



Influence of time and phenotype on salivary Fel d 1 in domestic shorthair cats

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Abstract

Objectives Fel d 1 is a major allergen that may affect humans sensitive to cat allergens, and it can be detected in the saliva and on the hair of cats. We studied the variability of salivary Fel d 1 in typical house cats (ie, neutered domestic shorthair cats) and the factors that could be associated with that variability.

Methods Saliva samples were collected from 64 cats, twice daily, every other day, for a year, at two locations (Missouri, USA, and Ontario, Canada). Salivary Fel d 1 levels were measured using an immunoassay. Correlations and linear mixed-effects model analyses were run to assess which factors significantly affected the Fel d 1 levels.

Results Salivary Fel d 1 levels varied significantly both within and among cats. Cat averages over the year ranged from 0.4–35 µg/ml, and a higher average correlated with a higher SD ($P < 0.001$). The first collection of the day tended to be higher than the afternoon collection ($P < 0.001$). Sex, coat color or body size did not relate to cats' average Fel d 1 production, but older cats tended to have lower salivary Fel d 1 levels ($P < 0.001$). Fel d 1 levels from four samples were reliable in identifying cats producing stable low levels of Fel d 1.

Conclusions and relevance We observed a wide and continuous range of salivary Fel d 1 production in domestic shorthair cats. In particular, a subset of cats had stable low levels throughout the course of the year, and they can be identified by analyzing a few saliva samples rather than their physical appearance.

Keywords: Allergens; immunoassay; Fel d 1; saliva

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Introduction

Worldwide, 10–15% of adults are estimated to be sensitized to cat allergens, making this one of the most common allergen sensitivities. Allergens trigger the production of IgE in sensitive individuals.¹ Cats produce several allergens known to react with human IgE: the secretoglobin Fel d 1, Fel d 2/albumin, Fel d 3, the lipocalin Fel d 4 and Fel d 5.² Fel d 1 is the most extensively characterized and it is considered to be the single most potent cat allergen.³ Indeed, >90% of individuals sensitized to cat allergens have IgE directed against Fel d 1, and for many of them Fel d 1 was the only feline allergen to which they were sensitized.⁴

The main reservoirs of Fel d 1 in cats are saliva and hair, and the allergen is produced predominantly in sublingual and sebaceous glands, although anal and lachrymal glands also produce it.^{5–7} Fel d 1 was first identified four decades ago and its protein structure described two

decades ago; however, its biological function is still not clear.^{8–13} Many studies have investigated the presence of Fel d 1 in the environment (schools, public transport, offices, houses), as well as efforts to mitigate its effect on humans.^{14–25} Additionally, a few studies addressed a potential link between Fel d 1 levels and physical attributes of cats, in particular sex and reproductive status.^{26–28}

Several feline breeds have the reputation of being hypoallergenic, such as the Siberian or Balinese, and an often cited ownership survey reported light-colored cats

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Table 1 General information on study populations at both locations (average and range)

	Group 1 (Missouri)	Group 2 (Ontario)
Number of cats	27	37
Sex (all cats neutered)	7 females; 20 males	30 females; 7 males
Age (years)	7.8 (1.2–15.3)	8.7 (2.5–14.4)
Weight (kg)	5.9 (3.0–9.0)	5.2 (3.4–8.1)*
Body condition score (scale 1–9)	6.3 (5–8)	7.3 (5–9)*
Number of saliva collections per cat	250 (53–324)	297 (241–313)
Collections started in	Spring	Fall

Data are mean (range) where relevant

*No data for eight cats

as being less likely to cause allergen-related sensitivities.^{29,30} However, the scientific data supporting particular cats as hypoallergenic is lacking.³¹ Hence, the recommendations for cat-allergen sensitized patients include various medications and avoidance of allergens.³² Human sensitivities to cat allergens are cited as an important factor in cats being relinquished or returned to shelters.³³

We hypothesized that a better understanding of Fel d 1 levels in cats could be key in proposing options to households where cat allergy is a concern. We used a non-invasive saliva collection method in order to measure salivary Fel d 1, and our preliminary results showed great variability among cats (unpublished data). Neutered domestic shorthair cats are the most common according to pet ownership surveys.^{34,35} Therefore, we carried out a large-scale study with neutered domestic shorthair cats, and we measured salivary Fel d 1 throughout a year. Our goal was to characterize the expected range of salivary Fel d 1 and to investigate factors that could be associated with Fel d 1 levels, such as a cat's physical attributes.

Materials and methods

The trial protocol was reviewed and approved by the Nestlé Purina Pet Care and Use Committee and in accordance with national and international guidelines of animal care.

Study cats

Healthy domestic shorthair cats, only neutered adults, were enrolled within two different research colonies. Group 1 included 27 cats (Missouri, USA) and group 2 included 37 cats (Ontario, Canada). An identical trial protocol was used and sample collections started in the same year (Table 1). All cats were housed indoors in a temperature and humidity controlled environment. They had ad libitum access to their food portion and to water. They were weighed and assigned a body condition score on a 9 point scale, except for eight cats in group 2.³⁶ At enrollment, cats ranged in age between 1.2 and 15.3 years of age, and ranged in body weight between 3 kg and 9 kg (Table 1).

Coat attributes

Coat attributes were categorized as main coat color, other coat color(s) and coat pattern. To compare with previous studies,^{29,37} we also categorized the main coat color as dark (black, blue or brown) and light (cream, orange, silver or white); calico cats (calico, torbie or tortoiseshell) were excluded from this classification owing to their mixture of hair coloring. Coat pattern was classified as either tabby or other.

Sample collection and Fel d 1 analysis

Saliva was collected twice daily, every other day, for 1 year. The first saliva collection was performed just before feeding (mid-morning), and the second saliva collection 3 h later (early afternoon). Not all saliva collections were performed as planned; the causes of interruptions included unrelated health issues, moving cats to a new building and removing cats owing to their enrollment in concurrent studies.

Saliva collection was performed with a commercially available Salivette (Sarstedt) following the manufacturer's instructions. The cats were allowed to chew on the Salivette for about 10–15 s, then the Salivettes were centrifuged (1000 g for 2 mins) to obtain the saliva.^{38–40} Samples were stored at –80°C and shipped on dry ice until analysis. Samples were analyzed using a commercial Fel d 1 ELISA kit (Indoor Technologies) and the results were expressed in µg Fel d 1 per ml saliva.

Statistical analysis

The Fel d 1 data followed a log-normal distribution. We conducted statistical analyses on both transformed and non-transformed data. The results were similar either way, indicating that our analyses were robust to the non-normally distributed data. To help with interpretability, we reported results on non-transformed data. Our statistical analyses gave similar results whether the two groups were analyzed separately or combined. Considering the different distribution of Fel d 1 between group 1 and group 2, results from the two groups were analyzed and reported separately.

Pearson parametric correlation was performed between the average and the SD of salivary Fel d 1 for each cat.

Factors that could influence Fel d 1 levels were investigated with linear mixed-effects model analysis.⁴¹ Because the Fel d 1 levels were influenced by which cat they originated from, cat identification was entered as a random effect in all our models, meaning the intercept was allowed to vary among cats. Several models had two categories (eg, female and male). Two of the coat color models had multiple categories, although we did not include categories with small sample size (defined as <5% of the total number of cats in the model). Weight and age were run as continuous variables in their respective models. When examining the impact of age on Fel d 1 levels, number of days in the study was also included as a random effect. These results were reported as beta (β) – the estimated population average differences based on the model, and a *P* value was provided for the overall model. *P* values were obtained by using Satterthwaite approximations of degrees of freedom.

Discriminant function analysis was performed to investigate how many samples would be required to successfully identify cats with low stable levels of Fel d 1, whether based on average, or average combined with SD. We defined these low-producer cats as the lower third of the production range, which corresponded in our dataset to a yearly average of <4 $\mu\text{g/ml}$.

All statistical analyses and graphing were conducted in R, using R core (R Core Team, 2012) and using *lme4*, or in GraphPad Prism 5.02 for Windows (GraphPad Software). Values were reported as average \pm SD, and the results of linear mixed-effects models as estimate \pm SE. Statistical significance was set at *P* value <0.05.

Results

Variability of salivary Fel d 1

On average, 250 saliva samples per cat were analyzed for group 1 and 297 saliva samples per cat for group 2 (Table 1). The average Fel d 1 salivary level was $6.3 \pm 7.8 \mu\text{g/ml}$ in group 1 (27 cats) and $8.1 \pm 12.8 \mu\text{g/ml}$ in group 2 (37 cats). Salivary levels ranged from 0.05–103.1 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ in group 1 (6760 values), and from undetected to 322.1 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ in group 2 (10,981 values).

Intra-cat variability of salivary Fel d 1 Large differences in salivary Fel d 1 levels were noted throughout the course of the year for each cat: the average coefficient of variation (CV) within cats was 57% for group 1 and 85% for group 2 (Tables S1 and S2 for individual CVs; see the supplementary material). Additionally, the intra-cat SD was correlated to their average Fel d 1 level ($r = 0.98$ for group 1 and $r = 0.93$ for group 2 [$P < 0.001$]; Figure 1). Therefore, cats with low average Fel d 1 tended to have low variability, meaning their levels remained

consistently low over a year. In contrast, cats with high average Fel d 1 levels tended to have high variability.

Inter-cat variability of salivary Fel d 1 In addition to intra-cat variability, the variability in salivary Fel d 1 was also high among cats, and that is best summarized by a cat's yearly salivary Fel d 1 average. The mean of the cats' yearly averages was $6.2 \pm 6.1 \mu\text{g/ml}$ in group 1 (27 cats) and $8.2 \pm 6.7 \mu\text{g/ml}$ in group 2 (37 cats). The lowest yearly average for a cat was 0.4 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ and the highest 35.0 $\mu\text{g/ml}$; the difference between these two cats' yearly averages was greater than 80-fold (Tables S1 and S2 in the supplementary material).

Distribution of salivary Fel d 1 Salivary Fel d 1 exhibited a positively skewed distribution both at the individual level (Table S1 and Table S2 in the supplementary material) and at the population level (2.94 for group 1 and 9.5 for group 2). In other words, many Fel d 1 values were relatively low, whereas a small number of values were extremely high.

Linear mixed-effects model analyses

Salivary Fel d 1 levels in relation to time and/or experimental factors The first saliva collection was performed in the morning, and there was a significant trend in both group 1 ($\beta = -1.08, P < 0.001$) and group 2 ($\beta = -1.76, P < 0.001$) for higher Fel d 1 levels in the morning than in the afternoon (Figure 2a,b).

Concurrently, we investigated if the higher variability observed in group 2 (Ontario, Canada) could be explained by experimental factors. This was the first saliva collection study at this location, and we noticed that, occasionally, one out of the two daily collections was absent. Additionally, several samples had very low saliva volumes, particularly at the beginning of the

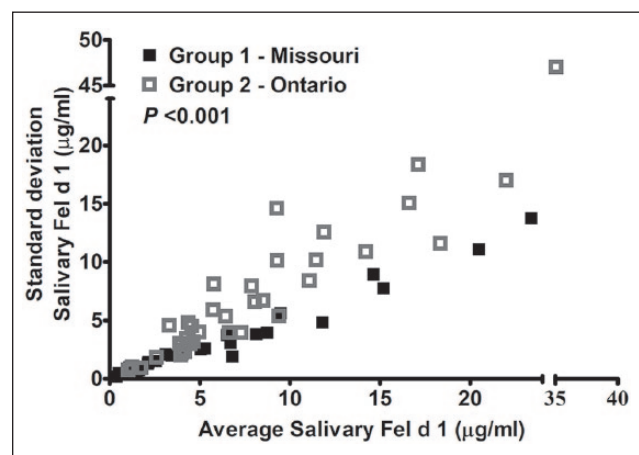


Figure 1 Correlation between average and SD of salivary Fel d 1 for each cat ($n = 64$; $r = 0.98$ for group 1 and $r = 0.93$ for group 2 [$P < 0.001$])

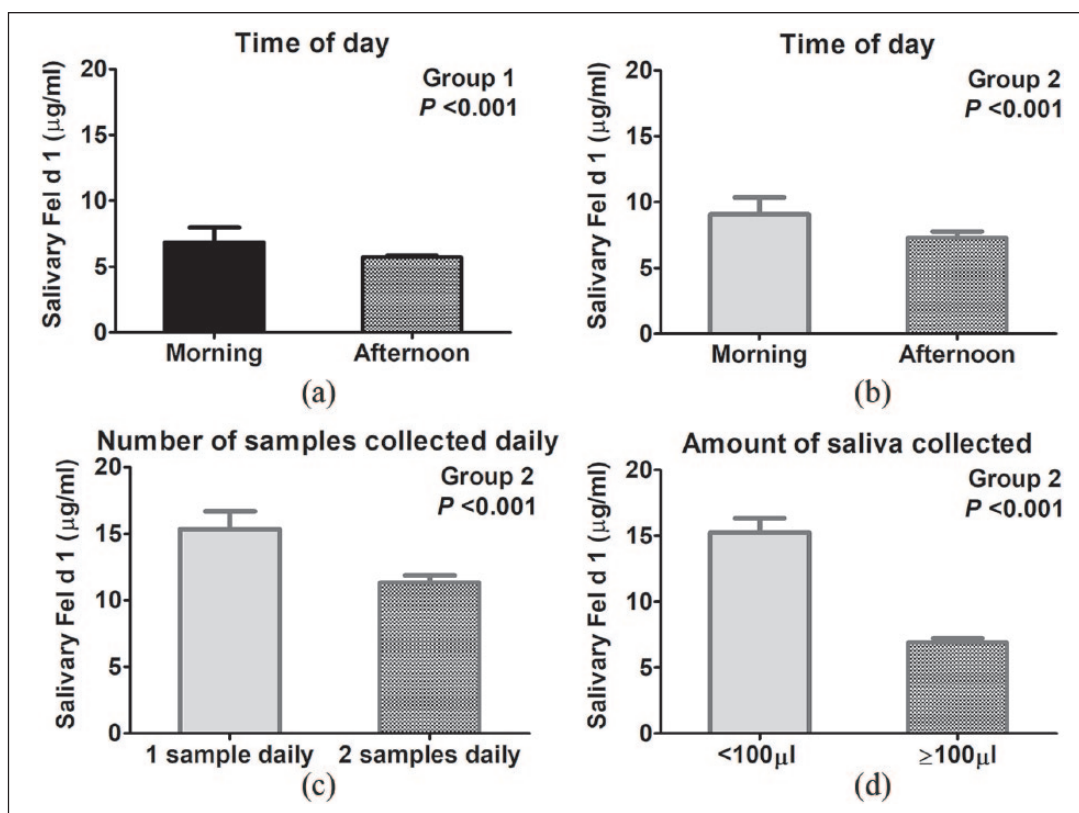


Figure 2 Graphical representation of linear mixed-effects models for salivary Fel d 1 in relation to time of day of sample collection in (a) group 1 ($n = 27$; $P < 0.001$) and (b) group 2 ($n = 37$; $P < 0.001$), in relation to (c) sampling once or twice daily in group 2 ($n = 37$; $P < 0.001$) and in relation to (d) amount of saliva collected in group 2 ($n = 37$; $P < 0.001$); estimates \pm SE

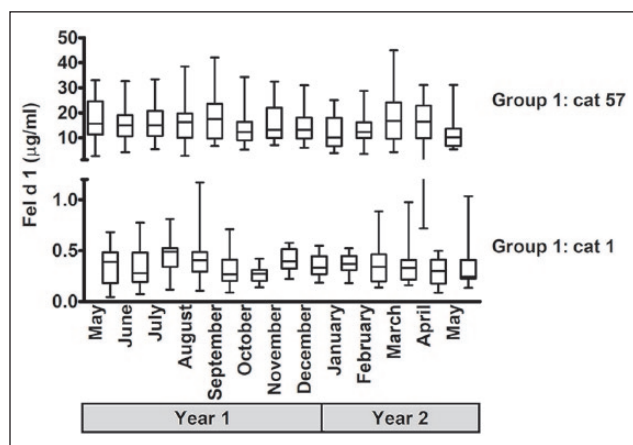


Figure 3 Yearly variability of salivary Fel d 1 ($\mu\text{g/ml}$) for two cats in group 1 (Missouri); box plots represent minimum, median and maximum; y-axis presented in two sections in order to see box plots of cat 1

study. In group 2, collecting once ($\beta = -4.02$, $P < 0.001$) or collecting $<100 \mu\text{l}$ saliva ($\beta = -8.33$, $P < 0.001$) both resulted in higher Fel d 1 levels (Figure 2c,d). For example, the $322 \mu\text{g/ml}$ value was obtained for cat 64 during the first week of collection, and that sample had $<100 \mu\text{l}$

saliva collected. In other words, time effects (eg, time of day, time of year) may be confounded with experimental factors (eg, number of collections in a day, variations in amount of saliva collected).

The Fel d 1 levels varied throughout the year, as illustrated by the monthly salivary Fel d 1 production of two cats from group 1 (Figure 3). We could not run seasonality models without experimental confounding factors complicating the interpretation of the results (data not shown).

Salivary Fel d 1 levels in relation to cats' physical attributes

As shown in Table 2, there were no significant differences between castrated males and spayed females for either group 1 ($P = 0.08$) or group 2 ($P = 0.29$). Similarly, the cat's weight and the salivary Fel d 1 levels were not related ($P = 0.44$ for group 1, $P = 0.53$ for group 2 [Table 2]). There were no significant differences between the various main coat colors ($P = 0.06$ for group 1, $P = 0.52$ for group 2 [Figure 4]), between dark- and light-colored cats ($P = 0.33$ for group 1, $P = 0.38$ for group 2, Table 2) or tabby and non-tabby coat pattern ($P = 0.57$ for group 1, $P = 0.48$ for group 2 [Table 2]).

Only age was found to be significant (Figure 5; Table 2) as older cats often had lower levels of salivary Fel d 1 in

Table 2 Results of linear mixed-effects models for salivary Fel d 1 in relation to cats' physical attributes

	Estimate beta (β)	SE	Degrees of freedom	T value	P value
Sex					
Group 1 – Missouri					
Intercept	2.87	2.14	27.02	1.34	
Sex (male)	4.59	2.49	27.03	1.85	0.08
Group 2 – Ontario					
Intercept	7.62	1.20	37.01	6.37	
Sex (male)	2.98	2.74	36.98	1.09	0.29
Weight					
Group 1 – Missouri					
Intercept	11.04	6.03	23.99	1.83	
Weight (kg)	-0.80	1.02	24.00	-0.78	0.44
Group 2 – Ontario					
Intercept	12.65	5.57	29.01	2.27	
Weight (kg)	-0.69	1.09	29.00	-0.63	0.53
Age					
Group 1 – Missouri					
Intercept	20.81	2.43	39.05	8.45	
Age (years)	-1.74	0.20	159.31	-8.67	<0.001
Group 2 – Ontario					
Intercept	68.97	6.50	60.35	10.62	
Age (years)	-6.56	0.64	106.63	-10.29	<0.001
Coat base color – dark vs light					
Group 1 – Missouri					
Intercept	5.70	1.54	25.05	3.71	
Color (light)	2.42	2.43	25.02	0.99	0.33
Group 2 – Ontario					
Intercept	8.90	1.41	31.01	6.30	
Color (light)	-2.66	2.97	30.99	-0.90	0.38
Coat pattern					
Group 1 – Missouri					
Intercept	5.17	3.53	22.96	1.46	
Pattern (tabby)	2.17	3.79	23.00	0.57	0.57
Group 2 – Ontario					
Intercept	7.16	1.66	34.01	4.32	
Pattern (tabby)	1.62	2.28	34.00	0.71	0.48

Beta = slope of the effect; SE = SE of the slope of the effect; degrees of freedom = degrees of freedom of the slope of the effect; T value = T value of the slope of the effect; P value = P value of the slope of the effect

both group 1 ($\beta = -1.74, P < 0.001$) and group 2 ($\beta = -6.56, P < 0.001$).

Identification of low-producer cats

Some cats produced less salivary Fel d 1 throughout the year (Figure 1). Considering many cats presented occasional low Fel d 1 values (Tables S1 and S2 in the supplementary material), we investigated how many saliva samples were required to identify accurately these low-producer cats. Using the average and SD, four saliva samples had a 91% success rate in correctly identifying them (Table S3 in the supplementary material). Furthermore, the classification gained in accuracy if the values were randomly selected in our data

set; values that were selected sequentially tended to be less accurate owing to the yearly variability (Figure 3).

Discussion

Variable levels of the Fel d 1 allergen have been reported in the environment, such as in schools, public transport, offices and houses.^{14–25} Our study centered on the variability of Fel d 1 in cats' saliva: multiple measurements were obtained throughout a year in a non-invasive manner from a large number of cats. To our knowledge, this is the first study with so many direct Fel d 1 measurements from cats, and our findings emphasize a biological variability to take into account in future studies.

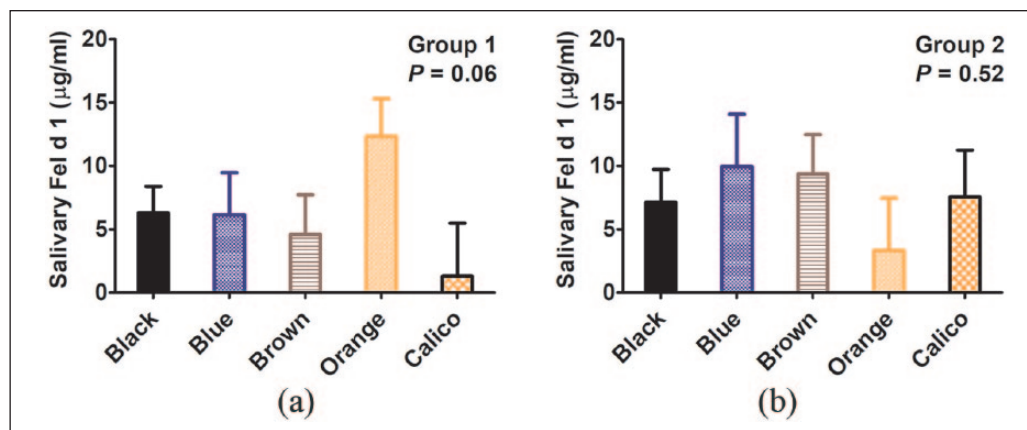


Figure 4 Graphical representation of linear mixed-effects models for salivary Fel d 1 in relation to main coat color: (a) group 1 ($n = 27$; $P = 0.06$) and (b) group 2 ($n = 37$; $P = 0.52$); estimates \pm SE. Sample size for cream, silver and white colors too small to include in the model

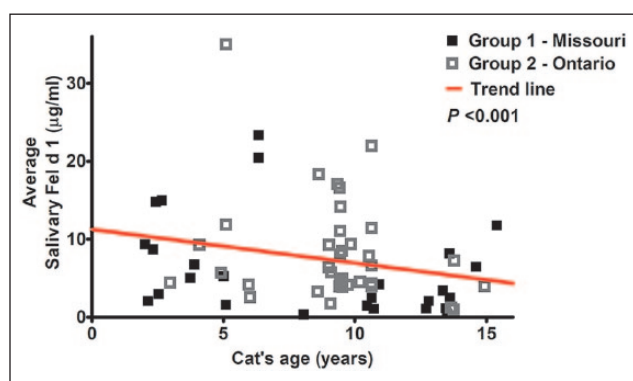


Figure 5 Graphical representation of linear mixed-effects model for salivary Fel d 1 in relation to a cat's age; trend line and P value obtained for groups 1 and 2 combined ($n = 64$; $P < 0.001$)

We observed a wide and continuous range of salivary Fel d 1 levels, and they were first and foremost influenced by which cat they originated from. Yearly averages ranged from 0.4–35 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, and levels for a given cat were variable, whether day-to-day or throughout a year, with coefficients of variation of about 40–150% (Tables S1 and S2 in the supplementary material). Furthermore, a high yearly average correlated with a higher variability ($P < 0.001$; Figure 1). Interestingly, our results are in line with an early study with 12 cats in which an air sampler was used to measure Fel d 1 being shed into the room: the researchers observed a high variability within and among cats, and the low-producer cats presented the least variability.²⁶ The positive skewness of our data indicated that all cats could present low levels of Fel d 1 at some sampling points, even cats with a high yearly average (Tables S1 and S2 in the supplementary material). We studied domestic short-hair cats, as being typical pet cats and not specifically

breeds cited as being hypoallergenic.^{30,33,35} Yet a subset of them had stable low levels of Fel d 1 throughout the course of the year, as illustrated by cat 1 in Figure 3.

Could a cat's physical attributes – such as sex, coat color or body size – be related to their salivary Fel d 1 levels? Sex ($P = 0.08$) or coat color ($P = 0.06$) seemed close to significance in group 1 (27 cats), but these trends were not found in group 2 (37 cats). We concluded there was no impact of sex among neutered cats. Previous studies reported higher Fel d 1 levels in male cats,^{26,42} decreased levels in males after castration,⁴³ higher levels only in neutered cats,²⁸ higher levels only in intact males vs females or neutered cats,²⁷ or no difference among neutered cats.³⁷ Differences in the number of cats enrolled, the collection method or the inclusion of intact animals could explain these various and sometimes contradictory results, as well as the inherent variability in Fel d 1 among and within cats. Coat color has been suggested previously, although not confirmed subsequently, and we showed that neither coat color nor coat pattern could predict Fel d 1 levels (Figure 5; Table 2).^{29,37} With regard to body size, the cats ranged from 3–9 kg, and we found no relation between a cat's weight and salivary Fel d 1 levels (Table 1 and Table 2). A study measuring Fel d 1 in house dust also showed no correlation to a cat's body size.²⁸ Ultimately, age was the only attribute in our study that related to salivary Fel d 1 levels: older cats tended to have lower Fel d 1 levels (Figure 5). One other study considered the cat's age and found no differences, so this relationship still needs to be clarified.⁴⁴

It was not clearly established if Fel d 1 levels in saliva could be related to Fel d 1 levels measured on hair, or to environmental levels such as in the room a cat is located. Saliva is one of the reservoirs from which the Fel d 1 allergen gets deposited on hair and subsequently shed into the environment,¹ so we hypothesized these levels

may be related. Furthermore, we have a data subset showing that Fel d 1 levels on hair significantly correlated to average salivary levels, even with a year's gap between the two types of collection (unpublished data). This would be a key point to investigate because allergen dose thresholds – based on Fel d 1 levels in dust reservoirs in homes – have been proposed for sensitization and for symptom exacerbation in humans.⁴⁵

Under the hypothesis that salivary levels could be related to environmental levels, we investigated how to identify cats producing stable low levels of salivary Fel d 1. Most of the physical attributes we investigated could not be linked to Fel d 1 levels. Moreover, owing to the inherent variability of Fel d 1 within and among cats over time (Figures 1 and 3), a single saliva sample should not be used to estimate a cat's average Fel d 1. However, the average and SD of four saliva samples, ideally not taken on consecutive days, would have about 90% success in correctly identifying a low-producer cat (Table S3 in the supplementary material).

We showed the morning collection was more likely to be higher ($P < 0.001$) than the afternoon one, but that could be due to it being the first collection of the day rather than a time-of-day effect (Figure 2a,b). Indeed, experimental factors, such as collection frequency or saliva amount collected, were confounding the results in this study design (Figure 2c,d). So although the study spanned a year and generated a large data set of Fel d 1 values, and although there were significant differences throughout the year (data not shown), we could not interpret the seasonal differences of the Fel d 1 allergen in saliva.

Conclusions



We described the variability of the Fel d 1 allergen in cats' saliva, which gives valuable insight into why relying on single sampling or very few cats may give unreliable results. Furthermore, we proposed a way to identify cats producing low stable levels of salivary Fel d 1, but it is not known how salivary and environmental levels of Fel d 1 relate to each other, so further research is required. Nevertheless, a common recommendation for sensitized individuals living with a cat is to reduce environmental levels of Fel d 1, for example by vacuuming regularly, so a low-producer cat could be a great asset in this scenario.

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Conflict of interest The authors are employees of Nestlé Purina Pet Care.

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Supplementary material The following files are available: Table S1: Summary of salivary Fel d 1 values for group 1
Table S2: Summary of salivary Fel d 1 values for group 2
Table S3: Success (%) of correctly identifying low-producer cats based on their average salivary Fel d 1 level only, or combined with their SD, in relation to the number of samples collected

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