



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

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JUN 9 1986

MEMORANDUM

OFFICE OF
PESTICIDES AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

SUBJECT: Testing for Decreasing Dose-Related Trends for
Immunoglobulins G, A, M, in the 13-Week Clinical
Biochemistry of Mouse Subchronic Feeding Studies
with Triphenyltin Hydroxide (TPTH). EPA Reg.
No. 8340-17

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Summary:

Statistically significant ($p < .01$), decreasing, dose related trends are found in male and female mice for immunoglobulins (IgG, IgA, and IgM) after 13 weeks of TPTH treatment¹. Thus, the immunoglobulin data cannot be considered incidental and of normal biological variation. Therefore, the significant decrease in the immunoglobulins G, A and M, in both sexes, strongly suggest an immunosuppressive response or decreased synthesis of the immunoglobulins.

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Data Analysis:

Arranging the mouse immunoglobulin (IgG, IgA, and IgM) data in tabular form by group and frequency of observation (see attachment 1), attention is drawn to the recurrent measurements within each immunoglobulin type. This repeated occurrence and classification of values below the applicable detection limit, require that the data be, at best, considered discrete and ordered with an assumed continuous background population.

Using a distribution-free K sample trends test against order alternatives, p-values are calculated showing highly significant ($p < 0.01$) decreasing trends by dose, for immunoglobulins G, A and M (see attachment 2). These results are further verified by viewing the data in tables of attachment 1. For example, the male and female values of IgA classified as high, decreases, as the dose, increases. This also demonstrates the inherent order that is greatly influenced by the many low values in the high dose group.

REFERENCES

1. RCC (Research & Consulting Company AG), Project 046991, 13 Week Oral Toxicity (feeding) Study With TPTH-Technical, January 20, 1986, EPA Accession No. 261753.
2. IMSL Library Reference Manual, Ed. 9, Houston, Texas, June 1982, Volume 3, Subroutine NMHTS.
3. Walsh, J. E., Handbook of Non-Parametric Statistics, Vol. II, D. Van Nostrand Company, New Jersey, 326.

Attachment

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ATTACHMENT NO 1

FEMALE

IgG					IgA					IgM				
I	II	III	IV		I	II	III	IV		I	II	III	IV	
30			2		*(44.4	2	2	7		(5.56				
32		1	1		44.4	1	4			5.56		1	2	3
34			2		75.9	3	3	2		9.48				2
38		1			111.0	1	3	2		9.49	1		1	
40			1		50.0	3	1		1	13.90		4	1	2
54			2		193.0	1				14.80			1	
57	3	2	1							18.80	2	1	1	
60	1	1	1							18.90		1		
64	2	3								24.10	5	1	3	
70	1	1								29.90	1	2	1	
110		1	3							42.80	1			
115	1		3											
125	1	1												
130	1		1											
235		1												

MALE

IgG					IgA					IgM				
I	II	III	IV		I	II	III	IV		I	II	III	IV	
30		1			*(44.4	2	1	7		(5.56	2		1	2
32	1				44.4	1	4	3		5.56	3		3	7
40			1	2	75.9	3	1	3		9.94	5	5	4	1
54		1	1	4	111.0		2	2		13.90		4	1	
57		2	3	3	150.0		2			18.80		1	1	
60	1	3			193.0	2	3	1						
64		1		1	289.0	2								
65	1													
70			1											
80	1		1											
110	3		1											
115	2													
125	1	1	1											
130		1												
220			1											

LEGEND: GROUP I 0 ppm
 GROUP II 4 ppm
 GROUP III 20 ppm
 GROUP IV 100 ppm

* Value preceded by open an parenthesis are below the applicable detection limit.

ATTACHMENT NO. 2

K - Sample Trends Tests Against Ordered Alternatives*

	<u>P - Value</u>
IgG - Female	0.236787461E-02
IgA - Female	0.402884179E-04
IgM - Female	0.118121898E-04
IgG - Male	0.157631864E-02
IgA - Male	0.724312617E-03
IgM - Male	0.377132744E-02

- * NMKTS² was used to perform a distribution-free K sample trends test against ordered alternatives. This test is essentially equivalent to Terpstra's test³. A basic assumption of continuous background populations is required. NMKTS follows two choices when ties occur between samples. The one chosen unties ties by randomization.