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R. Anais

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IADR GENERAL SESSION
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA • MARCH 16-19, 2011

2804 Periodontal disease in pregnancy – gene expression of nitric oxide

Friday, March 18, 2011: 3:30 p.m. - 4:45 p.m.
Location: Hall C (San Diego Convention Center)
Presentation Type: Poster Session

***C.C.M. OTENIO**, Odontopediatria, Universidade Federal De Juiz De For a, Juiz de Fora, Brazil, M.F.M. GUIMARÃES, Molecular Biology Laboratory, Embrapa Dairy Cattle, Juiz de Fora, Brazil, N.M.S.P. ASSIS, Universidade Federal De Juiz De Fora, Juiz de Fora, Brazil, and R.A. RIBEIRO, Universidade Federal De Juiz De For a, Juiz de Fora, Brazil*

Objective: This study aimed to determine the standard of gene expression of iNOS in gingival tissue from pregnancy women with and without periodontal disease. **Method:** Data were expressed as Cycle threshold (C_t) values and relative quantification performed. The comparison between the two groups was performed using the program Rest© 2008. Gingival tissue was collected from an area with presence of periodontal pockets deeper than 4 mm in women with periodontal disease. In women without periodontal disease gingival tissue was collected from adjacent tissue to teeth with indication for extraction. All samples were collected during dental care in a School of Dentistry in Juiz de Fora, in the state of Minas Gerais, Southeast region of Brazil. Samples of gingival tissue (about 54 mg) were immediately immersed in 1.5 mL RNALatter and stored at -20 °C. Total RNA was extracted using the RNeasy Mini Kit (Qiagen), following the manufacturer's recommendations. The first strand was synthesized and cDNA analysis of *iNOS* was performed by means of Real Time PCR. **Results:** This study analyzed the expression of *iNOS* gene into two pools consisting of samples of gingival tissue from these groups. The best concentrations of primer and the target gene cDNA for *iNOS* and the endogenous controls *β-actin* and *GAPDH* were 100 nM–400 ng, 50 nM–100 ng and 200 nM–100 ng, respectively. The amplification efficiency of target gene and endogenous controls was 0.9 and the temperatures of dissociation were 79°C, 86.2°C and 86.5°C, respectively. There were no peaks related to the amplification primer dimmer or nonspecific products to any genes when analyzing the dissociation curve. **Conclusion:** The pre-established conditions for the analysis will be able to draw a profile of differential expression for each group.

Keywords: Enzymes, Gene expression, Inflammation and Periodontal disease

See more of: Periodontal Infections: Diagnostic/Prognostic Markers
See more of: Periodontal Research - Diagnosis / Epidemiology

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IADR GENERAL SESSION
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA • MARCH 16-19, 2011

305 Periodontal Infections: Diagnostic/Prognostic Markers

Friday, March 18, 2011: 3:30 p.m.-4:45 p.m.
Location: Hall C (San Diego Convention Center)
Session Type: Poster Session
1.25 CE hours

Learning Objectives:
To provide and update on advances in the diagnosis of periodontal infections

2792 Periodontal Risk Assessment of Participants of a Health Awareness Program
*S.A. KHAN, C.G. TOH, L.L. SEOW, **H. OMAR**, U. DAOOD, and M.G. BABAR, School of Dentistry, International Medical University, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia*

2793 Detection and Quantification of Subgingival Bacteria in Brazilian Periodontal Subjects
D. SALAMI[1], A.S. RODRIGUES[1], L.G. LIMA NETO[2], A.D. LUCHESSI[2], V.N. SILBIGER[3], C.M. PANNUTI[1], M.H. HIRATA[2], R.F.M. LOTUFO[1], and G. DE MICHELI[4], [1]Periodontology, University of São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil, [2]Clinical and Toxicological Analysis, University of São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil, [3]Clinical and Toxicological Analysis, Universidade Federal Rio Grande Do Norte, Natal, Brazil, [4]Department of Stomatology, University of São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil

2794 Detection and Elimination of the *Porphyromonas gingivalis* Biofilms
N. HANADA[1], H. TAKEUCHI[1], H. SENPUKU[2], and Y. NOMURA[1], [1]Department of Translational Research, School of Dental Medicine, Tsurumi University, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa, Japan, [2]Department of Bacteriology, National Institute of Infectious Diseases, Tokyo, Japan

2795 Pyrosequencing reveals significant associations between ethnicity and the subgingival microbiome
M. MASON, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, V.M. JOSHI, Maratha Mandal Dental College, Belgaum, Karnataka, India, H. FISCHBACH, Dentistry, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, and P. KUMAR, College of Dentistry, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH

2796 Smoking and microbiological diversity in patients with generalized chronic periodontitis
T. MEULMAN[1], A.P.O. GIORGETTI[1], R. CASARIN[2], D.C. PERUZZO[1], M.Z. CASATI[3], E.A. SALLUM[3], R.B. GONCALVES[4], and F.H. NOCITI, Jr.[3], [1]State University of Campinas, Piracicaba, Brazil, [2]Department of Periodontics and Phrostodontics, Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Piracicaba, Brazil, [3]Department of Prosthodontics and Periodontics, Division of Periodontics, Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Piracicaba, Brazil, [4]Periodontology - Groupe de Recherche en Ecologie Buccale, Université Laval, Quebec, QC, Canada

2797 Serum Rheumatoid Factor as Risk Predictor for Tooth Loss
Y. HAYASHI, A. YOSHIHARA, and H. MIYAZAKI, Div. of Preventive Dentistry, Dep. of Oral Health Science, Niigata University Graduate School of Medical and Dental Sciences, Niigata City, Japan

2798 Predictive Power of Attachment Loss Measures: Severity of Periodontal Diseases
H. LIU, V.W. SPOLSKY, C.A. MAIDA, Y. WANG, and M. MARCUS, School of Dentistry, University of California - Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA

2799 Risk Indicators of Alveolar Bone Loss in Relation to Periodontitis
J. KONGSTAD, U.A. HVIDTFELDT, and P. HOLMSTRUP, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen N, Denmark

2800 Whole Saliva Sulfur Levels and Periodontitis
*A. KHOCHT, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA, **M. SEYEDAIN**, Periodontology, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA, S.A. HARDAN, Temple University, Berwyn, PA, and J.B. SUZUKI, Office of the Dean, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA*

2801 Discrepancy between IgG Titer and Clinical Indexes in Chronic Periodontitis
M. ITO, S. KOCHI, C. KUDO, and S. TAKASHIBA, Department of Pathophysiology - Periodontal Science, Okayama University, Okayama, Japan

2802 IL8 in GCF in Patients with Definitive Full Coverage Restorations
P. HOLDEN[1], J. CHANG[2], M. WHEATER[1], and L. CABANILLA JACOBS[2], [1]Biomedical and Diagnostic Sciences, University of Detroit Mercy, Detroit, MI, [2]Periodontology and Dental Hygiene, University of Detroit Mercy, Detroit, MI

2803 Identification of Pro-Inflammatory Biomarkers During Periodontal Disease Progression
*J.S. KINNEY[1], C. RAMSEIER[2], T. MORELLI[1], **M. OH**[1], J.V. SUGAI[1], and W.V. GIANNOBILE[3], [1]Periodontics and Oral Medicine, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, [2]Department of Periodontology, University of Berne, Bern, Switzerland, [3]University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI*

2804 Periodontal disease in pregnancy – gene expression of nitric oxide
C.C.M. OTENIO, Odontopediatria, Universidade Federal De Juiz De For a, Juiz de Fora, Brazil, M.F.M.

GUIMARÃES, Molecular Biology Laboratory, Embrapa Dairy Cattle, Juiz de Fora, Brazil, N.M.S.P. ASSIS, Universidade Federal De Juiz De Fora, Juiz de Fora, Brazil, and R.A. RIBEIRO, Universidade Federal De Juiz De For a, Juiz de Fora, Brazil

2805 Analysis of Ednra expression in the gingival tissue during pregnancy
***G. KNUTSEN**, Baylor College of Dentistry, Dallas, TX, Y. ZHANG, Biomedical Sciences, Texas A&M Health Science Center Baylor College of Dentistry, Dallas, TX, and L.-B. RUEST, Texas A&M University System, Baylor College of Dentistry, Dallas, TX*

2806 Salivary Biomarkers in Health, Gingivitis, and Periodontitis
***J. STEVENS**, C. MILLER, M. AL-SABBAGH, D. DAWSON, J. SCHUSTER, B. FULLER, D. KRYSCIO, M. THOMAS, and J. EBERSOLE, College of Dentistry, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY*

2807 Validation of the Gingival Crevicular Fluid sample collection technique
***D. BHATTACHARYA**[1], S. ROTH[2], T. OATES[2], and X. WANG[3], [1]Biology, University of Texas - San Antonio, San Antonio, TX, [2]Periodontics, University of Texas - San Antonio / Health Science Ctr, San Antonio, TX, [3]Mechanical Engineering and Biomedical Engineering, University of Texas - San Antonio, San Antonio, TX*

See more of: Periodontal Research - Diagnosis / Epidemiology

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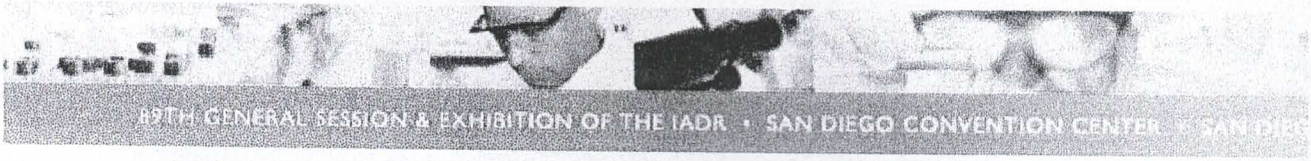

2804 PERIODONTAL DISEASE IN PREGNANCY Â– GENE EXPRESSION OF NITRIC OXIDE

Friday, March 18, 2011: 3:30 p.m. - 4:45 p.m.
Location: Hall C (San Diego Convention Center)
Presentation Type: Poster Session

C.C.M. OTENIO, Odontopediatria, Universidade Federal De Juiz De For a, Juiz de Fora, Brazil, M.F.M. GUIMARÃE Laboratory, Embrapa Dairy Cattle, Juiz de Fora, Brazil, N.M.S.P. ASSIS, Universidade Federal De Juiz De Fora, Ju RIBEIRO, Universidade Federal De Juiz De For a, Juiz de Fora, Brazil

Objective: This study aimed to determine the standard of gene expression of iNOS in gingival tissue from pregn without periodontal disease. **Method:** Data were expressed as Cycle threshold (C_t) values and relative quantifica comparison between the two groups was performed using the program Rest© 2008. Gingival tissue was collectec presence of periodontal pockets deeper than 4 mm in women with periodontal disease. In women without period tissue was collected from adjacent tissue to teeth with indication for extraction. All samples were collected during Dentistry in Juiz de Fora, in the state of Minas Gerais, Southeast region of Brazil. Samples of gingival tissue (abo immediately immersed in 1.5 mL RNALatter and stored at -20 °C. Total RNA was extracted using the RNeasy Min the manufacturer's recommendations. The first strand was synthesized and cDNA analysis of *iNOS* was performe PCR. **Results:** This study analyzed the expression of *iNOS* gene into two pools consisting of samples of gingival t The best concentrations of primer and the target gene cDNA for *iNOS* and the endogenous controls *β-actin* and G ng, 50 nM–100 ng and 200 nM–100 ng, respectively. The amplification efficiency of target gene and endogenous temperatures of dissociation were 79°C, 86.2ºC and 86.5°C, respectively. There were no peaks related to the an or nonspecific products to any genes when analyzing the dissociation curve. **Conclusion:** The pre-established co will be able to draw a profile of differential expression for each group.

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