

Annual report on the Japanese Center for the Validation of Alternative Methods (JaCVAM) in 2014

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Summary

In 2014, JaCVAM (Japanese Center for the Validation of Alternative Methods) proposed two test methods accepted by the JaCVAM regulatory acceptance board to the regulatory agency, including: 1) Isolated Chicken Eye Test Method for Identifying i) Chemicals Inducing Serious Eye Damage and ii) Chemicals Not Requiring Classification for Eye Irritation or Serious Eye Damage; 2) In Chemico Skin Sensitisation Direct Peptide Reactivity Assay (DPRA).

Furthermore, JaCVAM contributed to establish one OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) Test Guideline (TG). That is TG No. 489 in vivo comet assay for genotoxicity testing. In the OECD Work plan, Japan has proposed five test methods: 1) the Bhas 42 cell transformation assay, 2) the Short Time Exposure (STE) assay for eye irritation testing, 3) Human Cell Line Activation Test (h-CLAT) for skin sensitization testing, 4) Endocrine disruptor screening, Stable transfected transcriptional activation (STTA) for detection of estrogenic antagonist assay (ER-STTA), and 5) Endocrine disruptor screening, STTA for detection androgen agonist & antagonist assay (AR-Ecoscreen). Additionally, JaCVAM is coordinating, along with several other international collaborators, in ongoing validation studies and peer reviews, which include AR-Ecoscreen, Hand1-Luc EST for the developmental screening, the IL-8 Luc assay for alternative to the skin sensitization testing and SIRC- Crystal Violet Staining (CVS), and Vitrigel-EIT for the alternative to eye irritation testing.