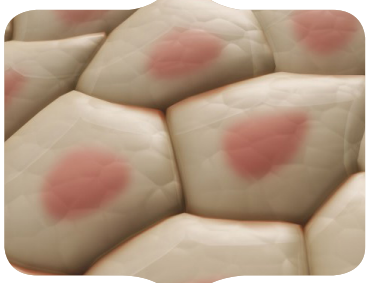

SKIN SENSITIZATION

SKIN SENSITIZATION EXPERTISE

• VitroScreen has implemented in compliance with GLP the replacement alternatives today available to evaluate skin sensitization potential in all industrial sectors.

• Due to the complexity of the allergic reaction, in vitro methods should be used in combination in Integrated Approaches to Testing and Assessment (IATA).

• VitroScreen is a qualified partner to define the best testing strategy for the assessment of ingredients and finished products. The adopted strategy relies on the relevance of cellular and 3D reconstructed tissue responce.

The following test methods can be applied to risk assessment of ingredients and medical devices.

Test name	Endpoint measured	Applicability domain	Reference guideline
Direct Peptide Reactivity assay (DPRA) (partnered)	Depletion of cysteine and lysine peptides	Applicable to test substances and mixtures of known composition and soluble in appropriate solvents	OECD TG 442C (February 2015)
Human Cell Line Activation Test (h-CLAT)	Expression of membrane markers (CD54 and CD86)	Applicable to all chemicals soluble or that form a stable dispersion	OECD TG Draft (May 2015) EURL ECVAM Recom. (March 2015)
KeratinoSens™	Luciferase gene fold induction and cytotoxicity (MTT)	Applicable to test chemicals: - soluble and stable either in water or DMSO - with a cLogP < 5	OECD TG 442D (February 2015)
epiCS® Skin Sensitization Test	Cell viability (MTT) and IL-18 release	Applicable to liquids, viscous and solid test substances. The method can be adapted to screen finished products	Cell System Protocol (September 2015) Under multicenter international validation