436
 Wechsler Adult Intelligence Test-Revised, 433
 whole-environment scan, 530

- whole-genome association studies, 4
 - whole-genome linkage scans, 589
 - whole-genome quantitative transcript screening, 170
 - wild-type mice
 - conditioned place preference in, 159, 160, 161, 422
 - in CREB activation studies, 160
 - in nicotine reinforcement, 159
 - WinBUGS, 549
 - Wisconsin Card Sorting Test (WCST), 378, 436
 - Wisconsin Inventory of Smoking Dependence Motives (WISDM), 84–86, 85
 - as assessment tool, 405
 - subscales of, 90–93
 - Wistar rats, 425, 431, 449
 - withdrawal symptoms
 - in adolescents, 192, 194
 - cellular changes, 147
 - environmental influences in, 95
 - heritability of, 30
 - negative affect, 443
 - physical dependence inference from, 77
 - physiology of, 588
 - severity of, 97, 413, 447
 - support interval for, 40
 - within-class variability, estimation of, 220–221, 233
 - working memory, 434–438
 - World Health Organization, 80–81
 - World Mental Health Survey Initiative, 81
- X**
- XSEM (extended structural equation modeling), 249
- Z**
- zygosity, function of, in substance-use phenotypes, 316–317, 320

