

## **Evaluation report on the Bovine Corneal Opacity and Permeability Test (BCOP) for alternative to eye irritation test**

Sanae Takeuchi<sup>1</sup>, Tadashi Kosaka<sup>2</sup>, Momoko Sunouchi<sup>3</sup>, Mitsuteru Masuda, Masakazu Katoh<sup>4</sup>, Kazuhiro Hosoi<sup>5</sup>, Naoki Yamamoto<sup>6</sup> and Isao Yoshimura<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup>P&G Innovation Godo Kaisha, <sup>2</sup>The Institute of Environmental Toxicology,  
<sup>3</sup>National Institute of Health Sciences, <sup>4</sup>Japan Tissue Engineering Co., Ltd.,  
<sup>5</sup>Santen Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., <sup>6</sup>Fujita Health University, <sup>7</sup>Tokyo University of Science

### **Abstract**

In 2013, the OECD determined that the BCOP test (Bovine Corneal Opacity and Permeability Test) was useful not only in a top-down approach to identifying UN (United Nations) GHS (Globally Harmonized Systems of Classification and Labeling) Category 1 test chemicals but also in a bottom-up approach to identifying UN GHS No Category test chemicals and adopted revisions to TG (Test Guideline) No. 437.

Having reviewed the validity of this revised TG No. 437 as well as its accuracy and reproducibility, the JaCVAM (Japanese Center for the Validation of Alternative Methods) Editorial Committee found the BCOP test to be useful not only in a top-down approach to identifying chemicals that cause severe eye damage per UN GHS classification of ocular irritants but also in a bottom-up approach to identifying No Category chemicals, as well. We also found that, in either approach, there is no need to place any limitation on the applicability domain and that 100% ethanol can be used as the positive control for all liquid test chemicals.