

Notes from 2 mfg discussip while to
require chronic data for 2,4-DP.

2,4-DP Acid

UNDATED

Summary of Toxicology Data

	Remarks	
<u>Acute Studies</u>		
Acute oral- rat	LD ₅₀ = 700 mg/kg (male) = 500 mg/kg (female) Tox. Category III	<u>Minimum</u>
Acute oral-mouse	LD ₅₀ = 500 mg/kg (males) = 620 mg/kg (female) Tox. Category III	<u>Minimum</u>
<u>Subchronic Studies</u>		
90-Day feeding-rat	Doses tested: 100, 500, & 2,500 ppm LOEL = 100 ppm (LTD) increased incidence of kidney and liver lesions. NOEL could not be established.	<u>Supple- mentary</u>
4-Week feeding-dog	Doses tested: 8, 20, & 32 mg/kg Used only 1 dog/sex/dose.	<u>Supple- mentary</u>
<u>Chronic Studies</u>		
Chronic feeding-rat (Fischer 344)	NOEL = 100 ppm LOEL = 300 ppm (decrease in urinary specific gravity/protein) Doses tested: 100, 300, 1000, & 3000 ppm.	<u>Minimum</u>
Oncogenicity-rat (oral)	Doses tested= 25, 50, & 200/150 mg/kg (change occurred at 60 wks) Numerous deficiencies.	<u>Invalid</u>
Mouse oncogenicity (oral)	Doses tested = 25, 100, & 300 mg/kg LOEL = 25 mg/kg (LTD) (Increased incidence of hepatic regeneration) No NOEL could be established No increase in tumor incidence	<u>Supple- mentary</u>
Teratology-rat	Doses tested = 150, 450, & 1500 ppm Numerous deficiencies	<u>Invalid</u>

Chronic Studies (cont'd)

	Remarks	
Teratology - rabbit	Dose-range finding study doses tested = 25 & 100 mg/kg	<u>Supple- mentary</u>
3-Generation Repro. rat	Doses tested = 125, 500, 2000/1000 ppm Parental NOEL = 1000 ppm Parental LOEL = 2000 ppm (decreased body weight & food consumption) NOEL for developmental tox. = 1000 ppm LOEL for developmental tox. = 2000 ppm (increased offspring mortality)	<u>Supple- mentary</u>

Mutagenicity Studies

Ames assays (Salmonella)	Negative	<u>Unaccept- able</u>
Primary DNA damage assay-E. coli	Positive (with metabolic activation)	<u>Unaccept- able</u>
Mitotic crossing over (DNA damage) <i>S. cerevisiae</i>	Negative (without activation)	<u>Unaccept- able</u>
Chromosomal Aberration (CHO cells) (DNA damage)	Positive (with activation) (Review is almost completed)	<u>Acceptable</u>
Reverse mutation (S. cerevisiae)	Positive (without activation)	<u>Acceptable</u>
Reverse mutation (S. cerevisiae)	Positive (without activation)	<u>Acceptable</u>
Mitotic gene conv.- (S. cerevisiae) (2 studies)	Positive (without activation)	<u>Acceptable</u>

Metabolism

Single oral dose- metablism (rat)	Compound was rapidly absorbed. Within 96 hr., majority of the administered dose was eliminated in the urine	<u>Unaccept- able</u>
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3 positive studies for 2,4-DP acid

	<u>Remarks</u>	
Metablism-analysis of urinary metabolites	Intact 2,4-DP was found to be the major component in the urine (75% of the administered dose)	<u>Unaccept- able</u>
Metablism-tissue distribution	Only fat retained a small amount of radioactivity.	<u>Unaccept- able</u>