The National and international regulatory authorities require testing of human and rodent skin cells express all three PPAR and ERα, as well as to determine if any toxicants are biologically relevant.

Despite the limited overlap (n=60 chemicals) between the training set of 60 chemicals, the LLNA database is the current preferred animal test, and data from this test are incorporated into the NICEATM skin sensitization databases. The LLNA database is based on a validated, in vivo test that measures a chemically specific sensitization endpoint, and in vivo tests like the murine local lymph node assay (LLNA) are considered the gold standard for evaluating the potential skin sensitization of new products, particularly in the screening of potential occupational and consumer health hazards.

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The LLNA is a transgenic mouse test that uses a luciferase transgenic mouse model to measure the local lymph node response to antigen challenge. The test is based on the principle that the induction of a sensitization response in the lymph nodes is directly proportional to the number of antigen-specific T cells that have been sensitized.

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