Supplemental Table S5-2 Identification of airway responsiveness data in papers

Study	Data Location and Type
Ahmed et al. (1983a)	Number of individuals having change in airway responsiveness from p. 10, conclusion 2
Ahmed et al. (1983b)	PD causing 35% decrease in sGaw following NO_2 and air from Table VII
Avol et al. (1988)	Number of individuals having a change in airway responsiveness from Table 1 of Folinsbee (1992)
Avol et al. (1989)	Number of individuals having a change in airway responsiveness from Table 1 of Folinsbee (1992)
Barck et al. (2002)	FEV_1 (% change) to allergen challenge following NO_2 and air from Table 3
Bauer et al. (1986)	PD causing 10% decrease in FEV_1 following NO_2 and air from Figure 3
Bylin et al. (1985)	PD_{100} following NO_2 and air from Table 4; PD_{100} of 0.44 substituted for >0.44 and 64 for >64
Bylin et al. (1988)	PD_{100} following NO_2 and air from Table 2
Hazucha et al. (1983)	Number of individuals having a change in airway responsiveness from text, p. 734, first full paragraph
Jenkins et al. (1999)	PD_{20} following air and NO_2 from Table 5
Jörres and Magnussen (1990)	Provocative ventilation rate of SO_2 following NO_2 and air from Table 3
Jörres and Magnussen (1991)	PC_{100} following NO_2 and air from Table 3
Kleinman et al. (1983)	Number of individuals having a change in airway responsiveness from p. 824, first paragraph
Mohsenin (1987)	PC of methacholine causing 40% reduction in peak expiratory flow from 60% vital capacity following NO_2 and air from Figure 1
Morrow and Utell (1989a)	FEV_1 (% change) for 0.25% carbachol challenge after NO_2 and air from of Appendix H (PDF p. 10) of Morrow and Utell (1989b)
Orehek et al. (1976)	PD_{100} following 200 ppb NO_2 and air from Figure 1. PD_{100} following 400 ppb NO_2 from text p. 303, right column, first paragraph.
Riedl et al. (2012)	PC_{20} for methacholine following NO_2 and air from Table 18. FEV_1 (% change) to cat allergen challenge following NO_2 and air from Table 27.
Roger et al. (1990)	Number of individuals having a change in airway responsiveness from Table 1 of Folinsbee (1992)
Rubinstein et al. (1990)	PC for SO_2 causing 8 cm H_20 per L/s increase in sRaw above baseline following NO_2 and air from Table 2
Strand et al. (1996)	PD_{100} at 30 min post-exposure for NO_2 and air from Table 2
Strand et al. (1997)	PD_{100} for allergen following NO_2 and air from Table 2. Histamine data also available but not extracted since this challenge followed the allergen challenge.
Strand et al. (1998)	Early phase FEV_1 (% change) for allergen challenge following Day 1 exposure to NO_2 and air from Table 3
Tunnicliffe et al. (1994)	FEV_1 (% change) for allergen challenge following NO_2 and air from Table 3
Witten et al. (2005)	PD_{20} following NO_2 and air from Table 2

Abbreviations: FEV_1, forced expiratory volume in 1 s; PC, provocative concentration; PC_{20}, provocative concentration causing 20% decrease in FEV_1; PD, provocative dose; PC_{100}, provocative concentration causing 100% increase in specific airway resistance; PD_{20}, provocative dose causing 20% decrease in FEV_1; PD_{100}, provocative dose causing 100% increase in specific airway resistance; NO_2, nitrogen dioxide; SO_2, sulfur dioxide; sGaw, specific airway conductance; sRaw, specific airway resistance.