NT-ProBNP Levels in Saliva and Its Clinical Relevance to Heart Failure

Jared Yong Yang Foo1, Yunxia Wan1, Karam Kostner2,3, Alicia Arivalagan2,3, John Atherton2,4, Justin Cooper-White1,5, Goce Dimeski2,6, Chamindie Punyadeera1,5*

1The Australian Institute for Bioengineering and Nanotechnology, University of Queensland, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, 2School of Medicine, University of Queensland, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, 3Department of Cardiology, Mater Adult Hospital, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, 4Department of Cardiology, Royal Brisbane and Women’s Hospital, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, 5School of Chemical Engineering, University of Queensland, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, 6Chemical Pathology, Princess Alexandra Hospital, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia

Abstract

Background: Current blood based diagnostic assays to detect heart failure (HF) have large intra-individual and inter-individual variations which have made it difficult to determine whether the changes in the analyte levels reflect an actual change in disease activity. Human saliva mirrors the body’s health and well being and ~20% of proteins that are present in blood are also found in saliva. Saliva has numerous advantages over blood as a diagnostic fluid which allows for a non-invasive, simple, and safe sample collection. The aim of our study was to develop an immunoassay to detect NT-proBNP in saliva and to determine if there is a correlation with blood levels.

Methods: Saliva samples were collected from healthy volunteers (n = 40) who had no underlying heart conditions and HF patients (n = 45) at rest. Samples were stored at –80°C until analysis. A customised homogeneous sandwich AlphaLISA(R) immunoassay was used to quantify NT-proBNP levels in saliva.

Results: Our NT-proBNP immunoassay was validated against a commercial Roche assay on plasma samples collected from HF patients (n = 37) and the correlation was r² = 0.78 (p<0.01, y = 1.705 × +1910.8). The median salivary NT-proBNP levels in the healthy and HF participants were <16 pg/mL and 76.8 pg/mL, respectively. The salivary NT-proBNP immunoassay showed a clinical sensitivity of 82.2% and specificity of 100%, positive predictive value of 100% and negative predictive value of 83.3%, with an overall diagnostic accuracy of 90.6%.

Conclusion: We have firstly demonstrated that NT-proBNP can be detected in saliva and that the levels were higher in heart failure patients compared with healthy control subjects. Further studies will be needed to demonstrate the clinical relevance of salivary NT-proBNP in unselected, previously undiagnosed populations.

Citation: Foo JYY, Wan Y, Kostner K, Arivalagan A, Atherton J, et al. (2012) NT-ProBNP Levels in Saliva and Its Clinical Relevance to Heart Failure. PLoS ONE 7(10): e48452. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0048452

Editor: Ali J. Marian, The University of Texas Health Science Center, United States of America

Received August 18, 2012; Accepted September 25, 2012; Published October 31, 2012

Copyright: © 2012 Foo et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Funding: The authors would like to acknowledge the financial support of the Queensland Government Smart Futures Fellowship Programme (QGSFF), the University of Queensland New Staff Research Funds (UQNSRF 601252) and the University of Queensland Foundation Research Excellence Award Scheme. The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

Competing Interests: The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

* E-mail: c.punyadeera@uq.edu.au

Introduction

Heart failure (HF) is a global health problem, associated with poor clinical outcomes and substantial economic burden to the healthcare system [1,2]. Approximately, 23 million people worldwide are living with HF [2]. The population estimates of HF prevalence ranges between 2 and 10%, with a higher prevalence in the elderly [3].

Plasma/serum concentrations of natriuretic peptides, N-terminal proB-type natriuretic peptide (NT-proBNP, 76 AA) or B-type natriuretic peptide (BNP, 32 AA) are currently used to diagnose HF [4–7]. Several companies including Roche Diagnostics commercialise NT-proBNP immunoassays targeting various fragments of the NT-proBNP molecule (middle part of the NT-proBNP molecule is glycosylated). Therefore, the NT-proBNP results are not comparable across laboratories [8–10]. Current blood-based ‘sandwich’ immunoassays use monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies targeting different epitopes to quantify plasma levels of NT-proBNP and BNP [11–14]. This may complicate interpretation of plasma levels of NT-proBNP/BNP for diagnosing and monitoring HF, especially if a patient accesses different laboratory services that use different assays/platforms. These differences will only be minimised with improved understanding of the molecular forms and glycosylation patterns of NT-proBNP and BNP in the circulation.

Human saliva composition reflects our body’s health and well being and about 20% of proteins that are present in the blood are also found in saliva [15], which highlights the diagnostic potential of saliva. Saliva does not clot like blood, and its collection is non-invasive [16–18]. Saliva samples are relatively easy to handle in comparison to blood collection and processing thereby decreasing the risk of contracting blood-borne infectious organisms [19–21].
Furthermore, avoiding the need for a phlebotomist enables multiple saliva sample collections within a day by unskilled people. The half-life of BNP is approximately 20 minutes and that of NT-proBNP is around 60–90 minutes [22,23]. Hence, NT-proBNP clearance from blood is slower than its counterpart BNP, allowing possible movement of the former molecule into the saliva through various routes, but mainly via the gingival crevicular fluid [24]. We hypothesise that the relatively long half-life of NT-proBNP in circulation enables substantial movement of NT-proBNP from blood into saliva. The aims of our study were to develop an immunoassay to detect NT-proBNP in saliva and to determine if there is a correlation with plasma levels.

Materials and Methods

2.1 Participants

This research was approved by the University of Queensland Medical Ethical Institutional Board and the Mater Hospital Medical Ethical Review Board. All participants were >18 years of age and gave written informed consent before donating samples for our study. We recruited two cohorts of volunteers: patients with symptoms and/or signs of HF at varying clinical stages (with left ventricular ejection fraction <40%) from a general cardiology department and healthy control subjects. HF diagnosis was confirmed by the cardiologist from Mater Adult Hospital according to the Guidelines for the prevention, detection and management of chronic HF in Australia [5]. Patients with concomitant disease states that might alter salivary NT-proBNP concentrations (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, Sjogren’s syndrome, Raynaud’s disease) were excluded. All subjects were asked to refrain from exercise for 24 hours prior to sample collection. Exclusion criteria included the existence of any comorbid oral disease (e.g. periodontal disease and gingivitis), autoimmune, infectious, musculoskeletal disease, malignancy, and recent operation or trauma. The subjects were of European, African and Asian descent, and had no symptoms of fever and/or respiratory tract infection. The salivary NT-proBNP and plasma concentrations from the HF patients were then compared with the clinical diagnostic criteria used by cardiologists in order to determine the diagnostic utility of the salivary NT-proBNP immunoassay.

2.2 Samples

Blood samples were collected into EDTA tubes (Greiner VACUETTE® # 454023, Greiner Bio-one, Graz, Austria) and then immediately centrifuged at 3000×g at RT for 10 minutes. The plasma samples were divided into aliquots, and stored at −80°C until analysed. Saliva samples were collected in sterile urine containers (Sarstedt, Australia) and stored at −80°C until analysed.

For salivary protein analysis, unstimulated saliva is the preferred method [18,21]. Unstimulated resting saliva was collected by the draining or drooling method described by Navazesh and Christensen [25,26]. Volunteers were asked to rinse their mouth with water prior to donating saliva. This ensured minimal debris from food particles and that the oral cavity was well hydrated to enhance saliva production. The samples were collected and placed on ice, then transported to the laboratory on dry ice. The samples were aliquoted, de-identified, and stored at −80°C until analysis.

2.3 Salivary NT-proBNP AlphaLISA®(R) Immunoassay

The NT-proBNP AlphaLISA® kit (Product-No: 1607106, Perkin Elmer®, MA, USA), was used to determine the concentrations of salivary NT-proBNP. It contains a biotinylated anti-NT-proBNP monoclonal antibody (recognising 1–12 AA sequences on the NT-proBNP analyte), which binds to the streptavidin-coated donor beads while the anti-NT-proBNP monoclonal antibody (recognising 63–76 AA) is conjugated to the acceptor beads. In the presence of NT-proBNP, the beads come into close proximity. The total reaction volume used was 10 μL. Twelve standards were used to generate a standard curve. The samples were analysed in triplicates in 384 well ProxiPlates™ (Perkin Elmer®, MA, USA). The only exception to the manufacturer recommendation was the decrease in the total reaction volumes from 50 μL to 10 μL. In summary, the immunoassay consisted of sample/analyte (1 μL), biotinylated antibody (25 mM) and acceptor bead (25 μg/mL) mix, and streptavidin donor beads (50 μg/mL). For all immunoassays, the end concentration of acceptor beads was 10 μg/mL whilst the end concentration of biotinylated antibody was 1 nM. The total incubation time was 1.5 hour at room temperature in the dark and the plates were read using an EnSpire™ plate reader (Perkin Elmer®, MA, USA).

Table 1. Characteristics of HF patients and healthy controls.

| Parameter                  | HF patients (n = 45) | Healthy controls (n = 40) | Statistics |
|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| Age                       | 73 (53–88)          | 56 (40–71)               | PM<0.0001*\* |
| Gender (M: F)             | 23:22               | 20:20                    | PM = 0.919  |
| Body Mass index (kg/m²)   | 29.14 (20–42.6)     | 25 (20–37)               | PM = 0.0194* |
| NYHA Classification       | 3                   | 0                        | PM<0.0001*  |
| Systolic blood pressure (mm Hg) | 125 (93–158)     | n/a                      | n/a         |
| Diastolic blood pressure (mm Hg) | 71 (45–86)       | n/a                      | n/a         |
| Heart rate (bpm)          | 71 (46–80)          | n/a                      | n/a         |

Results are shown as median (min-max) for the data without normal distribution. PM = p-value for 2-tailed Mann-Whitney U test. PM = p-value for 2-sided Chi-square test. *Significant at 0.05 level. n/a = Not applicable. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0048452.t001
2.4 The Concentration of Saliva Samples Using Amicon Filters
Saliva samples collected from both HF patients and healthy controls required concentration. Saliva (200 μL) was centrifuged using the Amicon Ultra-0.5 Centrifugal Filter Devices at 14000 x g for 20 minutes. The concentrated solution was recovered by placing the Amicon filter device upside down into a clean microcentrifuge tube and NT-proBNP levels were measured using AlphaLISA(R) immunoassay.

2.5 Assay Performance Characteristics of the NT-proBNP AlphaLISA(R) Immunoassay

2.5.1 Recovery. To evaluate the suitability of AlphaLISA(R) immunoassay for measuring salivary NT-proBNP, three known concentrations of commercial recombinant NT-proBNP (Product-No: 1607106, Perkin Elmer, MA, USA) were spiked in pooled saliva collected from healthy controls (n = 40). Both spiked and un-spiked pooled saliva were measured in the same AlphaLISA(R) immunoassay. The percentage recovery of the three spiked saliva sample was calculated in reference to respective un-spiked pooled saliva sample in a single AlphaLISA(R) immunoassay, using the following equation [27]:

\[
\text{Percentage recovery} = \left( \frac{\text{NT-proBNP concentration in spiked saliva}}{\text{NT-proBNP concentration in un-spiked saliva}} \right) \times 100\%
\]

2.5.2 Intra- and inter-assay coefficient of variation. To determine intra- and inter-assay variation, triplicates of saliva samples from 45 HF patients and 40 healthy controls were run in one AlphaLISA(R) immunoassay and three independent AlphaLISA(R) immunoassay, respectively [27].

2.5.3 Limit of detection (LOD) of NT-proBNP immunoassay. To determine the LOD of the NT-proBNP immunoassay, 16 blanks (without the NT-proBNP analyte) were run in triplicates in one immunoassay. The LOD for the salivary NT-proBNP immunoassay was read from a sigmoidal-dose response curve based on LOD signal counts derived from the equation [28]:

\[
\text{LOD signal count} = (\text{average of blank signal count}) + 3 \times (\text{standard deviation of blank signal count})
\]

2.6 Statistical Analysis
All statistical analyses were performed using GraphPad Prism 5 software version 5.03 (GraphPad Software Inc., USA). A standard curve was generated by plotting the “raw” AlphaLISA counts vs the NT-proBNP standards using a 4-parameter logistic equation (sigmoidal dose-response curve with variable slope) and a 1/Y^2 data weighting.

Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistic was performed on clinical characteristics (continuous variables) of the volunteers, in order to test for normal distribution before statistical analyses. To compare values from two groups, Mann-Whitney U test was performed on data without normal distribution [29] and Chi-square test for dichotomous variables. Statistical significance for differences between HF and healthy subjects was considered significant at or below p<0.05 and was calculated using the GraphPad Prism program. Pearson product moment correlation coefficients were calculated to investigate the relationship between salivary and plasma NT-proBNP levels. Diagnostic accuracy expressed as sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value and negative predictive value were obtained from a 2 x 2 table with the reference standard based upon clinical diagnosis of heart failure (as described in Section 2.1).

Results

3.1 Participants
In total 45 symptomatic HF patients (with left ventricular ejection fraction <40%) and 40 healthy volunteers (young and old) were enrolled in the study. The group of HF patients consisted of 23 males and 22 females, with a median age of 73 years (ages from 53 to 88), body mass index (BMI) of 29.14, and systolic and diastolic blood pressure of 125 mm Hg and 71 mm Hg, respectively. The group of healthy controls consisted of 20 males and 20 females, with a median age of 56 years (ages from 40 to 71) and BMI of 25. Gender, age, BMI, blood pressure, heart rate, New York Heart Association (NYHA) classification of the 85 volunteers were summarised in Table 1.

---

**Table 2. Performance characteristics of our NT-proBNP immunoassay.**

| Analyte      | % Recovery | % Intra-assay variation (± Std error) | % Inter-assay variation (± Std error) | Limit of detection (LOD) |
|--------------|------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| NT-proBNP    | 85%        | 7.17 (0.75)                          | 4.46 (0.59)                          | 16 pg/mL                 |

---

Figure 1. Comparison of the NT-proBNP immunoassay when compared with a commercially available diagnostic assay (Roche Diagnostics, USA). r² = 0.78 and p < 0.001.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0048452.g001
3.2 Assay Performance for the NT-proBNP AlphaLISA(R) Immunoassay

The performance characteristics of the NT-proBNP immunoassay is summarised in Table 2. Intra- and inter-assay coefficients of variation (CVs) for the NT-proBNP immunoassays were below 10%. The LOD for the salivary immunoassay was approximately 16 pg/mL.

3.3 Comparative Analysis of NT-proBNP Immunoassay with a Commercially Available Assay

In total, 37 plasma samples that have been previously measured for NT-proBNP levels (concentration ranges between 5 pg/mL to 42,150 pg/mL) were analysed using the two methods. The results are shown in Figure 1.

3.4 The Effect of Concentrating Saliva Samples

Salivary NT-proBNP concentrations from 18 HF patients were initially below the LOD of our immunoassay (16 pg/mL). Upon concentrating saliva samples, we detected NT-proBNP above the LOD (10 saliva sample from HF patients with 27.1 pg/mL to 243.8 pg/mL) and no NT-proBNP levels were detected in the filtrates. Furthermore, NT-proBNP was not detected in both concentrated saliva samples (concentrates and filtrates) collected from healthy controls who were young and old.

3.5 Salivary NT-proBNP Concentrations in the Healthy Control Subjects and HF Patients

The salivary NT-proBNP concentrations from the 40 healthy participants were below the LOD, <16 pg/mL. The NT-proBNP concentration in the saliva samples of the HF patients (n = 45) ranged from 18.3 pg/mL to 748.7 pg/mL with a median value of 76.8 pg/mL (interquartile range [IQR], 28.35 pg/mL to 114.7 pg/mL) (Figure 2A).

The clinical sensitivity and specificity of the salivary NT-proBNP immunoassay was 82.2% and 100% respectively, with an overall diagnostic accuracy of 90.6%. The positive predictive value for the salivary immunoassay was 100%, and negative predictive value was 83.3%.

3.6 Salivary vs. Plasma NT-proBNP Concentrations in the HF Population

The NT-proBNP concentration in the plasma samples ranged from 486 pg/mL to 97,319 pg/mL, with a median of 22731 pg/mL (IQR, 5386 pg/mL to 36833 pg/mL). There was no correlation between salivary NT-proBNP and plasma NT-proBNP concentrations in the HF patients (Figure 2B). The correlation of NT-proBNP concentration in plasma and saliva are as follow: n = 45; r^2 = 0.006, p = 0.66.

Discussion

To our knowledge this is the first time NT-proBNP has been measured in saliva samples collected from healthy subjects and HF patients. Pooled saliva from healthy control spiked with known concentrations of recombinant NT-proBNP had a recovery of 85% (Table 2). This recovery is a good indication that the NT-proBNP immunoassay is suitable for use with saliva samples. NT-proBNP was detected in the saliva samples from HF patients (sensitivity of 82.22%) but it was not detected in saliva samples from healthy control subjects. The results suggest that the presence of NT-proBNP in saliva is specific for the presence of HF. The need to concentrate 10 of the saliva samples from HF patients before the detection of NT-proBNP, suggested the presence of endogenous salivary proteins or mucins (>30 K Dalton) that could reduce the analytical sensitivity or these proteins by blocking binding sites of our bead based salivary NT-proBNP immunoassay.
Salivary NT-proBNP concentrations are approximately >200-fold lower than plasma NT-proBNP concentrations. This limitation underlines the importance of using a highly sensitive assay, such as AlphaLISA bead based immunoassay or possibly microchip assay systems, which enable the detection of extremely low concentrations of NT-proBNP. The poor correlation between NT-proBNP levels in plasma and saliva may suggest that the movement of heterogeneous NT-proBNP from the blood circulation into the saliva may be impaired in HF patients. Recent work by Semenov et al., has indicated that HF patients tend to have a less efficient mechanism of converting proBNP (precursor molecule) by furin convertase into NT-proBNP and BNP upon secretion from cardiomyocytes into the blood circulation [30]. While furin is also present in the human saliva, its enzymatic activity in saliva is inhibited by histatins [31], which prevents in situ generation of salivary NT-proBNP. The levels of measured NT-proBNP were much lower in saliva, possibly due to the existence of a threshold level for the movement of unprocessed proBNP to saliva. Another possible explanation for the reduced sensitivity of saliva NT-proBNP to detect HF may be the presence of NT-proBNP with truncated N and/or C termini that was undetected by our immunoassay which utilised monoclonal antibodies that targeted the N (1–12AA) and C (63–76AA) termini of NT-proBNP. Kopsala et al., have demonstrated that NT-proBNP in the blood circulation is extremely heterogeneous due to truncations at both termini of this molecule [8]. However, this is less likely as we observed a significant correlation between plasma NT-proBNP measured by both the Roche assay and our NT-proBNP immunoassay. Nevertheless, the result could suggest that the movement of NT-proBNP from the circulation to the saliva may vary in HF patients, and remained undetectable in the unconcentrated samples of saliva of 8 HF patients with elevated plasma NT-proBNP concentrations.

The undetected levels of salivary NT-proBNP in healthy control subjects suggest the existence of a physiological cut-off level (<16 pg/mL, the detection limit of the immunoassay) for the movement of plasma NT-proBNP into saliva. This may represent an advantage in population screening where a highly specific test is required [32]. Given that NT-proBNP is detectable in plasma samples taken from healthy control subjects [33], studies that have evaluated the utility of plasma natriuretic peptides to screen for HF precursors, such as asymptomatic left ventricular systolic dysfunction, have resulted in unnecessary, downstream testing driven by high false-positive rates [32]. Attempts to improve specificity by using urinary natriuretic peptide levels or additional biomarkers have had variable success [34,35]. If subsequent studies confirm our findings, salivary NT-proBNP could represent a cost-effective approach to population screening by avoiding the need for phlebotomy and sample processing, and minimising unnecessary, downstream investigations.

In summary, we have demonstrated that NT-pro-BNP is detectable in saliva and that the levels were higher in a selected group of HF patients compared with healthy control subjects. Although, the correlation with plasma is not as strong, its clinical utility needs to be investigated in more detail using larger, unselected population studies before more refined cut off limits can be recommended.

Author Contributions
Conceived and designed the experiments: JYYF YW KK AA JA JCW GD CP. Performed the experiments: JYYF YW KK AA JA JCW GD CP. Analyzed the data: JYYF YW KK AA JA JCW GD CP. Contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools: JYYF YW KK AA JA JCW GD CP. Wrote the paper: JYYF YW KK AA JA JCW GD CP.

References
1. Bui AL, Horwich TB, Fonarow GC (2011) Epidemiology and risk profile of heart failure. Nature reviews. Cardiology 8: 30–41.
2. Lloyd-Jones D, Adams RJ, Brown TM, Carnethon M, Dai S, et al. (2010) Executive summary: heart disease and stroke statistics–2010 update: a report from the American Heart Association. Circulation 121: 948–954.
3. McGready M, Krum H (2009) Screening: the new frontier in heart failure. Cardiovascular therapeutics 27: 1–3.
4. Dickstein K, Cohen-Solal A, Filippatos G, McMurray JJV, Ponikowski P, et al. (2008) ESC Guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of acute and chronic heart failure 2008. European Journal of Heart Failure 10: 933–969.
5. Krum H, Jelinek MV, Stewart S, Sindone A, Atherton JJ, et al. (2006) Guidelines for the prevention, detection and management of people with chronic heart failure in Australia 2006. The Medical journal of Australia 185: 549–549.
6. Hunt SA, Baker DW, Chin MH, Cinquegrani MP, Feldman AM, et al. (2003) ACC/AHA guidelines for the evaluation and management of chronic heart failure in the adult: executive summary. Journal of the American College of Cardiology 36: 2101–2113.
7. Clerico A, Giannoni A, Vittorini S, Passino C (2011) Thirty years of the heart as an endocrine organ: physiological role and clinical utility of cardiac natriuretic hormones. Am J Physiol Heart Circ Physiol 301: H12–20.
8. Ala-Kopsala M, Magge J, Pahuurininen K, Leipala J, Ruskoaho H, et al. (2004) Molecular heterogeneity has a major impact on the measurement of circulating N-terminal fragments of A- and B-type natriuretic peptides. Clin Chem 50: 1576–1588.
9. Heublein DM, Huntley BK, Boerrigter G, Cataliotti A, Sandberg SM, et al. (2007) Immunoreactivity and guanosine 3′,5′-cyclic monophosphate activating actions of various molecular forms of human B-type natriuretic peptide. Hypertension 49: 1114–1119.
10. Thygesen K, Mair J, Mueller C, Huber K, Weber M, et al. (2012) Recommendations for the use of natriuretic peptides in acute cardiac care: A position statement from the Study Group on Biomarkers in Cardiology of the ESC Working Group on Acute Cardiac Care. Eur Heart J 33: 2001–2006.
11. Clerico A, Fontana M, Zyw L, Passino C, Emdin M (2007) Comparison of the diagnostic accuracy of brain natriuretic peptide (BNP) and the N-terminal part of the propeptide of BNP immunoassays in chronic and acute heart failure: a systematic review. Clinical chemistry 53: 815–822.
12. Mueller C (2007) Comparison of the diagnostic accuracy of BNP and NT-proBNP in acute and chronic heart failure. Clinical chemistry 53: 1719–1720.
13. Prountera C, Zucchelli GC, Vittorini S, Storti S, Emdin M, et al. (2009) Comparison between analytical performances of polyclonal and monoclonal electrochemiluminescence immunoassays for NT-proBNP. Clinica Chimica Acta 400: 70–73.
14. Yeo KT, Wu AH, Apple FS, Kroll MH, Christensen RH, et al. (2004) Multicenter evaluation of the Roche NT-proBNP assay and comparison to the Biocartia Triage BNP assay. Clin Chim Acta 338: 107–115.
15. Hu S, Li Y, Wang J, Xie Y, Tjon K et al. (2006) Human Saliva Proteome and Transcriptome. Journal of Dental Research 85: 1129–1133.
16. Mohammed R, Leigh Gambell J, Cooper-White J, Dimnesky G, Punyadeera C (2012) The impact of saliva collection and processing methods on Crp, Igs, and Myoglobin immunoassays. Clinical and Translational Medicine 1: 19.
17. Punyadeera C, Dimeski G, Kostner P, Beyerlein P, Cooper-White J (2011) One-step homogeneous C-reactive protein assay for saliva. Journal of Immunological Methods 373: 19–25.
18. Topkas E, Keith P, Dimeski G, Cooper-White J, Punyadeera C (2012) Evaluation of saliva collection devices for the analysis of proteins. Clin Chim Acta 413: 1066–1070.
19. Kiyosawa K, Sodeyama T, Tanaka E, Nakano Y, Furuta S, et al. (1991) Hepatitis C in hospital employees with needlestick injuries. Annals of internal medicine 115: 367–369.
20. Oksenhendler E, Haricz M, Le Roux JM, Rabian C, Clauvel JP (1986) HIV Infection with Seroconversion after a Superficial Needlestick Injury to the Finger. The New England Journal of Medicine 315: 582–582.
21. Pfaffle T, Cooper-White J, Beyerlein P, Kostner K, Punyadeera C (2011) Diagnostic Potential of Saliva: Current State and Future Applications. Clin Chem 57: 675–687.
22. Palmer SC, Yandle TG, Nicholls MG, Frampton CM, Richards AM (2009) Regional clearance of amino-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide from human saliva. Eur J Heart Fail 11: 832–839.
23. Pemberton CJ, Johnson ML, Yandle TG, Espiner EA (2000) Deconvolution analysis of cardiac natriuretic peptides during acute volume overload. Hypertension 36: 355–359.
24. Kaufman E, Lamster IB (2002) The Diagnostic Applications of Saliva– A Review. Critical Reviews in Oral Biology & Medicine 13: 197–212.
25. Navazesh M (1993) Methods for collecting saliva. Ann N Y Acad Sci 694: 72–77.
26. Poll EM, Kreitschmann-Andermahr I, Langejuergen Y, Stanzel S, Gilsbach JM, et al. (2007) Saliva collection method affects predictability of serum cortisol. Clin Chim Acta 382: 15–19.
27. Jesdike KM, Taylor JJ, Preshaw PM (2012) Validation and quality control of ELISAs for the use with human saliva samples. J Immunol Methods 377: 62–65.
28. Arnbrecter DA, Pry T (2008) Limit of blank, limit of detection and limit of quantitation. Clin Biochem Rev 29 Suppl 1: S49–52.
29. Hart A (2001) Mann-Whitney test is not just a test of medians: differences in spread can be important. BMJ 323: 391–393.
30. Semenov AG, Tamn NN, Seferian KR, Postnikov AB, Karpova NS, et al. (2010) Processing of pro-B-type natriuretic peptide: furin and corin as candidate convertases. Clinical chemistry 56: 1166–1176.
31. Basak A, Ernst B, Brewer D, Seidah NG, Munzer JS, et al. (1997) Histidine-rich human salivary peptides are inhibitors of proprotein convertases furin and PC7 but act as substrates for PC1. The journal of peptide research : official journal of the American Peptide Society 49: 596.
32. Atherton JJ (2012) Stage B heart failure: rationale for screening. Heart Fail Clin 8: 273–283.
33. Shi X, Xu G, Xia T, Song Y, Liu Q (2005) N-terminal-pro-B-type natriuretic peptide (NT-proBNP): Reference range for Chinese apparently healthy people and clinical performance in Chinese elderly patients with heart failure. Clinica Chimica Acta 360: 122–127.
34. Ng LL, Pathik B, Loke IW, Squire I, Davies JE (2006) Myeloperoxidase and C-reactive protein augment the specificity of B-type natriuretic peptide in community screening for systolic heart failure. American Heart Journal 152: 94–101.
35. Ng LL, Loke IW, Davies JE, Geeranavar S, Khunti K, et al. (2005) Community screening for left ventricular systolic dysfunction using plasma and urinary natriuretic peptides. Journal of the American College of Cardiology 45: 1043–1050.