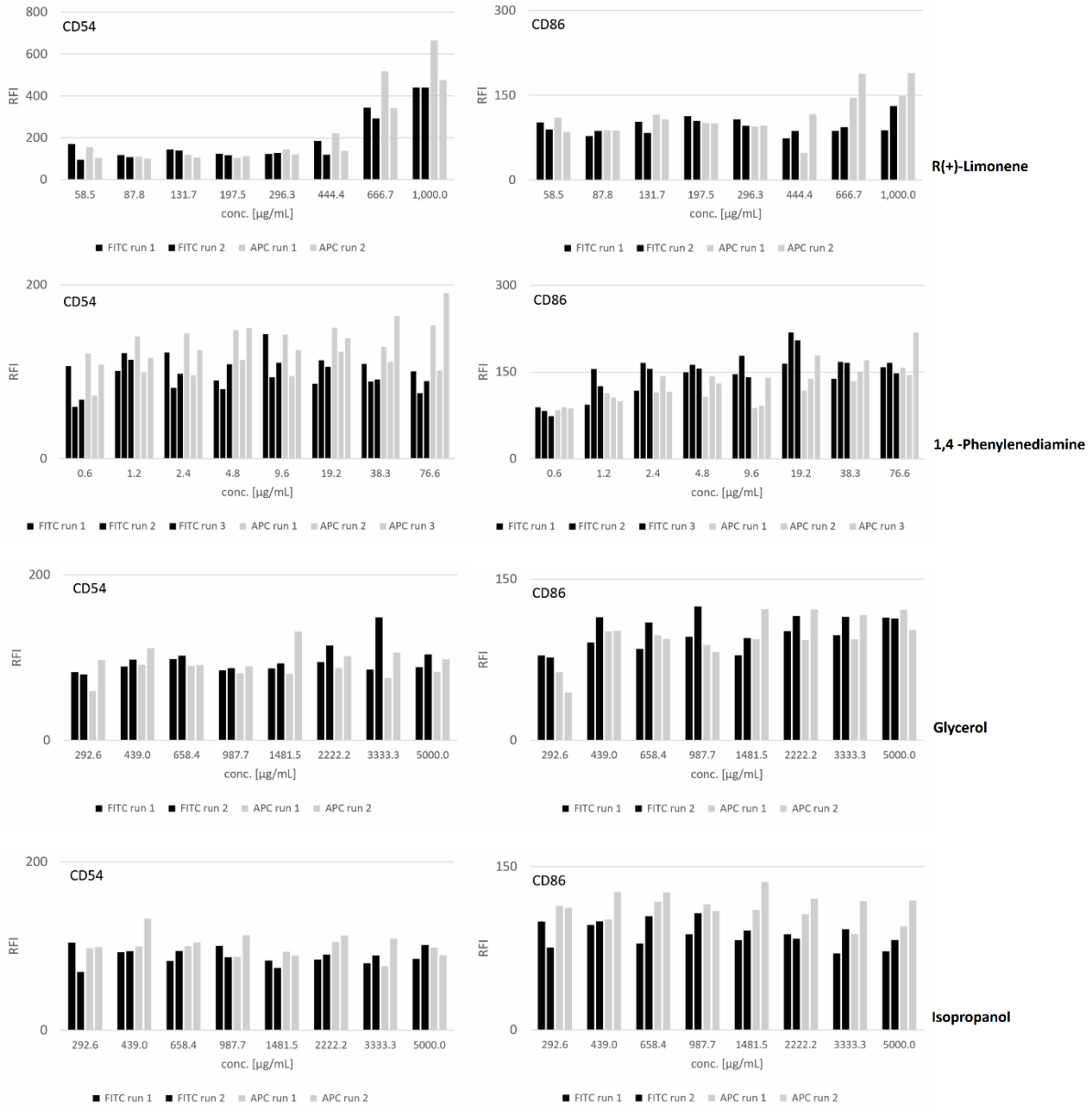


Mewes et al.:

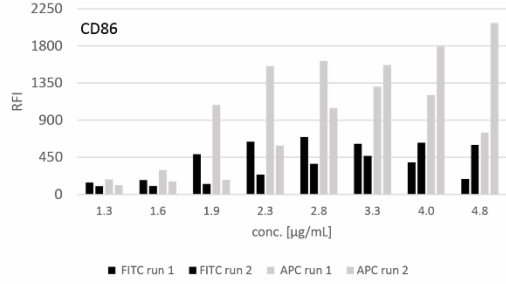
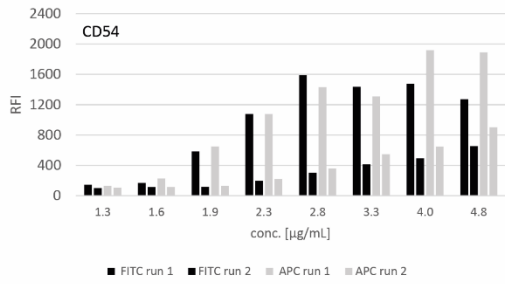
Extending the Applicability Domain of the Human Cell Line Activation Test (h-CLAT)

Supplementary Data

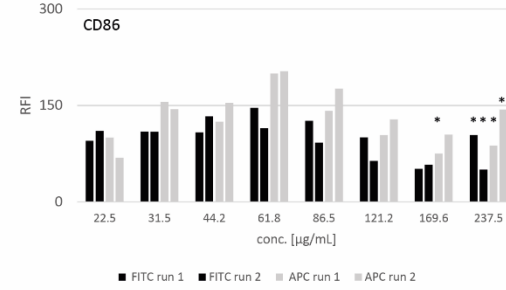
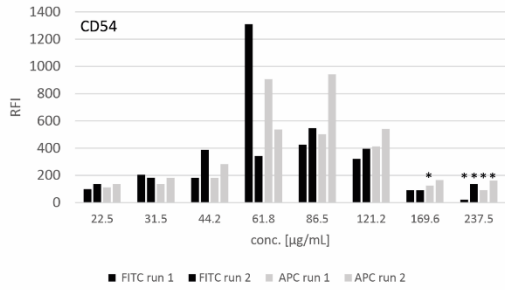


doi:10.14573/altex.2001242s

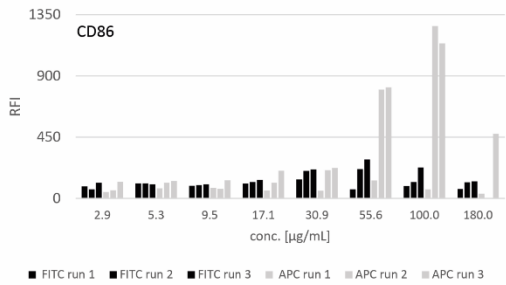
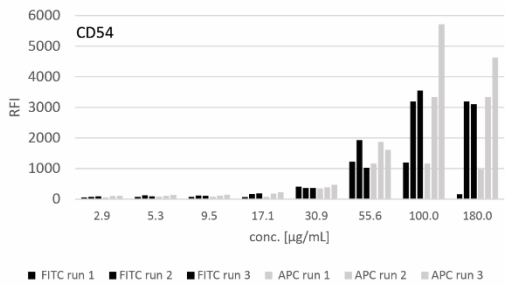
This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is appropriately cited.



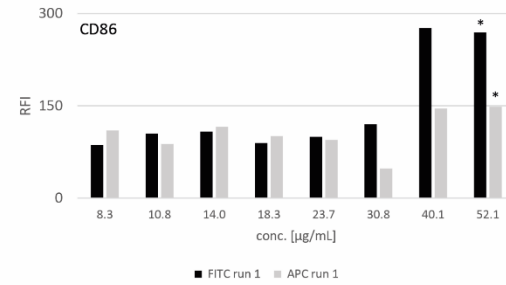
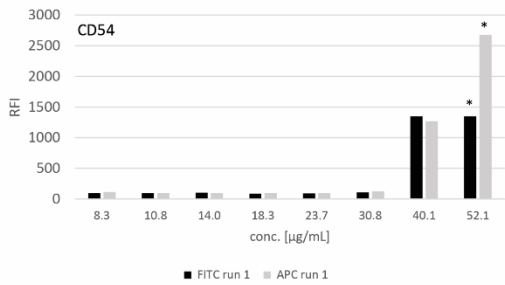
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene



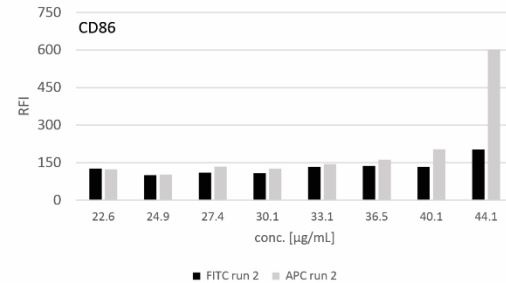
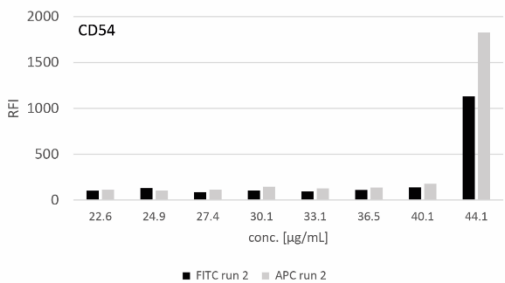
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole



NiCl_2



Imidazoidinyl urea



Imidazoidinyl urea

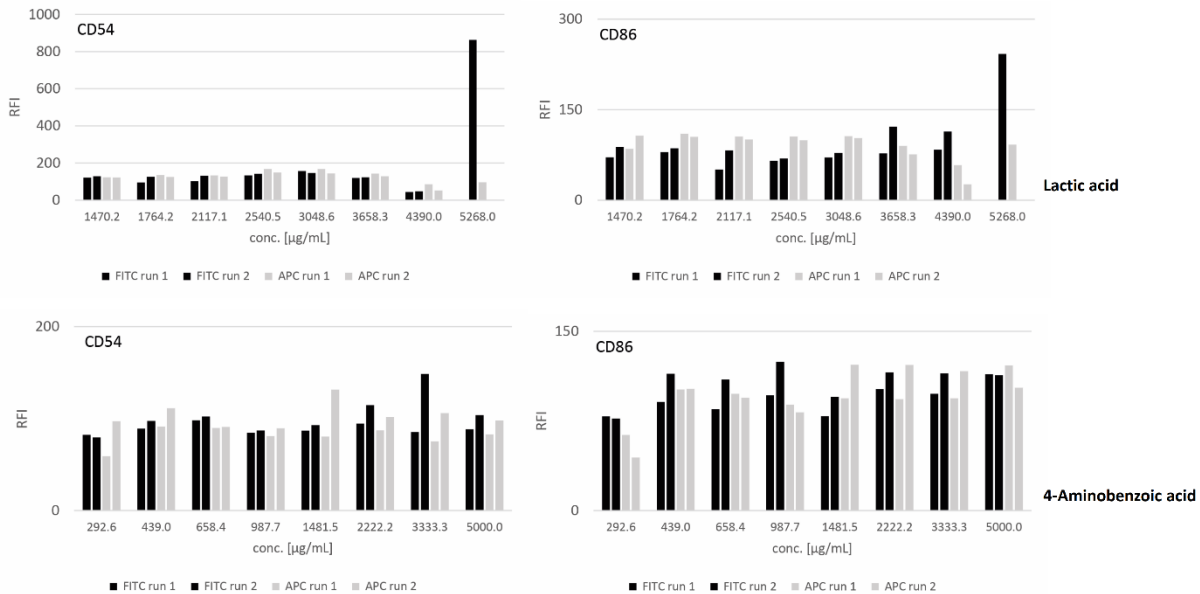


Fig. S1: Dose-response curves for THP-1 cells exposed to the 6 sensitizing and the 4 non-sensitizing proficiency chemicals according to OECD TG 442E

Depicted are the RFI values for every tested chemical concentration and every test run conducted in this study with anti-CD54 and anti-CD86 antibodies labelled with either FITC or APC. In the case of imidazolidinyl urea, the dilution factor was reduced from 1.3 in the first test run to 1.1 in the second test run to narrow the concentration range and to subsequently better define the EC150 and EC200 values. RFI values derived from THP-1 samples with cell viability <50% are highlighted with an asterisk (*). They are not considered for the final classification, but only shown for completeness.