The Comet Assay using Full-Thickness Skin Models

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Introduction

- The skin is the first site of contact facing maximum exposure for environmental stimuli and a wide range of industrial products.
- However, in vitro genotoxicity test methods show low predictivity especially if combined to test batteries (Kirkland et al., 2005; 2006).
- Organ- and species-specific characteristics like xenobiotic metabolism are not adequately represented so far.
- Recently, a micronucleus test (MNT) was adapted to an epidermal skin model (EpidermTM, MatTek, Ashland, MA) (Aardema et al., 2010).
- To address complementary DNA-damages as compared to the MNT the Comet assay was transferred to two full-thickness skin models in this project.
- The aim of the project is to supplement existing in vitro test batteries with biological more relevant test systems with regard to dermal application.



Experimental Design

- Three tissues per dose group were used.
- The experiments contained a negative and solvent (acetone) control as well as 3 concentrations of the test chemical.
- MMS (16µl/cm²) was applied on top of each model for 3h.
- Intracellular ATP concentration was used as cytotoxicity measurement.

Analysis

- Slides were stained with SYBR Gold and analyzed regarding % tail intensity.
- Two slides per tissues and 50 comets/slide were investigated.
 Perceptive Instruments was used at BASF and Henkel; MetaSystems at the BfR
- Comets values were summarized as medians, and finally given as mean within a group of tissues.





Conclusion and Outlook

- EpidermTMFT and Phenion[®]FT are well suited as test systems for the Comet Assay:
- With both full thickness skin models low values in the negative and solvent controls could be obtained in all three participating laboratories
 A clear dose-dependent increase in %tail DNA was observed after the topical application of the direct acting mutagen MMS.
- In a second funding period a protocol for testing pro-mutagens will be established.
- · Finally, approx. 30 substances are planned to be tested under double-blind condition to prevalidate the test system.

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