



# The RAT list: five animal tests that could end immediately in the UK

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### **Cruelty Free International**

The leading organisation working solely to end animal testing worldwide

Award-winning campaigning, political lobbying, pioneering undercover investigations, scientific & legal expertise

Working with governments, regulators, companies and partner organisations worldwide













# The RAT list: a tool for highlighting areas of animal use ready for replacement

What the RAT list is

How we use the RAT list



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# RAT list = Replace Animal Tests list



- Five animal tests that are still conducted despite having valid, accepted replacements
- Regulatory, mostly for "safety"
- Use an estimated 80,000 animals each year in the UK alone

crueltyfreeinternational.org/replace-animal-tests-uk-rat-list





Skin sensitisation

#TheRatList Replace Animal Tests









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Species: Rabbits

Number of tests in the UK: 18

Product test is used for: Medical devices

Animal method: A test substance is applied to a 6 cm area of a rabbit's shaved skin and held in place with a bandage for four hours. The rabbit is then examined for signs of skin damage for 14 days. If there are no signs of irritation, two more rabbits are used in a confirmatory test. Rabbits are singly housed and can suffer from painful skin reactions and rashes.

**Replacement method**: Reconstituted human skin models can be used to predict skin irritation in humans with more accuracy than the rabbit test.



2 Skin sensitisation

Replace Animal Tests

Species: Mice

Number of tests in the UK: 357

**Product test is used for**: Chemicals, foods and food contact materials

**Animal method**: A substance is applied to the ears of mice every day for three days. The mice are then killed three days later, and their ears are dissected.

Replacement method: Several chemical-, computer- and cell-based tests can be used in combinations known as "defined approaches", formalised in a guideline in 2021. These tests include the direct peptide reactivity assay (DPRA), which measures the binding of a substance to proteins, the keratinocyte assay and the human Cell Line Activation Test (h-CLAT) based on human immune cells.





Species: Mice

Number of tests in the UK: 56,804

Product test is used for: Human medicines

Animal method: Mice are injected into their abdomens with botulinum toxin and, over the following three days, become increasingly paralysed. Without intervention, mice in the higher dose groups stop being able to breathe and suffocate to death. Approximately 50% of the mice die per test, and survivors are killed at the end of the test.

**Replacement method**: The major botox manufacturers have developed a cell-based test to replace the animal batch test for their products.





Species: Mice, rabbits, sheep, goats, others

Number of tests in the UK: 27,263

Product test is used for: N/A

Animal method: Animals are injected with a substance that stimulates the immune system to produce specific antibodies before their blood, spleen cells or abdominal fluid are taken to harvest the desired antibodies. The animals often suffer from harmful side effects and are killed when they are no longer useful.

**Replacement method**: Phage display technology can be used to produce a wide range of antibodies that are better quality and more stable, relevant and consistent than those produced in animals. They can also be much faster and cheaper to produce.





Species: Unknown

Number of tests in the UK: Unknown

**Product test is used for**: Veterinary medicines

Animal method: In the target and laboratory animal batch safety tests, animals are injected with two doses of an inactivated vaccine, or ten doses of a live vaccine, and then observed for at least two weeks. Animals can suffer painful reactions on the rare occasion the batch is contaminated, and as a result of large injection volumes relative to the animal's size (young animals are often used).

**Replacement method**: Improvements in manufacturing processes have made animal batch tests redundant. Analytical tools and cell-based tests help to establish a "product profile" for each vaccine batch, which is used as part of a "consistency approach" to ensure that each batch is consistent with previously tested batches.

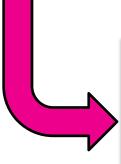
## What's the significance of the RAT list?

#### **ELIZABETH II**

Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986

If the principle of replacement was properly implemented, the RAT list would not exist!

#### **1986 CHAPTER 14**



#### 2A Principles of replacement, reduction and refinement

- (1) The Secretary of State must exercise his or her functions under this Act with a view to ensuring compliance with the principles of replacement, reduction and refinement.
- (2) For the purposes of this Act—
  - (a) the principle of replacement is the principle that, wherever possible, a scientifically satisfactory
    method or testing strategy not entailing the use of protected animals must be used instead of a
    regulated procedure;



"Reasons... for slow uptake of 3Rs advances included... Lack of published data on how results using replacement technologies compare to established animal models and concerns about acceptance... by the regulator"



"Replacement does not seem to be covered well by any of the review processes"

"AWERBs and ASRU inspectors rarely suggest use of replacements"

nc3rs.org.uk/role-review-and-regulatory-approvals-processes-animal-research-supporting-implementation-3rs-2023

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# How we use the RAT list – understanding the problem

### For each test:

- How many (where possible)
- Why i.e. legislative requirement (chemicals, medicines etc.) and origin (UK vs. non-UK)

### Main reasons:

- Lack of global harmonisation
- Unclear regulation or guideline
- Lack of enforcement
- Lack of sector- or product-specific validation



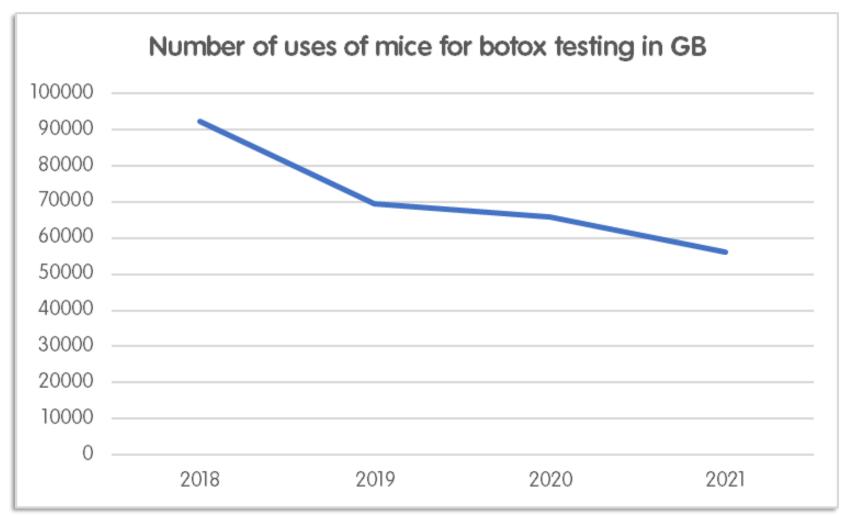


- 56,084\* tests on mice in 2021
- Animal test: mice injected with botulinum toxin to measure its potency – expected outcome is that mice suffer and die
- Cell-based assay (replacement method) approved since 2012

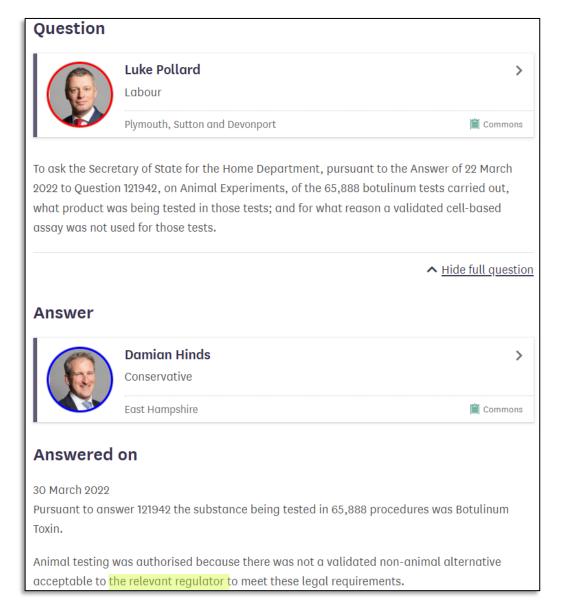




<sup>\*</sup>Batch potency tests on mice to meet requirements of human medicines legislation, assumed to all be for botox



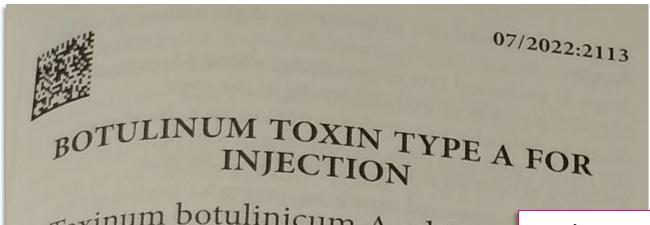




100% of assumed botox tests in 2021 were conducted to meet EU requirements

Relevant regulator = European Medicines Agency?





Toxinum botulinicum A ad iniect "The specific activity is confirmed in

"The specific activity is confirmed in a mouse model of toxicity or, in the interests of animal welfare, by an *in vitro* method (e.g. a cell-based assay) validated with respect to the LD<sub>50</sub> assay"



Why is the animal test still taking place?

- Lack of global harmonisation
- Lack of enforcement
- Lack of sector- or product-specific validation
- Unclear regulation or guideline





## How we use the RAT list – educating and lobbying

- On Cruelty Free International website to educate public
- Used internally to inform and direct campaigns
- Used to support lobbying activities
  - Example: EU RAT list presented to Member States'
     National Contact Points for Directive 2010/63/EU in 2021





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- Continue to grow and develop the RAT list based on animal use figures and scientific progress
  - Remove tests that are no longer conducted
  - Keep an eye on what's becoming replaceable e.g. fish acute toxicity test
- Continue to use RAT list to highlight, track, educate and lobby





### Thank you for your attention



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#### Further reading:

- UK RAT list: <a href="http://crueltyfreeinternational.org/replace-animal-tests-uk-rat-list">http://crueltyfreeinternational.org/replace-animal-tests-uk-rat-list</a>
- NC3Rs report: <a href="http://nc3rs.org.uk/role-review-and-regulatory-approvals-processes-animal-research-supporting-implementation-3rs-2023">http://nc3rs.org.uk/role-review-and-regulatory-approvals-processes-animal-research-supporting-implementation-3rs-2023</a>
- Botox testing paper:
   https://www.altex.org/index.php/altex/article/view/1138



