Complements existing guidance

The Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986 Amendment Regulations 2012

Made - - - - 18th December 2012
Coming into force in accordance with regulation 1(7) thereof

https://ukrio.org/publications/code-of-practice-for-research/3-0-standards-for-organisations-and-researchers/3-8-research-involving-animals/
“The commitments set out in the concordat apply to all employers of researchers, but implementation is likely to vary subtly across different employers.”

“The highest standards of integrity are needed in all fields of research; the commitments outlined in the concordat are relevant to all disciplines in which research is undertaken.”
Research involving animals includes....

- Licensed breeding, supply and use of animals in the UK
  - Includes animals brought into the organisation solely to be killed and used as a source of biological material (tissues, blood, cells, organs, embryos)

- Below threshold studies on ‘protected’ animals; projects on invertebrates other than cephalopods, or immature developmental stages of vertebrates not covered by ASPA.
Responsibilities of researchers and associated veterinary and animal care staff

Researchers (grant holders and staff) and associated veterinary and animal care staff are responsible for the design and conduct of research using animals. In addition to fulfilling any legal responsibilities, they are primarily responsible for applying the principles in this guidance, with support from their host establishments.
Research Funders Expectations

Implementation of the principles in this guidance is a condition of receiving funds from the funding bodies.

The funding bodies only support work involving the use of animals on the basis that researchers and those administering the funding comply with legal provisions, plus any related codes of conduct or guidance issued by government departments and the specific conditions of licences.
Research involving animals includes....

Outside of the UK:

- Projects conducted by UK researchers or their collaborators on their behalf overseas.
- Samples or data collected specifically for UK research projects from overseas sources specifically for use in UK based research projects.

Research or collaborations outside the UK

When collaborating with other laboratories, or where animal facilities are provided by third parties, researchers and the local ethics committee in the UK should satisfy themselves that welfare standards consistent with the principles of UK legislation (e.g. the ASPA) and set out in this guidance are applied and maintained.

Where there are significant deviations, prior approval from the funding body should be sought and agreed. International research should also be compliant with all relevant national and local regulatory systems in the host country where the research is to be conducted.
Animal derived research material:

- research reagents produced using animals:
  - monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies
Research involving animals includes....

Animal derived research material:
• research reagents produced using animals:
  – monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies,
  – supplements for in vitro cultures such as fetal calf serum (also known as fetal bovine serum),

Careful use of fetal calf serum, for reliable research results and taking into account..

As an in vitro researcher you need good models that give reliable results. Fetal calf serum is often added to the culture fluid, or the medium in which you grow the cells for your research. This is because cells grow well on fetal calf serum. But there are also concerns. What should you be aware of when purchasing and using fetal calf serum? In this video the points of attention, and how it is possible without fetal calf serum.

RESPONSIBLE RESEARCH IN PRACTICE
Animal derived research material:

- research reagents produced using animals:
  - monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies,
  - supplements for in vitro cultures such as fetal calf serum (also known as fetal bovine serum),
  - hormones to super ovulate animals such as pregnant mare serum (PMSG).
Research involving animals includes....

Animal derived research material:
• samples of animal-derived materials or data from external sources including:
  – biobanks, commercial sources, abattoirs, veterinary diagnostic services, existing sample collections (from zoo’s, museum’s, nature reserves, wildlife projects, other organisations or members of the public).
Reasons this matters....

Reproducibility

Ethics

Responsibility

Scientific Validity (3Vs)

Animal Welfare concerns
Uses for the primer

- As a thought starter
- A trigger for conversation
- To review how you currently address the management and oversight of research.
- To identify any gaps.
- To reflect upon what you could do differently and act.
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Any questions?