New Paradigms for skin sensitisation potency: scientific perspective

[Thinking outside the box]

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What is potency?

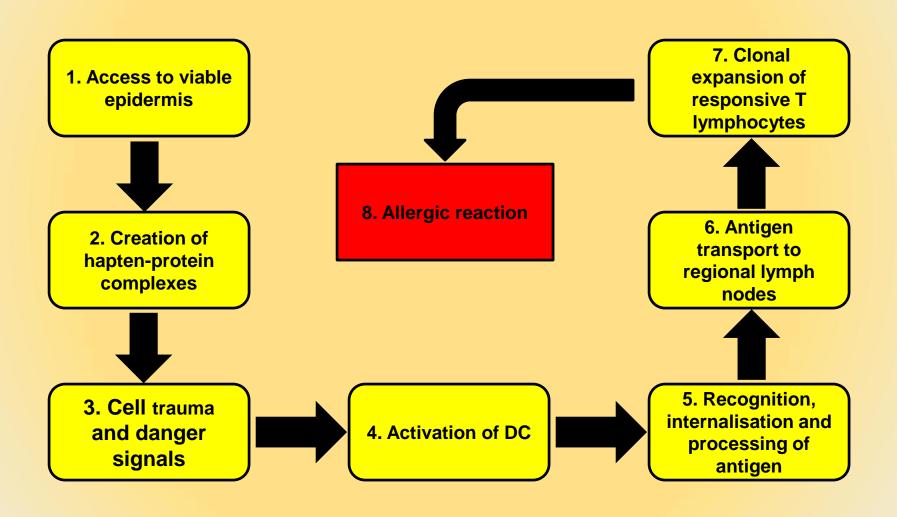
Vigour of response Immunology

 Concentration/dose required to give biologically/clinically meaningful effect Toxicology

What drives skin sensitisation potency?

- VIGOUR of T lymphocyte responses
- QUALITY of T lymphocyte responses
- BREADTH of T lymphocyte responses

Skin sensitisation: Adverse Outcome Pathway (AOP)



In Vitro Tests: The current paradigm

KE1: Haptenation of skin proteins [OECD TG 442C]

DPRA

KE2: Generation of danger signals [OECD TG 442D]

KeratinoSens; LuSens

KE3: Activation of dendritic cells [OECD TG 442E]

H-CLAT; U-SENS; IL-8-Luc assay

The Challenge

Markers of potency should be causally AND quantitatively associated with the relevant end-point

(acquisition of skin sensitisation)

Threshold or Continuous Variable?

Covalent interaction with protein [KE1]

Elicitation of danger signals [KE2]

Activation of DC [KE3]

Threshold or Continuous Variable? Considerations

- Covalent interaction with protein [KE1]
 Kinetics of interaction, repertoire of proteins haptenated, amino acid selectivity?
- Elicitation of danger signals [KE2]
 Extent of DG production, quality of DG elicitation, longevity of DG response?
- Activation of DC [KE3]
 Type of DC activation, populations of cutaneous DC affected, impact on migration, differentiation and

or survival?

Options and Opportunities?

- Anti-hapten antibody responses
- Holistic assessment of biological responses to sensitising chemicals (gene expression/epigenetic/proteomic signatures) [+/-machine learning/AI]
- Detailed qualitative evaluation of protein haptenation (kinetics/amino acid selectivity/orientation of hapten expression)
- More exhaustive characterisation of the response of cutaneous DC to sensitising chemicals (quality and quantity)
- Qualitative/quantitative aspects of danger signal responses