Name: Sodium=2-hydroxypropanoate / 312-85-6

Legal entity owner: National Institute of Health Sciences, Japan

Printing date: 2020-10-01T12:27:37.116+09:00

Table of Contents

Sodium=2-hydroxypropanoate

CORE

General information

FIXED_RECORD: Assessment approach

UUID:	10463847-7c97-365b-a9ae-531b01b29393
Dossier UUID:	
Author:	SuperUser
Date:	2020-03-24T16:10:07.000+09:00
Remarks:	

OECD

Health Effects

Repeated dose toxicity: oral

ENDPOINT_STUDY_RECORD: Repeated dose toxicity: oral.001

UUID: 2d9562ee-f112-46e0-a89f-d89b9947a3f9
Dossier UUID:
Author: SuperUser
Date: 2020-10-01T11:02:14.924+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
other: The study was conducted in accordance with Test Guidelines and under GLP

Cross-reference

Reason / purpose
reference to same study 7.8.1 Toxicity to reproduction: Toxicity to reproduction. 001

Related information
OECD / Toxicity to reproduction / Toxicity to reproduction.001 / Sodium=2-hydroxypropanoate / 312-85-6

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

Materials and methods

Test guideline

Qualifier
according to

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
Sodium=2-hydroxypropanoate

Specific details on test material used for the study
Product name: DL-Lactic acid sodium salt, 60% w/w syrup (aqueous solution of sodium=2-hydroxypropanoate (purity 98%) dissolved in purified water at a concentration of 60 w/w%)
Purity: 60%

Test animals

Species
rat
common rodent species

Strain
other: Crl:CD(SD)

Sex
male/female

Details on test animals and environmental conditions
TEST ANIMALS
- Source: Charles River Japan, Inc., Atsugi Breeding Center.
- Age at study initiation: 10 weeks old
- Weight at study initiation: Male: 433 g (405 -483 g), Female: 257 g (232-282 g)
- Housing: Animals were individually housed in bracket-type metallic wire-mesh cages (254W × 350D × 170H mm), from gestation day 17 to lactation day 4, Dams were bred individually or with individual littermates in plastic cages (340W x 400D x 185H mm) and bedding.

- Diet: Solid feed (NMF: Oriental Yeast Co., ltd.) was given ad libitum.
- Water: Tap water was given ad libitum.
- Acclimation period: 20 days
ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

- Temperature (°C): 23±3 (actual temperature: 21-26°C)
- Humidity (%): 50±20% (actual humidity: 42-69%)
- Air changes (per hr): 10-15
- Photoperiod (hrs dark / hrs light): 12 hr dark/12 hr light (light: 7:00~19:00)

Administration / exposure

Route of administration
oral: gavage

Vehicle
other: Water for injection

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

Analytical verification of doses or concentrations
yes

Duration of treatment / exposure
(P) Males: 42 days including 14 days pre-mating
(P)Females: 41-50 days including 14 days pre-mating, mating and gestation periods and the days un til day 4 of lactation
Female (no mating, satellite group): 42 days

Frequency of treatment
Once/day, 7 days/week

Doses / concentrations

Dose / conc.	
0	mg/kg bw/day (actual dose received)
Dose / conc.	
100	mg/kg bw/day (actual dose received)
Dose / conc.	
300	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 group:12 females/dose (0, 100, 300, and 1000 mg/kg bw/day), 7, 12, 12, and 7 males/dose (0, 100, 300, and 1000 mg/kg bw/day)
Satellite group: 5 females/dose (0 and 1000 mg/kg bw/day)
Recovery group: 5 males/dose and 5 females (satellite group)/dose (0 and 1000 mg/kg bw/day)

Control animals
yes, concurrent vehicle

Details on study design
- Dose selection rationale: Based on the results of a 14-day preliminary study, the highest dose of 1000 mg/kg bw/day was selected as an expected obvious toxic dose, and the lowest dose of 100 mg/kg bw/day was selected as an expected no toxic dose. The middle dose levels of 300 mg/kg bw/day were selected.
[14-day preliminary study]
A 14-day repeated dose oral toxicity test (Crl:CD(SD) rats, doses: 0, 100, 300 or 1000 mg/kg bw/day). Even in the 1000 mg/kg bw/day group, no effects related to the test substance were observed in general condition, body weight, food consumption, hematology, blood biochemistry, organ weight, and necropsy.

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

Examinations

Observations and examinations performed and frequency
CAGE SIDE OBSERVATIONS: Yes
- Time schedule: 3 times/day (before administration, immediately after administration and 2 hours after administration) during the administration period. Once a day during the recovery period.
DETAILED CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS: Yes
- Time schedule:
Male main and female satellite groups: once before the start of administration, once every weekly during the administration.
Female main group: once before the start of administration, days 1, 7, 14 and 20 of gestation, and day 4 of lactation.
Male and female recovery groups: once before the start of administration, once every weekly during the administration and recovery periods.

BODY WEIGHT: Yes
- Time schedule for examinations:
Males in the main and females satellite groups were weighed on days 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, 32, 36, 39 and 42 of administration and on the day of necropsy, and males and females in the recovery groups were weighed on days 1, 4, 8, 11 and 14 of recovery and on the day of necropsy in addition to the measurement days for males in the main groups.
Females in the main groups were weighed on days 1, 4, 8, 11 and 15 of administration (uncopulated animals were weighed on days 18 and 22 of administration as well), days 0, 4, 7, 11, 14, 17 and 20 of gestation, days 0 and 4 of lactation and the day of necropsy.

FOOD CONSUMPTION AND COMPOUND INTAKE (if feeding study):
- Food consumption: Yes
Measurement of food consumption was conducted on all animals at the following frequencies:
males in the main and females satellite groups on days 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 32, 36, 39 and 42 of administration; males and females in the recovery groups on days 1, 4, 8, 11 and 14 of recovery in addition to the measurement days for males in the main groups; and females in the main groups on days 1, 4, 8, 11 and 15 of administration, days 1, 4, 7, 11, 14, 17 and 20 of gestation and days 2 and 4 of lactation.
OPHTHALMOSCOPIC EXAMINATION: No

HAEMATOLOGY: Yes
- Time schedule for collection of blood: At the end of administration period, or at the end of recovery period in both sexes
- Anaesthetic used for blood collection: ether
- Animals fasted: Yes
- How many animals:
All animals/sex/group (Control and 1000 mg/kg/day),

5 animals/sex/group (100 and 300 mg/kg/day)
- Parameters examined: red blood cell count, hemoglobin, hematocrit, mean corpuscular volume, mean corpuscular hemoglobin, mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration, reticulocyte percentage, platelet count, white blood cell count, differential white blood cell count, absolute number of each white blood cell, prothrombin time, activated partial thromboplastin time, fibrinogen.

CLINICAL CHEMISTRY: Yes
- Time schedule for collection of blood: At the end of administration period, or at the end of recovery period in both sexes
- Animals fasted: Yes
- How many animals:
All animals/sex/group (Control and 1000 mg/kg/day),
5 animals/sex/group (100 and 300 mg/kg/day)
- Parameters checked: ALP, total cholesterol, triglyceride, phospholipids, total bilirubin, glucose, blood urea nitrogen, creatinine, sodium, potassium, chloride, calcium, inorganic phosphorus, total protein, albumin, A/G ratio, AST (GOT), ALT (GPT), LDH, γ-GTP

URINALYSIS: Yes
- Time schedule for collection of urine: final week of administration (days 37 to 38 of administration) and in the final week of recovery (days 9 to 10 of recovery)
- Metabolism cages used for collection of urine: Yes
A urine collector to collect four-hour urine samples under fasting but ad libitum drinking conditions, followed by collection of 20-hour urine samples under ad libitum feeding and drinking conditions.
- How many animals: 5 animals/group
- Parameters checked: pH, protein, ketones, glucose, occult blood, bilirubin, urobilinogen, color, sediment, urine volume (4-hour volume), osmotic pressure, urine volume (20-hour volume), water intake (24-hour volume)

BLOOD HORMONE: Yes
- Time schedule for collection of serum: Same as clinical chemistry
- Animals fasted: Yes
- How many animals:
All animals/sex/group (Control and 1000 mg/kg/day),
5 animals/sex/group (100 and 300 mg/kg/day)
- Parameters checked: Triiodothyronine (T3), Thyroxin (T4), and thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH)

NEUROBEHAVIOURAL EXAMINATION: Yes
- Time schedule for examinations:
Males in the main groups: final week of administration (day 36 of administration)
Females in the main groups: lactation day 4 (day 41 to day 44 of administration) after necropsy of F1 pups
Males and females in the recovery groups: final week of administration (day 36 of administration) and in the final week of recovery (day 8 of recovery).
- Dose groups that were examined: All dose groups (5 animals/sex/group)
- Battery of functions tested:
1) Manipulative Test. Auditory response, approach response, touch response, tail pinch response, pupillary reflex, aerial righting reflex, landing foot splay
2) Measurement of Grip Strength. Following manipulative test, grip strength of forelimb and hind limb was measured by CPU gauge MODEL-RX-5 (AIKOH Engineering Co., Ltd.).
3) Measurement of Motor Activity. Following measurement of grip strength, motor activity was measured by a motor activity sensor for experimental animals NS-AS01 (Neuro Science, Inc). The measurement was conducted for 1 hour, and measured values at 10-minute intervals and from 0 to 60 minutes were collected.

Sacrifice and pathology
GROSS PATHOLOGY: Yes
ORGAN WEIBHT: Yes [brain, pituitary, thyroids (including parathyroids), adrenal gland, thymus, spleen, heart, liver, kidney, testis, epididymis, ovary, uterus]

HISTOPATHOLOGY: Yes, [cerebrum, cerebellum (including pons) , pituitary, spinal cord (thoracic), sciatic nerve, eye ball, thyroid, parathyroid, adrenal glands, thymus, spleen, submandibular lymph nodes, mesenteric lymph nodes, heart, trachea, lung (including bronchial), stomach, duodenum, jejunum, ileum, cecum, colon, rectum, liver, kidney, bladder, testis, epididymis, ovary, uterus, vagina, prostate, seminal vesicles, sternum and femur (including bone marrows),and macroscopic lesions]

Statistics
The data were analyzed for homogeneity of variance by the Bartlett test. If variances were homogeneous, data was analyzed by the Dunnett test, whereas heterogeneous data was analyzed by the Dunnett type mean rank test ($p<0.05$, two-sided).
In the recovery test, these values of two groups were analyzed by F test. If variances were hom ogeneous, data was analyzed by the Student t-test, whereas heterogeneous data was analyzed by the Aspin-Welch t-test ($p<0.05$, two-sided).

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)
not examined

Ophthalmological findings
not examined

Haematological findings
no effects observed

Clinical biochemistry findings
effects observed, treatment-related

Description (incidence and severity)
Including blood hormones (T3, T4, TSH)
In clinical biochemistry, no effects were observed.
In blood hormones, treatment-related effects were observed.

Urinalysis findings
no effects observed

Behaviour (functional findings)
no effects observed

Immunological findings
not examined

Organ weight findings including organ / body weight ratios
effects observed, treatment-related

Gross pathological findings
no effects observed

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 effects related to the test substance in any groups at the dosing and r ecovery periods.
DETAILED CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS: There were no changes related to the test substance in any groups at the dosing and recovery periods.
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 peri ods.

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

NEUROBEHAVOURAL EXAMINATION: 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 end of dosing and recovery periods.

CLINICAL CHEMISTRY (Including blood hormones (T3, T4,TSH)):
- Clinical biochemistry: There were no changes related to the test substance in any groups at the end of dosing and recovery periods.
- Blood hormones:
[At the end of dosing period]: Increases in T4 and TSH were observed in males receiving 1000 mg/kg bw/day.
[At the end of recovery period]: There were no changes related to the test substance in any groups.

ORGAN WEIGHTS:
[At the end of dosing period]: Increases in absolute and relative weights of thymus and spleen were observed in mating females receiving 1000 mg/kg bw/day.
[At the end of recovery period]: There were no changes related to the test substance in any groups.

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

HISTOPATHOLOGY: NON-NEOPLASTIC:
[At the end of dosing period]:

Stomach: Squamous cell hyperplasia at the limiting ridge of the stomach was observed in males receiving 300 mg/kg bw/day or more, and mating and non-mating females receiving 1000 mg/kg bw/day.
[At the end of recovery period]: There were no changes related to the test substance in any groups.

Effect levels

Key result
true

Dose descriptor
NOAEL

Effect level

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

Based on
test mat.

Sex
male

Basis for effect level
histopathology: non-neoplastic
At 300 mg/kg bw/day, squamous cell hyperplasia at the limiting ridge of the stomach was observed in males.

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/PDF312-85-6d.pdf

Applicant's summary and conclusion

Conclusions
Because there are effects on the forestomach at 300 mg/kg bw/day in males, the NOAEL for repeated-dose toxicity of sodium 2-hydroxypropanoate was 100 mg/kg bw/day in rats.

Executive summary

Acombined repeated-dose toxicity study with the reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test was performed according to OECD TG 422. Male and female rats (12 animals/sex/dose)were administered withsodium 2-hydroxypropanoate via oral gavage at doses of 0 [vehicle: water for injection], 100, 300, and 1,000 mg/kg bw/day.Males (12/dose) were treated with sodium 2-hydroxypropanoate for 42 days, with a 14-day premating period and subsequent mating period, while females (12/dose) were treated for 41–50 days, with 14-day premating, mating, and gestation periods until lactation day 4. Among the 12 males treated with 0 and 1,000 mg/kg bw/day, 5 of them were

assigned as the recovery group. Additional 10 females treated with 0 and 1,000 mg/kg bw/day were assigned as the satellite group and treated with sodium 2-hydroxypropanoate for 42 days, without mating, and then examined after a 14-day recovery period.

No deaths were recorded, and there were no changes in clinical signs, manipulative test, grip strength, motor activity, body weight, food consumption, urinalysis, hematology, blood chemistry, and gross pathological findings resulting from the treatment in any of the dose groups for both sexes at the end of the treatment and recovery periods. At the end of the administration period, thyroid hormone (T4and TSH) levels weresignificantlyincreased in males receiving 1,000 mg/kg bw/day. Both absolute weight and relative weight of the thymus and spleen were also significantly increased in the mating group females receiving 1,000 mg/kg bw/day. Histopathological changes were also seen in the forestomach, which include slight/mild hyperplasia of squamous cells, in males receiving ≥300 mg/kg bw/day, and mating and non-mating females receiving 1,000 mg/kg bw/day at the end of the administration period. These histopathological findings in the forestomach indicate that there is a mucosal irritation by the test substance. Since these changes lessen or disappear at the end of the recovery period, they are thought to be reversible.Becausethere are effects on the forestomach at 300 mg/kg bw/day in males, the NOAEL for repeated-dose toxicity ofsodium 2-hydroxypropanoate was 100 mg/kg bw/day in rats.

Genetic toxicity in vitro

ENDPOINT_STUDY_RECORD: Genetic toxicity in vitro.001

UUID:	80c7e5fe-4513-4531-9a02-ebf257cdf570
Dossier UUID:	
Author:	SuperUser
Date:	2020-03-26T15:51:22.248+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 Sodium=2-hydroxypropanoate 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
OECD Guideline 471 (Bacterial Reverse Mutation Assay)

in vitro gene mutation study in bacteria

Deviations
no

Qualifier
according to

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
Sodium=2-hydroxypropanoate

Specific details on test material used for the study
Product name: DL-Lactic acid sodium salt, 60% w/w syrup (aqueous solution of sodium=2-hydro xypropanoate (purity 98%) dissolved in purified water at a concentration of 60 w/w%)
Purity: 60%

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 pKM 101
bacteria

Metabolic activation
with and without

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

Test concentrations with justification for top dose
-S9 mix:
39.1, 78.1, 156, 313, 625, 1250 µg/plate (TA100, TA1535, TA98 strains)
9.77, 19.5, 39.1, 78.1, 156, 313 µg/plate (TA 1537 strain),
313, 625, 1250, 2500, 5000 µg/plate (WP2uvrA/pKM101 strain)
+S9 mix:

9.77, 19.5, 39.1, 78.1, 156, 313 µg/plate (TA100, TA1535, TA1537 strains),
39.1, 78.1, 156, 313, 625, 1250 µg/plate (TA98 strain)
313, 625, 1250, 2500, 5000 µg/plate (WP2uvrA/pKM101 strain)

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 313 µg/plate and above for S. typhimurium 1535, TA100 with S9 mix and S. typhimurium 1537 with or without S9 mix, at 1250 µg/plate and above for S. typhimurium TA100, TA 1535 without S9 mix and S. typhimurium TA 98 with or without S9 mix.

Vehicle / solvent
- Vehicle(s)/solvent(s) used: Water for injection

Controls

Untreated negative controls
no

Negative solvent / vehicle controls
yes

True negative controls
no

Positive controls
yes

Positive control substance
other:
-S9 mix: 2-(2-Furyl)-3-(5-nitro-2-furyl) acrylamide, sodium azide and 2-Methoxy-6-chloro-9-[3-(2-chloroethyl)-aminopropylamino]acridine 2HCl +S9 mix: 2-aminoanthracene, benzo(a)pyrene

Details on test system and experimental conditions
METHOD OF APPLICATION: Preincubation
DURATION- Preincubation period: 20 min at 37°C
- Exposure duration:48 or 49 hrs

NUMBER OF PLATES: 3
NUMBER OF REPLICATIONS: 2
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: 1250 µg/plate or more; +S9 mix: 313 µg/plate or more

Vehicle controls validity
valid

Untreated negative controls validity
not examined

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: 313 µg/plate or more; +S9 mix: 156 µg/plate or more

Vehicle controls validity
valid

Untreated negative controls validity
not examined

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 or more; +S9 mix: 625 µg/plate or more

Vehicle controls validity
valid

Untreated negative controls validity
not examined

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 or more; +S9 mix: 313 µg/plate or more

Vehicle controls validity
valid

Untreated negative controls validity
not examined

Positive controls validity
valid

Key result
true

Species / strain
E. coli WP2 uvr A pKM 101
bacteria

Metabolic activation
with and without

Genotoxicity
negative

Cytotoxicity / choice of top concentrations
no cytotoxicity

Vehicle controls validity
valid

Untreated negative controls validity
not examined

Positive controls validity
valid

Any other information on results incl. tables

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

https://dra4.nihs.go.jp/mhlw_data/home/pdf/PDF312-85-6e.pdf

Please also see the attached files (Tables in English)

Overall remarks, attachments

Attached background material

Attached document
312856.xlsx / 48.713 KB (application/vnd.openxmlformats-officedocument.spreadsheetml.sheet)

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/pKM101 (OECD TG 471), Sodium=2-hydroxypropanoate was negative with or without metabolic activation.

ENDPOINT_STUDY_RECORD: Genetic toxicity in vitro.002

UUID: d57f8d93-ba9d-42d4-942e-8a25e691fce3
Dossier UUID:
Author: SuperUser
Date: 2020-03-17T15:01:55.000+09:00
Remarks:

Administrative data

Endpoint
in vitro cytogenicity / 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 on Sodium=2-hydroxypropanoate 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
OECD Guideline 473 (In Vitro Mammalian Chromosome Aberration Test)
in vitro cytogenicity / chromosome aberration study in mammalian cells

Deviations
no

Qualifier
according to

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
Sodium=2-hydroxypropanoate

Specific details on test material used for the study
Product name: DL-Lactic acid sodium salt, 60% w/w syrup (aqueous solution of sodium=2-hydro xypropanoate (purity 98%) dissolved in purified water at a concentration of 60 w/w%)
Purity: 60%

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

Test concentrations with justification for top dose
Cell growth inhibition study
-S9 mix (short-term treatment): 9.38, 18.8, 37.5, 75.0, 150, 300, 600, 1200 ug/mL
+S9 mix (short-term treatment): 9.38, 18.8, 37.5, 75.0, 150, 300, 600, 1200 ug/mL
-S9 mix (continuous treatment, 24hr): 9.38, 18.8, 37.5, 75.0, 150, 300, 600, 1200 ug/mL
-S9 mix (continuous treatment, 48hr): 9.38, 18.8, 37.5, 75.0, 150, 300, 600, 1200 ug/mL
Main study
-S9 (short-term treatment): 300, 600, 1200 ug/mL
+S9 (short-term treatment): 300, 600, 1200 ug/mL
-S9 (continuous treatment, 24hr): 300, 600, 1200 ug/mL
-S9 (continuous treatment, 48hr): 300, 600, 1200 ug/mL

Vehicle / solvent
- Vehicle(s)/solvent(s) used: Water for injection

Controls

Untreated negative controls
no

Negative solvent / vehicle controls
yes

True negative controls
no

Positive controls
yes

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

Details on test system and experimental conditions
METHOD OF APPLICATION: Exposure duration: [short-term treatment]:6 hrs + 18 hr, [continuous treatment]: 24, 48 hrs
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(±): 5% or more and less than 10%, Positive(+): 10% or more

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
no cytotoxicity

Vehicle controls validity
valid

Untreated negative controls validity
not examined

Positive controls validity
valid

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

https://dra4.nihs.go.jp/mhlw_data/home/pdf/PDF312-85-6f.pdf

Applicant's summary and conclusion

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

The in vitro chromosomal aberration test using CHL/IU cells (OECD TG 473) was negative with or without metabolic activation.

Toxicity to reproduction

ENDPOINT_STUDY_RECORD: Toxicity to reproduction.001

UUID: 1e4df7c8-ee6d-4559-bfc4-29d8e7fc7c50
Dossier UUID:
Author: SuperUser
Date: 2020-10-01T11:10:55.856+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
other: OECD Test Guideline study under GLP condition

Cross-reference

Reason / purpose
reference to same study 7.5.1 Repeated dose toxicity: oral: Repeated dose toxicity: oral.001

Related information
OECD / Repeated dose toxicity: oral / Repeated dose toxicity: oral.001 / Sodium=2-hydroxypropanoate / 312-85-6

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

Materials and methods

Test guideline

Qualifier
according to

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
Sodium=2-hydroxypropanoate

Specific details on test material used for the study
Product name: DL-Lactic acid sodium salt, 60% w/w syrup (aqueous solution of sodium=2-hydroxypropanoate (purity 98%) dissolved in purified water at a concentration of 60 w/w%)
Purity: 60%

Test animals

Species
rat

Strain
other: Crl:CD(SD)

Sex
male/female

Details on test animals and environmental conditions
TEST ANIMALS
- Source: Charles River Japan, Inc., Atsugi Breeding Center.
- Age at study initiation: 10 weeks old
- Weight at study initiation: Male: 433 g (405 -483 g), Female: 257 g (232-282 g)
- Housing: Animals were individually housed in bracket-type metallic wire-mesh cages (254W × 350D × 170H mm), from gestation day 17 to lactation day 4, Dams were bred individually or with individual littermates in plastic cages (340W x 400D x 185H mm) and bedding.
- Diet: Solid feed (NMF: Oriental Yeast Co., ltd.) was given ad libitum.
- Water: Tap water was given ad libitum.
- Acclimation period: 20 days
ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS
- Temperature (°C): 23±3 (actual temperature: 21-26°C)
- Humidity (%): 50±20% (actual humidity: 42-69%)
- Air changes (per hr): 10-15
- Photoperiod (hrs dark / hrs light): 12 hr dark/12 hr light (light: 7:00~19:00)

Administration / exposure

Route of administration
oral: gavage

Vehicle
other: Water for injection

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 9 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
Test suspensions at each concentration to be used for males in week 1 and six week of administration were analyzed by HPLC method at BoZo Research Center Inc. Results showed that the concent ration of test article in each concentration was 100.5 to 104.0% of the nominal concentration and b oth values were within the acceptable range (concentration: percentage of nominal concentration, 100±10%)

Duration of treatment / exposure
(P) Males: 42 days including 14 days pre-mating
(P)Females: 41-50 days including 14 days pre-mating, mating and gestation periods and the days un til day 4 of lactation
Female (no mating, satellite group): 42 days

Frequency of treatment
Once/day, 7 days/week

Doses / concentrations

Dose / conc.	
0	mg/kg bw/day (actual dose received)
Dose / conc.	
100	mg/kg bw/day (actual dose received)
Dose / conc.	
300	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 group:12 females/dose (0, 100, 300, and 1000 mg/kg bw/day), 7, 12, 12, and 7 males/dose (0, 100, 300, and 1000 mg/kg bw/day)
Satellite group: 5 females/dose (0 and 1000 mg/kg bw/day)

Recovery group: 5 males/dose and 5 females (satellite group)/dose (0 and 1000 mg/kg bw/day)

Control animals
yes, concurrent no treatment

Details on study design
- Dose selection rationale: Based on the results of a 14-day preliminary study, the highest dose of 1000 mg/kg bw/day was selected as an expected obvious toxic dose, and the lowest dose of 100 mg/kg bw/day was selected as an expected no toxic dose. The middle dose levels of 300 mg/kg bw/day were selected.
[14-day preliminary study]
A 14-day repeated dose oral toxicity test (Crl:CD(SD) rats, doses: 0, 100, 300 or 1000 mg/kg bw/day). Even in the 1000 mg/kg bw/day group, no effects related to the test substance were observed in general condition, body weight, food consumption, hematology, blood biochemistry, organ weight, and necropsy.
- Rationale for animal assignment (if not random): Body weight-balanced randomization

Examinations

Parental animals: Observations and examinations
CAGE SIDE OBSERVATIONS: Yes
- Time schedule: 3 times/day (before administration, immediately after administration and 2 hours after administration) during the administration period. Once a day during the recovery period.
DETAILED CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS: Yes
- Time schedule:
Male main and female satellite groups: once before the start of administration, once every weekly during the administration.
Female main group: once before the start of administration, days 1, 7, 14 and 20 of gestation, and day 4 of lactation.
Male and female recovery groups: once before the start of administration, once every weekly during the administration and recovery periods.

BODY WEIGHT: Yes
- Time schedule for examinations:
Males in the main and females satellite groups were weighed on days 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, 32, 36, 39 and 42 of administration and on the day of necropsy, and males and females in the recovery groups were weighed on days 1, 4, 8, 11 and 14 of recovery and on the day of necropsy in addition to the measurement days for males in the main groups.
Females in the main groups were weighed on days 1, 4, 8, 11 and 15 of administration (uncopulated animals were weighed on days 18 and 22 of administration as well), days 0, 4, 7, 11, 14, 17 and 20 of gestation, days 0 and 4 of lactation and the day of necropsy.

FOOD CONSUMPTION AND COMPOUND INTAKE (if feeding study):
- Food consumption: Yes
Measurement of food consumption was conducted on all animals at the following frequencies:
males in the main and females satellite groups on days 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 32, 36, 39 and 42 of administration; males and females in the recovery groups on days 1, 4, 8, 11 and 14 of recovery in addition to the measurement days for males in the main groups; and females in the main groups on days 1, 4, 8, 11 and 15 of administration, days 1, 4, 7, 11, 14, 17 and 20 of gestation and days 2 and 4 of lactation.
OPHTHALMOSCOPIC EXAMINATION: No

HAEMATOLOGY: Yes
- Time schedule for collection of blood: At the end of administration period, or at the end of recovery period in both sexes
- Anaesthetic used for blood collection: ether
- Animals fasted: Yes
- How many animals:

All animals/sex/group (Control and 1000 mg/kg/day),
5 animals/sex/group (100 and 300 mg/kg/day)
- Parameters examined: red blood cell count, hemoglobin, hematocrit, mean corpuscular volume, mean corpuscular hemoglobin, mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration, reticulocyte percentage, platelet count, white blood cell count, differential white blood cell count, absolute number of each white blood cell, prothrombin time, activated partial thromboplastin time, fibrinogen.

CLINICAL CHEMISTRY: Yes
- Time schedule for collection of blood: At the end of administration period, or at the end of recovery period in both sexes
- Animals fasted: Yes
- How many animals:
All animals/sex/group (Control and 1000 mg/kg/day),
5 animals/sex/group (100 and 300 mg/kg/day)
- Parameters checked: ALP, total cholesterol, triglyceride, phospholipids, total bilirubin, glucose, blood urea nitrogen, creatinine, sodium, potassium, chloride, calcium, inorganic phosphorus, total protein, albumin, A/G ratio, AST (GOT), ALT (GPT), LDH, γ-GTP

URINALYSIS: Yes
- Time schedule for collection of urine: final week of administration (days 37 to 38 of administration) and in the final week of recovery (days 9 to 10 of recovery)
- Metabolism cages used for collection of urine: Yes
A urine collector to collect four-hour urine samples under fasting but ad libitum drinking conditions, followed by collection of 20-hour urine samples under ad libitum feeding and drinking conditions.
- How many animals: 5 animals/group
- Parameters checked: pH, protein, ketones, glucose, occult blood, bilirubin, urobilinogen, color, sediment, urine volume (4-hour volume), osmotic pressure, urine volume (20-hour volume), water intake (24-hour volume)

BLOOD HORMONE: Yes
- Time schedule for collection of serum: Same as clinical chemistry
- Animals fasted: Yes
- How many animals:
All animals/sex/group (Control and 1000 mg/kg/day),
5 animals/sex/group (100 and 300 mg/kg/day)
- Parameters checked: Triiodothyronine (T3), Thyroxin (T4), and thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH)

NEUROBEHAVIOURAL EXAMINATION: Yes
- Time schedule for examinations:
Males in the main groups: final week of administration (day 36 of administration)
Females in the main groups: lactation day 4 (day 41 to day 44 of administration) after necropsy of F1 pups
Males and females in the recovery groups: final week of administration (day 36 of administration) and in the final week of recovery (day 8 of recovery).
- Dose groups that were examined: All dose groups (5 animals/sex/group)
- Battery of functions tested:
1) Manipulative Test. Auditory response, approach response, touch response, tail pinch response, pupillary reflex, aerial righting reflex, landing foot splay
2) Measurement of Grip Strength. Following manipulative test, grip strength of forelimb and hind limb was measured by CPU gauge MODEL-RX-5 (AIKOH Engineering Co., Ltd.).
3) Measurement of Motor Activity. Following measurement of grip strength, motor activity was measured by a motor activity sensor for experimental animals NS-AS01 (Neuro Science, Inc). The measurement was conducted for 1 hour, and measured values at 10-minute intervals and from 0 to 60 minutes were collected.

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

During the pre-mating administration period, vaginal smear pictures were classified as proestrus, estrus, metestrus or diestrus and examined for the frequency of estrus and interval between estruses (estrous cycle). During the mating period, vaginal smears were examined for the presence of sperm.

Sperm parameters (parental animals)
Parameters examined in all P male parental generations: testis weight, epididymis weight, histopatho logical 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 ether anesthesia.
SACRIFICE: Male main and female satellite animals: On next day after the last administration (Day 43), Maternal animals: on Day 4 of lactation, and male and females recovery animals: on Day 14 of r ecovery.
GROSS PATHOLOGY: Yes
ORGAN WEIBHT: Yes [brain, pituitary, thyroids (including parathyroids), adrenal gland, thymus, s pleen, heart, liver, kidney, testis, epididymis, ovary, uterus]
HISTOPATHOLOGY: Yes, [cerebrum, cerebellum (including pons) , pituitary, spinal cord (thoracic), sciatic nerve, eye ball, thyroid, parathyroid, adrenal glands, thymus, spleen, submandibular lymph nodes, mesenteric lymph nodes, heart, trachea, lung (including bronchial), stomach, duodenum, jejunum, ileum, cecum, colon, rectum, liver, kidney, bladder, testis, epididymis, ovary, uterus, vagina, prostate, seminal vesicles, sternum and femur (including bone marrows),and macroscopic lesions]

Postmortem examinations (offspring)
SACRIFICE
- The F1 offspring were euthanized on PND4 by exsanguination under ether 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
The data were analyzed for homogeneity of variance by the Bartlett test. If variances were homogeneous, data was analyzed by the Dunnett test, whereas heterogeneous data was analyzed by the Dunnett type mean rank test ($p<0.05$, two-sided).
In the recovery test, these values of two groups were analyzed by F test. If variances were hom ogeneous, data was analyzed by the Student t-test, whereas heterogeneous data was analyzed by the Aspin-Welch t-test ($p<0.05$, two-sided).

Reproductive indices
Each parameter was determined by the following equations:
Copulation index (%) = (No. of copulated animals / No. of mated animals) × 100
Fertility index (%) = (No. of pregnant females / No. of copulated females) × 100
Insemination index (%) = (No. of impregnated males / No. of copulated males) × 100
Gestation length (days) = No. of days from pregnancy 0 to delivery 0
Delivery index (%) = (No. of females which delivered liveborns / No. of pregnant females) × 100
Implantation index (%) = (No. of implantation sites / No. of corpora lutea) × 100
Stillborn index (%) = (No. of stillborn / No of liveborns and stillborns) × 100
Live birth index (%) = (No. of liveborn / No. of implantation sites) × 100
External abnormalities (%) = (No. of pups with external abnormalities / No. of liveborns) × 100
Sex ratio = No. of liveborns males / No. of liveborns

Offspring viability indices
Viability index on postnatal day 4 (%) = (No. of live pups on day 4 / No. of liveborns on day 0) × 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)
not examined

Ophthalmological findings
not examined

Haematological findings
no effects observed

Clinical biochemistry findings
effects observed, treatment-related

Description (incidence and severity)
Including blood hormones (T3, T4, TSH)
See 7.5.1

Urinalysis findings
no effects observed

Behaviour (functional findings)
no effects observed

Immunological findings
not examined

Organ weight findings including organ / body weight ratios
effects observed, treatment-related

Description (incidence and severity)
See 7.5.1

Gross pathological findings
no effects observed

Neuropathological findings
not examined

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

Description (incidence and severity)
See 7.5.1

Histopathological findings: neoplastic
not examined

Reproductive function / performance (P0)

Reproductive function: oestrous cycle
no effects observed

Reproductive function: sperm measures
not examined

Reproductive performance
no effects observed

Details on results (P0)

1) Estrous Cycle
There were no animals showing abnormal estrous cycles, and there were no significant differences in the average length of the estrous cycle between the control group and any treatment groups.
2) Results of Mating
There were no significant differences in the incidence of females with irregular estrus cycle, mating p eriod with the number of estrus and day of conceiving, copulation index, and fertility index between the control group and any treatment groups.
3) Delivery Data and Delivery
There were no significant differences in the gestation length, number of corpora lutea, number of implantation sites, implantation index, and delivery index between the control group and any tre atment groups.

CLINICAL CHEMISTRY (including BLOOD HORMONE)
See 7.5.1
Organ weight findings
See 7.5.1
HISTOPATHOLOGY
See 7.5.1

Effect levels (P0)

Key result
true

Dose descriptor
NOAEL

Effect level

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

Based on
test mat.

Sex
male/female

Basis for effect level
other: No effects on reproduction

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

Effect levels (F1)

Key result
true

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: No effects on development

Overall reproductive toxicity

Key result
true

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://dra4.nihs.go.jp/mhlw_data/home/pdf/PDF312-85-6d.pdf

Applicant's summary and conclusion

Conclusions
In the combined repeated oral dose toxicity study with the reproduction/developmental toxicity scree ning test (OECD TG 422), there were no effects on reproductive and developmental parameters up to 1000 mg/kg bw/day. The NOAEL for the rat reproductive/developmental toxicity of sodium=2-hy droxypropanoate was regarded as 1000 mg/kg bw/day, the highest dose tested.

Executive summary

A combined repeated-dose toxicity study with the reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test was performed according to OECD TG 422. Male and female rats (12 animals/sex/dose)were administered withsodium 2-hydroxypropanoate via oral gavage at doses of 0 [vehicle: water for injection], 100, 300, and 1,000 mg/kg bw/day.Males (12/dose) were treated with sodium 2-hydroxypropanoate for 42 days, with a 14-day premating period and subsequent mating period, while females (12/dose) were treated for 41–50 days, with 14-day premating, mating, and gestation periods until lactation day 4. Among the 12 males treated with 0 and 1,000 mg/kg bw/day, 5 of them were assigned as the recovery group. Additional 10 females treated with 0 and 1,000 mg/kg bw/day were assigned as the satellite group and treated with sodium 2-hydroxypropanoate for 42 days, without mating, and then examined after a 14 -day recovery period.

Mortalities were not recorded with any dose in the treatment period. No effects on reproductive toxicity (fertility and reproductive organs) and developmental toxicity were indicated up to the highest dose. Because there was no effect at 1,000 mg/kg bw/day, the NOAEL for the reproduction and development toxicity was 1,000 mg/kg bw day in rats.

DOMAIN

SUBSTANCE: Sodium=2-hydroxypropanoate

UUID: 08d16d7b-45a9-4785-abd0-e4e2630eff15
Dossier UUID:
Author: SuperUser
Date: 2020-10-01T11:10:55.856+09:00
Remarks:

Substance name
Sodium=2-hydroxypropanoate

Public name
Sodium=2-hydroxypropanoate

Legal entity
National Institute of Health Sciences, Japan

Contact persons

Person
Hirose, Akihiko; National Institute of Health Sciences

Last name
Hirose

First name
Akihiko

Organisation
National Institute of Health Sciences

Department
Division of Risk Assessment

Title
Dr.

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 official MHLW opinions or any other regulatory policies.

Identification of substance

Reference substance
Sodium=2-hydroxypropanoate / 312-85-6

EC number	EC name
CAS number	**CAS name**
312-85-6	

IUPAC name

Role in the supply chain

Manufacturer
false

Importer
false

Only representative
false

Downstream user
false

References

LEGAL_ENTITY: National Institute of Health Sciences, Japan

UUID: 0952b3b9-2d0c-4bc8-925e-b069be7789b7
Dossier UUID:
Author: SuperUser
Date: 2020-02-19T14:42:16.272+09:00
Remarks:

General information

Legal entity name
National Institute of Health Sciences, Japan

LITERATURE: Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the reproductive/developmental toxicity screening test of Sodium=2-hydroxypropanoate by oral administration in rats

UUID: b3b2fdaf-be2b-492c-a68b-42ef6591f054
Dossier UUID:
Author: SuperUser
Date: 2020-03-24T10:15:19.000+09:00
Remarks:

General information

Reference Type
study report

Title
Combined repeated dose toxicity study with the reproductive/developmental toxicity screening test of Sodium=2-hydroxypropanoate by oral administration in rats

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

Bibliographic source
available in the web of Japan Existing Chemical Data Base (JECDB) https://dra4.nihs.go.jp/mhlw_data/home/pdf/PDF312-85-6d.pdf

Testing facility
BoZo Research Center

Report no.
R-1049

CONTACT: Hirose, Akihiko; National Institute of Health Sciences

UUID: 4293b0a1-fb1d-47d7-a0f7-2f93622aeb27

Dossier UUID:

Author: SuperUser

Date: 2020-02-20T15:27:47.410+09:00

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 official MHLW opinions or any other regulatory policies.

General information

Last name
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First name
Akihiko

Organisation
National Institute of Health Sciences

Department
Division of Risk Assessment

Title
Dr.

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 official MHLW opinions or any other regulatory policies.

LITERATURE: In Vitro Chromosomal Aber ration Test of on Sodium=2-hydroxypr opanoate Cultured Chinese Hamster Cells.

UUID: 86c309da-6fe2-44f6-85c3-04be55b30dcd
Dossier UUID:
Author: SuperUser
Date: 2019-12-18T16:48:51.000+09:00
Remarks:

General information

Reference Type
study report

Title
In Vitro Chromosomal Aberration Test of on Sodium=2-hydroxypropanoate Cultured Chinese Hamster Cells.

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

Bibliographic source
Japan Existing Chemical Data Base (JECDB) https://dra4.nihs.go.jp/mhlw_data/home/pdf/PDF312-85-6f.pdf

Testing facility
Bozo Research Center Inc.

Report no.
M-1405

LITERATURE: Reverse Mutation Test of Sodium=2-hydroxypropanoate on Bacteria.

UUID: 3637611b-14a0-43b7-9d3a-a4c5ed7f2020
Dossier UUID:
Author: SuperUser
Date: 2019-12-18T16:21:17.000+09:00
Remarks:

General information

Reference Type
study report

Title
Reverse Mutation Test of Sodium=2-hydroxypropanoate on Bacteria.

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

Bibliographic source
Japan Existing Chemical Data Base (JECDB) https://dra4.nihs.go.jp/mhlw_data/home/pdf/PDF312-85-6e.pdf

Testing facility
Bozo Research Center Inc.

Report no.
T-0464

REFERENCE_SUBSTANCE: Sodium=2-hydroxypropanoate

UUID: 186bcbcb-61c0-4458-a0f8-3cbefc6d0c6e
Dossier UUID:
Author: SuperUser
Date: 2019-12-18T16:14:17.000+09:00
Remarks:

General information

Reference substance name
Sodium=2-hydroxypropanoate

Reference substance information

CAS information

CAS number
312-85-6

TEST_MATERIAL_INFORMATION: Sodium=2-hydroxypropanoate

UUID:	af967e36-3aa0-437f-aed7-0cbcbed06773
Dossier UUID:	
Author:	SuperUser
Date:	2019-12-18T16:25:50.000+09:00
Remarks:	

Name
Sodium=2-hydroxypropanoate