

**GUIDANCE FOR USM IACUC COMMITTEE MEMBERS AND RESEARCHERS FOR  
INTERNATIONAL REGULATORY ACCEPTANCE OF ALTERNATIVES METHODOLOGY  
AS A REPLACEMENT TEST TO ANIMAL METHOD FOR SAFETY (TOXICITY)  
ASSESSMENT**

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The table below includes a list of the methods for chemical safety testing that are accepted by U.S. and international regulatory authorities as replacement alternatives (*in vitro* method) to required animal tests.

<b>TOXICITY AREA</b>	<b>METHOD</b>	<b>REGULATORY ACCEPTANCE/ENDORSEMENT &amp; APPLICABLE REGULATIONS</b>
Acute Dermal Systemic Toxicity	<i>In vitro</i> dermal absorption methods	U.S.: Accepted <i>via</i> OECD Test Guideline 428 (2004)  EU: Accepted <i>via</i> OECD Test Guideline 428 (2004)
Acute Oral Systemic Toxicity	<i>In vitro</i> assays for paralytic shellfish toxin detection	U.S.: Receptor binding assay listed as approved method in National Shellfish Sanitation Program Guide for Control of Molluscan Shellfish (2013)
Biologics Testing	Cell-based potency assay for stability and potency of botulinum neurotoxin type A products	U.S.: Allergan, Inc., method accepted by FDA in 2011
	ELISA test for batch potency testing of erysipelas vaccines (antibody quantification)	U.S.: USDA SAM 613 (2008)  EU: Published in European Pharmacopeia
	ELISA test for batch potency testing of <i>Leptospira interrogans</i> serovar Canicola (antigen quantification)	U.S.: USDA SAM 625 (2008, updated 2017)
	ELISA test for batch potency testing of <i>Leptospira interrogans</i> serovar Icterohaemorrhagiae (antigen quantification)	U.S.: USDA SAM 627 (2008, updated 2017)

	ELISA test for batch potency testing of <i>Leptospira interrogans</i> serovar Pomona (antigen quantification)	U.S.: USDA Supplemental Assay Method (SAM) 624 (2008, updated 2017)
	ELISA test for batch potency testing of <i>Leptospira kirschneri</i> serovar Grippotyphosa (antigen quantification)	U.S.: USDA SAM 626 (2009, updated 2017)
	USDA guidelines for validation of <i>in vitro</i> potency assays	U.S.: Veterinary Services Memorandum 800.112 (updated 2015): clarifies information found in 9 CFR 102.3, 9 CFR 113.8, and VS Memo 800.50.
Dermal Corrosivity and Irritation	Corrositex® <i>in vitro</i> membrane barrier skin corrosivity test	U.S.: Accepted by U.S. agencies in 1999; 49 CFR 173.137 (2011)  EU: Accepted <i>via</i> OECD Test Guideline 436 (2006, updated 2015)
	EpiDerm™ <i>in vitro</i> human skin model skin corrosivity test	U.S.: Accepted <i>via</i> OECD Test Guideline 431 (2004, updated 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016); 49 CFR 173.137 (2011)  EU: Accepted <i>via</i> OECD Test Guideline 431 (2004, updated 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016)
	EpiDerm™ <i>in vitro</i> human skin model skin irritation test	U.S.: Accepted <i>via</i> OECD Test Guideline 439 (2010, updated 2013, 2015)  EU: Accepted <i>via</i> OECD Test Guideline 439 (2010, updated 2013, 2015)
	EpiSkin™ <i>in vitro</i> human skin model skin corrosivity test	U.S.: Accepted <i>via</i> OECD Test Guideline 431 (2004, updated 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016); 49 CFR 173.137 (2011)  EU: Accepted <i>via</i> OECD Test Guideline 431 (2004, updated 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016)
	EpiSkin™ <i>in vitro</i> human skin model skin irritation test	U.S.: Accepted <i>via</i> OECD Test Guideline 439 (2010, updated 2013, 2015)  EU: Accepted <i>via</i> OECD Test Guideline 439 (2010, updated 2013, 2015)
	Guidance document on an integrated approach for testing and assessment for skin corrosion and irritation	U.S.: Accepted <i>via</i> OECD Guidance Document 203 (2014)

		EU: Accepted <i>via</i> OECD Guidance Document 203 (2014)
	Rat TER <i>in vitro</i> skin corrosivity test	U.S.: Accepted <i>via</i> OECD Test Guideline 430 (2004, updated 2013, 2015)  EU: Accepted <i>via</i> OECD Test Guideline 430 (2004, updated 2013, 2015)
	Reconstructed human epidermis <i>in vitro</i> test method for skin corrosivity testing	U.S.: Accepted <i>via</i> OECD Test Guideline 431 (2004, updated 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016)  EU: Accepted <i>via</i> OECD Test Guideline 431 (2004, updated 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016)
	SkinEthic™ <i>in vitro</i> human skin model skin corrosivity test	U.S.: Accepted <i>via</i> OECD Test Guideline 431 (2004, updated 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016)  EU: Accepted <i>via</i> OECD Test Guideline 431 (2004, updated 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016)
	SkinEthic™ <i>in vitro</i> human skin model skin irritation test	U.S.: Accepted <i>via</i> OECD Test Guideline 439 (2010, updated 2013, 2015)  EU: Accepted <i>via</i> OECD Test Guideline 439 (2010, updated 2013, 2015)
Dermal Phototoxicity	3T3 NRU phototoxicity test for skin photo-irritation	U.S.: Accepted <i>via</i> OECD Test Guideline 432 (2004)  EU: Accepted <i>via</i> OECD Test Guideline 432 (2004)
	3T3 NRU phototoxicity test: application to UV filter chemicals	U.S.: Accepted <i>via</i> OECD Test Guideline 432 (2004)  EU: Accepted <i>via</i> OECD Test Guideline 432 (2004)
	FDA guidance on photosafety evaluation of pharmaceuticals	U.S.: Accepted <i>via</i> International Conference on Harmonisation Guideline S10 (2015)  EU: Accepted <i>via</i> International Conference on Harmonisation Guideline S10 (2015)
	<i>In vitro</i> BG1Luc ER TA agonist assay to identify substances that induce human ER activity	U.S.: Accepted by agencies in 2012  EU: Accepted <i>via</i> OECD Test Guideline 457 (2011)

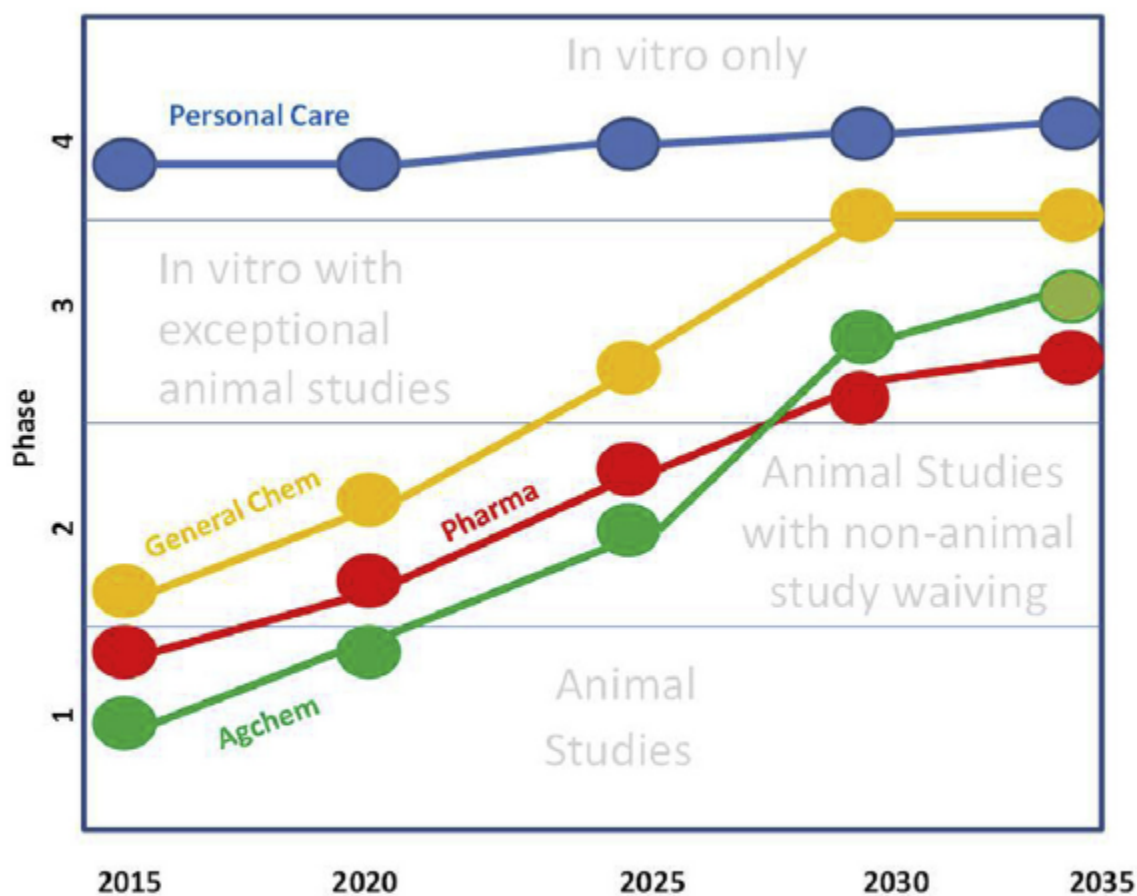
Endocrine Disruptors	<i>In vitro</i> BG1Luc ER TA antagonist assay to identify substances that inhibit human ER activity	U.S.: Accepted by agencies in 2012 EU: Accepted <i>via</i> OECD Test Guideline 457 (2011)
	<i>In vitro</i> H295R steroidogenesis assay	U.S.: Accepted <i>via</i> OECD Test Guideline 456 (2011) EU: Accepted <i>via</i> OECD Test Guideline 456 (2011)
	Stably transfected transactivation <i>in vitro</i> assay to detect estrogen receptor agonists and antagonists	U.S.: Accepted <i>via</i> OECD Test Guideline 455 (2009, updated 2012, 2015, 2016); EPA OPPTS 890.1300 (2009) EU: Accepted <i>via</i> OECD Test Guideline 455 (2009, updated 2012, 2015, 2016)
Genetic Toxicity	<i>In vitro</i> mammalian cell micronucleus test	U.S.: Accepted <i>via</i> OECD Test Guideline 487 (2010, updated 2014, 2016) EU: Accepted <i>via</i> OECD Test Guideline 487 (2010, updated 2014, 2016)
Immunotoxicity: Allergic Contact Dermatitis	In chemico skin sensitization test (direct peptide reactivity assay)	U.S.: Accepted <i>via</i> OECD Test Guideline 442C (2015) EU: Accepted <i>via</i> OECD Test Guideline 442C (2015)
	<i>In vitro</i> skin sensitization test (ARE-Nrf2 luciferase test)	U.S.: Accepted <i>via</i> OECD Test Guideline 442D (2015) EU: Accepted <i>via</i> OECD Test Guideline 442D (2015)
	<i>In vitro</i> skin sensitization test (human cell line activation test)	U.S.: Accepted <i>via</i> OECD Test Guideline 442E (2016, updated 2017) EU: Accepted <i>via</i> OECD Test Guideline 442E (2016, updated 2017)
Multiple Toxicities	Process for evaluating and implementing alternative approaches to traditional <i>in vivo</i> acute toxicity studies for FIFRA regulatory use	U.S.: 40 CFR 158
	Bovine corneal opacity and permeability <i>in vitro</i> test method to identify severe eye irritants/corrosives or chemicals not requiring eye hazard classification	U.S.: Accepted by agencies in 2008; 2013 update accepted <i>via</i> OECD Test Guideline 437 (2009, updated 2013, 2017) EU: Accepted <i>via</i> OECD Test Guideline 437 (2009, updated 2013, 2017)

Ocular Corrosivity and Irritation	Cytosensor microphysiometer <i>in vitro</i> test method for eye safety testing	Accepted by U.S. agencies in 2011 (OECD test guideline under consideration)
	<i>In vitro</i> fluorescein leakage test method for identifying ocular corrosives and severe irritants	U.S.: Accepted <i>via</i> OECD Test Guideline 460 (2012, updated 2017) EU: Accepted <i>via</i> OECD Test Guideline 460 (2012, updated 2017)
	Isolated chicken eye <i>in vitro</i> test method to identify severe eye irritants/corrosives or chemicals not requiring eye hazard classification	U.S.: Accepted by agencies in 2008; 2013 update accepted <i>via</i> OECD Test Guideline 438 (2009, updated 2013, 2017) EU: Accepted <i>via</i> OECD Test Guideline 438 (2009, updated 2013, 2017)
	Reconstructed human cornea-like epithelium test for identification of substances not requiring ocular hazard labeling	U.S.: Accepted <i>via</i> OECD Test Guideline 492 (2015, updated 2017) EU: Accepted <i>via</i> OECD Test Guideline 492 (2015, updated 2017)
	Short time exposure test for identification of ocular corrosives and substances not requiring ocular hazard labeling	U.S.: Accepted <i>via</i> OECD Test Guideline 491 (2015, updated 2017) EU: Accepted <i>via</i> OECD Test Guideline 491 (2015, updated 2017)
Pyrogen Testing	Human peripheral blood mononuclear cell/interleukin-6 <i>in vitro</i> pyrogen test	U.S.: Accepted by FDA in 2009; use addressed in June 2012 FDA guidance on pyrogen testing EU: Published in European Pharmacopeia
	Human whole blood/interleukin-1 $\beta$ <i>in vitro</i> pyrogen test	U.S.: Accepted by FDA in 2009; use addressed in June 2012 FDA guidance on pyrogen testing EU: Published in European Pharmacopeia
	Human whole blood/interleukin-1 $\beta$ <i>in vitro</i> pyrogen test: application of cryopreserved human whole blood	U.S.: Accepted by FDA in 2009; use addressed in June 2012 FDA guidance on pyrogen testing EU: Published in European Pharmacopeia
	Human whole blood/interleukin-6 <i>in vitro</i> pyrogen test	U.S.: Accepted by FDA in 2009; use addressed in June 2012 FDA guidance on pyrogen testing

		EU: Published in European Pharmacopeia
	<i>In vitro</i> monocyte activation type pyrogen test	U.S.: FDA guidance (2012) provides for use in place of USP methods
	Monocytoid cell line Mono Mac 6/interleukin-6 <i>in vitro</i> pyrogen test	U.S.: Accepted by FDA in 2009; use addressed in June 2012 FDA guidance on pyrogen testing
		EU: Published in European Pharmacopeia

**Regulatory requirements on animal/non-animal testing for different sectors**

<b>PHASE NO.</b>	<b>STUDIES</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>SECTOR</b>
<b>1</b>	Animal studies	Definitive safety assessment requires the result of animal studies; non animal studies used for screening and explanation.	Agrochemical/Biocides
<b>2</b>	Animal studies with non-animal based study waiving	Definitive safety assessments made using animal studies, but some studies will not be required if non-animal data indicate they are not needed.	Pharmaceutical General chemicals
<b>3</b>	Non-animal studies with animal studies with exceptional circumstances	Definitive safety assessments will be made with non-animal studies, but some animal studies will be necessary to address uncertainty	Agrochemical/Biocides
<b>4</b>	Non-animal studies	Definitive safety assessment requires the result of animal studies; non animal studies used for screening and explanation.	Personal care in EU



**Fig. 1.** Projection of rate of progress through phases towards non-animal based safety assessment for the different industry sectors.

Reference:

1. <https://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/pubhealth/evalatm/accept-methods/index.html>
2. F. Sewell et al (2017). Steps towards the international regulatory acceptance of non-animal methodology in safety assessment