Direct Peptide Reactivity Assay

Commonly used acronym: *DPRA*
Created on: 16-04-2019 - Last modified on: 17-04-2019

SCOPE OF THE METHOD

Alternative method relates to	Human health
Alternative method is situated in	Basic Research, Regulatory use - Routine production
Type of alternative method	In chemico
This method makes use of	Animal derived cells / tissues / organs

DESCRIPTION

Method keywords

toxicology

OECD

AOP

Molecular initiating event

Scientific area keywords

Skin Sensitisation

in vitro

Toxicology

OECD

AOP

molecular initiating event

Method description

The DPRA is an *in chemico* method which quantifies the remaining concentration of cysteine- or lysine-containing peptide following 24 hours incubation with the test chemical at 25□2.5ºC. The synthetic peptides contain phenylalanine to aid in the detection. Relative peptide concentration is measured by highperformance liquid chromatography (HPLC) with gradient elution and UV detection at 220 nm. Cysteineand lysine peptide percent depletion values are then calculated and used in a prediction model (see paragraph 29) which allows assigning the test chemical to one of four reactivity classes used to support the discrimination between sensitisers and non-sensitisers.

Lab equipment

HPLC UV

Method status

History of use
Internally validated
Validated by an external party (e.g. OECD, EURL ECVAM,...)

PROS, CONS & FUTURE POTENTIAL

Advantages

Validated methodology (EURL ECVAM) AOP based High throughput low cost *In-chemico*

Challenges

The test method described in this Test Guideline is an *in chemico* method that does not encompass a metabolic system

Future & Other applications

The methodology behind AOP and MIE can be applied to other toxicological endpoints

REFERENCES, ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS AND OTHER INFORMATION

References

OECD, TG 442C, OECD GUIDELINE FOR THE TESTING OF CHEMICALS, *In Chemico* Skin

Sensitisation: Direct Peptide Reactivity Assay (DPRA)

Associated documents

PARTNERS AND COLLABORATIONS

Organisation

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Coordinated by

Financed by