Name: COMPLETE / SUBSTANCE : Octylic acid / octanoic acid / 124-07-2 Tue, 5 Sep 2023, 13:28:48+0900 /

Legal entity owner: National Institute of Health Sciences / Kawasaki / Japan

Printing date: 2023-09-05T13:28:48.474+09:00

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Author:
Date: 2023-09-05T13:28:48.224+09:00
Remarks:

Dossier header

Dossier submission type

Name
Complete table of contents

Version
core 8.0

Name (given by user)

Dossier subject

Dossier subject
Octylic acid / octanoic acid / 124-07-2

Public name

Submitting legal entity
National Institute of Health Sciences / Kawasaki / Japan

Dossier creation date/time
Tue, 5 Sep 2023, 13:28:48+0900

Used in category

LEGAL_ENTITY: National Institute of Health Sciences

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Dossier UUID:
Author:
Date: 2022-11-07T15:49:29.000+09:00
Remarks:

General information

Legal entity name
National Institute of Health Sciences

Remarks
Disclaimer: The contents in this document were created based on the MHLW (Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare) peer reviewed study reports (in Japanese) in JECDB (Japan Existing Chemical Database) at http://dra4.nihs.go.jp/mhlw_data/jsp/SearchPageENG.jsp. Authorship is in the Division of Risk Assessment, the National Institute of Health Sciences, and the contents do not reflect any o fficial MHLW opinions or any other regulatory policies.

Address

Address 1
Tonomachi 3-25-26

Address 2
Kawasaki-ku

Postal code
210-9501

Town
Kawasaki

Region / State
Kanagawa

Country
Japan
JP

Identifiers

Other IT system identifiers

IT system
LEO

ID
10767

IT system
IUCLID4

ID
16558402024DIV750

Octylic acid

OECD

Health Effects

Repeated dose toxicity: oral

ENDPOINT_STUDY_RECORD: RepeatedDoseToxicityOral.001

UUID:	d36b46e6-80ff-47c6-957c-181221ebf48f
Dossier UUID:	
Author:	
Date:	2022-03-25T15:19:49.000+09:00
Remarks:	

Administrative data

Endpoint
short-term repeated dose toxicity: oral

Type of information
experimental study

Adequacy of study
key study

Robust study summary
false

Used for classification
false

Used for SDS
false

Reliability
1 (reliable without restriction)

Rationale for reliability incl. deficiencies
guideline study OECD Test Guideline study under GLP condition
Reliability 1

Cross-reference

Reason / purpose for cross-reference
reference to same study

Related information
OECD / Toxicity to reproduction / ToxicityReproduction.001 / Octylic acid / octanoic acid / 124-07-2

Data source

Reference

Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the reproductive/developmental toxicity screening test of / Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW), Japan / study report

Data access
data published https://dra4.nihs.go.jp/mhlw_data/home/pdf/PDF124-07-2d.pdf

Materials and methods

Test guideline

Qualifier
according to guideline

Guideline
OECD Guideline 422 (Combined Repeated Dose Toxicity Study with the Reproduction / Developmental Toxicity Screening Test)

Deviations
no

GLP compliance
yes

Limit test
no

Test material

Test material information
octanoic acid

Specific details on test material used for the study
- Name of test material (as cited in study report): octanoic acid
- Analytical purity: 99.2%
- Storage condition of test material: Room temperature, shading, airtightness
- Stability under test conditions: The stability of test material was identified by analysis of the remainder.

Test animals

Species
rat
common rodent species

Strain
other: Crl: CD (SD)

Sex
male/female

Details on test animals or test system and environmental conditions
TEST ANIMALS
- Source: Charles River Japan, Inc., Hino Breeding Center.
- Age at study initiation: 10 weeks old
- Weight at study initiation:
Males (main study groups): 364-415 g, females (main study groups): 215-259 g, females (mating stu dy groups): 200-252 g
- Housing: Animals were individually housed in stainless steel suspension cage (240W × 380D × 200H mm), from gestation day 18 to lactation day 4, Dams were bred individually or with individual litte rmates in plastic cages (310W x 360D x 175H mm) and bedding.
- Diet: Solid feed (CRF-1: Oriental Yeast Co., ltd.) was given ad libitum.

- Water: Tap water was given ad libitum.
- Acclimation period: Males (main study groups): 21 days, females (main study groups): 22 days, females (mating study groups): 21 days

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS
- Temperature (°C): 20-26°C (actual temperature: 22.3-24.3°C)
- Humidity (%): 40.0-70.0% (actual humidity: 43.9-66.3%)
- Air changes (per hr): 12
- Photoperiod (hrs dark / hrs light): 12 hr dark/12 hr light (light: 6:00~18:00)

Administration / exposure

Route of administration
oral: gavage

Vehicle
methylcellulose 0.5 w/v% methylcellulose

Details on oral exposure
- Amount of vehicle (if gavage): 5 mL/kg
- Dosing volume: 5 mL/kg

Analytical verification of doses or concentrations
yes

Details on analytical verification of doses or concentrations
The concentrations of each test suspensions using administration on day 1 were analyzed by GC. Analytical concentrations of the test suspensions were all within the range of 100.7-103.6% of the nominal concentrations and both values were within the acceptable range (concentration: percentage of nominal concentration, 100±10%).

Duration of treatment / exposure
Males: 28 days including 14 days pre-mating
Females (main study groups): 28 days
Females (mating study groups): 42-46 days including 14 days pre-mating, mating and gestation period s and the days until day 4 of lactation

Frequency of treatment
Once/day, 7 days/week

Doses / concentrations

Dose / conc.	
0	mg/kg bw/day (actual dose received)
Dose / conc.	
62.5	mg/kg bw/day (actual dose received)
Dose / conc.	
250	mg/kg bw/day (actual dose received)

Dose / conc.	
1000	mg/kg bw/day (actual dose received)

No. of animals per sex per dose
- Main study:
Control- and high-dose groups: 12 males and 10 females per group (half of both sexes assigned as the treatment groups, and the remaining half assigned as the recovery groups)
Low -and middle-dose groups: 12 males and 5 females per group (half of males assigned as the treatment groups, and the remaining half assigned as the recovery groups)

- Mating study:
12 females per dose

Control animals
yes, concurrent vehicle

Details on study design
- Dose selection rationale: Based on the results of a 14-day preliminary study, the high dose was set to 1000 mg/kg bw/day, which is the upper limit in OECD TG422, and the intermediate dose and low dose were set to 250 mg/kg bw/day and 62.5 mg/kg bw/day, respectively.

[14-day preliminary study]
A 14-day repeated dose oral toxicity test (Crl:CD(SD) rats, doses: 0, 200, 500 or 1000 mg/kg bw/day). In males and females at 200 mg/kg bw/day and above, thickening of forestomach was observed. In females at 1000 mg/kg bw/day, an increase in thyroid weight was observed.

- Rationale for animal assignment (if not random): Body weight-balanced randomization.

Examinations

Observations and examinations performed and frequency
CAGE SIDE OBSERVATIONS: Yes
- Time schedule:
Males and females (main study groups): 2 times/day (before administration, 2-145 minutes after administration) during the administration period. Once a day during the recovery period.
Females (mating study groups): 2 times/day (before administration, 1-120 minutes after administratio n) during the administration period.
DETAILED CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS: Yes
- Time schedule:
Males and females (main study groups): on day of grouping, on days 7, 14, 21 and 27 of administrati on period.
Females (mating study groups): on day of grouping, on days 7 and 14 of administration period, on da ys 1, 8 and 15 of gestation period, on day 4 of lactation period.

BODY WEIGHT: Yes
- Time schedule for examinations:
Males and females (main study groups):
Twice a week (On days 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 28 and 29 of administration period, on days 1, 4, 8, 11, 14 and 15 of recovery period).
Females (mating study groups): Twice a week (On days 1, 4, 8, 11, 15 and 18 of administration period, on days 0, 7, 14 and 20 of gestation period, on days 0, 4 and 5 of lactation period).

FOOD CONSUMPTION AND COMPOUND INTAKE (if feeding study):
- Food consumption: Yes
- Time schedule for examinations:
Males and females (main study groups):

Twice a week (Males: On days 2, 5, 9 and 12 of administration period, on days 2, 5, 9 and 12 of recov ery period; Females: On days 2, 5, 9, 12, 16, 19, 23 and 26 of administration period, on days 2, 5, 9 and 12 of recovery period).
Females (mating study groups): Twice a week (On days 2, 5, 9 and 12 of administration period, on day s 2, 9, 16 and 20 of gestation period, on days 2 of lactation period).

WATER INTAKE: Yes
- Time schedule for examinations:
Males and females (main study groups):
Twice a week (Males: On days 2, 5, 9 and 12 of administration period, on days 2, 5, 9 and 12 of r ecovery period; Females: On days 2, 5, 9, 12, 16, 19, 23 and 26 of administration period, on days 2, 5, 9 and 12 of recovery period).
Females (mating study groups): Twice a week (On days 2, 5, 9 and 12 of administration period, on days 2, 9, 16 and 20 of gestation period, on days 2 of lactation period).

OPHTHALMOSCOPIC EXAMINATION: No
HAEMATOLOGY: Yes
- Time schedule for collection of blood:
Males and females (main study groups): At the end of administration period, or at the end of recovery period in both sexes
- Anaesthetic used for blood collection: Pentobarbital sodium
- Animals fasted: Yes
- How many animals:
At the end of administration period: 6 males/dose (0, 62.5, 250, 1000 mg/kg bw/day), 5 females/dose (0, 62.5, 250, 1000 mg/kg bw/day)
At the end of recovery period: 6 males/dose (0, 62.5, 250, 1000 mg/kg bw/day), 5 females/dose (0 and 1000 mg/kg bw/day)
- Parameters examined: red blood cell count, hemoglobin, hematocrit, mean corpuscular volume , mean corpuscular hemoglobin, mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration, reticulocyte per centage, platelet count, white blood cell count, differential white blood cell count, prothrombin time, activated partial thromboplastin time, fibrinogen.

CLINICAL CHEMISTRY: Yes
- Time schedule for collection of blood:
Males and females (main study groups): At the end of administration period, or at the end of recovery period in both sexes
- Animals fasted: Yes
- How many animals:
At the end of administration period: 6 males/dose (0, 62.5, 250, 1000 mg/kg bw/day), 5 females/dose (0, 62.5, 250, 1000 mg/kg bw/day)
At the end of recovery period: 6 males/dose (0, 62.5, 250, 1000 mg/kg bw/day), 5 females/dose (0 an d 1000 mg/kg bw/day)
- Parameters checked: ALP, total cholesterol, triglyceride, total bilirubin, glucose, urea nitrogen, creatinine, sodium, potassium, chloride, calcium, inorganic phosphorus, total protein, albumin, A/G ratio, AST, ALT, γ-GT

URINALYSIS: Yes
- Time schedule for collection of urine:
Males and females (main study groups): Before the end of the administration period (males: day 22 of administration period; females: day 24 of administration period) and before the end of recovery (days 12 of recovery period).
- Metabolism cages used for collection of urine: Yes
A urine collector to collect fresh urine samples under fasting but ad libitum drinking conditions, followed by collection of 24-hour urine samples under ad libitum feeding and drinking conditions.
- How many animals:
At the end of administration period: 6 males/dose (0, 62.5, 250, 1000 mg/kg bw/day), 5 females/dose (0, 62.5, 250, 1000 mg/kg bw/day)

At the end of recovery period: 6 males/dose (0, 62.5, 250, 1000 mg/kg bw/day), 5 females/dose (0 and 1000 mg/kg bw/day)
- Parameters checked:
Fresh urine: Color, pH, protein, glucose, ketones, bilirubin, occult blood, urobilinogen, sediment
24-urine: Specific gravity, urine volume (24-hour volume)

BLOOD HORMONE: Yes
- Time schedule for collection of serum:
Males and females (main study groups): At the end of administration period in both sexes
- Animals fasted: Yes
- How many animals:
6 males/dose (0, 62.5, 250, 1000 mg/kg bw/day), 5 females/dose (0, 62.5, 250, 1000 mg/kg bw/day)
- Parameters checked: Triiodothyronine (T3), Thyroxin (T4), and thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH)

NEUROBEHAVIOURAL EXAMINATION: Yes
- Time schedule for examinations:
Males and females (main study groups): Final week of administration (Manipulative test and measurement of grip strength: Day 27 of administration, measurement of motor activity: Day 26 of administration)
- Dose groups that were examined: Autopsy animals after the end of the administration period
- Battery of functions tested:
1) Manipulative Test. Pupillary reflex, approaching behavior, response to touch, auditory reflex, pain reflex
2) Measurement of Grip Strength. Following manipulative test, grip strength of forelimb and hind limb were measured by CPU gauge (San Diego Instruments Inc.).
3) Measurement of Spontaneous Motor Activity. Spontaneous motor activity (Ambulatory and vertical counts) was measured by Activity Monitor (MED Associates Inc.).
The measurements were collected at 10-minute intervals from 1 hour to 2 hours after administration.

Sacrifice and pathology
GROSS PATHOLOGY: Yes
ORGAN WEIGHT: Yes [main study groups: brain, pituitary, salivary glands, thyroids, adrenal gland, thymus, spleen, heart, liver, kidney, testes, epididymides, ventral prostate, seminal vesicles, ovaries, uterus; females in mating group: ovary, uterus]
HISTOPATHOLOGY: Yes, [main study groups: heart, lung, trachea, liver, pancreas, sublingual gland, submandibular gland, esophagus, stomach, duodenum, jejunum, ileum (including Peyer’s patch), cecum, colon, rectum, thymus, spleen, mandibular lymph nodes, mesenteric lymph nodes, kidney, urinary bladder, testis, epididymis, ventral prostate, seminal vesicles (including coagulating gland), ovaries, uterus, vagina, pituitary, adrenal glands, thyroid (including parathyroid), cerebrum, cerebellum, pons, spinal cord, sciatic nerve, eye ball, Harderian gland, sternum and femur (including bone marrows), muscle (rectus femoris), mammary gland; females in mating group: ovaries, uterus, vagina]

Statistics
For quantitative data, homogeneity of variance was tested using Bartlett method first. If the variance was homogenous, statistical difference between each treatment group and the control group was analyzed using Dunnett method. If not homogenous, statistical difference between each treatment group and the control group was tested using Steel method. For comparison of quantitative data between two groups in the recovery test, homogeneity of variance was analyzed by F-test. Then, if homogenous, student's t-test was applied. If not homogenous, Aspin-Welch's t-test was used.
For histopathological findings, statistical analysis was carried out in combination with Steel-test and Cochran-Armitage trend test. Regarding clinical observation (except for frequency of urination, defecation, rearing and grooming) and sensory reactivity, Steel test was applied.

Results and discussion

Results of examinations

Clinical signs
no effects observed

Mortality
no mortality observed

Body weight and weight changes
no effects observed

Food consumption and compound intake (if feeding study)
no effects observed

Food efficiency
not examined

Water consumption and compound intake (if drinking water study)
no effects observed

Ophthalmological findings
not examined

Haematological findings
no effects observed

Clinical biochemistry findings
effects observed, treatment-related

Urinalysis findings
no effects observed

Behaviour (functional findings)
no effects observed

Immunological findings
not examined

Organ weight findings including organ / body weight ratios
no effects observed

Gross pathological findings
effects observed, treatment-related

Neuropathological findings
not examined

Histopathological findings: non-neoplastic
effects observed, treatment-related

Histopathological findings: neoplastic
not examined

Details on results
CLINICAL SIGNS AND MORTALITY:
Mortality: There was no death.
Clinical signs: There were no changes related to the test substance in any groups at the dosing and recovery periods.

DETAILED CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS:
There were no changes related to the test substance in any groups at the dosing and recovery perio ds.

BODY WEIGHT:
There were no changes related to the test substance in any groups at the dosing and recovery periods.
FOOD CONSUMPTION:
There were no changes related to the test substance in any groups at the dosing and recovery periods.

WATER CONSUMPTION:
There were no changes related to the test substance in any groups at the dosing and recovery periods.

URINALYSIS:
There were no changes related to the test substance in any groups at the dosing and recovery periods.

HAEMATOLOGY:
There were no changes related to the test substance in any groups at the dosing and recovery periods.

CLINICAL CHEMISTRY (Including blood hormones (T3, T4, TSH)):
[At the end of dosing period]: A decrease in urea nitrogen and an increase in inorganic phosphorus were observed in males at 1000 mg/kg bw/day. An increase in potassium was observed in non-matin g females at 1000 mg/kg bw/day.
[At the end of recovery period]: There were no changes related to the test substance in any groups .

NEUROBEHAVOURAL EXAMINATION:
1) MANIPULATIVE TEST:
There were no changes related to the test substance in any groups at the dosing and recovery periods.
2) GRIP STRENGTH TEST:
There were no changes related to the test substance in any groups at the dosing and recovery periods.
3) LOCOMOTOR ACTIVITY MEASUREMENT:
There were no changes related to the test substance in any groups at the dosing and recovery periods.

ORGAN WEIGHTS:
There were no changes related to the test substance in any groups at the end of dosing and recovery periods.

GROSS PATHOLOGY:
[At the end of dosing period]: Thickening of forestomach was observed in males and non-mating females at 250 mg/kg bw/day and above, mating females at 1000 mg/kg bw/day.
[At the end of recovery period]: There were no changes related to the test substance in any groups.

HISTOPATHOLOGY: NON-NEOPLASTIC:
[At the end of dosing period]: Squamous epithelium hyperplasia of forestomach was observed in males and non-mating females at 62.5 mg/kg bw/day and above, mating females at 1000 mg/kg bw/day. Ulcer of forestomach was observed in males and non-mating females at 250 mg/kg bw/day, ma ting females at 1000 mg/kg bw/day.
[At the end of recovery period]: Squamous epithelium hyperplasia of forestomach was observed in males at 250 mg/kg bw/day, and non-mating females at 1000 mg/kg bw/day.

Effect levels

Key result
false

Dose descriptor
NOAEL

Effect level

< 62.5 mg/kg bw/day (actual dose received)

Based on
test mat.

Sex
male/female

Basis for effect level
histopathology: non-neoplastic
At 62.5 mg/kg bw/day, squamous epithelium hyperplasia of forestomach was observed in males and females.

Any other information on results incl. tables

Figures and Tables (in English) are available in the following full report of the study.

https://https://dra4.nihs.go.jp/mhlw_data/home/pdf/PDF124-07-2d.pdf

Applicant's summary and conclusion

Conclusions
The NOAEL of repeated dose toxicity in this study was determined to be less than 62.5 mg/kg bw/day for both male and female rats.

Executive summary

In the combined repeated dose and reproductive/developmental screening test (OECD TG422), SD rats were treated orally with octylic acid at the doses of 0, 62.5, 250 and 1000 mg/kg bw/day. Males (12 animals/dose: 6 animals were treated as a recovery group) were dosed for 28 days including a 14 day pre-mating period. Females (12 animals/dose) were dosed for 42-46 days including 14 day premating, mating, and gestation periods and days until day 4 of lactation. In addition, as the main study group of females, 5 or 10 females/group was dosed for 28 days without mating (5 females were treated at 0 and 1000 mg/kg bw/day as recovery groups).

The following findings were observed in the examination at the end of administration period. In the clinical chemistry, a decrease in urea nitrogen and an increase in inorganic phosphorus were observed in males at 1000 mg/kg bw/day, an increase in potassium was observed in non-mating females at 1000 mg/kg bw/day. In the gross pathology, thickening of forestomach was observed in males and non-mating females at 250 mg/kg bw/day and above, as well as mating females at 1000 mg/kg bw/day. In the histopathology, squamous epithelium hyperplasia of forestomach was observed in males and non-mating females at 62.5 mg/kg bw/day and above and in mating females at 1000 mg/kg bw/day. In addition, ulcer of forestomach was observed in males and non-mating females at 250 mg/kg bw/day, as well as mating females at 1000 mg/kg bw/day.

Based on the above results, NOAEL for repeated dose toxicity of octylic acid was determined to be less than 62.5 mg/kg bw/day for both male and female rats.

Genetic toxicity in vitro

ENDPOINT_STUDY_RECORD: Genetic toxicity in vitro.001

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Author:	
Date:	2022-03-25T15:20:36.000+09:00
Remarks:	

Administrative data

Endpoint
in vitro gene mutation study in bacteria

Type of information
experimental study

Adequacy of study
key study

Robust study summary
false

Used for classification
false

Used for SDS
false

Reliability
1 (reliable without restriction)

Rationale for reliability incl. deficiencies
other: OECD Test Guideline study under GLP condition

Data source

Reference

Reverse Mutation Test of Octanoic acid on Bacteria. / Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW), Japan / study report

Data access
data published

Materials and methods

Test guideline

Qualifier
according to guideline

Guideline
OECD Guideline 471 (Bacterial Reverse Mutation Assay)

in vitro gene mutation study in bacteria

Deviations
not specified

Qualifier
according to guideline

Guideline
JAPAN: Guidelines for Screening Mutagenicity Testing Of Chemicals
genetic toxicity in vitro, other

Deviations
no

GLP compliance
yes

Type of assay
bacterial reverse mutation assay
in vitro gene mutation study in bacteria

Test material

Test material information
octanoic acid

Specific details on test material used for the study
- Name of test material (as cited in study report): Octanoic acid
- Analytical purity: 99.2%

Method

Species / strain

Species / strain / cell type
S. typhimurium TA 1535, TA 1537, TA 98 and TA 100
bacteria

Species / strain / cell type
E. coli WP2 uvr A
bacteria

Metabolic activation
with and without

Metabolic activation system
S9 mix; SD male rat liver, induced by phenobarbital and 5,6-benzoflavone

Justification for deviation from the high dose level
-S9 mix:
39.1, 78.1, 156.3, 312.5, 625, 1250, 2500 µg/plate (TA100, TA1535, TA98, TA1537 strains)
156.3, 312.5, 625, 1250, 5000 µg/plate (WP2uvrA strain)
+S9 mix:
39.1, 78.1, 156.3, 312.5, 625, 1250, 2500 µg/plate (TA100, TA98, TA1537 strains)

156.3, 312.5, 625, 1250, 5000 µg/plate (TA1535, WP2uvrA strains)

Maximum concentration was established based on the result of the preliminary test at concentration up to 5000 ug/plate. In this test, the growth inhibition was observed at 1500 µg/plate and above for S. typhimurium TA 100, TA98 and TA1537 strains with or without S9 mix, for S. typhimurium TA 1 535 strain without S9 mix, at 5000 µg/plate for S. typhimurium TA1535 strain with S9 mix, for E. coli WP2uvrA with or without S9 mix.

Vehicle / solvent
- Vehicle(s)/solvent(s) used: Anhydrous ethanol

Controls

Untreated negative controls
no

Negative solvent / vehicle controls
yes

True negative controls
yes DMSO

Positive controls
yes

Positive control substance
other: -S9 mix: 2-(2-furyl)-3-(5-nitro-2-furyl) acrylamide (AF-2), sodium azide (NaN3), 9-aminoacridine hydrochloride (9AA);
+S9 mix: 2-aminoanthracene (2AA)

Details on test system and experimental conditions
METHOD OF APPLICATION: Preincubation
DURATION- Preincubation period: 20 min at 37°C
- Exposure duration:48 hrs
NUMBER OF PLATES: 3
NUMBER OF REPLICATIONS: 1
DETERMINATION OF CYTOTOXICITY
- Method: other: growth inhibition

Evaluation criteria
A chemical was judged to be mutagenic when the mean number of revertant colonies per plate increased more than twice that of the negative control and when the dose-related and reproducible i ncrease was observed.

Statistics
no

Results and discussion

Test results

Key result
true

Species / strain
S. typhimurium TA 1535

bacteria

Metabolic activation
with and without

Genotoxicity
negative

Cytotoxicity / choice of top concentrations
cytotoxicity -S9 mix: 2500 µg/plate;
+S9 mix: 2500 µg/plate and above

Vehicle controls validity
valid

Positive controls validity
valid

Key result
true

Species / strain
S. typhimurium TA 1537
bacteria

Metabolic activation
with and without

Genotoxicity
negative

Cytotoxicity / choice of top concentrations
cytotoxicity -S9 mix: 1250 µg/plate and above;
+S9 mix: 1250 µg/plate and above

Vehicle controls validity
valid

Positive controls validity
valid

Key result
true

Species / strain
S. typhimurium TA 98
bacteria

Metabolic activation
with and without

Genotoxicity
negative

Cytotoxicity / choice of top concentrations
cytotoxicity -S9 mix: 1250 µg/plate and above;
+S9 mix: 1250 µg/plate and above

Vehicle controls validity
valid

Positive controls validity
valid

Key result
true

Species / strain
S. typhimurium TA 100
bacteria

Metabolic activation
with and without

Genotoxicity
negative

Cytotoxicity / choice of top concentrations
cytotoxicity -S9 mix: 1250 µg/plate and above;
+S9 mix: 1250 µg/plate and above

Vehicle controls validity
valid

Positive controls validity
valid

Key result
true

Species / strain
E. coli WP2 uvr A
bacteria

Metabolic activation
with and without

Genotoxicity
negative

Cytotoxicity / choice of top concentrations
cytotoxicity -S9 mix: 2500 µg/plate and above;
+S9 mix: 2500 µg/plate and above

Vehicle controls validity
valid

Positive controls validity
valid

Any other information on results incl. tables

Figures and Tables (in English) are available in the following full report of the study.

https://dra4.nihs.go.jp/mhlw_data/home/pdf/PDF124-07-2e.pdf

Applicant's summary and conclusion

Conclusions
Interpretation of results (migrated information): negative

In a bacterial reverse mutation assay using Salmonella typhimurium TA100, TA1535, TA98, and TA 1537, and Escherichia coli WP2uvrA (OECD TG 471), octylic acid was negative with or without met abolic activation.

ENDPOINT_STUDY_RECORD: Genetic toxicity in vitro.002

UUID: 79f21a80-aa1b-4502-859d-ef8454910704
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Author:
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Remarks:

Administrative data

Endpoint
in vitro chromosome aberration study in mammalian cells

Type of information
experimental study

Adequacy of study
key study

Robust study summary
false

Used for classification
false

Used for SDS
false

Reliability
1 (reliable without restriction)

Rationale for reliability incl. deficiencies
other: OECD Test Guideline study under GLP condition

Data source

Reference

In Vitro Chromosomal Aberration Test of Octanoic acid on Cultured Chinese Hamster Cells. / Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW), Japan / study report

Data access
data published

Materials and methods

Test guideline

Qualifier
according to guideline

Guideline
OECD Guideline 473 (In Vitro Mammalian Chromosome Aberration Test)
in vitro cytogenicity / chromosome aberration study in mammalian cells

Deviations
no

Qualifier
according to guideline

Guideline
JAPAN: Guidelines for Screening Mutagenicity Testing Of Chemicals
genetic toxicity in vitro, other

Deviations
no

GLP compliance
yes

Type of assay
other: in vitro mammalian chromosome aberration test

Test material

Test material information
octanoic acid

Specific details on test material used for the study
- Name of test material (as cited in study report): Octanoic acid
- Analytical purity: 99.2%

Method

Species / strain

Species / strain / cell type
other: Chinese hamster lung(CHL/IU) cells

Metabolic activation
with and without

Metabolic activation system
S9 mix; SD male rat liver, induced by phenobarbital and 5,6-benzoflavone

Justification for deviation from the high dose level
Cell growth inhibition study
-S9 mix (short-term treatment): 11.7, 23.4, 46.9, 93.8, 187.5, 375, 750, 1500 ug/mL
+S9 mix (short-term treatment): 11.7, 23.4, 46.9, 93.8, 187.5, 375, 750, 1500 ug/mL
-S9 mix (continuous treatment, 24hr): 11.7, 23.4, 46.9, 93.8, 187.5, 375, 750, 1500 ug/mL

Main study
-S9 (short-term treatment): 187.5, 375, 750, 1500 ug/mL
+S9 (short-term treatment): 93.8, 187.5, 375, 750 ug/mL
-S9 (continuous treatment, 24hr): 93.8, 187.5, 375, 750 ug/mL

Vehicle / solvent
- Vehicle(s)/solvent(s) used: Anhydrous ethanol

Controls

Untreated negative controls
no

Negative solvent / vehicle controls
yes

True negative controls
yes DMSO

Positive controls
yes

Positive control substance
other: [-S9]: mitomycin C; [+S9]: N-dimethylnitrosamine

Details on test system and experimental conditions
METHOD OF APPLICATION:
Exposure duration:
- [short-term treatment]: 6 hr + 18 hr
- [continuous treatment]: 24 hr
SPINDLE INHIBITOR: Colcemid
STAIN: Giemsa stain (2 v/v%) for 15 min.
NUMBER OF REPLICATIONS: 2
NUMBER OF CELLS EVALUATED: 100 + 100 cells /concentration
DETERMINATION OF CYTOTOXICITY
- Method: relative total growth

Evaluation criteria
For the evaluation of the frequencies of structural aberrations and of polyploidy induced, the following criteria were employed. Appearance incidence of cell with chromosomal aberrations: Negative (-): less than 5%, Equivocal(±): more than 5% and less than 10%, Positive(+): 10% and above

Statistics
no

Results and discussion

Test results

Key result
true

Species / strain
other: Chinese hamster lung (CHL/IU) cells

Metabolic activation
with and without

Genotoxicity
negative

Cytotoxicity / choice of top concentrations
cytotoxicity

Vehicle controls validity
valid

True negative controls validity
valid

Positive controls validity
valid

Additional information on results
RANGE-FINDING/SCREENING STUDIES (if applicable):

50% cell growth inhibition (IC50): 570 ug/mL (short-term treatment, +S9 mix), 1600 ug/mL (short-term treatment, -S9 mix), 580 ug/mL (continuous treatment)

Any other information on results incl. tables

Figures and Tables (in English) are available in the following full report of the study.

https://dra4.nihs.go.jp/mhlw_data/home/pdf/PDF124-07-2f.pdf

Applicant's summary and conclusion

Conclusions
Interpretation of results (migrated information): negative with or without metabolic activation

In an in vitro chromosomal aberration test using CHL/IU cells (OECD TG 473), octylic acid was negative with or without metabolic activation.

Toxicity to reproduction

ENDPOINT_STUDY_RECORD: ToxicityReproduction.001

UUID:	63052f50-3baf-4dcc-bbdb-b309083d8a35
Dossier UUID:	
Author:	
Date:	2022-03-25T15:21:57.000+09:00
Remarks:	

Administrative data

Endpoint
reproductive toxicity, other A combined repeated dose/reproductive developmental toxicity study

Type of information
experimental study

Adequacy of study
key study

Robust study summary
false

Used for classification
false

Used for SDS
false

Reliability
1 (reliable without restriction)

Rationale for reliability incl. deficiencies
guideline study OECD Test Guideline study under GLP condition
Reliability 1

Cross-reference

Reason / purpose for cross-reference
reference to same study

Related information
OECD / Repeated dose toxicity: oral / RepeatedDoseToxicityOral.001 / Octylic acid / octanoic acid / 124-07-2

Data source

Reference

Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the reproductive/developmental toxicity screening test of / Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW), Japan / study report

Data access
data published https://dra4.nihs.go.jp/mhlw_data/home/pdf/PDF124-07-2d.pdf

Materials and methods

Test guideline

Qualifier
according to guideline

Guideline
OECD Guideline 422 (Combined Repeated Dose Toxicity Study with the Reproduction / Developmental Toxicity Screening Test)

Deviations
no

GLP compliance
yes

Limit test
no

Test material

Test material information
octanoic acid

Specific details on test material used for the study
- Name of test material (as cited in study report): octanoic acid
- analytical purity: 99.2%
- Storage condition of test material: Room temperature, shading, airtightness
- Stability under test conditions: The stability of test material was identified by analysis of the remainder.

Test animals

Species
rat

Strain
other: Crl: CD (SD)

Sex
male/female

Details on test animals or test system and environmental conditions
TEST ANIMALS
- Source: Charles River Japan, Inc., Hino Breeding Center.
- Age at study initiation: 10 weeks old
- Weight at study initiation: Males in main group male: 364-415 g, females in main group: 215-259 g, females in mating group: 200-252 g
- Housing: Animals were individually housed in stainless steel suspension cage (240W × 380D × 200H mm), from gestation day 18 to lactation day 4, Dams were bred individually or with individual littermates in plastic cages (310W x 360D x 175H mm) and bedding.
- Diet: Solid feed (CRF-1: Oriental Yeast Co., ltd.) was given ad libitum.
- Water: Tap water was given ad libitum.
- Acclimation period: Males in main group: 21 days, females in main group: 22 days, females in mating group: 21 days

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS
- Temperature (°C): 20-26°C (actual temperature: 22.3-24.3°C)
- Humidity (%): 40.0-70.0% (actual humidity: 43.9-66.3%)
- Air changes (per hr): 12
- Photoperiod (hrs dark / hrs light): 12 hr dark/12 hr light (light: 6:00~18:00)

Administration / exposure

Route of administration
oral: gavage

Vehicle
other: 0.5 w/v% methylcellulose

Details on exposure
- Amount of vehicle (if gavage): 5 mL/kg
- Dosing volume: 5 mL/kg

Details on mating procedure
- M/F ratio per cage:1/1
- Length of cohabitation: up to 14 days
- Proof of pregnancy: vaginal plug / sperm in vaginal smear referred to as day 0 of pregnancy

Analytical verification of doses or concentrations
yes

Details on analytical verification of doses or concentrations
The concentrations of each test suspensions using administration on day 1 were analyzed by GC. Analytical concentrations of the test suspensions were all within the range of 100.7-103.6% of the nominal concentrations and both values were within the acceptable range (concentration: percentage of nominal concentration, 100±10%).

Duration of treatment / exposure
Males: 28 days including 14 days pre-mating
Females (main study groups): 28 days
Females (mating study groups): 42-46 days including 14 days pre-mating, mating and gestation period s and the days until day 4 of lactation

Frequency of treatment
Once/day, 7 days/week

Doses / concentrations

Dose / conc.	
0	mg/kg bw/day (actual dose received)
Dose / conc.	
62.5	mg/kg bw/day (actual dose received)
Dose / conc.	
250	mg/kg bw/day (actual dose received)
Dose / conc.	
1000	mg/kg bw/day (actual dose received)

No. of animals per sex per dose
- Main study:

Control- and high-dose groups: 12 males and 10 females per group (half of both sexes assigned as the treatment groups, and the remaining half assigned as the recovery groups)
Low -and middle-dose groups: 12 males and 5 females per group (half of males assigned as the treatment groups, and the remaining half assigned as the recovery groups)

- Mating study:
12 females per dose

Control animals
yes, concurrent no treatment

Details on study design
- Dose selection rationale: Based on the results of a 14-day preliminary study, the high dose was set to 1000 mg/kg bw/day, which is the upper limit in OECD TG422, and the intermediate dose and low dose were set to 250 mg/kg bw/day and 62.5 mg/kg bw/day, respectively.

[14-day preliminary study]
A 14-day repeated dose oral toxicity test (Crl:CD(SD) rats, doses: 0, 200, 500 or 1000 mg/kg bw/day). In males and females at 200 mg/kg bw/day and above, thickening of forestomach was observed. In females at 1000 mg/kg bw/day, an increase in thyroid weight was observed.

- Rationale for animal assignment (if not random): Body weight-balanced randomization

Examinations

Parental animals: Observations and examinations
CAGE SIDE OBSERVATIONS: Yes
- Time schedule:
Males and females (main study groups): 2 times/day (before administration, 2-145 minutes after administration) during the administration period. Once a day during the recovery period.
Females (mating study groups): 2 times/day (before administration, 1-120 minutes after administratio n) during the administration period.
DETAILED CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS: Yes
- Time schedule:
Males and females (main study groups): on day of grouping, on days 7, 14, 21 and 27 of administratio n period.
Females (mating study groups): on day of grouping, on days 7 and 14 of administration period, on day s 1, 8 and 15 of gestation period, on day 4 of lactation period.

BODY WEIGHT: Yes
- Time schedule for examinations:
Males and females (main study groups):
Twice a week (On days 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 28 and 29 of administration period, on days 1, 4, 8, 11, 14 and 15 of recovery period).
Females (mating study groups): Twice a week (On days 1, 4, 8, 11, 15 and 18 of administration period, on days 0, 7, 14 and 20 of gestation period, on days 0, 4 and 5 of lactation period).

FOOD CONSUMPTION AND COMPOUND INTAKE (if feeding study):
- Food consumption: Yes
- Time schedule for examinations:
Males and females (main study groups):
Twice a week (Males: On days 2, 5, 9 and 12 of administration period, on days 2, 5, 9 and 12 of recov ery period; Females: On days 2, 5, 9, 12, 16, 19, 23 and 26 of administration period, on days 2, 5, 9 and 12 of recovery period).
Females (mating study groups): Twice a week (On days 2, 5, 9 and 12 of administration period, on day s 2, 9, 16 and 20 of gestation period, on days 2 of lactation period).

WATER INTAKE: Yes
- Time schedule for examinations:
Males and females (main study groups):
Twice a week (Males: On days 2, 5, 9 and 12 of administration period, on days 2, 5, 9 and 12 of r ecovery period; Females: On days 2, 5, 9, 12, 16, 19, 23 and 26 of administration period, on days 2, 5, 9 and 12 of recovery period).
Females (mating study groups): Twice a week (On days 2, 5, 9 and 12 of administration period, on days 2, 9, 16 and 20 of gestation period, on days 2 of lactation period).

OPHTHALMOSCOPIC EXAMINATION: No
HAEMATOLOGY: Yes
- Time schedule for collection of blood:
Males and females (main study groups): At the end of administration period, or at the end of recovery period in both sexes
- Anaesthetic used for blood collection: Pentobarbital sodium
- Animals fasted: Yes
- How many animals:
At the end of administration period: 6 males/dose (0, 62.5, 250, 1000 mg/kg bw/day), 5 females/dose (0, 62.5, 250, 1000 mg/kg bw/day)
At the end of recovery period: 6 males/dose (0, 62.5, 250, 1000 mg/kg bw/day), 5 females/dose (0 and 1000 mg/kg bw/day)
- Parameters examined: red blood cell count, hemoglobin, hematocrit, mean corpuscular volum e, mean corpuscular hemoglobin, mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration, reticulocyte pe rcentage, platelet count, white blood cell count, differential white blood cell count, prothrombin time, activated partial thromboplastin time, fibrinogen.

CLINICAL CHEMISTRY: Yes
- Time schedule for collection of blood:
Males and females (main study groups): At the end of administration period, or at the end of recovery period in both sexes
- Animals fasted: Yes
- How many animals:
At the end of administration period: 6 males/dose (0, 62.5, 250, 1000 mg/kg bw/day), 5 females/dose (0, 62.5, 250, 1000 mg/kg bw/day)
At the end of recovery period: 6 males/dose (0, 62.5, 250, 1000 mg/kg bw/day), 5 females/dose (0 a nd 1000 mg/kg bw/day)
- Parameters checked: ALP, total cholesterol, triglyceride, total bilirubin, glucose, urea nitrogen, creatin ine, sodium, potassium, chloride, calcium, inorganic phosphorus, total protein, albumin, A/G ratio, AST, ALT, γ-GT

URINALYSIS: Yes
- Time schedule for collection of urine:
Males and females (main study groups): Before the end of the administration period (males: day 22 of administration period; females: day 24 of administration period) and before the end of recovery (days 12 of recovery period).
- Metabolism cages used for collection of urine: Yes
A urine collector to collect fresh urine samples under fasting but ad libitum drinking conditions, followed by collection of 24-hour urine samples under ad libitum feeding and drinking conditions.
- How many animals:
At the end of administration period: 6 males/dose (0, 62.5, 250, 1000 mg/kg bw/day), 5 females/dose (0, 62.5, 250, 1000 mg/kg bw/day)
At the end of recovery period: 6 males/dose (0, 62.5, 250, 1000 mg/kg bw/day), 5 females/dose (0 and 1000 mg/kg bw/day)
- Parameters checked:
Fresh urine: Color, pH, protein, glucose, ketones, bilirubin, occult blood, urobilinogen, sediment
24-urine: Specific gravity, urine volume (24-hour volume)

BLOOD HORMONE: Yes
- Time schedule for collection of serum:
Males and females (main study groups): At the end of administration period in both sexes
- Animals fasted: Yes
- How many animals:
6 males/dose (0, 62.5, 250, 1000 mg/kg bw/day), 5 females/dose (0, 62.5, 250, 1000 mg/kg bw/day)
- Parameters checked: Triiodothyronine (T3), Thyroxin (T4), and thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH)

NEUROBEHAVIOURAL EXAMINATION: Yes
- Time schedule for examinations:
Males and females (main study groups): Final week of administration (Manipulative test and measur ement of grip strength: Day 27 of administration, measurement of motor activity: Day 26 of administr ation)
- Dose groups that were examined: Autopsy animals after the end of the administration period
- Battery of functions tested:
1) Manipulative Test. Pupillary reflex, approaching behavior, response to touch, auditory reflex, pain reflex
2) Measurement of Grip Strength. Following manipulative test, grip strength of forelimb and hind limb were measured by CPU gauge (San Diego Instruments Inc.).
3) Measurement of Spontaneous Motor Activity. Spontaneous motor activity (Ambulatory and vertical counts) was measured by Activity Monitor (MED Associates Inc.).
The measurements were collected at 10-minute intervals from 1 hour to 2 hours after administration.

Oestrous cyclicity (parental animals)
Vaginal smears were collected from all females in the mating study groups and microscopically examined every day from the day after the start of administration until the day copulation was c onfirmed.

Sperm parameters (parental animals)
Parameters examined in all P male parental generations: testis, epididymis and seminal vesicle weigh t, histopathological examinations for testes, epididymides, seminal vesicle and ventral prostate.

Litter observations
PARAMETERS EXAMINED: The following parameters were examined in F1 offspring: Number and sex of pups, stillbirths, live births, postnatal mortality, presence of gross anomalies, and weight gain.
GROSS EXAMINATION OF DEAD PUPS: Yes, for external and internal abnormalities.

Postmortem examinations (parental animals)
METHOD OF SACRIFICED: All animals were sacrificed by exsanguination under pentobarbital sodium anesthesia.
SACRIFICE: Males and females (main study groups): On next day after the last administration, Maternal animals: on Day 5 of lactation, and males and females recovery group: on Day 14 of recovery .
GROSS PATHOLOGY: Yes
ORGAN WEIGHT: Yes [main study groups: brain, pituitary, salivary glands, thyroids, adrenal gland, thymus, spleen, heart, liver, kidney, testes, epididymides, ventral prostate, seminal vesicles, ovaries, uterus; females in mating group: ovary, uterus]
HISTOPATHOLOGY: Yes, [main study groups: heart, lung, trachea, liver, pancreas, sublingual gland , submandibular gland, esophagus, stomach, duodenum, jejunum, ileum (including Peyer's patch), cecum, colon, rectum, thymus, spleen, mandibular lymph nodes, mesenteric lymph nodes, kidney, urinary bladder, testis, epididymis, ventral prostate, seminal vesicles (including coagulating gland), ovaries, uterus, vagina, pituitary, adrenal glands, thyroid (including parathyroid), cerebrum, cerebellum, pons, spinal cord, sciatic nerve, eye ball, Harderian gland, sternum and femur (including bone marrow s), muscle (rectus femoris), mammary gland; females in mating group: ovaries, uterus, vagina]

Postmortem examinations (offspring)
SACRIFICE
- The F1 offsprings were euthanized on PND4 by exsanguination under 20%Isoflurane anesthesia.
GROSS NECROPSY: Yes
- Gross necropsy consisted of external and internal examinations including the cervical, thoracic, and abdominal viscera.
HISTOPATHOLOGY / ORGAN WEIGTHS
- Not examined.

Statistics
For quantitative data, homogeneity of variance was tested using Bartlett method first. If the variance was homogenous, statistical difference between each treatment group and the control group was analyzed using Dunnett method. If not homogenous, statistical difference between each treatment group and the control group was tested using Steel method. For comparison of quantitative data between two groups in the recovery test, homogeneity of variance was analyzed by F-test. Then, if homogenous, student's t-test was applied. If not homogenous, Aspin-Welch's t-test was used.
For histopathological findings, statistical analysis was carried out in combination with Steel-test and Cochran-Armitage trend test. Regarding clinical observation (except for frequency of urination, defecation, rearing and grooming) and sensory reactivity, Steel test was applied. Regarding implantation index, delivery index, birth index, live birth index, viability index, sex ratio and external abnormalities, Steel test was applied. Regarding copulation, fertility index, and gestation index, Fisher's test was applied.

Reproductive indices
Each parameter was determined by the following equations:
Copulation index (%) = (No. of pairs with successful copulation / No. of pairs) × 100
Fertility index (%) = (No. of pregnant females / No. of pairs with successful copulation) × 100
Gestation index (%) = (No. of dams having live pups / No. of pregnant dams) × 100
Length of gestation (days)
Implantation index (%) = (No. of implantation scars / No. of corpora lutea) × 100
Delivery index (%) = (No. of pups born / No. of implantation scars) × 100
Birth index (%) = (No. of live pups born / No. of implantation scars) × 100
Live birth index (%) = (No. of live pups born / No. of pups born) × 100
Sex ratio on Day 4 of lactation = No. of male pups / No. of female pups
External abnormalities (%) = (No. of pups with external abnormalities / No. of live pups) × 100

Offspring viability indices
Viability index (%) = (No. of live pups on Day 4 of lactation/ No. of live pups born) × 100

Results and discussion

Results: P0 (first parental generation)

General toxicity (P0)

Clinical signs
no effects observed

Mortality
no mortality observed

Body weight and weight changes
no effects observed

Food consumption and compound intake (if feeding study)
no effects observed

Food efficiency
not examined

Water consumption and compound intake (if drinking water study)
no effects observed

Ophthalmological findings
not examined

Haematological findings
no effects observed

Clinical biochemistry findings
effects observed, treatment-related

Description (incidence and severity)
See 7.5.1 Repeated dose toxicity.001

Urinalysis findings
no effects observed

Behaviour (functional findings)
no effects observed

Immunological findings
not examined

Organ weight findings including organ / body weight ratios
no effects observed

Gross pathological findings
effects observed, treatment-related

Description (incidence and severity)
See 7.5.1 Repeated dose toxicity.001

Neuropathological findings
not examined

Histopathological findings: non-neoplastic
effects observed, treatment-related

Description (incidence and severity)
See 7.5.1 Repeated dose toxicity.001

Histopathological findings: neoplastic
not examined

Reproductive function / performance (P0)

Reproductive function: oestrous cycle
no effects observed

Reproductive function: sperm measures
no effects observed

Reproductive performance
no effects observed

Details on results (P0)

General toxicity: See 7.5.1 Repeated dose toxicity.001
Reproductive function / performance: There were no effects on reproductive parameters up to 1000 mg/kg bw/day.1

Effect levels (P0)

Key result
false

Dose descriptor
NOAEL

Effect level

< 62.5 mg/kg bw/day (actual dose received)

Sex
male/female

Basis for effect level
histopathology: non-neoplastic
At 62.5 mg/kg bw/day, squamous epithelium hyperplasia of forestomach was observed in males and females.

Key result
false

Dose descriptor
NOAEL

Effect level

1000 mg/kg bw/day (actual dose received)

Based on
test mat.

Sex
male/female

Basis for effect level
reproductive performance
No reproductive effects were observed in both males and females up to 1000 mg/kg bw/day.

Results: F1 generation

General toxicity (F1)

Clinical signs
no effects observed

Mortality / viability
no mortality observed

Body weight and weight changes
no effects observed

Gross pathological findings
no effects observed

Details on results (F1)

There were no effects on developmental parameters up to 1000 mg/kg bw/day.

Effect levels (F1)

Key result
false

Dose descriptor
NOAEL

Generation
F1

Effect level

1000	mg/kg bw/day (actual dose received)

Based on
test mat.

Sex
male/female

Basis for effect level
other: There were no effects on developmental parameters up to 1000 mg/kg bw/day.

Overall reproductive toxicity

Key result
false

Reproductive effects observed
no

Any other information on results incl. tables

Figures and Tables (in English) are available in the following full report of the study.

https://https://dra4.nihs.go.jp/mhlw_data/home/pdf/PDF124-07-2d.pdf

Applicant's summary and conclusion

Conclusions
In the combined repeated oral dose toxicity study with the reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test (OECD TG 422) described above, there were no effects on the reproductive and dev elopmental parameters up to 1000 mg/kg bw/day. The NOAEL for the rat reproductive/developmental toxicity of octylic acid was regarded as 1000 mg/kg bw/day, the highest dose tested.

DOMAIN

SUBSTANCE: Octylic acid

UUID:	dd49a0cc-7629-414f-8dd8-ebba18838ad1
Dossier UUID:	
Author:	
Date:	2022-03-25T15:20:56.000+09:00
Remarks:	

Substance name
Octylic acid

Legal entity
National Institute of Health Sciences / Kawasaki / Japan

Identification of substance

Reference substance
octylic acid / octanoic acid / 124-07-2

EC number	EC name
CAS number	**CAS name**
124-07-2	

IUPAC name
octanoic acid

Role in the supply chain

Manufacturer
false

Importer
false

Only representative
false

Downstream user
false

References

Reference Substances

REFERENCE_SUBSTANCE: octylic acid

UUID: 527d0c17-d3bc-4cf7-8b77-572c2edbb62d
Dossier UUID:
Author:
Date: 2022-03-25T14:18:42.000+09:00
Remarks:

Reference substance name
octylic acid

IUPAC name
octanoic acid

Inventory

CAS number
124-07-2

Molecular and structural information

Molecular formula
CH3(CH2)6COOH

Molecular weight

144.21

Test Materials

TEST_MATERIAL_INFORMATION: octanoic acid

UUID: 93d772b5-40ea-463e-bb65-526ee09e4f29
Dossier UUID:
Author:
Date: 2021-10-18T11:12:46.000+09:00
Remarks:

Name
octanoic acid

Composition

Composition

Type
Constituent

Reference substance
octylic acid / octanoic acid / 124-07-2

EC number	EC name
CAS number	CAS name
124-07-2	

IUPAC name
octanoic acid

Concentration

99.2	% (w/w)

Other characteristics

Test material form
liquid

Literatures

LITERATURE: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the reproductive/developmental toxicity screening test of octanoic acid by oral administration in rats

UUID: 89ba0e3e-95c1-4a64-a2d8-c10b2d259f46
Dossier UUID:
Author:
Date: 2021-10-15T14:53:24.000+09:00
Remarks:

General information

Reference Type
study report

Title
Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the reproductive/developmental toxicity screening test of octanoic acid by oral administration in rats

Author
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW), Japan

Year
2013

Bibliographic source
available in the web of Japan Existing Chemical Data Base (JECDB) https://dra4.nihs.go.jp/mhlw_data/home/pdf/PDF124-07-2d.pdf

Testing facility
Nihon Bioresearch Inc.

Report number
100330

LITERATURE: In Vitro Chromosomal Aberration Test of Octanoic acid on Cultured Chinese Hamster Cells.

UUID: 815ec041-8642-4a24-8088-a29eeb982107
Dossier UUID:
Author:
Date: 2022-03-03T16:51:24.000+09:00
Remarks:

General information

Reference Type
study report

Title
In Vitro Chromosomal Aberration Test of Octanoic acid on Cultured Chinese Hamster Cells.

Author
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW), Japan

Year
2011

Bibliographic source
Japan Existing Chemical Data Base (JECDB) https://dra4.nihs.go.jp/mhlw_data/home/pdf/PDF124-07-2f.pdf

Testing facility
Nihon Bioresearch Inc.

Report date
2011-03-29

Report number
970730

LITERATURE: Reverse Mutation Test of Octanoic acid on Bacteria.

UUID: b8dc00af-eb48-4483-99a5-3dd40c29ac9c
Dossier UUID:
Author:
Date: 2022-03-01T13:57:10.000+09:00
Remarks:

General information

Reference Type
study report

Title
Reverse Mutation Test of Octanoic acid on Bacteria.

Author
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW), Japan

Year
2011

Bibliographic source
Japan Existing Chemical Data Base (JECDB) https://dra4.nihs.go.jp/mhlw_data/home/pdf/PDF124-07-2e.pdf

Testing facility
Nihon Bioresearch Inc.

Report date
2011-03-29

Report number
901030