**Table S1.** Data sourcesa

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| --- | --- |
| **Test Method** | **Reference** |
| **DPRA**  | Bauch et al. (2011)Bauch et al. (2012)Gerberick et al. (2004)Gerberick et al. (2007)Jaworska et al. (2011)Jaworska et al.( 2013)Joint Research Centre of the European Union (2013)Natsch et al. (2013)Nukada et al. (2013)Takenouchi et al. (2013) |
| **KeratinoSens**  | Ball et al. (2011)Bauch et al. (2011)Bauch et al. (2012)Emter et al. (2010)Joint Research Centre of the European Union (2014)Natsch et al. (2013) |
| **h-CLAT**  | Ashikaga et al. (2010)Bauch et al. (2011)Bauch et al. (2012)Nukada et al. (2011)Nukada et al. (2012)Nukada et al. (2013)Sakaguchi et al. (2010)Takenouchi et al. (2013) |
| **LLNA** | Basketter et al. (1996) and Estrada et al. (2003) (xylene)Basketter and Kimber (2006) (diphenylcyclopropenone, maleic anhydride, and propyl gallate)Montelius et al. (1998) (nonanoic acid)NICEATM LLNA database Smith and Hotchkiss (2001) (2,4,6-trinitrobenzensulfonic acid)Van Och et al. (2000) (phthalic anhydride) |
| **Human** | Basketter et al. (2014)Basketter and Kimber (2006)ICCVAM (2011) |

a If a reference reported positive/negative results, butdid not include numerical values for the assay endpoints, values were obtained from the corresponding authors.

DPRA, direct peptide reactivity assay; h-CLAT, human cell line activation test; ICCVAM, Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Validation of Alternative Methods; LLNA, murine local lymph node assay; NICEATM, National Toxicology Program Interagency Center for the Evaluation of Alternative Toxicological Methods.