

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
DEPARTMENT OF PESTICIDE REGULATION  
MEDICAL TOXICOLOGY BRANCH

SUMMARY OF TOXICOLOGY DATA

PT807-HCI

Chemical Code # 5637, Tolerance # 52730

Original: 3/03/00

Revised: 10/2/00

I. DATA GAP STATUS

Chronic toxicity, rat:	No data gap, no adverse effect
Chronic toxicity, dog:	No data gap, no adverse effect
Oncogenicity, rat:	No data gap, no adverse effect
Oncogenicity, mouse:	No data gap, no adverse effect
Reproduction, rat:	No data gap, no adverse effect
Teratology, rat:	No data gap, no adverse effect
Teratology, rabbit:	No data gap, no adverse effect
Gene mutation:	No data gap, no adverse effect
Chromosome effects:	No data gap, possible adverse effect indicated
DNA damage:	No data gap, no adverse effect
Neurotoxicity:	Not required at this time <sup>1</sup>

Toxicology one-liners are attached.

All record numbers through 177272 were examined.

\*\* indicates an acceptable study.

Bold face indicates a possible adverse effect.

File name: TCRR-177623b

Eya, 10/02/00

<sup>1</sup> Thirteen week subchronic neurotoxicity study in rats was acceptable and no adverse effects were indicated. Acute neurotoxicity study was unacceptable but possibly upgradeable.

## II. TOXICOLOGY ONE-LINERS AND CONCLUSIONS

These pages contain summaries only. Individual worksheets may contain additional effects.

### COMBINED, RAT

\*\*022; 169120; "A 24-Month Toxicity/Oncogenicity Study of PT807-HCl in the Rat via Dietary Administration"; (C. S. Auletta; Huntingdon Life Sciences, East Millstone, NJ; Study No. 95-2404; 06/15/98); Seventy Sprague Dawley derived rats/sex/group were fed PT807-HCl (Lot # 81489-29-1-001, 50% a.i. at 100% purity, adjusted for content of a.i.) in the diet at concentrations of 0, 250, 500, 5000, 10,000 ppm ((M): 0, 10, 20, 213, 443 mg/kg/day, (F): 0, 14, 28, 308, 621 mg/kg/day, respectively) for up to 2 years. After 12 months of treatment, preselected animals (up to 10/sex/group) were sacrificed; all surviving animals were sacrificed after 24 months of treatment. There was no apparent treatment-related effect on mortality. In fact, survival in all groups treated at 5000 and 10,000 ppm were statistically significantly higher than survival in the control groups. Decreased weight gains seen in animals receiving the two highest doses suggested a possible explanation for the enhanced longevity. **No adverse effect indicated. Chronic NOEL (M/F): 500 ppm (M: 20 mg/kg/day, F: 28 mg/kg/day)**(based on the statistically significant decreased body weight and body weight gain in males and females at treatment levels of  $\geq 5000$  ppm; **Study acceptable.** (Eya, 11/02/99)

### CHRONIC TOXICITY, RAT

See Combined, Rat

### CHRONIC TOXICITY, DOG

\*\* 017; 169114; "One Year Dietary Toxicity Study of PT807-HCl in Dogs"; (R. C. Hatch; MPI Research, Mattawan, MI, Study ID # 726-007); Six dogs/sex/group were administered daily in their diet with 0, 500, 2500 or 5000 ppm of PT807-HCl (Lot # 81489-29-1-001, 50 % a.i. at 99.1 % purity, adjusted for content of a.i.) for 1 year. The test material consumption had no effect on the animals except for a transient decrease in body weight and food consumption in the first few weeks (4 to 5) of study, primarily in the 5000 ppm males and females. These decreases were attributable to palatability of the test diet, and not to the toxicity of test material. **No adverse effects indicated. NOEL (M/F):  $\geq 5000$  ppm (M: 135.7 mg/kg body wt./day; F: 151.5 mg/kg body wt./day).** **Study acceptable.** (Eya, 09/22/99)

### ONCOGENICITY, RAT

See Combined, Rat

### ONCOGENICITY, MOUSE

\*\* 018; 169115; "18 Month Dietary Oncogenicity Study of PT807-HCl in Mice" (R. C. Hatch; MPI Research, Mattawan, MI, Study ID # 726-006); Fifty five mice/sex/group were treated in the diet with 0, 500, 3500, or 7000 ppm of PT807-HCl (Lot # 81489-29-1-001; 50 % a.i. at 99.1% purity, adjusted for content of a.i.) for 18 months. The mean compound consumption values were (M): 66.5, 484, and 1010 mg/kg, and (F): 86.2, 624, and 1250 mg/kg/day. No treatment-related effects were noted on clinical signs, mortality, food consumption, and leukocyte differential counts. No treatment-related macroscopic or microscopic findings were noted. Test material related effects were limited to slightly, but statistically significant, low mean body weights in the 7000 ppm males. **No adverse effect indicated** (no evidence of an oncogenic effect). **Chronic NOEL: 3500 ppm (M), and  $\geq 7000$  ppm (F)** (based on slight but statistically significant loss in body weight of male at 7000 ppm, and no treatment related findings in females); **Study acceptable.** (Eya, 09/27/99)

## REPRODUCTION, RAT

\*\* 021; 169119; “PT807-HCl – Dietary Rat Two-Generation Reproductive Toxicity Study”; (G. P. Bailey; Quintiles Toxicology/Pathology Services, Quintiles England Limited, Herefordshire, England; Laboratory Project ID No. JSA/7/R;07/14/97); Thirty two rats/sex/group (F0) and 25 rats/sex/group (F1) were dosed orally in the diet with 0, 250, 2000 and 4000 ppm of PT807-HCl (Lot # 81489-29-1-001, 50% a.i. w/w, at 96% purity adjusted for content for a.i.) for two generations. The treatment periods included 10 weeks prior to mating, 3 weeks gestation, and 3 weeks lactation (post-partum). Thereafter, 25 F1 rats/sex/group were selected as parents and treated for an additional 11 weeks (ca. 14 weeks of age), followed by mating and 3 weeks each of gestation and lactation. No treatment-related mortality was observed. There were no effects on reproduction in terms of the number of live offspring produced, except for the slightly depressed gestation index of F0 females and the viability index for the F1 pups at 4000 ppm. **No adverse effect indicated. Parental Systemic NOEL: 250 ppm** ((M) 14.1 mg/kg/day, (F) 20.8 mg/kg/day, based on changes in body weight, food consumption and relative organ weight); **Reproductive NOEL: 4000 ppm** (F0 (M): 229.3 mg/kg/day; F0 (F): 350.3 mg/kg/day; F1 (M): 360.5 mg/kg/day; F1 (F): 490.7 mg/kg/day; no effects at highest dose tested); **Developmental NOEL: 250 ppm** (F1 (M): 19.5 mg/kg/day; and F1 (F): 26.8 mg/kg/day; based on changes in mean pup weight and relative organ weight). **Study acceptable.** (Eya, 10/27/99).

## TERATOLOGY, RAT

\*\* 019; 169116; “Developmental Toxicity Evaluation of PT807-HCl Administered by Gavage to CD<sup>R</sup> (Sprague-Dawley) Rats” (R. W. Tyl, M. C. Marr, C. B. Myers; Reproductive and Developmental Toxicology Laboratory, Research Triangle Park, NC; RTI Identification No.: 65C-6197-100). Twenty five mated females/group were treated by oral gavage with 0, 50.0, 250.0, or 500.0 mg/kg/day of PT807-HCl (Lot # 81489-29-1-002, 50 % a.i. at 99.6 % purity, adjusted for content of a.i.) from days 6-15 of post-coitum. Administration by gavage resulted in maternal toxicity at 250 and 500 mg/kg/day. At 500 mg/kg/day, one nonpregnant rat was found dead on gestation day 7 and one pregnant rat died on gestation day 8. No statistically significant indication of developmental toxicity including teratogenicity was observed at any dose tested. External malformations (e.g., agnathia, microphthalmia, abnormally short lower body, anal atresia, and short thread like tail) were observed in 2 fetuses and in 2 different litters at 500 mg/kg/day. **Maternal NOEL: 50 mg/kg/day** (clinical signs included lethargy, piloerection, rooting post dosing, reduced body weight gain and reduced food consumption at 250 and 500 mg/kg/day; and salivation, prone position, and unsteady on feet at 500 mg/kg/day). **Developmental NOEL: 250 mg/kg/day** (based on malformation in 2 fetuses at 500 mg/kg/day); **Study acceptable.** (Eya, 10/01/99).

## TERATOLOGY, RABBIT

\*\* 020; 169117; “Developmental Toxicity Evaluation of PT807-HCl Administered by Gavage to New Zealand White Rabbits” (R. W. Tyl, M. C. Marr, C. B. Myers; Reproductive and Developmental Toxicology Laboratory, Research Triangle Park, NC; RTI Identification No.: 65C-6197-200). Sixteen mated females/group were treated by oral gavage with 0, 10, 100, or 200 mg/kg/day of PT807-HCl (Lot # 81489-29-1-002, 50 % a.i. at 99.6 % purity, adjusted for content of a.i.) from days 7-19 of post-coitum. Administration by gavage resulted in maternal toxicity at 100 and 200 mg/kg/day. Unscheduled deaths were reported at 200 mg/kg/day (2 on gd 9, and 1 on gd 13), and 100 mg/kg/day (1 on gd 12). An increase in fetal incidence of skeletal malformation [2/90, 4/138, 9/135, and 12/94 at 0, 10, 100 and 200 mg/kg/day, respectively] and resorption [1/90, 5/138, 7/135, and 13/94 at 0, 10, 100 and 200 mg/kg/day, respectively], compared to control values were observed at the treatment rate of 200 mg/kg/day (p < 0.01). However, the litter incidences for malformation and resorption were not statistically significant. There were no treatment related effects on any other gestational parameters, including pre- or post-implantation loss, number of fetuses per litter, fetal sex ratio or fetal body weight per litter. **Maternal NOEL: 10 mg/kg/day** (unscheduled deaths at 100 and 200 mg/kg/day);

**Developmental NOEL:** 200 mg/kg/day (no treatment related developmental effects); **Study acceptable.** (Eya, 10/06/99)

#### GENE MUTATION

\*\*023; 169138; "Bacterial Reverse Mutation Assay" (V. O. Wagner, III, Microbiological Associates, Inc., Rockville, MD., MA Study No.: G97AO61.502, 06/25/97). The test article, PT807-HCl (Lot # 81489-29-1-001; >99.5 % purity; 50% w/v adjusted for content of a.i.) was tested in the bacterial reverse mutation assay using *S. typhimurium* strains TA98, TA100, TA1535 and TA1537 and *E. coli* strain WP2 *uvrA* in the presence and absence of Arochlor-induced rat liver S9. The tester strains were treated for 48-72 hours at  $37 \pm 2$  °C at 5-dose levels of test material ranging from 100 to 5000 ug/plate with and w/o activation. Each treatment level was plated in triplicate. There was no treatment-related increase in the incidence of reverse mutation. **No adverse effect indicated. Study Acceptable.** (Eya, 11/16/99).

\*\*023; 169139; "Test for Chemical Induction of Gene Mutation at the HGPRT Locus in Cultured Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) Cells With and Without Metabolic Activation" (K. J. Pant; SITEK Research Laboratories Rockville, MD., Study No. 0238-2500, 02/18/94). Chinese hamster ovary cells for the CHO/HGPRT mutation assay were treated for 5 hours at  $37 \pm 1$  °C with PT807-HCl (Lot # 74781-79-1-004, 100% purity, 0.233 g a.i./mL, adjusted for content of a.i.) at concentrations of test material ranging from 0.0233 to 5000 ug/mL. The assays were performed with and w/out metabolic activation in 3 trials. Duplicate cultures were prepared for each treatment level. An Aroclor 1254-induced rat liver S-9 fraction was used to metabolize the test material. There was no treatment-related increase in the incidence of mutation. **No adverse effect indicated. Study Acceptable.** (Eya, 11/19/99).

#### CHROMOSOME EFFECTS

\*\*023; 169142; "Chromosome Aberrations in Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) Cells" (R. Gudi and E. H. Schadly; Microbiological Associates, Inc., Rockville, MD., Laboratory Study No. G97AO61.330, 06/25/97). Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells were exposed to PT807-HCl (Lot # 81489-29-1-001; purity: >99.5%) at concentrations ranging from 0.5 to 5000 ug/mL tested with and w/out metabolic activation (range-finding assay). The chromosome aberration assay w/out activation was performed at concentrations of 31.3-1500 ug/mL, with exposure time of 20 hours to the test substance (continuous exposure up to harvest time). The assay with activation was performed by incubating the cells with S9 and test substance for 4 hours at concentrations of 125-4000 ug/mL with 10 hour recovery time. Incubations were performed at  $37 \pm 1$  °C with duplicate cultures/treatment level. An Aroclor 1254-induced rat liver S9 fraction was used to activate the test material. Statistically significant increases ( $p \leq 0.01$ , Fisher's exact test performed by the investigators) in chromosome aberration were observed at 750 and 1000 ug a.i./mL in the non-activated system, and at 750, 1500, and 3000 ug a.i./mL in the S9 activated systems. PT807-HCl was concluded to be positive for the induction of structural chromosome aberrations in Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells. **Possible adverse effect:** increased percentage of cells with chromosomal aberration(s) with and w/out activation. **Study acceptable.** (Eya, 12/13/99).

## DNA DAMAGE

\*\* 023; 169141; “Unscheduled DNA Synthesis (UDS) Test with Mammalian Liver Cells *In Vivo*” (R. H. C. San, and J. E. Sly, MA BioServices, Inc., Rockville, MD., Laboratory Study No.:G97AO61.381, 05/12/98). Ten (or 20) male rats/group were dosed with 0, 47, 95, 189, and 400 mg/kg of PT807-HCl (Lot # 81489-29-1-001; purity: >99.5%, 0.5 g a.i./mL, adjusted for content of a.i.). Two-four and 12-16 hours after dose administration, 3 rats/group were sacrificed and livers removed to prepare the hepatocyte cell cultures for the UDS evaluation. Cell cultures from rats treated with vehicle control (water, 10 mL/kg) and positive control (Dimethylnitros-amine: DMN, 35 mg/kg) were included in the assay. A minimum of 6 cultures were set up for each rat used for the UDS evaluation. Fifty nuclei were scored from each three replicate cultures for a total of 150 nuclei from each rat. There was no treatment-related increase in unscheduled DNA synthesis. **No adverse effect indicated. Study upgraded to acceptable** status with submission of data regarding the viability of isolated hepatocytes. (Eya, 12/09/99; upgraded, Eya, 9/22/00).

\*\*023; 169140; “In Vivo Test of Chemical Induction of Micronucleated Polychromatic Erythrocytes in Mouse Bone Marrow Cells” (J. Xu; SITEK Research Laboratories Rockville, MD., Study No. 0238-1521, 02/21/94). Fifteen mice/sex/group were dosed with 0, 13.98, 34.95 and 69.90 mg/kg of PT807-HCl (Lot # 74781-79-1-004, 100% purity, 0.233 g a.i./mL, adjusted for content of a.i) intraperitoneally as a single dose. The test material at dose volume of 10 mL/kg was prepared in water. The highest dose tested (69.9 mg/kg) was higher than the maximum tolerated dose (MTD). The micronucleated polychromatic erythrocyte (MPCE) frequency was determined at 24, 48, and 72 hours after administration from 5 mice/sex/group. There was no statistically significant increase in the number of MPCE in the treated groups at any harvest time compared to the controls. Under the conditions of the test and according to the criteria set for evaluation, there was no treatment-related increase in the incidence of cytogenetic damage. Positive control, TEM, was functional. **No adverse effect indicated. NOEL (M/F): 34.95 mg/kg** (several clinical signs, e.g., inactivity, squinting of eyes and piloerection were seen on the day of exposure at 69.90 mg/kg). **Study Acceptable.** (Eya, 12/13/99).

## NEUROTOXICITY

### Acute Neurotoxicity

007; 169104; “An Acute Neurotoxicity Study of the Potential Effects of Orally Administered PT807-HCl on Behavior and Neuromorphology in Rats” (Beyrouy, P. Bio-Research Laboratories Ltd., Senneville, Quebec, Canada, Laboratory Project I.D. 97405, 5/22/97). 818. Technical PT807-HCl (Lot #: 81489-29-1-003, 62.84% a.i. at 100% purity), prepared in deionized water, was administered by gavage in a single dose to 11 Sprague-Dawley CrI:CD<sup>®</sup>(SD)BR rats per sex per dose at dose levels of 0 (vehicle only), 50, 200, and 400 mg/kg. No animals died during the study. No treatment-related clinical signs were observed. During FOB assessments, treatment-related ataxic gait in males at 200 and 400 mg/kg and in females at 400 mg/kg and decreases in mean number of rears, locomotor activity, and mean body temperature in females at 400 mg/kg were observed on day 0, approximately 0.75 to 1.25 hours post-dosing. During motor activity assessments, a treatment-related decrease in total motor activity counts in females at 400 mg/kg was observed on day 0, approximately 1.25 to 1.75 hours post-dosing. FOB and motor activity assessments conducted 1 and 2 weeks post-dose revealed no treatment-related effects. Macroscopic and microscopic examinations revealed no treatment-related abnormalities. NOEL (M)=50 mg/kg (based on ataxic gait), NOEL (F)=200 (based on FOB assessments and decreased motor activity). **Unacceptable but possibly upgradeable** with submission of positive control data. (Corlett, 10/15/99).

Subchronic (90-days) Neurotoxicity

016, 057; 169113, 173554; “13 Week Subchronic Neurotoxicity Study of PT807-HCl in Rats by Dietary Administration” (Schaefer, G.J., MPI Research, Mattawan, MI, Laboratory Study Identification: 726-008, 5/27/98). 827. Technical PT807-HCl (Lot #: 81489-29-1-001, 50% a.i. at 99% purity) was admixed to the feed at dose levels of 0 (feed only), 500, 2500, or 5000 ppm (0, 32.0, 163.9, and 322.5 mg/kg/day, respectively, for males and 0, 36.9, 186.0, and 385.8 mg/kg/day, respectively, for females) and fed to 11 Charles River Crl:CD®BR VAF/Plus rats per sex per dose level continuously for 13 weeks. No animals died. No treatment-related clinical signs were observed. A treatment-related decrease in mean body weight was observed in females at all dose levels. FOB and locomotor activity assessments revealed no treatment-related effects. Macroscopic and microscopic examinations revealed no treatment-related abnormalities. **No adverse effects.** NOEL (M)=322.5 mg/kg/day (5000 ppm) (based on no effects at HDT), NOEL (F)<36.9 mg/kg/day (500 ppm) (based on decreased mean body weight). **Acceptable.** (Corlett and Leung, 3/6/00)

## SUBCHRONIC STUDIES

(90-day feeding study, dogs)

009; 169106; “A Subchronic (3-Month) Toxicity Study of PT807-HCl in the Dog Via Dietary Administration” (Auletta, C.S., Huntingdon Life Sciences, East Millstone, New Jersey, Study No. 95-3266, 7/3/97). 821. Technical PT807-HCl (Lot #: 81489-29-1-001, 50% a.i. at 99% purity) was admixed to the feed at dose levels of 0 (basal diet only), 750, 2500, or 7500 ppm (0, 25, 71, and 211 mg/kg/day, respectively, for males and 0, 26, 78, and 233 mg/kg/day, respectively, for females) and fed to 4 beagle dogs per sex per dose level for 91 days. One male at 7500 ppm was sacrificed on day 70 after being found in a moribund condition. No treatment-related clinical signs were observed except for thinness, slow breathing, lethargy, irregular gait, hunched appearance, and abnormal (pale) gums, paleness (entire body), emaciation, poor condition, hypothermia (entire body), and dehydration (entire body) in one high dose male and irregular gait, thinness, and poor condition in one high dose female. A treatment-related decrease in mean body weight gain was observed in both sexes at 7500 ppm. Treatment-related decreases in mean relative testis/epididymis and ovary weights were observed at 7500 ppm. Microscopic examination revealed treatment-related effects in the testes/epididymides (including degenerated seminal product in the seminiferous tubules, arrested maturation of the germinal epithelium, and severe oligospermia) and the ovaries (lack of signs of estrus) at 7500 ppm (**possible adverse effect**). NOEL (M)= 71 mg/kg/day (2500 ppm) and (F)=78 mg/kg/day (2500 ppm) both based on decreased mean relative reproductive organ weight and microscopic findings. **Acceptable.** (Corlett, 12/1/99)

(90-day oral gavage study, rats)

012; 169109; “A 13-Week Oral (Gavage) Toxicity Study of PT807-HCl in the Albino Rat” (Kangas, L., Bio-Research Laboratories Ltd., Senneville, Quebec, Canada, Laboratory Project I.D. 85614, 9/23/94). Technical PT807-HCl (Lot #: E74788-150-4-B1-009, 55.3% a.i. at 100% purity), diluted in acidified deionized water, was administered orally by gavage to 10 Sprague-Dawley Crl:CD®(SD)BR rats per sex per dose at dose levels of 0 (vehicle), 30, 300, or 600 mg/kg/day once per day for 13 weeks. 1/10 females at 300 mg/kg/day, and 6/10 males and 7/10 females at 600 mg/kg/day died during the study interval. Treatment-related signs of toxicity including tremors, convulsions, incoordination, abnormal gait, and salivation were observed in both sexes at 300 and 600 mg/kg/day

throughout the duration of the study. In addition, incidences of salivation were observed in 10% to 40% of the female animals at 30 mg/kg/day from week 2 through week 13. A treatment-related increase in mean relative liver weight in both sexes at 300 and 600 mg/kg/day was observed. Macroscopic and microscopic examinations revealed no treatment-related abnormalities. **Possible adverse effect:** Treatment-related incidences of tremors, convulsions, abnormal gait, and incoordination throughout the duration of the study at 300 and 600 mg/kg/day. NOEL (M/F) not determined. Study **Acceptable**. (Corlett, 11/17/99; upgraded, Eya, 9/29/00).

(90-day feeding study, mice)

014; 169111; "A 13-Week Dietary Toxicity Study of PT807-HCl in the Albino Mouse" (Kangas, L., Bio-Research Laboratories Ltd., Senneville, Quebec, Canada, Laboratory Project I.D. 85613, 10/21/94). Technical PT807-HCl (Lot #: E74788-150-4-B1-009, 55.3% a.i. at 100% purity) was admixed to the feed at dose levels of 0 (basal diet only), 1000, 3500, or 7000 ppm (0, 139, 479, and 1004 mg/kg/day, respectively, for males and 0, 190, 625, and 1272 mg/kg/day, respectively, for females) and fed to 10 Swiss CrI:CD<sup>®</sup>-1(ICR)BR mice per sex per dose level for 13 weeks. No animals died and no clinical signs were observed during the study interval. A treatment-related decrease in mean body weight was observed in males at 7000 ppm. Macroscopic and microscopic examinations revealed no treatment-related abnormalities. **No adverse effects.** NOEL (M)= 479 mg/kg/day (3500 ppm) based on decreased mean body weight, NOEL (F)=1272 mg/kg/day (7000 ppm) based on no effects at HDT. **Acceptable.** (Corlett, 11/22/99)

(21-day dermal study, rats)

015; 169112; "PT807-HCl: A 21-Day Dermal Toxicity Study in the Rat" (Blaszczak, D.L., Huntingdon Life Sciences, East Millstone, New Jersey, Study No. 97-2521, 5/8/98). 822. Technical PT807-HCl (Lot #: 81489-29-1-001, 50% a.i. at 100% purity) was applied to the clipped skin of 5 CD<sup>®</sup> (Sprague-Dawley derived) [CrI: CD<sup>®</sup>BR] rats per sex per dose at dose levels of 0 (sham treated), 100, 300, or 1000 mg/kg/day for 6 hours per day 5 days per week for 3 weeks using a semi-occlusive wrap. No animals died during the study interval. No treatment-related clinical signs were observed. No treatment-related effects on body weight, food consumption, or clinical chemistry parameters were observed. Macroscopic and microscopic examinations revealed no treatment-related internal abnormalities. Two animals at 1000 mg/kg/day exhibited treated skin with foci of eschar. **No adverse effects.** NOEL (systemic, M/F)=1000 mg/kg/day, NOEL (dermal, F)=300 mg/kg/day (presence of foci of eschar, treated skin), NOEL (dermal, M)=1000 mg/kg/day (no signs of dermal irritation). **Acceptable.** (Corlett, 12/3/99).

## METABOLISM STUDY

### Metabolism, Rat

\*\*024; 169143; "[<sup>14</sup>C]-PT807-HCl: Rat Metabolism Study, Tier 1 Testing"; (D. Wu and P. Boner; XenoBiotic Laboratories, Inc. Plainsboro, NJ.; Laboratory Project ID, XBL Study No. XBL97071; 06/23/98). Four rats/sex were administered a single oral dose of [<sup>14</sup>C]-PT807-HCl (specific activity 20.9 mCi/mmol; radiochemical purity, 99.68%) at the rate of 200 mg/kg body weight. After 168 hours (7-days) post dose, the rats were sacrificed, and the total radiolabelled residues excreted and retained in the blood and tissues were determined. The majority of the radioactivity was eliminated in urine (ca. 74-79%) with a small amount excreted in feces (ca. 14-18%). No apparent sex difference is observed in

metabolism of the test material. No  $^{14}\text{C}$ -volatiles were found in the expired air (< 0.01%), and no significant levels of residues were retained in the tissues (ca. 0.21-0.34%). The excretion of  $^{14}\text{C}$  was rapid and majority of the radioactivity was excreted within 24-48 hours. The average recovery of the administered dose was > 92%. Twenty eight metabolites including a.i. were found in the excreta, of which 12 (ca. 95%) were identified. **Study Acceptable.** (Eya, 12/22/99).