

Mutagenicity of textile dye products

Klaus Schneider¹, Christoph Hafner², Ismene Jäger²

This is a reprint of an article published in
Journal of Applied Toxicology 24, 83-91 (2004) (<http://www.interscience.wiley.com>)

¹ Forschungs- und Beratungsinstitut
Gefahrstoffe (FoBiG) GmbH
Werderring 16
D-79089 Freiburg
phone: +49-761-3860812
fax: +49-761-38608-20
mail: klaus.schneider@fobig.de

² Hydrotex GmbH
Bötzingen Straße 29
D-79111 Freiburg

Key words: Textile dyes, mutagenicity testing, mutagenicity evaluation, Ames test, mouse lymphoma assay, existing substances

Abstract

Within an EU-funded research project, 281 textile dye products in use at 9 textile finishing companies from 8 European countries were assessed for potential mutagenic properties. Most of the dyes belonged to the so-called existing substances. Data sources considered were data published in the literature, unpublished industrial data provided by dye producing companies and laboratory testing. Data on mutagenicity are virtually absent for many of the dyes. Unpublished test results performed on behalf of the dye manufacturing industry proved to be an important data source, which is not accessible under usual circumstances. Four dye stuffs contained in seven dye products in use at the textile finishing companies were judged to be mutagenic based on published data from literature. Mutagenicity testing using *Salmonella typhimurium*, strains TA98 and TA100, revealed positive results for about 28% (15 out of 53) of the dye products investigated. Upon further testing with the mouse lymphoma assay (L5178Y/TK^{+/−}) 67% (6 out of 9) of Ames-positive dyes proved to be mutagenic in this mammalian cell test. All data sources combined led to an overall assessment as being mutagenic for 14 dye products out of 281. For 16 there is a suspicion of mutagenicity due to positive responses in one test. Still, 71 of the dye products are without any data on mutagenicity. This paper describes the data aggregation process, evaluation criteria, the overall assessment, and exemplifies controversial evaluations.

Introduction

Possible genotoxic effects of textile dyes are most often discussed with respect to selected azo dyes (Platzek, 1996). Some of these dyes, which contain an azo group (-N=N-), are able to split off genotoxic and carcinogenic amines (e.g. Acid Red 85, which releases benzidine). The use of these dyes has been drastically reduced in Europe due to national regulations

(e.g. by the German Food and Commodities Act; similar regulations exist in the Netherlands and France) and textile quality labels (EU flower, Oeko-Tex Standard 100), but may still be a problem in non-European countries.

Whereas hazards resulting from these azo dyes, which give rise to carcinogenic amines, are recognized and controlled, this is not the case for textile dyes in general. In a modified Ames test with fabric tested *in situ* ("Ames spot test"), 9.2% of 196 tested textile samples showed mutagenic effects in TA98 and/or TA100 (Knasmüller et al., 1993). Currently, there are several thousand textile dyes from various chemical classes in use in Europe. Most of them belong to the so-called existing substances, which have been placed on the European market before an effective chemical regulation has been installed in 1983. Toxicological data are often scarce for these substances.

In a recent research project, funded within the Fifth Framework Programme of the EU, research institutions collaborated with nine small and medium-sized textile finishing companies (TFCs) from eight European countries to investigate the textile dyes currently in use within these companies.

The aims of the project were

- to check whether sufficient data are available to assess possible genotoxic properties of textile dyes
- to investigate whether genotoxicity is a problem by using data from all sources including own laboratory tests
- to substitute textile dyes identified as having genotoxic properties from the textile finishing process.

This paper describes the type and amount of data used for the assessment, the overall results for the textile dyes scrutinized and problems encountered during the evaluation process.

Methods

Literature search and data organisation

Relevant publications were retrieved using CI (colour index) names and CAS registry numbers extracted from safety data sheets and/or provided by the dye producing companies (DPCs). Data were retrieved from the literature by searching in databases (Medline, Toxline) as well as via internet to locate other relevant sources. ChemID was used to chemically identify dye stuffs (see figure 1 for the relations between various data sources). In addition to these sources, DPCs were asked for unpublished genotoxicity test results. As dyes can be contained in various products (from one or several DPCs) and test results were available for both ready-to-use products and for individual dye ingredients, this complex matrix of data has been captured and organized in a newly established relational database (MUTATEX, platform Microsoft ACCESS®). The MUTATEX database allows connecting TFC-specific information (use patterns, consumption) with data on the formulated products (composition, genotoxicity data) and dye ingredients (chemical identification, genotoxicity data).

Mutagenicity tests

Dye samples were provided by the participating textile finishing companies as they are used for textile dyeing.

Tests for reverse mutation in *S. typhimurium* (Ames-Test) (Ames et al., 1973) were carried out following OECD TG 471 (1997) and EU Commission directive 2000/32/EC, B.13/14. In deviation of the guidelines mentioned above only the two *S. typhimurium* strains TA98 and TA100 (Dr. B. N. Ames, Berkley, CA, USA.) were applied in the presence and absence of a metabolic activation system (S9 Moltox, Boone, NC, USA). These strains are commonly used for screening on mutagenicity because they indicate both frame shift (hisD3052 with TA98) and base pair (hisG46 with TA100) mutations. They are recommended in the DIN guideline 38415-4 for the testing of waste water. Experiments with unclear results were repeated in independent studies. A sample was evaluated as mutagenic, if there was more than a doubling of revertant colonies per plate in comparison to the control in at least one strain with or without the metabolic activation system and/or if a concentration-related increase occurred over the range tested. Additionally, the increase of the number of revertant colonies was checked statistically using the Wilcoxon rank sum test according to Mann & Whitney (Wahrendorf et al., 1985). Testing was started with five concentrations between 0.5 and 5,000 µg/plate. Additional tests were performed with smaller concentration steps.

The Mouse Lymphoma Assay (MLA) was applied to dye stuffs which proved to be Ames positive. Tests using cell line L5178Y TK^{+/−} Clone 3.7.2.C (obtained from Schering, Berlin, Germany) were performed in 96-well microtiter plates following OECD TG 476 (1997) and EU Commission directive 2000/32/EC, B.17. In a first test, five concentrations between 15.8 and 5,000 µg/ml were tested. Further tests were performed with smaller concentration steps.

The test was evaluated as valid if the cloning efficiency (CE2) was at least 10%. A sample was evaluated as positive if the mutant frequency was elevated to more than about 100 per 10⁶ surviving cells in comparison to the control in at least one concentration and if this increase was significant (one way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's test). The test allows the differentiation of chromosome and gene mutations both by the determination of small and big colonies (Moore & Doerr 1990).

Table 1: *Mutagenicity assessment criteria for textile dye products*

Category	Definition
Not mutagenic	Base-level requirements fulfilled, bacterial test and/or MCGT negative
Not mutagenic/ incomplete	Base-level requirements not fulfilled, available test (usually bacterial test) negative
One test positive	One test positive, without refutation by other tests (e.g. the bacterial test is the only test available and leads to positive results), includes also some cases with controversial data
Mutagenic	Base-level requirements fulfilled, both tests or MCGT positive (other data, e.g. <i>in vivo</i> tests for clastogenicity or ³² P post labelling, are also considered, if available)
Not tested	Mutagenicity data on the dye product or on components are lacking
No data	No data on identity or genotoxicity provided by the producer, other kind of data also lacking

Evaluation criteria

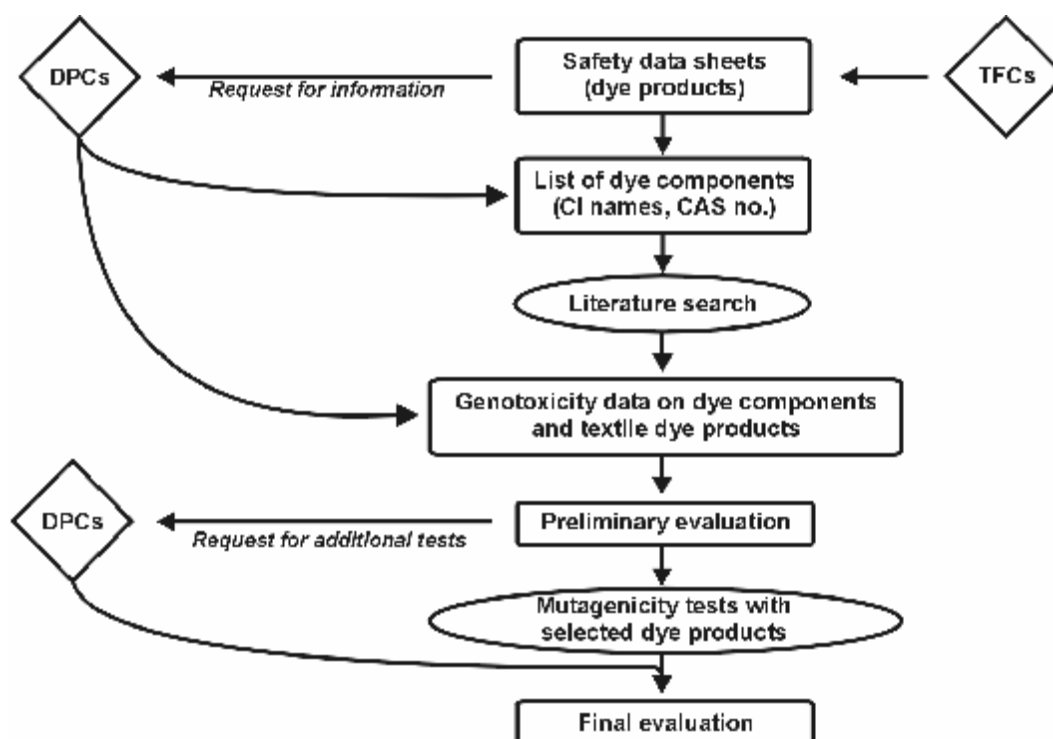
The evaluation of mutagenic properties follows the base-level requirements and the testing strategy of the EU Technical Guidance Document (TGD) (EC, 2003). Base-level testing requires two *in vitro* assays, a bacterial test (usually reverse mutations in *S. typhimurium*) and a mammalian cell genotoxicity test (MCGT). If available, *in vivo* results are regarded as superior to *in vitro* tests. In the TGD, an *in vivo* test for unscheduled DNA synthesis is recommended in case of a positive result for gene mutations in an MCGT. In contrast, dye producers applied a micronucleus test *in vivo* in most cases. Due to the fact that suitable *in vivo* assays for gene mutations are lacking, substances, which showed positive results in *in vitro* tests for gene mutations (e.g. mutations at the hypoxanthine phosphoribosyltransferase (HPRT) locus) but were negative *in vivo* for clastogenicity (e.g. in a micronucleus assay) were assessed to be not mutagenic. But substantial uncertainty remains in these cases.

Results

Data sources and availability

Two hundred eighty-one different textile dye products (ready-to-use products bought by the textile finishing companies (TFCs) from various dye producers) have been in use at the TFCs at the start of the project. Data on genotoxic effects of the dyes mainly stem from three different sources: published data, data provided by dye producers and results obtained by laboratory tests during the project (figure 1). At the start of the project, all major textile dye producing companies (DPCs) supplying dye products to the TFCs have been contacted. Exchange of data has been agreed with the dye producers. Only one DPC refused to cooperate and did not contribute data to the project.

Figure 1: Flow chart depicting data sources and individual steps of the evaluation process



The amount of genotoxicity data available from the DPCs differed substantially between companies. Whereas some dye producers had (some kind of) test results for up to 90% of their products (or dye components), others had basically none. While unpublished and therefore not peer-reviewed, the test results provided by the DPCs have been carried out according to the latest guidelines and are generally judged to be reliable. Compared to other sources (safety data sheets (SDS), publications) producers' data were the most relevant in terms of quantity (figure 2). Still, no genotoxicity data were available for 98 dye products (35%) after capturing published data and unpublished test results provided by the producers. For about 22%, at least one test result was available but base-level requirements were not fulfilled.

Assessment of mutagenicity using published data

Using data from the literature, four textile dye components were judged to be mutagenic according to the assessment criteria described (table 2). These dyes were contained in seven different products from 5 producing companies.

Figure 2: *Relative importance of various data sources for the assessment of mutagenicity of textile dye products*

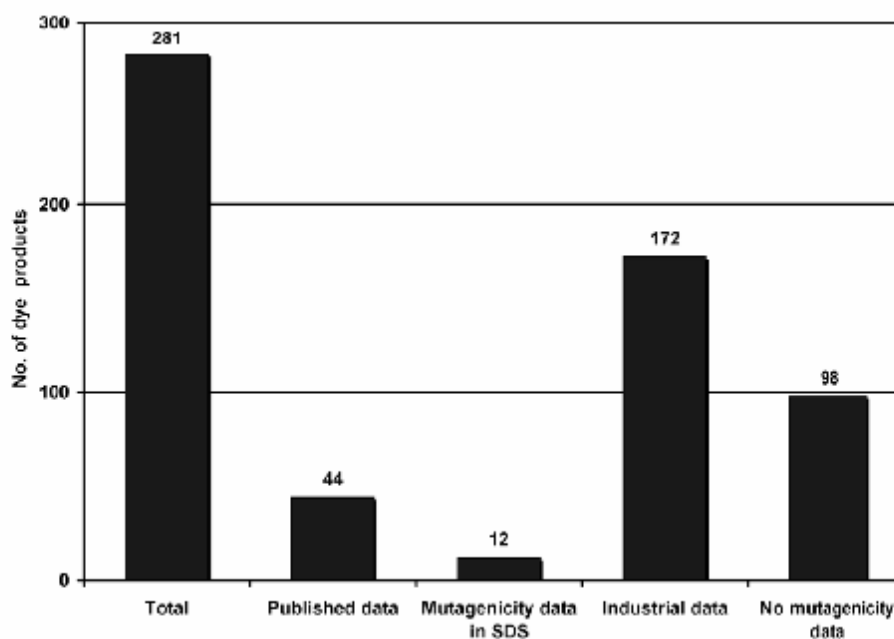


Table 2: *Textile dyes assessed to be mutagenic: Genotoxicity data and references*

Dye component	CAS No.	Data
Acid Green 16	12768-78-4	mutagenic in <i>S. typhimurium</i> (TA98, 1538 +S9, 500-2500 µg/plate (Przybojewska et al., 1989) negative in <i>S. typhimurium</i> (TA98, TA100+/-S9, 5000 µg/plate (Kaur et al., 1993b) positive response for sister chromatid exchange (SCE) in vitro (Baranski et al., 1992) clastogenic effects in micronucleus tests <i>in vivo</i> with BALB/c mice (75-90 mg/kg, i.p.) (Przybojewska et al., 1989; Wronska-Nofer et al., 1997 ; Zawadzka et al., 1993)
Basic Green 4 (malachite green) (see below)	10309-95-2	contradictory results in <i>S. typhimurium</i> and other test systems, see below DNA adducts (³² P post-labelling) (Culp et al., 1999)
Disperse Red 60 (see below)	17418-58-5	mutagenic in <i>S. typhimurium</i> (TA98, +S9, 0,1-10 mg/plate) (NCI, 1989a; NTP, 2003) negative in <i>S. typhimurium</i> (TA 98, TA 100, TA 1535, TA 1537, only -S9) (ETAD, 1988) negative for chromosome aberrations and sister chromatid exchanges (no further details) (NTP, 2003) mutagenic in mouse lymphoma assay (L5178Y/TK ⁺ , -S9) (NCI, 1989b)
Natural Red 8, roots of <i>rubia tinctorum</i> (plant dye)	84650-16-8	<i>rubia tinctorum</i> extracts and lucidin mutagenic in several <i>S. typhimurium</i> strains, lucidin induced mutations at HGPRT locus, unscheduled DNA synthesis, and DNA adducts (Yasui and Takeda, 1983; Kawasaki et al., 1992; Poginsky et al., 1991; Westendorf et al., 1988) <i>rubia tinctorum</i> extracts induced hepatocellular and tubular adenoma in rats (Westendorf et al., 1998)

Malachite green (MG, Basic Green 4), a triphenylmethane dye, is not only used for textile finishing but also as a fungicide in aquaculture and for other purposes. There is a substantial database on genotoxicity; nevertheless, its mutagenic potential is far from clear. MG gave contradictory results in previous Ames tests (Clemmensen et al., 1984; Yamaguchi, 1988; ETAD, 1988; Kaur et al., 1993a), but a recent test carried out according to OECD guideline 471 showed no mutagenicity in TA97a, TA98, TA100, and TA102 with and without metabolic activation (Fessard et al., 1999). Positive results with gene mutation tests with *E. coli* and yeast have been reported by Combes and Haveland-Smith (1982).

Fessard et al. (1999) also stated a negative result in an assay for mutations at the hypoxanthine-guanine phosphoribosyltransferase (HGPRT) locus in Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells. Evaluation was restricted, however, due to severe cytotoxicity. According to the same authors, MG damaged DNA in a Comet assay with CHO cells. DNA strand breaks after alkaline elution have been reported by Mahudawala et al. (1999). MG inhibited DNA synthesis (Rao et al., 1995; 1998) and induced malignant transformation of mammalian cells *in vitro* (Panandiker et al., 1993; Mahudawala et al., 1999).

In vivo mutagenicity tests revealed no mutagenic potential (micronucleus test with mice: Clemmensen et al., 1984; mouse spot test: Jensen, 1984). But a recent report by Culp et al. (1999) showed a dose-dependent increase of DNA adducts in the liver of mice and rats after 28 days of feeding MG in concentrations up to 600 ppm. MG promoted pre-neoplastic lesions of the liver after induction with N-nitrosodiethylamine (Fernandes et al., 1991; Gupta et al., 2003).

MG is currently under test for carcinogenicity within the US National Toxicology Program, and these studies will allow to better judge the relevance of the reported data. Up to that point, there remains concern with regard to a possible mutagenic potential of MG.

Another dye listed in table 2 is an extract of plant roots (rubia tinctorum, madder roots, CI natural red 8). The major genotoxic constituent is regarded to be lucidin, a hydroxy-anthraquinone constituent. Further investigations on mutagenic effects of madder root extracts and on the presence of lucidin at various stages of the dyeing process with Rubia tinctorum were performed and reported by Jäger et al. (2003a).

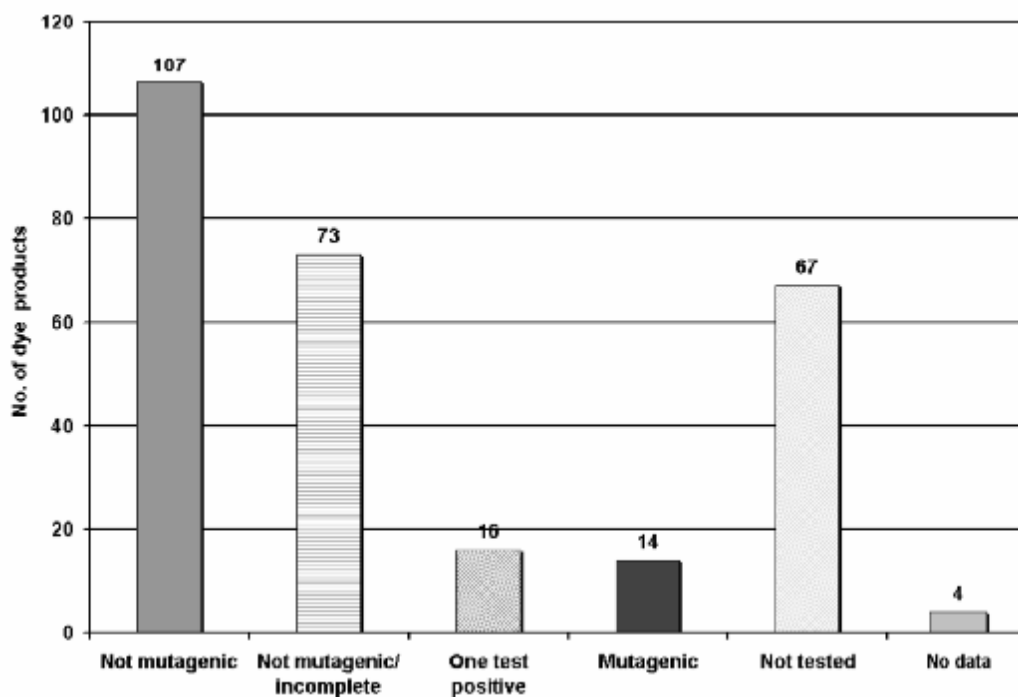
Overall mutagenicity assessment

After prioritizing according to consumption and technical importance for the TFCs, untested dye products were selected for testing. Fifteen out of 53 (28%) dye products tested proved to be positive in *S. typhimurium*, strains TA98 and/or TA100. Nine of these positive samples were further tested in the MLA and 6 (67%) gave positive results in this mammalian cell test (see Jäger et al., 2003b for more details).

From these investigations, together with published and industrial data, the following picture emerges for the 281 textile dye products assessed (figure 3):

- for 107 dye products (or dye components) base-level requirements are fulfilled and give no hint to mutagenic activity
- for 73 products only one test is available with no indication of a mutagenic potential
- for 16 products there is a positive test result in the only test existing or results from several tests led to contradictory results leaving suspicion of mutagenic activity
- 14 dye products are assessed to have mutagenic activity
- still, after substantial laboratory testing within this project, there are 71 dye products currently in use in the TFCs involved with genotoxicity data unknown or completely lacking.

Figure 3: Overall mutagenicity assessment for 281 textile dye products, based on published data, test results provided by dye producing companies and own laboratory test results (for categories see table 1)



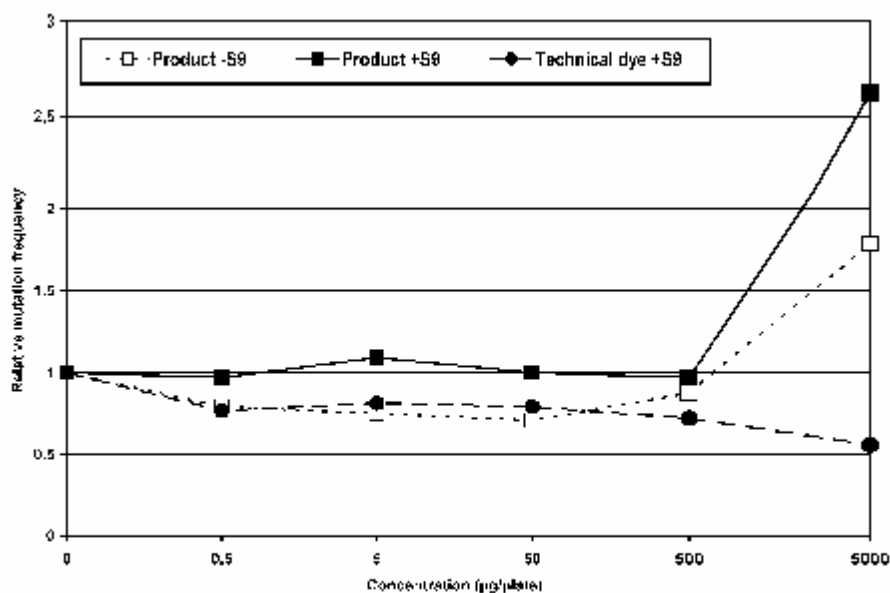
Importance of impurities

With several of the tested products discrepancies could be observed between the results obtained in *S. typhimurium* with the formulated product and the results reported by producers with the pure dye (technical grade). Whereas in general the formulated products used by the TFCs were tested, in the case of one dye product, Turquoise Cibacrone PGR (chemical nature and name of the dye contained unknown), a direct comparison between the technical pure¹ and the formulated dye has been made in *S. typhimurium*.

The formulated product showed a weak but significant mutagenic response in TA 98 with metabolic activation at the highest concentration tested (5000 µg/plate). In contrast, the technical grade pure dye was inactive in *S. typhimurium* (figure 4), which is in agreement with the producer's data. Upon further testing, the dye product also showed mutagenic effects in the mouse lymphoma assay with metabolic activation. It induced a statistically significant increase of small colonies, which is indicative for chromosomal mutations. At 2500 µg/ml and higher, mutation frequency was more than threefold compared to controls (figure 5).

¹ kindly provided by Ciba AG, Basle, Switzerland

Figure 4: Response of a textile dye product, Turquoise Cibacrone PGR, and its dye constituent (technical grade) in *S. typhimurium* (TA98) with and without metabolic activation



The different results in the Ames test with the technical grade dye and the formulated product might be due to mutagenic ingredients of the product others than the dye. Chemical interactions between constituents of the product leading to mutagenic reaction products are possible in principle, but not likely.

Contradictory data

In some cases available data were contradictory, leading to extensive discussions. This is exemplified with recent results on Lanaset and other dyes. Wollin and Görlitz (2002; 2003) published results on several textile dyes applying a bacterial assay (reverse mutation in *S. typhimurium*), the Single Cell Gel (SCG)/Comet assay, and the *in vitro* micronucleus assay and in part obtained results which deviated from industrial data (table 3). With the micronucleus assay, they used a non-validated test design with an immortalized human keratinocytes cell line (HaCaT) and for some of the dyes additionally natural human keratinocytes. All of the dyes tested gave positive results in this micronucleus assay *in vitro* and in the Comet assay. MCGT carried out with these substances on behalf of the dye manufacturers according to OECD guidelines or corresponding drafts (e.g. test for gene mutations (HPRT-locus in L5178Y cells) and test for chromosomal aberrations in Chinese hamster ovary cells) showed no mutagenic response. Lanaset Yellow 2R was subjected by the DPCs to a micronucleus test *in vitro* in L5178Y cells and gave a negative result. Reasons for these discrepancies might include an unusual susceptibility of the test using keratinocytes or difficulties in demonstrating mutagenic effects due to

overlapping cytotoxicity, for which there are some hints from testing the ingredients of Lanaset Yellow 2R. To clarify these discrepancies additional investigations should be carried out. With another dye containing Acid Black 220, the micronucleus test *in vitro* (L5178Y) gave a positive result (in agreement with the results obtained with keratinocytes) but a subsequent micronucleus test *in vivo* was negative.

Figure 5: Response of the textile dye Turquoise Cibacrone PGR in the Mouse Lymphoma Assay with metabolic activation (positive control: benzo[a]pyrene (4µg/ml), total MF >1000)

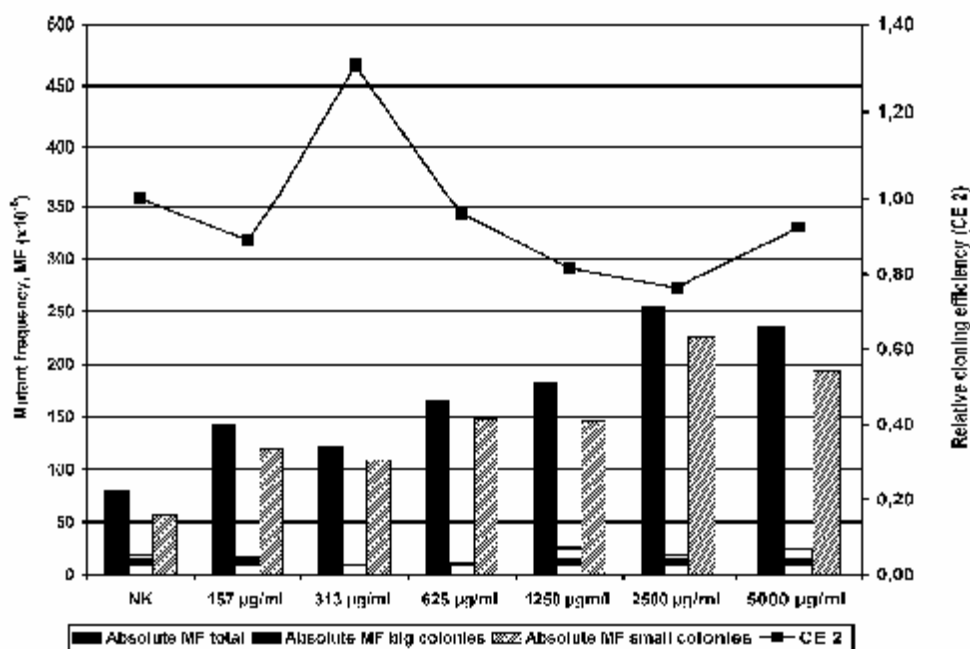


Table 3: Contradictory data from literature and from industry for 4 textile dye products

Textile dye product	Producer	Producer's data (unpublished)	Wollin and Görlitz (2002; 2003)
Isolan Grey S-GL	DyStar	<u>product</u> positive in micronucleus test in vitro (mouse lymphoma cells, L5178Y) without metabolic activation, accompanied by cytotoxicity negative in micronucleus test in male and female Sprague Dawley rats in vivo (2x 2000 mg/kg)	<u>product</u> : positive in <i>S. typhimurium</i> , TA98 +/-S9 (Ames test) positive in micronucleus test in vitro (mitotic shake off procedure) with a immortalized human keratinocyte (HaCaT) cell line (without metabolic activation)
Lanaset Navy (Marine) R	Ciba Specialty Chemicals	<u>dye component</u> : positive in <i>S. typhimurium</i> , strains TA98, TA100, TA1535, TA1537 +S9 (Ames test) negative for gene mutations (HPRT, L5178Y cells) +/-S9 negative in CA test (chromosomal aberrations) in V79 cells +/-S9	<u>product</u> : positive in <i>S. typhimurium</i> , TA98 +/-S9 (Ames test) positive in micronucleus test in vitro (mitotic shake off procedure) with HaCaT cell line and normal human epidermal keratinocytes (without metabolic activation)
Lanaset Red G	Ciba Specialty Chemicals	<u>dye component</u> : positive in <i>S. typhimurium</i> , strains TA98, TA100, TA1535, TA1537 +S9 (Ames test) negative for gene mutations (HPRT, L5178Y cells) +/-S9 negative in test for chromosomal aberrations (V79 cells) +/-S9	<u>product</u> : positive in <i>S. typhimurium</i> , TA98 +/-S9 (Ames test) positive in micronucleus test in vitro (mitotic shake off procedure) with HaCaT cell line and normal human epidermal keratinocytes (without metabolic activation)
Lanaset Yellow 2R	Ciba Specialty Chemicals	<u>product</u> : negative in <i>S. typhimurium</i> , strains TA98, TA100, TA1535, TA1537 +/-S9 (Ames test) negative in micronucleus test in vitro (L5178Y cells, +/- metabolic activation) <u>dye component 1</u> : slight clastogenic effect in micronucleus test in vitro with metabolic activation in presence of intensive cytotoxicity <u>dye component 2</u> : slight clastogenic effect in micronucleus test in vitro without metabolic activation in presence of intensive cytotoxicity clastogenicity was judged by investigators to be irrelevant due to cytotoxicity	<u>product</u> : negative in <i>S. typhimurium</i> , TA98, TA100, +/-S9 (Ames test) positive in micronucleus test in vitro (mitotic shake off procedure) with HaCaT cell line (without metabolic activation)

Discussion

This examination of available data on genotoxicity of textile dyes revealed substantial data gaps for a lot of these substances. Unpublished test results of the dye manufacturers emerged as an important data source, but substantial differences between DPCs became obvious: Voluntary testing of products or ingredients is common with some but not with other companies. Due to a well established cooperation between the TFCs, the DPCs, and the research institutions assessing the dyes within this EU research project, these data were made available for an overall assessment. Outside this research framework data are provided by DPCs only upon request to their customers. But textile finishing companies do not have the expertise to ask for these data, let alone to make proper use of it. Therefore, a data exchange and evaluation process leading to increased use of thoroughly tested and non-mutagenic textile dyes can only be envisioned if awareness within the textile production chain is increased. The situation might change after implementation of the new European Union chemicals regulation, which will not differentiate any more between new and existing substances (EU White Paper on the Strategy for a future Chemicals Policy; EC, 2001).

The evaluation performed indicates that dyes with potential mutagenic effects are in use in the textile finishing industry. Fourteen out of the 281 dye products included proved to have mutagenic potential according to the assessment criteria applied. Of the dye products tested in the *S. typhimurium* test within the project, 28% gave positive results in TA98 and/or TA100, and about 67% of the Ames-positive dyes tested in the MLA proved to be mutagenic in this mammalian cell assay. Using these numbers to predict the chance to find mutagenic samples within the 71 dye products without test results and within the 14 dyes suspicious to be mutagenic due to positive results from the first test about 15 to 20 additional potentially genotoxic substances can be expected. This sums up to more than 10% of the textile dyes showing mutagenic activity. Whereas these numbers are only insufficient attempts to quantify the unknown, it gives an idea of the dimension of the problem.

In agreement with Knasmüller et al. (1993) it can be concluded from our results that mutagenic effects of poorly investigated textile dyes pose a problem. These authors investigated textile samples *in situ* in the Ames test and found more than 9% of the samples showing positive results. Discussion of genotoxic substances on textiles in recent years focused on azo dyes splitting off carcinogenic amines. And indeed, recent investigations state that these dyes can still be found on fabric (Yassini et al., 1997; Danish EPA, 1998; Zeilmaker et al., 1999). The participating TFCs banned these hazardous azo dyes already years ago from their production process. But these azo dyes may be a problem especially with textile products imported to Europe (Lokhande and Naik, 1996). Since none of the dye stuffs considered here belongs to this group it must be stated that there are other textile dyes which may give rise to mutagenic effects.

As the project was concerned with both occupational safety during the textile finishing process and with consumer protection, leachability of hazardous dyes from clothes was not addressed in the first place. It can be expected that at least for some chemical classes as, e.g. reactive dyes, exposure of consumers is low. But as shown e.g. by Knasmüller et al. (1993) with the Ames spot test, a relevant proportion of dyes (9.2%), which are active in *S. typhimurium*, is leachable from textile samples. This was confirmed by own results with the Ames spot test using 92 textile and yarn samples from the TFCs. About 5.4% of all samples tested were positive in this rather insensitive test with TA98 (Jäger et al., 2003c).

As far as the chemical nature of the dyes was revealed, no chemical class of dyes was particularly represented in the group of potentially hazardous dyes. So, membership in chemical classes and structure-activity relationships are of limited value to pre-select potential mutagenic dyes.

Using the communication established during the project, the TFCs involved are working to eliminate the mutagenic dyes identified from their production process. Problems encountered vary with the type of dye, with differing substrates and with the price of alternative products (Jäger et al., 2003c). Preliminary results from this substitution process show that textile dyeing avoiding these dyes is feasible.

Acknowledgements

The project was funded by the European Commission under contract number EU CRAFT QLK4-CT-2000-70158. We would like to thank the dye producing companies and especially Dr. Anette Weber, DyStar (Leverkusen, Germany) and Dr. Bruno Büttler, Ciba Speciality Chemicals (Basle, Switzerland) for supporting the project by providing data.

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