

considered for safety. There are species-specific differences in metabolic pathway capacity that must be considered, as pig skin is increasingly being recommended by regulatory agencies and industry worldwide for *in vitro* skin absorption studies. Specific metabolic pathways in skin, such as cytochrome P450, have relatively low activity when compared with the liver. Pig skin metabolism may not always equate to human skin metabolism. Pig skin (29), human-derived EpiSkin S9 (33) fractions, and other *in vitro* human skin models have utility for initial chemical screening in a qualitative manner. However, if metabolism is deemed important as it relates to skin absorption, there may not be a completely acceptable skin model substitute for viable intact human skin use in a human safety assessment (29).

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