



Des chercheuses récompensées pour la promotion d'alternatives à l'expérimentation animale

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Catégories: Société | Polluants | Organisation et personnel

Deux chercheuses de l'Eawag ont été récompensées par le Centre de compétence suisse 3R (3RCC) qui leur a décerné le prix 3RCC 2019 pour leurs travaux de recherche particuliers. Avec leur projet, les chercheuses ont pu faire certifier pour la première fois selon la norme ISO un test de toxicité utilisant des cellules branchiales cultivées. C'est un jalon important pour la promotion d'alternatives à l'expérimentation animale. Le prix a été remis le 2 septembre à Berne.

Depuis des années, l'Eawag étudie des alternatives pour réduire et remplacer les expérimentations animales sur les poissons. L'une d'elles consiste en des essais avec une lignée cellulaire branchiale de truite arc-en-ciel. Les cellules cultivées en laboratoire permettent de déterminer de manière fiable la toxicité d'échantillons d'eau et de nombreux produits chimiques pour les poissons. Ce test de toxicité a obtenu la certification ISO au printemps 2019 ([nous en avons rendu compte](#)).


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sh. The rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) cell line assay with RTgill-W1 cells has been designed for this purpose. It quantifies cell viability using fluorescent measurements for metabolic activity, cell- and lysosomal-membrane integrity on the same set of cells. Results from over 70 organic chemicals attest to the high predictive capacity of this test. We here report on the repeatability (intralaboratory variability) and reproducibility (interlaboratory variability) of the RTgill-W1 cell line assay in a round-robin study focusing on 6 test chemicals involving 6 laboratories from the industrial and academic sector. All participating laboratories were able to establish the assay according to preset quality criteria even though, apart from the lead laboratory, none had previously worked with the RTgill-W1 cell line. Concentration-response modeling, based on either nominal or geometric mean-derived measured concentrations, yielded effect concentrations (EC50) that spanned approximately 4 orders of magnitude over the chemical range, covering all fish acute toxicity categories. Coefficients of variation for intralaboratory and interlaboratory variability for the average of the 3 fluorescent cell viability measurements were 15.5% and 30.8%, respectively, which is comparable to other fish-derived, small-scale bioassays. This study therefore underlines the robustness of the RTgill-W1 cell line assay and its accurate performance when carried out by operators in different laboratory settings.' (1668 chars)
 serialnumber => protected'1096-6080' (9 chars) doi => protected'10.1093/toxsci/kfz057' (21 chars) uid => protected18765 (integer) _localizedUid => protected18765 (integer)modified _languageUid => protectedNULL _versionedUid => protected18765 (integer)modified pid => protected124 (integer) Fischer, M.; Belanger, S. E.; Berckmans, P.; Bernhard, M. J.; Bláha, L.; Coman Schmid, D. E.; Dyer, S. D.; Haupt, T.; Hermens, J. L. M.; Hultman, M. T.; Laue, H.; Lillicrap, A.; Mlna?íková, M.; Natsch, A.; Novák, J.; Sinnige, T. L.; Tollefsen, K. E.; von Niederhäusern, V.; Witters, H.; Župani?, A.; Schirmer, K. (2019) Repeatability and reproducibility of the RTgill-W1 cell line assay for predicting fish acute toxicity, *Toxicological Sciences*, 169(2), 353-364, [doi:10.1093/toxsci/kfz057](https://doi.org/10.1093/toxsci/kfz057), [Institutional Repository](#)

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