

16 1 (2004 3 )  
Korean J Occup Environ Med, 2003;16(1):82-91

## 2-naphthol

### Abstract

#### The Effect of Smoking and Residential Environment on Urinary 2-naphthol

Jee Na Lee, Jong Han Leem, Shin Goo Park, Joo Youn Shin, Kwan Hee Lee,  
Yun Chul Hong, Heon Kim<sup>1)</sup>, Chul Ho Lee<sup>1)</sup>

*Department of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, Inha University Hospital*  
*Department of Preventive Medicine, Chungbuk University<sup>1)</sup>*

**Objectives:** To evaluate the association of urinary 2-naphthol level and air pollution caused by exposure to smoking, traffic and residential factors.

**Methods:** The study subjects consisted of 300 university students in Incheon. The questionnaires concerning subject characteristics, smoking amount, traffic, distance between housing and main road, heating and cooking fuel including urinary cotinine levels were checked.

**Results:** There was not any significant association between urinary 2-naphthol level and age, sex, body mass index, distance from mainroad, traffic, heating and cooking fuel.

The urinary 2-naphthol level was higher in smokers or high urinary cotinine level group( $p=0.0001$ ) than in nonsmokers or low urinary cotinine group. After adjusting for age, sex, and body mass index in the basic model, the 2-naphthol level was also higher in the smokers or high urinary cotinine level group, too( $p<0.0005$ ). The model included both traffic and residential variables and it had a good fitness as compared to other models.

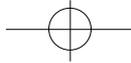
**Conclusions:** It has been known that as one of PAH metabolites, urinary 2-naphthol is a respiration-selective biological marker. We showed that tobacco smoking has a much stronger effects on urinary 2-naphthol levels than when subjects were exposed to air pollution, such as traffic, and other residential factors at the same time.

**Key Words:** PAH, 2-naphthol, Smoking, Traffic, Cooking, Heating

< : 2004 1 19 , : 2004 2 23 >  
: (Tel: 032-890-0973) E-mail: ychong@inha.ac.kr

\* (02-PJ1-PG1-CH03-0001)





2-naphthol

(Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon: PAH) 1.

(IARC 1973; IPCS, 1998). PAH 가 (Hemminki, 1990) 1 Table

(IARC, 1983). PAH 2.

pyrene 1- hydroxypyrene(1-OHP) naphthalene 1-naphthol 2-naphthol (Jansen, 1995). , pyrene 300

1-OHP 1-hydroxypyrene glucuronide (1-OHPG) PAH 가 가

naphthalene PAH (Tingle, 1993) 2) creatinine

PAH 가 1 creatinine 50 cc polypropylene tube 20 creatinine

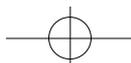
naphthalene (hydroxylation) 1-, 2-naphthol glucuronide sulfatase (Jansen, 1995). 3) cotinine cotinine liquid phase radioimmunoassay method

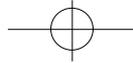
naphthalene antibodies <sup>125</sup>I-labeled cotinine gamma-counter 1

가 4) 2 -naphthol Kim (1999)

(1) 20 2 N sodium acetate buffer pH 5.0 B-glucuronidase/sulfatase (3216 unit/135 unit) 37 16

thol



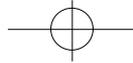


16 1 2004

**Table 1.** Urinary 2-naphthol level according to subject characteristics.

Variables	Urinary 2-naphthol (ug/g creatinine)		
	Number	Mean (SD)	p-value
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	277	40.39 (42.98)	P=0.369
Female	21	32.05 (36.20)	
<b>Age(years) *</b>			
<23	38	33.61 (36.22)	p=0.173
23~25	134	37.50 (37.88)	
25~27	115	41.81 (47.69)	
27	13	62.16 (51.72)	
31	78	32.67 (36.62)	
<b>Body mass index(kg/m<sup>2</sup>) *</b>			
<23	84	40.81 (43.43)	p=0.366
23~27	76	44.76 (48.99)	
27~31	60	41.02 (39.15)	
31	78	32.67 (36.62)	
31	78	32.67 (36.62)	
<b>Smoking(cigarettes/day) *</b>			
Nonsmoker	178	30.57 (37.48)	p=0.0001
<10	28	34.86 (48.03)	
10~15	48	50.90 (54.09)	
15~20	24	63.57 (36.44)	
20	26	61.86 (30.63)	
20	26	61.86 (30.63)	
<b>Distance between house and main road(m) *</b>			
Roadside	44	41.43 (30.40)	p=0.262
<50	91	33.86 (33.10)	
<100	78	45.48 (55.28)	
<500	70	42.05 (44.23)	
500	12	22.67 (26.92)	
500	12	22.67 (26.92)	
<b>Number of main road lanes *</b>			
One-lane road	61	41.51 (48.49)	p=0.209
Two-lane road	137	36.00 (37.11)	
Three-lane road	66	48.61 (46.98)	
More than four-lane	31	33.70 (40.53)	
<b>Road traffic *</b>			
very heavy	43	45.24 (45.38)	p=0.606
heavy	121	37.28 (36.06)	
normal	99	42.18 (47.48)	
rare	25	31.78 (48.94)	
very rare	4	23.67 (28.84)	





2-naphthol

acetonitrile                      naphthol  
cotinine

(2) 가 (Waters 600E) R<sup>2</sup>, AIC(Akaike's Information  
(Shimadzu RF-10AxL), Criteria), BIC(Bayesian's Information  
(Hitachi L-7200), Criteria) 가 95  
(Shimadzu Chromatopac C-R3A) %  
HPLC system  
250 mm x 4.0 mm YMC J sphere ODS-H80  
38 % acetonitrile  
1 ml 300, 298  
excitation 227 nm, (99.3%)  
emission 355nm

2-naphthol

Table 1

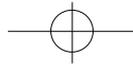
5)                      2-naphthol  
cotinine                      2-cotinine                      2-naphthol

**Table 1.** Urinary 2-naphthol level according to subject characteristics. (continue)

Variables	Urinary 2-naphthol (ug/g creatinine)		
	Number	Mean (SD)	p-value
<b>Heating fuel *</b>			
LNG	233	37.58 (39.00)	p=0.392
Fuel oil	49	51.80 (57.00)	
Coal	1	9.1	
Wood	3	44.24 (50.38)	
Electricity	2	16.48 (16.23)	
Others	2	55.08 ( 7.67)	
Nothing	1	11.91	
<b>Cooking fuel *</b>			
LNG	266	39.27 (42.41)	p=0.286
Fuel oil	0		
Coal	1	139.17	
Wood	1	34.12	
Electricity	8	30.28 (20.56)	
Others	1	27.08	
Nothing	10	40.15 (27.75)	
<b>Urinary cotinine( ug/g cr) *</b>			
<100	177	29.29 (37.38)	p=0.001
100~500	26	34.91 (40.62)	
500	97	60.39 (44.83)	

\* ANOVA test





16 1 2004

( $p < 0.01$ ). Fig. 1 2 2- 0.0001).  
 naphthol , cotinine Table 3 , ,

Table 2 , , 가

cotinine 2-naphthol 가 (R<sup>2</sup>= 0.1512), (R<sup>2</sup>=0.1294)

2-naphthol 가 가 , 가  
 1 2- (R<sup>2</sup>=0.1692)  
 naphthol 2 가 가 ( $p < 0.01$ ). Smokig cotinine  
 cotinine 500  $\mu$ g/g creatinine (R<sup>2</sup>=0.1628), (R<sup>2</sup>=  
 2-naphthol 가 가 ( $p < 0.1603$ ) 가

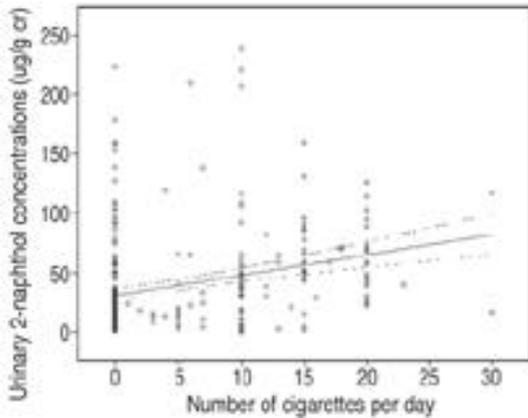


Fig. 1. Urinary 2-naphthol concentration level and daily smoking amount. (R<sup>2</sup>=0.065,  $p < 0.001$ )

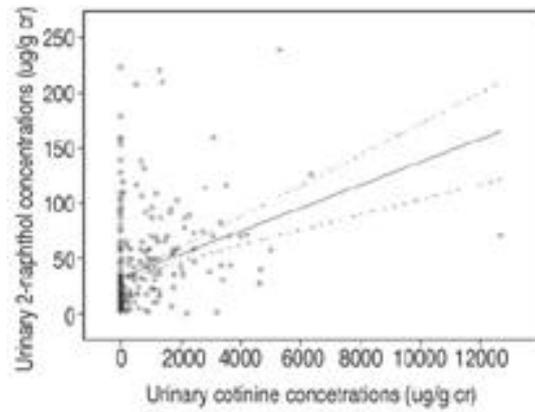


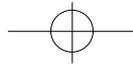
Fig. 2. Urinary 2-naphthol concentration level and urinary cotinine concentration. (R<sup>2</sup>=0.135,  $p < 0.05$ )

**Table 2.** Urinary 2-naphthol level(ug/g creatinine) stratified by smoking amount and urinary cotinine level (ug/g creatinine) after adjusting for age, sex, and BMI in the basic model.

Variable	Number	Basic model(Age, sex, BMI) least squares means(SE)	p-value
<b>Smoking (cigarettes/day) *</b>			
Nonsmoker	170	32.96 (2.87)	p=0.0004
<10	28	36.09 (8.91)	
10-15	48	53.80 (15.5)	
15-20	24	63.97 (7.35)	
20	26	64.24 (6.01)	
<b>Urinary cotinine level( <math>\mu</math>g/g creatinine) *</b>			
<100	177	32.74 (2.81)	p=0.0001
100-500	26	38.83 (7.85)	
500	97	44.83 (6.48)	

\* ANOVA test





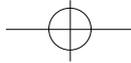
2-naphthol  
 (R<sup>2</sup>=0.1922)  
 PAH 2-naphthol 가  
 cotinine  
 AIC naphthalene  
 BIC 가 가 가 가 , 2000 NTP(National Toxicology  
 가 가 가 . Program)  
 10 ppm  
 NTP  
 PAH . Naphthalene PAH  
 PAH cytochrome P-450 enzyme(CYP)  
 phase I enzyme  
 1-pyrenol  
 Pyrene PAH glutathione S-trans-  
 ferase(GST) phase II enzyme  
 Pyrene 가 (Nebert , 1991), 1-naphthol  
 (Van Rooij , 1994), 1-pyrenol 2-naphthol glucuronide sulfate  
 PAH conjugate . 2-  
 Naphthol naphthalene naphthol  
 1-naphthol  
 (Fazio , 1983). 가 PAH 가 (Shealy , 1997;  
 (Menzie , 1992), naph- Roberts , 1999).  
 thol Naphthalene  
 (Yang , , , ,  
 1999). PAH , , ,  
 naphthalene , , ,  
 (Kim , 2001)  
 PAH  
 (Schmeltz , 1978; huynh , 1984;

**Table 3.** Comparison of model fitness.

Variables	p-value	R <sup>2</sup>	AIC	BIC
Smoking	0.0001	0.0839	2938.8	2949.7
Smoking+Age+BMI	0.0001	0.1016	2900.8	2922.7
Smoking+Age+Sex+BMI+Traffic	0.0001	0.1512	2853.1	2885.7
Smoking+Age+Sex+BMI+House	0.0018	0.1294	2761.3	2790.0
Smoking+Age+Sex+BMI+Traffic+House	0.0061	0.1692	2712.3	2751.6
Cotinine	0.0001	0.0995	2962.5	2973.5
Cotinine+Age+Sex+BMI	0.0001	0.1202	2923.5	2945.4
Cotinine+Age+Sex+BMI+Traffic	0.0001	0.1628	2856.8	2889.4
Cotinine+Age+Sex+BMI+House	0.0001	0.1603	2761.2	2790.0
Cotinine+Age+Sex+BMI+Traffic+House	0.0008	0.1922	2711.6	2750.9

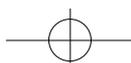
AIC(Akaike 's Information Criteria), BIC(Bayesian 's Information Criteria)



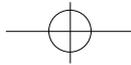


16 1 2004

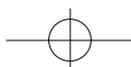
Hoffmann, 2001). 가 가 가  
 2~4  $\mu\text{g}$  pyrene (Liu, 2001). 가  
 0.043  $\mu\text{g}$  (Grimmer, 1987) 가 LNG  
 100 (80.07%, 92.68%),  
 naphthol 가 2-naphthol (P=0.392 P=0.286).  
 가가 2.5 14 가  
 (Hansen, 1994; Jansen, 1995;  
 kim, 2001), background burden 2-naphthol 가  
 가 5  $\mu\text{g/g}$  creatinine (Table 3).  
 5  $\mu\text{g/g}$  creatinine 30  $\mu\text{g/g}$  creati-  
 nine (Hill, 1995). Yang 가  
 (1999) 가 1-naph- 가  
 thol, 5.1  $\mu\text{g/g}$  creatinine; 2-naphthol, 3.2  $\mu$  가  
 g/g creatinine, Preuss (2003) 가  
 2-naphthol 2.2  $\mu$  가  
 g/l(0.5~12.9), 17.2  $\mu\text{g/l}$  (2.9~63.9)  
 . Hansen (1993) 2002 IARC naphthalene "possibly car-  
 cinogenic to humans(2B)" ,  
 naphthalene  
 2700  $\mu\text{g/g}$  cr .  
 가 가  
 (30.57  $\mu\text{g/g}$  creatinine) (34.86~61.86 10 ppm  
 $\mu\text{g/g}$  creatinine) 1.5 2 2-naphthol 0.3  
 2-naphthol ppm  
 (DETR, 2000;  
 2002).  
 2002  
 9 PM Naphthalene  
 46.9  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , 1.0 m/sec 9  
 PM<sub>10</sub> (Angerer, 1997), 2-naphthol  
 ( , 2002; , 2002).  
 PAH 1-OHP  
 Szaniszlo (2001) 2-naphthol  
 PAH 가  
 base-line  
 가 PAH 가  
 (Rahman, 2003) 가 PAH  
 PAH  
 2- 2-naphthol 가 2-  
 naphthol 가 naphthol  
 (P=0.606).

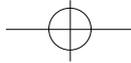






- Int Arch Occup Environ Health 1997;70:365-77.
- Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions. Risk reduction strategy and analysis of advantages and drawbacks for naphthalene, stage 4, report. 2000:Contract no. CDEP 1/41/17.
- Fazio T, Howard JW. Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in food. Handbook of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons 1983;461-505.
- Grimmer G, Naujack K, Dettbarn G. Gaschromatographic determination of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, aza-arenes, aromatic amines in the particle and vapor phase of mainstream and sidestream smoke of cigarettes. Toxicol Lett 1987;35:117-24.
- Hansen AM, Poulsen OM, Menne T. Longitudinal study of excretion of metabolites of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in urine from two psoriatic patients. Acta Derm Venereol 1993;73:188-90.
- Hansen AM, Poulsen OM., Sigsgaard T, Christensen JM. The validity of determination of 2-naphthol in urine as a marker for exposure to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. Anal.Chim.Acta 1994;291:341-47.
- Hemminki K. Environmental carcinogens. Chemical Carcinogenesis and Mutagenesis 1990;1:33-62.
- Hill RH, Head SL, Baker S, Gregg M, Shealy DB et al.. Pesticide residues in urine of adults living in the United States: reference range concentrations. Environ Res 1995;71:99-108.
- Hoffmann D, Hoffmann I. The less harmful cigarette: a controversial issue. A tribute to Ernst. Whynder. Chem Res Toxicol 2001;14:767-90.
- Huynh CP, Vu Duc T, Debonneville C, Boiteux P. Pollution de l'air interieur par les hydrocarbures polynucleaires de la fumee e tabac. Sozial Preventivmed 1984;29:201-2.
- International Agency for Research on Cancer. Monographs on the evaluation of carcinogenic risk of the chemical to man. Certain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and heterocyclic compounds, 1973;No 3.
- International Agency for Research on Cancer. Monographs on the evaluation of carcinogenic risk of the chemical to humans. Polynuclear aromatic compounds, part 1. Chemical, environment and experimental data, 1983;vol. 32.
- International Agency for Research on Cancer. Monographs on the evaluation of carcinogenic risk of the chemical to humans: some traditional herbal medicines, some mycotoxins, naphthalene and styrene, 2002; vol. 82.
- International programme on Chemical safety s. Environmental health criteria 202. Selected non-heterocyclic polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. Geneva: WHO. 1998.
- Jahnsen EHJM, Schenk E, den Engelsman G, van de Werken G. Use of biomarkers and exposure assessment of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. Clin Chem 1995;41:1905-6.
- Kim H, Kim YD, Lee H, Kawamoto T, Yang M et al. Assay of 2-naphthol in human urine by high-performance liquid chromatography. J Chromatogr B Biomed Sci 1999;734:21.
- Kim H, Cho SH, Kang JW, Kim YD, Nan HM et al. Urinary 1-hydroxypyrene and 2-naphthol concentrations in male Koreans. Int Arch Occup Environ Health 2001;74:59-62.
- Liu Y, Zhu L, Wang J, Shen X, Chen X. Sources analysis and contribution identification of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in indoor and outdoor air of Hangzhou. Huan Jing Ke Xue 2001;22:39-43.
- Menzie CA, Ptocki BB, Santodonato J. Ambient concentration and exposure to carcinogenic PAHs in the environment. Environ Science & Tech 1992;26:1278-84.
- National Toxicology Program. Toxicology and carcinogenesis studies of naphthalene (CAS no. 91-20-3) in F344/N rats (inhalation studies). Technical report series no. 91-20-3. NIH Publication no. 01-4434. US Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health, Research Triangle Park NC, USA. 2000.
- Nebert DW. Role of genetics and drug metabolism in human cancer risk. Mut Res 1991;247:267-81.
- Preuss R, Angerer J, Drexler H. Naphthalene-an environmental and occupational toxicant. Int Arch Occup Environ Health 2003;556-76.
- Rahman MH, Arslan MI, Chen Y, Ali S, Parvin T et al. Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon-DNA adducts among rickshaw drivers in Dhaka City, Bangladesh. Int Arch Occup Environ Health 2003;6(7): 533-8.
- Roberts D. Metabolic pathways of agrochemicals,





## 2-naphthol

- part 2. Insecticides and fungicides. Royal Society of Chemistry 1999;15-33.
- Schmeltz I, Tosk J, Hilfrich J. Bioassays of naphthalene and alkylnaphthalenes for cocarcinogene activity. Relation to tobacco carcinogenesis. *Carcinogenesis* 1978;3:47-60.
- Shealy DB, Barr JR, Ashley DL, Patterson DG Jr, Camann DE et al. Correlation of environmental Carbaryl measurements with serum and urinary 1-naphthol measurements in a farmer applicator and his family. *Environ Health Perspect* 1997;105:510-3.
- Szaniszlo J, Ungvary G. Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon exposure and burden of outdoor workers in Budapest. *J Toxicol Environ Health* 2001;62(5):297-306.
- Tingle MD, Pirmohamed M, Templeton E, Wilson AS, Madden S et al. An investigation of the formation of cytotoxic, genotoxic, protein-reactive and stable metabolites from naphthalene by human liver microsomes. *Biochem. Pharmacol* 1993;46:1529-38.
- Van Rooij JG, Veeger MM, BodelierBade MM, Scheepers PT, Jongeneelen F.J. Smoking and dietary intake of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons as sources of interindividual variability in the baseline excretion of 1-hydroxypyrene in urine. *Int Arch Occup. Environ Health* 1994;66:55-65.
- Yang M, Koga M, Katoh T, Kawamoto T. A study for the proper application of urinary naphthols, new biomarkers for airborne polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. *Arch Environ Contam Toxicol* 1999;36:99-108.

