DB-ALM Protocol n° 116 : CORROSITEX® Continuous Time Monitor Assay

Skin Irritation and Corrositivity

The corrosivity potential of a chemical may be predicted by measurement of its penetration through a calibrated biobarrier into a chemical detection system. (Validation study protocol)

Objective & Application

| TYPE OF TESTING | screening, replacement |
| LEVEL OF ASSESSMENT | toxic potential, toxic potency, hazard identification |
| PURPOSE OF TESTING | classification and labelling |

The test method was granted regulatory approval as a replacement for the \textit{in vivo} skin corrosivity test for specific classes of chemicals, such as acids, bases and their derivatives which meet the technical requirements of the assay, and to rank them with respect to their degree of corrosive effect as permitted in the United Nations Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) (OECD Test Guideline 435, OECD, 2006).

Corrositex® can be used to test liquids (aqueous and non-aqueous), solids (soluble and insoluble in water), emulsions, pure chemicals, dilutions formulations and waste (OECD, 2006). Many aqueous substances with a pH within the range of 4.5 - 8.5 are incompatible for testing with Corrositex®, therefore, prior to the test, compatibility test should be performed (OECD, 2006). However, it is estimated that 85% of solutions with a pH within this range are non-corrosive in animal tests (ICCVAM, 1999).

Résumé

Most international regulatory classification schemes define chemically induced dermal corrosion as full thickness destruction (necrosis) of the skin tissue, while some extend the definition of corrosion to include any irreversible alterations caused to the skin. The potential to induce skin corrosion is an important consideration in establishing procedures for the safe handling, packing and transport of chemicals.

The determination of the skin corrosivity potential is therefore included in international regulatory requirements for the testing of chemicals, such as the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (US DOT, 1991), the updated OECD Test Guideline No 404 (OECD, 2002) and the Method B.4 of the Annex to Commission Regulation 440/2008/EC (EU, 2008). Corrosivity is usually determined \textit{in vivo} using the Draize rabbit skin test (Draize et al., 1944).

Corrositex® (\textit{In Vitro} International, Irvine, CA, USA) was originally developed to predict the skin corrosivity potential of chemicals and to rank them with respect to their degree of corrosive effect (typically to assign chemicals to UN packing groups) (Botham \textit{et al.}, 1995).

Corrositex® is a standardised, quantitative \textit{in vitro} test for skin corrosivity, based upon determination of the time which is required for a test material to pass through a biobarrier membrane (a reconstituted collagen matrix, constructed to have physico-chemical properties similar to rat skin), and produce a visually detectable change.

The time required for this change to occur (the breakthrough time) is reported to be inversely proportional to the degree of corrosivity of the test material, i.e. the longer it takes to detect a change in the Chemical Detection System (CDS), the less corrosive is the substance.

Experimental Description

Endpoint and Endpoint Measurement:

PASSAGE THROUGH A BIOBARRIER: Penetration of the test material through a calibrated biobarrier, as reflected in its effects on the colour of a chemical detection system (CDS)

Endpoint Value:

BREAKTHROUGH TIME: time required for a test material to pass through a biobarrier membrane (a reconstituted collagen matrix, constructed to have physico-chemical properties similar to rat skin)

Experimental System(s):
CORROSITEX® BIOBARRIER MEMBRANE: reconstituted collagen matrix, constructed to have physico-chemical properties similar to rat skin

Basic Procedure

The compatibilities of the chemicals with the test kit have to be determined in a “qualification screen” (i.e. whether they possessed the chemical properties that enabled them to be detected by the CDS). Test material (150µl or 100 mg) was added to the "Qualify" test tube. If it failed to produce a colour or physical change within 5 min, it did not qualify for further testing with Corrositex® and was recorded as "non-qualified" (NQ).

A "categorization screen" was used to enable the test chemical to be measured against the appropriate scoring scale. Chemicals are of high acidity/alkalinity (category 1) or low acidity/alkalinity (category 2). Membrane discs coated with the biobarrier matrix are placed into vials containing the CDS, which is located directly below the biobARRIER.

Samples of the test material (solid or liquid) are placed onto the discs. The vials are observed for 3 minutes and the time of any colour change is noted. If no colour change has occurred, the vials are observed at regular intervals until a change does occur, to a maximum of 4 hours for category 1 and 1 hour for category 2 materials. The time of the change is recorded.

Data Analysis/Prediction Model

The classifications of the tested compounds, EU Risk Phrases (R35/R34/no label) and UN Packing Group classifications (I/II/III), are determined on the basis of the average time taken for the test material to produce a change in the CDS.

The respective classification tables [provided by In Vitro International with the approval of the U.S. Department of Transportation (Exemption DOT-E 10904 revision 1)] are reported in detail under section 7, “Evaluation of Test Results” of the present standard operating procedure.

Test Compounds and Results Summary

A total of 60 test compounds, consisting of 11 organic acids, 10 organic bases, 9 neutral organics, 5 phenols, 7 inorganic acids, 4 inorganic bases, 3 inorganic salts, 8 electrophiles, 3 soaps/surfactants were tested in the ECVAM validation study (Barratt et al., 1998).

Status

Participation in Validation Studies:

During 1999 the US Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Validation of Alternative Methods (ICCVAM) with support from the National Toxicology Program (NTP) Interagency Centre for the Evaluation of Alternative Toxicological Methods (NICEATM) sponsored a subsequent independent scientific review of Corrositex®. Consequently, an independent Peer Review Panel (PRP) was established. The results of the evaluation were that the test is limited in its utility because of the proportion of chemicals that are not compatible with the CDS and thus can not be evaluated. In contrast to the US DOT, the PRP excluded the use of Corrositex® for the detection of some chemical classes such as acyl halides, chlorosilanes, metal halides and oxyhalides. For other chemical classes the assay may be used as part of a tiered assessment strategy. In this case, negative responses must be followed by dermal irritation testing, and positive responses require no further testing.

ICCVAM issued a report endorsing the use of the Corrositex® for assessing the dermal corrosive potential of new chemicals and concluded that in specific testing circumstances Corrositex® is useful as a stand alone assay for evaluating the corrosivity or non corrosivity of acids, bases and acid derivatives (ICCVAM, 1999).

On the basis of these recommendations, the US Environmental Protection Agency, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration and the Consumer Product Safety Commission have recently agreed to accept the use of the Corrositex® skin model test as a replacement for the animal test for skin corrosivity (Anon., 2000).

After prevalidation (1993-1994) (Botham et al., 1995), this method was also evaluated in the ECVAM International Validation Study on In Vitro Tests for Skin Corrosivity, conducted from 1996 to 1997 (Fentem et al., 1998) and the test showed an acceptable intralaboratory and interlaboratory reproducibility.

Although the test did not meet all of the criteria set by the Management Team for it to be considered
acceptable as a replacement test, it was concluded that the test may be valid for testing specific classes of chemicals, such as organic bases and inorganic acids (Fentem et al., 1998).

Furthermore, in 2000, the ECVAM Scientific Advisory Committee (ESAC) unanimously endorsed the statement that the Corrositex® assay is a scientifically validated test, but only for those acids, bases and their derivatives which meet the technical requirements of the assay (ESAC, 2001).

**Regulatory Acceptance:**

Corrositex® has been granted regulatory approval by the US DOT (Gordon et al., 1994), in the form of an exemption for the detection of corrosives, such that a positive result in this non-animal test enables the chemical to be classified as a corrosive without this being confirmed in the standard animal procedure (Exemption DOT-E 10904 Revision 1). The US DOT limits the use of Corrositex® to specific classes of chemicals, including acids, acid derivatives, acyl halides, alkylamines and polyalkylamines, bases, chlorosilanes, metal halides and oxyhalides (ICCVAM, 1999).

In 2006, *In Vitro* Membrane Barrier Test Method for Skin Corrosion was adopted as the OECD Test Guideline No 435, which is applicable to Corrositex® (OECD, 2006).
PROCEDURE DETAILS, 10 July 1996*

CORROSITEX® Continuous Time Monitor Assay
DB-ALM Protocol n° 116

this protocol presents the standard operating procedure used in the ECVAM International Validation Study on In Vitro Tests for Skin Corrosivity (Fentem et al., 1998).

* The accuracy of the SOP has been confirmed in October 2000. During the preparation of the regulatory test guidelines some refinements have been introduced into the test method. Therefore, the proposed update of the SOP has been sent to the person responsible for the method for review and can be provided on request. As soon as new information will become available this version of the protocol will be updated.

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1. PURPOSE

The potential corrosivity of a test material is assessed by measuring its penetration through a calibrated biobarrier into a chemical detection system.

2. SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

The materials to be tested are potentially corrosive. Handle every compound as if it were corrosive, according to the relevant safety regulations of your laboratory or national authority.

3. CONTROLS

Positive control : sodium hydroxide (solid/pellets)
Negative control : blank

4. TEST SYSTEM

The Corrositex® assay is a standardised and quantitative in vitro corrosivity test\(^1,2\). It is based on the time that is required for a test material to pass through a biobarrier membrane and produce a change in a Chemical Detection System (CDS). The Corrositex® Biobarrier Membrane consists of a reconstituted collagen matrix.


5. EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

The experimental design consists of: (i) a qualification screen with the CDS; (ii) a categorisation screen to identify materials as having either a high or low acid/alkaline reserve; and (iii) two definitive Corrositex® assays.

The endpoint of the Corrositex® assay is a colour change in the CDS, which indicates that the test material has penetrated ("broken through") the biobarrier. The time at which a colour change is observed and recorded manually, and the average break-through time of the four replicates is used to determine whether the test material is corrosive and, if it is corrosive, the UN Packing Group and EU Risk Phrase designations.

5.1 Reagents and Materials

i) Corrositex® Biobarrier Matrix Powder: supplied by InVitro International

ii) Corrositex® Biobarrier Diluent: supplied by InVitro International

iii) Chemical Detection System (CDS): supplied by InVitro International

iv) membrane discs: supplied by InVitro International

v) deionised water

vi) Categorisation Screening Kit: buffered solutions containing acid or base indicator dyes. The Categorize A solution is composed of 0.1M (Na+/H+)(MOPSO and 10 mg/ml Methyl Red, pH 7.0. The Categorize B solution is composed of 0.05M (Na+/H+)(HEPES and 100 mg/ml o-cresolphthalein complexone, pH 7.0. Supplied by InVitro International.

5.2 Qualification Screen

For the qualification screen, 150µl or 100mg of the test material is added to the "Qualify" test tube. If the test material fails to produce a colour or physical change in the Qualify test within 5 minutes, it cannot be analysed with Corrositex®.

Recorded as "Qualified" (Q) or "Non-qualified" (NQ) on the Data Report Form (Appendix A).

5.3 Categorisation Screen

The categorisation screen is used to enable the test material to be measured against the appropriate scoring scale. Test materials having high acid/alkaline reserves are defined as Category 1 materials, while those with low acid/alkaline reserves are defined as Category 2 materials. The Category 1 test materials are scored by using the scheme in Table 1 (section 7 "Evaluation of the test results"), while Category 2 test materials are scored by using the scheme in Table 2.

The screen is performed by adding 150ml or 100mg of the test material to each tube (A and B). The tubes are then mixed and the resulting colours observed. The categorisation kit and colour chart provided by InVitro International are used to determine the category. If no colour change is observed in either tube, two drops of the "confirm" reagent are added to tube B; this is mixed and the resulting colour is used to confirm the category, recorded as Category 1 or Category 2 on the Data Report Form.

Any problems encountered with "borderline" cases or with coloured compounds should be noted in the "comments" section of the Data
Report Form (Appendix B). The vial may be centrifuged to remove the
test material and thereby enable a colour assessment to be made, if
required.

5.4 Preparation of Test Material

If the test material is a solid or a powder, four samples of approximately
500mg are pre-weighed. If the test material is a liquid, four 500µl aliquots
are prepared immediately prior to its addition to the membrane disc. To
avoid problems with low density test materials (where 500mg of the
material is too much for the membrane disc), weighing vials are
prepared which are marked at the approximate volume level at which the
membrane disc is full. If the mark is reached before a weight of 500mg is
attained, the amount in the vial is that which is used in the assay, and this
weight is recorded on the Data Report Form.

5.5 Route of Administration

The test material is added directly to the membrane disc.

5.6 Controls

Each assay batch (group of test materials assayed at the same time by the
same technician) includes a blank (colour) control and a positive control.
Details of the lot number and kit information for each test kit used with
each batch should be documented.

5.7 Biobarrier Preparation

The membrane discs are prepared the day prior to the assay and are
refrigerated at 2-8°C overnight before use. The biobarrier is stable for 7
days if it is wrapped and stored at 2-8°C.

A scintillation vial containing the biobarrier matrix powder is placed in a
water bath on a hot plate pad set at 68±1°C, with the stir switch set to
maintain approximately 200rpm for the stir bar. The entire contents of
the biobarrier diluent vial are added slowly to the matrix powder to
ensure complete and uniform solubilisation. The solution is warmed to
64-68°C [note: the mixture must always be kept below 70°] to solubilise the
biobarrier matrix. 200µl of the solubilised matrix is then pipetted onto the
membrane discs.

5.8 Corrositex® Assay

For each assay, at least one vial for the positive control and one vial for
the colour (blank) control is needed. Four replicate vials are used for
each test material. A membrane disc coated with the biobarrier matrix is
placed into a vial containing the CDS, and approximately 500mg or 500µl
of the test material is added to the membrane disc.

Note: the vial is then observed for three minutes for any change in the
CDS. The vial should always be observed against a solid white
background (e.g. a large piece of white cardboard). The vial should be
elevated, if necessary, so that it can be viewed straight on.

If no colour change is observed within three minutes, the application and
observation is repeated, at one-minute intervals, until the remaining
membranes (a total of four) have been treated with the test material. The
vials are observed continuously for the first 10 minutes, and then at
approximately 5-minute intervals for 4 hours (Category 1 test materials)
or 60 minutes (Category 2 test materials), or until break-through of the
test material occurs. The first indication of the presence of the test material is detected as a change, either in colour or in physical appearance, in the CDS, compared to the blank control. The time of this change is recorded on the Data Report Form.

If test materials are run in a “batch”, i.e. at the same time utilising the same positive control, this batch should be given a unique number which is recorded on the Data Report Form in association with each member of that batch.

The positive control vial is prepared as above, and receives one pellet (110±15mg) of sodium hydroxide. This vial is monitored continuously until break-through has occurred. The time is recorded in minutes and seconds (MM:SS).

Note: each test material should be tested twice; the qualification screen and the categorisation screen should also be undertaken on two separate occasions. The replicate test must be undertaken as part of a separate batch. Each test result should be recorded separately on the Data Report Form.

5.9 Data Analysis

The length of time it takes for the test material to produce a change in the CDS is recorded. The time should be recorded in minutes and seconds (MM:SS) up to 10 minutes, or to the nearest minute (MMM) if the break-through time is >10 minutes. The Packing Group and Risk Phrase designations are determined from the mean break-through times (see section 7 "Evaluation of the test results").

6. CRITERIA FOR DETERMINATION OF A VALID TEST

The Corrositex® assay results are acceptable if the positive control time falls in the range 8-16 minutes. (This is generally within the range of the mean±2SD for the Lead Laboratory in the ECVAM Skin Corrosivity Validation Study, and encompasses the ranges found by the other participating laboratories during preliminary trials.)

If the positive control data are not within this range, the assay should be declared invalid and repeated. Data from invalid assays should be retained by the laboratory for potential future use, but should not be recorded on the Data Report Form.

7. EVALUATION OF TEST RESULTS

EU Risk Phrases (R35/R34/no label) and UN Packing Group classifications (I/II/III) are determined on the basis of the average time taken for the test material to produce a change in the CDS. The following classification tables [provided by InVitro International with the approval of the U.S. Department of Transportation (Exemption DOT-E 10904 revision 1)] are used:

Table 1 - Category 1 Test Materials

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<th>CORROSIVITY</th>
<th>PACKING GROUP</th>
<th>RISK PHRASE</th>
<th>MEAN TIME</th>
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<td>Corrosive</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>R35</td>
<td>0 - 3 minutes</td>
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The mean break-through time, and Risk Phrase and Packing Group designations, are recorded on the Data Report Form.
### Core Data

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<th>Physical Appearance</th>
<th>Qualified (0/NQ)</th>
<th>Category (1 or 2)</th>
<th>Mean Breakthrough Time (NMSS &lt;= 10 min)</th>
<th>Mean Breakthrough Time (NMN &gt; 10 min)</th>
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### Supplementary Data

Performing Laboratory Code No.:

Study Director: ___________________________________________ (print) (Signature)

(date)

Assays Supervised by: ______________________________________ (print) (Signature)

(date)
### Bibliography


### SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

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Performing laboratory code N.:

Study Director: ____________________________ (date) ____________________________ (print) ____________________________ (signature)  

Assays supervised by: ____________________________ (date) ____________________________ (print) ____________________________ (signature)
distribution of the test chemicals.

Toxicology In Vitro 12, 471-482

  Alternatives to Laboratory Animals (ATLA) 23, 219-255

- Draize J.H., Woodard G.K. and Calvery H.O. (1944)
  Methods for the study of irritation and toxicity of substances applied topically to the skin and mucous membranes.
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  Official Journal of the European Communities L 142, 141-443

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  Dermal corrosion, the Corrositex® system: a DOT accepted method to predict corrosivity potential of test materials.
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- ICCVAM (1999)
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- OECD (2006)
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- OECD (2002)
  OECD Guidelines for the Testing of Chemicals, Section 4, Health Effects

- US DOT (1991)
  Transportation Title 49, Part 173.136, Appendix A