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Project Report No. 9
ADSORPTION, DISPOSITION, METABOLISM AND EXCRETION OF CROTONALDEHYDE

Dates of Study: July 1983 to August 1984
Contract No. NOI-ES-1-5007
Pharmacokinetics of Xenobiotics

Submitted to:
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
P. O. Box 12874

Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

Prepared by:


Assistant Director for
Bioorganic Chemistry
Chemistry and Life Sciences

The following report presents results of a study conducted by a contract laboratory for the National Toxicology Program (NTP). The report may not have been peer reviewed. The findings and conclusions for this study should not be construed to represent the view of NTP or the U.S. Government.

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#### Abstract

[ ${ }^{14}$ C]Crotonaldehyde of greater than $96 \%$ radiochemical purity was obtained as a l:9 ethanol:water solution by high performance liquid chromatography of commercial [ $\left.{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ crotonaldehyde. When $\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ crotonaldehyde was incubated at a concentration of $300 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mL}$ with a $20 \%$ suspension of stomach contents in normal saline for 2 h at $37^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 94 \%$ was recovered unchanged and another $5 \%$ was bound to particulate material. In plasma, $42 \%$ of a $7 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mL}$ solution of $\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ crotonaldehyde was recovered intact after 5 min at $37^{\circ} \mathrm{C} ; 15 \%$ after 30 min .

After intravenous administration of ca. $3 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg},\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ crotonaldehyde was rapidly metabolized and excreted. Within 6 h of dosing, $31 \%$ of the dose was excreted as ${ }^{14} \mathrm{CO}_{2}$ in breath and $37 \%$ as unknown metabolites in urine. After 72 h , approximately half of the dose had been excreted in urine and $40 \%$ in breath. Elimination of ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ by breath and urine was (at least) biphasic, with similar half lives of ca. 2 and 13 $h$ calculated for each route. Parent compound accounted for less than $1 \%$ of the urinary excretion of ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ and, crotonic acid for less than 2 percent.

Less than $1 \%$ of the dose was excreted in feces. There was no significant accumulation of ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ in any tissue. Blood and major tissues


exhibited rapid initial elimination of ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$, with half-lives of ca 1 h followed by much slower elimination of the remaining ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ with halflives of 2.5 days or greater. It would not be unexpected for the slowly eliminated ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ to be products of the reaction of crotonaldehyde and bio-molecules.

Orally administered [ $\left.{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ crotonaldehyde at doses of $0.7,3$ and 35 $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ was greater than $90 \%$ absorbed. Within 12 h of dosing, 78,74 and 60 percent of the dose, respectively, had been excreted in breath and urine. In 3 days, 86,83 and $82 \%$, respectively, had been excreted by these routes. An additional $7 \%$ of the dose was excreted in feces.

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## List of Participants



Study Director
Veterinarian
Chemist

Chemist
Chemist
Animal Technician

### 1.0 Introduction

Crotonaldehyde, 2-butenal, is an intermediate in the manufacture of crotonic and sorbic acids, n-butanol, n-butyraldehyde, resins, and rubber antioxidants. It is also used as a warning agent in fuel gases. Crotonaldehyde is an irritant of the eyes, mucous membranes and skin. Since this aldehyde is found in drinking water, cigarette smoke, and possibly smog, it is considered to have considerable potential for human exposure. Crotonaldehyde is a clear liquid that is soluble in water, THF, acetone, and ether but only slightly soluble in ethanol.

Crotonaldehyde is known to react rapidly with thiols, including glutathione (Boyland and Chasseand, 1967; Gray and Barnsley, 1971). The reaction with glutathione was reported to yield at least two major products. Two metabolites have been identified from rat urine as 3-hydroxy-l-methylpropylmercapturic acid and 2-carboxy-1-methylethylmercapturic acid (Gray and Barnsley, 1971).

### 2.0 Materials and Methods

### 2.1 Animals

Source: Adult male Fischer 344 (F344-M) rats were purchased from Charles River Breeders (Kingston, NY). The rats were examined for signs of disease or abnormality upon arrival and quarantined at least two weeks before they were used in a study. Animal weights at the time they were in studies are shown in Table 1.

Diet: Animals were fed Certified Purina Rat Chow and furnished water ad libitum. Prior to the oral dosing experiments, animals were fasted overnight.

Housing: Animals were transferred to individual glass metabolism chambers the day before they were used in an experiment. These chambers provided for separate collection of urine and feces and for trapping of ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ in exhaled breath. Animals which were sacrificed $\leq 6 \mathrm{hr}$ after dosing were housed singly in polypropylene cages.

### 2.2 Xenobiotic

The ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ labeled test compound, crotonaldehyde, was supplied by NIEHS. It had been prepared by Midwest Research Institute, Lot No. 83-127-16-30 and was supplied as an aqueous solution containing 4.74 mCi of $\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ crotonaldehyde. The stated concentration was $3.64 \mathrm{mCi} / \mathrm{mL}(1.58$ $\mathrm{mM} / \mathrm{mL}, 11 \% \mathrm{w} / \mathrm{v})$, with a specific activity of $2.31 \mathrm{mCi} / \mathrm{mmole}$. A copy of the data sheets is included as Figure Al in the Appendix of this report. Unlabeled crotonaldehyde was obtained from Aldrich Chemical Company, Lot No. 1217 PH , as an aqueous solution. Although Aldrich reports this to be a solution of $85 \%$ crotonaldehyde and $15 \%$ water, actual values were found to be $93 \%$ crotonaldehyde and $7 \%$ water by Karl Fischer water determination. The radiochemical purity of the $\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ crotonaldehyde was
established by high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) on a Waters Associates liquid chromatograph equipped with two Model 6000A pumps, a Model 720 solvent programmer, a Model U6K injector and a Model 773 Spectroflow (Kratos) ultraviolet detector operated at 223 nm . The HPLC column was a Du Pont Zorbax ODS ( $0.46 \times 25 \mathrm{~cm}$ ) and the mobile phase consisted of mixtures of acetonitrile and water. A linear solvent gradient was run from 20:80 acetonitrile:water to $95: 5$ acetonitrile: water over 10 min . The mobile phase flow rate was $1.5 \mathrm{~mL} / \mathrm{min}$. Unlabeled crotonaldehyde, $1 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mu \mathrm{L}$ in water, and $\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ crotonaldehyde, $4.06 \times 10^{2}$ $\mathrm{DPM} / \mu \mathrm{L}$ water, were chromatographed. Following the injection of $\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ crotonaldehyde, column effluent was collected in fractions and the ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ eluting in each fraction was measured by liquid scintillation spectrometry. The radiochemical purity of the $\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ crotonaldehyde was ca. $83 \%$ (Figure 1). Unlabeled crotonaldehyde appeared essentially pure by HPLC analysis (Figure 2).

### 2.3 Preparation of Dose Forms

Purification of $\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ Crotonaldehyde. Before dose preparation, the $\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ crotonaldehyde was purified by HPLC. A Du Pont Zorbax ODS (0.46 x $25 \mathrm{~cm})$ HPLC column with a Bondapak Corasil $C_{18}$ pre-column was employed. The mobile phase was a $10 \%(v / v)$ mixture of ethanol in water at a flow rate of $1.5 \mathrm{~mL} / \mathrm{min}$. After an injection of ca. 0.7 mg of impure $\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right] \mathrm{cro-}$ tonaldehyde was made, the fraction eluting from the HPLC column which contained $\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ crotonaldehyde was collected in an argon purged vial. The purity of this fraction was checked by HPLC with the HPLC system used for purification. of $\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ crotonaldehyde. Column effluent was collected in fractions and the ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ in each fraction was measured by liquid scintillation spectrometry. If further purification was necessary
the process was repeated. The radiochemical purity of the purified $\left[{ }^{14}\right.$ C]crotonaldehyde used for all studies was $\geq 96 \%$ (Figure 3).

### 2.4 Dosing

Oral doses were administered by gavage into the stomach. Animals were dosed at the following dose levels: $35,3.1$ and 0.67 mg of $\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right] \mathrm{cro-}$ tonaldehyde per kg body weight. Rats were fasted overnight prior to oral dosing.

Intravenous doses were administered in one of the lateral tail veins. Each dose consisted of ca. 1 mL of $10 \%$ ethanol in water (with the exception of 4 animals which were administered the dose in $2 \%$ aqueous ethanol containing $2.6-2.9 \mathrm{mg}\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ crotonaldehyde $/ \mathrm{kg}$ body weight. Except for 8 animals (rats $151-1$ to $151-4$ and $152-1$ to $152-4$ ), rats were dosed in closed metabolism chambers in order to trap rapidly expired ${ }^{14} \mathrm{CO}_{2}$. Doses were injected into veins in the tails, which were exteriorized through small openings in the sides of the chambers. After the dose was administered the rats were allowed to draw their tails into the chambers and the opening quickly sealed.

Oral Doses. The specific activity of the $\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ crotonaldehyde was adjusted by combining appropriate amounts of unlabeled crotonaldehyde with purified [ $\left.{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ crotonaldehyde (in the HPLC mobile phase consisting of $10 \% \mathrm{EtOH}$ in $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ ) so that the correct amount of crotonaldehyde for dosing was contained in ca. 1 mL of the dose formulation. Oral doses were prepared in argon-purged vials sealed with teflon-faced silicone septum caps and wrapped with aluminum foil. Dosing solutions were administered within 2 h of their preparation. Each dose was drawn into a lmL Plastipak disposable syringe fitted with a dry gavage needle. The filled syringe was then weighed. After dosing, the needle was
wiped free of mucus and the empty syringe and needle reweighed. Each dose was calculated as the difference between the weights of the filled and empty dosing apparatus. An aliquot of the dose formulation was removed after each 1 mL dose was administered in order to determine the amount of $\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ crotonaldehyde in each dose. This was necessary because of the volatility of crotonaldehyde. The purity of the dosing solution was assayed by HPLC after all the animals had been dosed.

Intravenous Doses. Intravenous dose formulations were prepared as described for the oral dose formulations. One group of rats however, rats 4188-152-1 thru 4 , was administered the dose in $2 \%$ ethanol in water rather than $10 \%$ ethanol. This dose formulation was prepared by diluting the mobile phase containing the purified $\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ crotonaldehyde with 4 volumes of distilled water. Unlabeled crotonaldehyde was then added to give a dosing formulation containing ca. 1.1 mg crotonaldehyde/mL.

### 2.5 Collection of Biological Samples

Urine and feces were collected separately over the time intervals listed in Tables 5 and 6. Urine was collected in round-bottom flasks over dry ice. Feces were collected in tail cups secured to the rats with surgical adhesive. Urine and feces were stored in the dark at $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ until analyzed.

Breath was collected by two different trapping methods. In Method A, which trapped volatile organics and $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$, air was pulled through the metabolism cages at $200-500 \mathrm{~mL} / \mathrm{min}$ and then through a series of 3 traps. The first contained ca. 75 mL of $95 \%$ ethanol in water maintained in ice water. The second contained ca. 75 mL of $1 \%$ crotonaldehyde in 2-propanol (v/v) maintained in a dry ice-acetone bath. The third trap contained 400 mL of 1 N sodium hydroxide maintained at ambient temperature.

In Method $B$, which trapped ${ }^{14} \mathrm{CO}_{2}$ only, air was pulled through the metabolism cage at $200-500 \mathrm{~mL} / \mathrm{min}$ and then through a series of two traps, each containing 400 mL of 1 N sodium hydroxide maintained at ambient temperature. The traps were changed over the time intervals listed in Tables 5 and 6. Breath trap solutions were stored at room temperature until analyzed.

At the end of each experiment, the animal was anesthetized with an i.p. injection of $60 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ ketamine and $8.6 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ xylazine. Blood was then withdrawn by cardiac puncture until death occurred. Tissue samples were collected and stored in the dark at $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ until analyzed.

### 2.6 Analysis of Samples

2.6.1 Analysis of Biological Samples for Total Radioactivity

Duplicate aliquots of urine and trapping solution from the breath traps were added to 10 mL of scintillation cocktail [toluene:Triton $X$ 100 (2:1) containing 6 g of Omnifluor (New England Nuclear) per liter]. Water or methanol was added as needed to obtain homogenous samples. Feces and livers were homogenized with a Brinkmann Polytron homogenizer. Aliquots of the homogenized feces and livers as well as blood, entire small tissues, and portions of muscle, skin and adipose tissues were burned in a Packard Model 306 sample oxidizer. The resulting $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ was trapped in Carbo-Sorb to which Permafluor $V$ scintillation cocktail (both from Packard Instruments) was added. Where possible, analyses for each animal were performed in duplicate.

Samples containing Carbo-Sorb or sodium hydroxide were stored overnight in the dark. All samples were then analyzed for ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ in a Packard Model $460 C$ or 3255 scintillation spectrophotometer. Correction for differing amount of quench was performed by the external standard method.

The scintillation spectrometers were checked at least monthly for counting efficiencies and changes in the standard curves for quench correction. The sample oxidizer was checked for efficiency of recovery daily. It was maintained so that efficiencies for standards were $\mathbf{> 9 7 \%}$.

### 2.6.2 Analysis for Samples for [ $\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ Crotonaldehyde

Filtered aliquots of urine and plasma were analyzed directly by HPLC using a Du Pont Zorbax ODS ( $0.46 \times 25 \mathrm{~cm}$ ) column and a mobile phase of 5:95 EtOH:0.05 M NH $\mathrm{NaAc}^{\mathrm{OAC}}(\mathrm{v}: \mathrm{v})$, pH 3.5. The mobile phase flow rate was $1 \mathrm{~mL} / \mathrm{min}$. Column effluent was collected in fractions and the ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ eluting in each fraction was measured by scintillation spectrometry.

Skin, adipose, muscle and liver were extracted at $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ with $50 \%$ ethanol in water. The tissue-ethanol mixtures were homogenized with a Brinkmann Polytron homogenizer and then centrifuged at 1600 x g for 5 $\min$. The supernatants were filtered through a $0.2 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ membrane before injection onto the HPLC. A Du Pont Zorbax ODS column was used with a mobile phase consisting of mixtures of ethanol and water. The concentration of ethanol remained constant at $30 \%$ for 7.5 minutes following injection and then changed from $30 \%$ to $90 \%$ over a 1.5 minute gradient. The mobile phase flow rate was $1 \mathrm{~mL} / \mathrm{min}$. Column effluent was collected in fractions and analyzed by scintillation spectrometry.

Residues from tissue extraction were oxidized in a Packard 306 oxidizer for total ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ by the same method described in Section 2.6.1.

### 2.6.3 Analysis of Urine Sample by HPLC/Mass Spectrometry

The 2 - 6 h urine sample from rat 4275-130-4 (cf Table A8) was selected for analysis.. This rat had been given a $2.8 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ intravenous dose of $\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ crotonaldehyde. The $2-6 \mathrm{~h}$ urine sample contained $42 \%$ of the administered ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$.

An 8.0 mL aliquot of urine was lyophilized. Methanol was added to the residue and, after vigorous mixing, the suspension was centrifuged. The methanolic extract was concentrated to ca. $100 \mu \mathrm{~L}$ and recentrifuged. Aliquots of the methanolic solution were then analyzed by radio-HPLC and by HPLC/mass spectrometry. The chromatographic system was identical to that described in section 2.6.2 except that methanol was used in the mobile phase in place of ethanol.
2.7 Stability of $\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ Crotonaldehyde in Stomach Contents

A male F344 rat was sacrificed by decapitation and its stomach excised. Stomach contents were removed and a $20 \%$ (w/w) homogenate was prepared by adding the appropriate amount of normal saline and homogenizing the resultant mixture. The homogenate was placed in a $37^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ shaker bath and allowed to equilibrate for 5 min , then spiked with a 0.809 $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{g}$ solution of $\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ crotonaldehyde in $10 \%$ ethanol in water.

The amount of crotonaldehyde in the spike was equivalent to a 1.8 $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ body weight dose. At $5,30,60$ and $120 \mathrm{~min}, 1.0 \mathrm{~mL}$ aliquots of the homogenate were removed. Aliquots were centrifuged at 1600 x g for 5 min. The supernatant was then passed through a $0.2 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ filter. Particulate matter remaining was oxidized in a Packard 306 oxidizer as described in Section 2.6.1. Aliquots of the filtrate were assayed for total ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ by scintillation spectroscopy. Additional aliquots were assayed for $\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ crotonaldehyde by HPLC. Radioactivity in the column effluent was monitored with a Berthold Model LB503 radioactivity detector. In addition, fractions of column effluent were collected from the 2 h sample and assayed for ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ by scintillation spectrometry.
2.8 In Vitro Metabolism of $\left[{ }^{14}\right.$ C]Crotonaldehyde in Plasma

Blood was obtained from male F 344 rats by cardiac puncture and centrifuged at 1600 x g for 20 min to obtain plasma. One mL of plasma was pipetted into a silanized $1 / 2$ dram vial and sealed with a teflonfaced septum cap. The vial was placed in a $37^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ shaker bath and allowed to equilibrate for 5 min . Then a $100 \mu \mathrm{~L}$ aliquot of purified crotonaldehyde in $10 \%$ ethanol in water was delivered to the vial to give an incubation mixture containing $7.33 \mu \mathrm{~g}$ crotonaldehyde/g of mixture. Aliquots of plasma were taken at 5 minutes, $0.5,1,2,4$, and 20 h and injected directly onto the HPLC column. Column effluent was collected in fractions and assayed for ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ by scintillation spectrometry. The percentage of $\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ crotonaldehyde remaining in the plasma aliquot was calculated by multiplying the percentage of $\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ crotonaldehyde which eluted from the HPLC by the total percentage of ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ which was recovered from the chromatography.

### 2.9 Records

Until the remaining studies in this contract are completed, the records for this study will be kept in the office or laboratory office of the Study Director. After this time, the records will be stored in the Research Triangle Institute Chemistry and Life Sciences Archives. These records will be stored under the project number for this study (311U-2227). The records will be kept for a minimum of 10 years following the completion of the study.

### 3.0 Results and Discussion

3.1 In Vitro Experiments

Crotonaldehyde was only slightly degraded by stomach contents. After a 5 min incubation of homogenized stomach contents ( $20 \% \mathrm{w} / \mathrm{v}$ in normal saline) containing [ ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ ]crotonaldehyde in an amount corresponding to a dose of $1.8 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}, 96 \%$ remained as unreacted crotonaldehyde. After $2 \mathrm{~h}, 94 \%$ remained as crotonaldehyde, $1 \%$ of the ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ was converted to a more polar compound and $5 \%$ of the ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ was bound to the particulate matter (Table 2). Therefore, it is likely that the material being absorbed from the gut was almost entirely crotonaldehyde.

Although crotonaldehyde was fairly stable to stomach contents, it was not stable to plasma enzymes. After only a 5 min incubation of crotonaldehyde with rat plasma at $37^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, less than half of the initial ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ was accounted for by the parent compound (Table 3, Figure 4). By the end of 30 min , the amount of parent crotonaldehyde had decreased to $15 \%$ of the initial value. The percentage of parent compound remaining in the incubator mixture then slowly decreased to $8 \%$ of the initial value as the incubation time was increased to 20 h . This rapid initial reaction of crotonaldehyde followed by a much slower rate of reaction is consistent with either the depletion of the substrate(s) with which crotonaldehyde is reacting or the deactivation of the enzyme(s) mediating the reaction. If either process is occurring, then reaction of crotonaldehyde in a dynamic in vivo situation would be expected to be even more rapid and to go to completion (i.e., no unreacted crotonaldehyde remaining).

### 3.2 In Vivo Studies

### 3.2.1 Dose Selection

Oral doses were administered at rates of $35,3.3$ and $0.67 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$. The highest dose was approximately 0.1 times the $\mathrm{LD}_{50}$ (Smyth and Carpenter, 1944). Intravenous doses were administered at $2.8 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$. This dose produced mild, but observable, short term discomfort in some of the animals. Higher intravenous dose levels were thus not attempted.

Purified [ ${ }^{14}$ C]crotonaldehyde was available as a solution in 1:9 ethanol:water. Due to the low concentration of $\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ crotonaldehyde in this solution, its volatility and its instability, we were not able to separate the crotonaldehyde from the solvent. The solvent mixture was thus used as part of the dose vehicle. In order to determine whether the ethanol in this solvent mixture had an effect on the metabolism of crotonaldehyde (for example, by overloading the alcohol/aldehyde dehydrogenase enzymes), a study was conducted which compared the metabolism of crotonaldehyde injected intravenously in $10 \%$ ethanol with that injected in $2 \%$ ethanol. The results of this study (cf Tables 7 and 8) show that there is no difference in the metabolism of crotonaldehyde due to the increased amount of ethanol.

### 3.2.2 Excretion of Crotonaldehyde and Its Metabolites

The average cumulative excretions of total ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ in urine, feces, and breath following administration of $\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ crotonaldehyde are shown in Tables 4-7. Breath and urine were the major routes of excretion of ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ following oral or intravenous administration. After a $2.8 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ intravenous dose, an average of $48 \%$ of the dose was excreted in urine, $41 \%$ in breath as $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$, and $0.3 \%$ in feces in $72 \mathrm{~h}(\mathrm{~N}=3)$. An average of $37 \%$ of a $2.6-2.9 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ IV dose was excreted in urine and $31 \%$ in breath as $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ in $6 \mathrm{~h}(\mathrm{~N}=13)$.

In oral studies at doses of $0.67,3.3$ and $35 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ of $\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ crotonaldehyde, $38-39 \%$ of the dose was excreted in urine, $44-49 \%$ in breath as $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ and $6-7 \%$ in feces in 72 h . There was no change in excretion pattern over this dose range. The amount of ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ excreted in feces is equivalent to the amount not absorbed into the systemic circulation since virtually no ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ was excreted in feces after intravenous doses of [ $\left.{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ crotonaldehyde. Thus the amount of $\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ crotonaldehyde that was absorbed from oral doses was $\geq 93 \%$ in all studies. The percent dose excreted in feces ( $6-7 \%$ ) was consistent with the small percentage of the ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ in the in vitro study that was bound to the stomach contents.

HPLC analysis of the combined $0-72 \mathrm{~h}$ urine samples showed that essentially no unmetabolized crotonaldehyde was excreted in urine. This result is consistent with the rapid reaction of crotonaldehyde observed in vitro in plasma. The rapid excretion of the metabolites in urine (and as $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ in breath) makes it unlikely that a significant amount of crotonaldehyde was covalently bonded to macromolecules.

Typical HPLC radiochromatograms of the combined urines are shown in Figures 5 (intravenous dose) and 6 (oral dose). Two incompletely resolved peaks of radioactivity which account for $65-80 \%$ of the total ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ are present in each chromatogram. The materials in these peaks are less retained on the reverse phase column than either crotonaldehyde or crotonic acid (and are therefore probably more polar than these standards). Lesser amounts of several even more polar metabolites are also present. The excretion of ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ in the form of quite polar metabolites of crotonaldehyde supports the findings of Gray and Barnsley (1971), who identified 3-hydroxy-l-methylpropylmercapturic acid (Compound 1, Figure 7) and 2-carboxy-l-methylethylmercapturic acid (Compound 2, Figure 7) as urinary metabolites of crotonaldehyde in rats.

Combined HPLC/mass spectral analysis (thermospray inlet system) was performed on a sample of rat urine in order to better define the nature of the major urinary metabolites. The urine sample selected for this analysis (rat 4275-130-4; cf Table A8) contained $42 \%$ of the dose of ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ and had a metabolite profile (Figure 8) similar to those observed for the $0-72 \mathrm{~h}$ combined urines for the other animals. Mass spectra of the column effluent obtained at times corresponding to the retention times of the two major urinary metabolites are shown in Figures 9 and 10, respectively. Both spectra contain prominant signals at $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{z} 236$, which corresponds to the molecular ion $+\mathrm{H}^{+}$of 3-hydroxy-l-methylpropylmercapturic acid and at $m / z 253$, which corresponds to the molecular ion $+\mathrm{NH}_{4}{ }^{+}$of the same compound. Signals arising from molecular ions $+\mathrm{H}^{+}$ and $+\mathrm{NH}_{4}{ }^{+}$would be expected since the HPLC mobile phase contained $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{OAc}$ as a buffer. Signals at $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{z} 133$ and 150 are also seen in these spectra, which could be attributed to the fragment ion $\underline{3}$ and $\underline{3}+\mathrm{NH}_{3}$ (Figure 7; Milne et al, 1970). Single ion plots of m/z 236 and 253 (Figure 11) show that the intensities of these ions rise and fall at times corresponding to those for the elution of the major crotonaldehyde metabolites. Single ion plots of the $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{z} 133$ and 150 ions (Figure 11) show that the intensities of these ions are correlated somewhat with the elution times of the major metabolites but with profiles that are not as closely matched to the metabolite elution times as those of the ions at m/z 236 and 253.

The presence of two metabolite peaks with protonated molecular ions at $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{z} 236$ could be dụe to one of at least 3 different possibilities:
(1) Reaction of crotonaldehyde with glutathione occurs in a nonstereospecific manner, giving rise to diastereomers. These diastereomers
would then be degraded to a pair of diasteromers of 1 , which could be separated by HPLC. (2) Reaction of crotonaldehyde with glutathione could result in attachment of the sulfur to $C_{1}$ of the crotonaldehyde in addition to $\mathrm{C}_{3}$ as in the metabolites shown in Figure 7 to form a positional isomer of 1 . (3) This ion at $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{z} 236$ is not the protonated molecular ion of (at least) one of the metabolites, but is a fragment ion of the molecular ion (the latter not being observed). While the formation of separable diastereomers seems to be the most likely of these possibilities, additional work would be required to conclusively identify the major urinary metabolites of crotonaldehyde from our study.

Excretion of ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ in breath was essentially entirely as ${ }^{14} \mathrm{CO}_{2}$. The very small amounts ( $<1.5 \%$ of dose) of ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ trapped in the cryogenic (organic vapors) trap may also be ${ }^{14} \mathrm{CO}_{2}$ dissolved in the 2-propanol trapping solution.
3.2.3 Distribution of $\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ Crotonaldehyde and Its Metabolites in Tissues
Concentrations of ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$-labeled compounds in tussies after oral and intravenous administration of [ ${ }^{14}$ C]crotonaldehyde are shown in Tables 914. Over the time period examined following intravenous dosing (0.25 72 h ) the concentration of ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ in skin, muscle, adipose and liver never exceeded that in blood. As would be expected for a relatively polar, water soluble compound, concentrations of ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ in adipose were low, rising to only ca. one-fourth of that in blood at the long time points. Concentrations of ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ in trachea, lungs and adrenals exceeded that in blood for at least two.time points, but these concentrations never rose to more than 1.6 times that in blood. Elimination of ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ from blood and tissues was rapid initially, with half-lives of ca. 1 h or less. This
was followed by much slower elimination of the last ca. $10 \%$ of the dose, which occurred with half-lives of 2.5 days or longer.

The percent of oral doses in tissues 72 h after dosing was essentially the same for doses of 35 and $0.67 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$, except for the stomach (which contained $0.2 \%$ and $0.8 \%$ of these doses, respectively). Tissue-blood ratios (TBR) were somewhat higher in these studies than they were after intravenous administration of the $\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ crotonaldehyde. Tissues with TBR values between 1.0 and 2.0 included skin, intestines, seminal vesicles, prostate, lungs, spleen, kidney and heart. Higher TBR values were observed in the adrenals (3.4 and 4.6), trachea (2.0 and 2.3), stomach (3.9 and 14), esophagus (3.0 and 4.4), and liver (2.9 and 7.1).

The amount of unmetabolized crotonaldehyde was determined in plasma, skin, muscle, adipose and liver 0.25 h after intravenous dosing. A typical HPLC radiochromatogram of plasma is shown in Figure 12. In all cases, essentially no crotonaldehyde was found ( $\leq 1 \%$ of the ${ }^{14}$ C present in the tissue eluted from the HPLC column with the same retention time as crotonaldehyde).

### 4.0 References

E. Boyland and L. F. Chasseand, Biochem. J., 10495 (1970).
J. M. Gray and E. A. Barnsley, Xenobiotica 1, 55 (1971).
G. W. A. Milne, T. Axenrod and H. M. Fales, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 92, 5170 (1970).

## Figure 1. HPLC Purity Check of $\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ Crotonaldehyde (MRI Lot No. 83-127-16-30)

## Chromatographic Conditions:

| Column <br> Mobile Phase | - 0.46 x 25 cm Dupont Zorbax ODS <br> - (A) 20:80 Acetonitrile:Water ( $\mathrm{v} / \mathrm{v}$ ) <br> (B) $95: 5$ Acetonitrile:Water ( $\mathrm{v} / \mathrm{v}$ ) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Solvent Program | - 0\%B to $100 \% \mathrm{~B}$ in 10 min over a linear gradient |
| Flow Rate | - $1.5 \mathrm{~mL} / \mathrm{min}$ |
| Fraction Interva | 1 minute |
| $\mathrm{R}_{t}$ of Crotonalde | de $=5.4 \mathrm{~min}($ fraction 6 ) |



Figure 2. HPLC of Unlabeled Crotonaldehyde (Aldrich, Lot No. 1217PH)

Chromatographic Conditions:
Column $\quad-0.46 \times 25 \mathrm{~cm}$ Dupont Zorbax ODS
Mobile Phase - (A) 20:80 Acetonitrile:Water (v/v)
(B) $95: 5$ Acetonitrile:Water (v/v)

Solvent Program - $0 \% \mathrm{~B}$ to $100 \% \mathrm{~B}$ in 10 min over a linear gradient Flow Rate - $1.5 \mathrm{~mL} / \mathrm{min}$
$R_{t}$ of Crotonaldehyde $=5.4 \mathrm{~min}$


1


Figure 3. Representative HPLC Purity Check of Purified [ ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ ]Crotonaldehyde

HPLC Conditions:

| Column | $-0.46 \times 25 \mathrm{~cm}$ Dupont Zorbax ODS |
| :--- | :--- |
| Mobile Phase | $-10: 90$ Ethanol:Water (v/v) |
| Solvent Program | - Isocratic |
| Flow Rate | $-1.5 \mathrm{~mL} / \mathrm{min}$ |
| Fraction Interval -1 min |  |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{t}}$ of Crotonaldehyde $=9.5 \mathrm{~min}$ (fraction 10$)$ |  |



Figure 4. Radioçhromatograms of Plasma after In Vitro Metabolism of [ ${ }^{14}$ C]Crotonaldehyde

```
HPLC Conditions:
Column - 0.46 x 25 cm Dupont Zorbax
Mobile Phase - 5:95 EtOH:0.05 M NH4 OAc at pH 3.5
Solvent Program - Isocratic
Flow Rate - }1.5\textrm{mL}/\textrm{min
Fraction Interval - l min
Rt
```


C. 2 hour incubation

D. 20 hour incubation

$$
\text { DPM SUMMATION }=\quad 1691.1
$$

$\underset{x}{\text { CLM }} \underset{x}{x}$ VIAL FRACTIDN $\quad x$ TOTAL RADIOACTIVITY


Figure 5. Typical HPLC Radiochromatogram of $0-72 \mathrm{~h}$ Urine Composite Following a $2.8 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ Intravenous Dose of [ $\left.{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ Crotonaldehyde

```
HPLC Conditions:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline olumn & x 25 cm Dupont Zo \\
\hline Mobile Phase & - 5:95 EtOH:0.05 \(\mathrm{M} \mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{OAc}\) at pH 3.5 \\
\hline Solvent Program & - Isocratic - 4 - \\
\hline Flow Rate & \(1 \mathrm{~mL} / \mathrm{min}\) \\
\hline Fraction Inte & - 1 min (fractions 9-28 collected over 0.2 min intervals) \\
\hline \(R_{t}\) of Crotonalde & \[
\mathrm{de}=18.4 \mathrm{~min}(\text { fractions } 34 \& 35)
\] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
```

```
        DFM SLMMMATION = 5509.5
```

    \(\begin{array}{cccc}\text { CUM } & \text { FFAC. VIAL FFIACTION } \\ \% & \% & \# & \#\end{array}\)
                                    \% TOTAL RADIOACTIVITY
    

Figure 6．Typical HPLC Radiochromatogram of 0－72 h Urine Composite Following $33 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ Oral Dose of ［ ${ }^{14}$ C］Crotonaldehyde

HPLC Conditions：

| Column | $-0.46 \times 25 \mathrm{~cm}$ Dupont Zorbax ODS |
| :--- | :--- |
| Mobile Phase | $-5: 95 \mathrm{EtOH}: 0.05 \mathrm{M}_{4} \mathrm{OAc}$ at pH 3.5 |
| Solvent Program | - Isocratic |
| Flow Rate | $-1 \mathrm{~mL} / \mathrm{min}$ |
| Fraction Interval | -1 min （fractions $9-28$ collected |
|  | $\quad$ over 0.2 min intervals） |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{t}}$ of Crotonaldehyde $=18.6 \mathrm{~min}$（fractions $34 \& 35$ ） |  |
| Recovery of ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}-99 \%$ |  |


| DF．M SUMMATIDN＝ |  |  |  | 25968.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cum | friac． | VIAL | FRACTION |  | \％ | TOT | OAC |  |  |
| $z$ | \％ | ＊ | \＃ | 5 |  | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 |


| C． 0 | 0.00 | 137 | 1 | ， |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.0 | 0.00 | $1 こ 4$ | 2 | ， |  |
| 15.1 | 15.09 | 135 | 3 |  |  |
| 20.0 | 4.94 | 136 | 4 | ：＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊ |  |
| 20.9 | ． 84 | $1 こ 7$ | 5 | ：＊＊ |  |
| 21.4 | ． 52 | 1 1－6 | 6 | ： |  |
| 21.7 | ． 26 | 139 | 7 | ：${ }^{\text {\％}}$ |  |
| 21．9 | ．$=1$ | 140 | 8 | ： |  |
| ここ． 5 | －6＝ | 141 | 9 | ：＊ |  |
| 26.0 | －． 5 | 142 | 10 | ：＊＊＊＊＊＊＊ |  |
| 29．7 | $\bigcirc .71$ | 143 | 11 | （＊＊＊＊＊＊＊ |  |
| 31．1 | 1.44 | 144 | 12 | ；＊＊＊ |  |
| 31.8 | －¢＝ | 145 | 13 | ：＊ |  |
| 32.5 | ． 75 | 146 | 14 | ；＊＊ |  |
| 38.9 | 6.42 | 147 | 15 |  |  |
| 49.1 | 10.15 | 14 B | 16 | （\＃\＃\＃＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃ |  |
| 58.2 | $9.1 t$ | 149 | 17 |  |  |
| 74.5 | 16．25 | 150 | 18 | （\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊ | － |
| E？． 3 | 12.79 | 151 | 19 |  |  |
| 9゙， | 5.93 | 152 | 20 | ；＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊ |  |
| 95． 8 | 2.59 | 153 | 21 |  |  |
| 96.9 | 1.68 | 157 | 22 | －${ }_{\text {＊}}$ |  |
| 97.5 | ． 62 | 155 | ご | ！ |  |
| 97.9 | ． 3.6 | $15 t$ | 24 | ： |  |
| 98.2 | ． 70 | 157 | こち | ： |  |
| 98.4 | ．こき | 158 | 26 | ！ |  |
| 98.6 | ． 16 | 159 | 27 | ： |  |
| 98.7 | ． 15 | 160 | 2日 | ： |  |
| 99．2 | ． $4 t$ | 161 | 29 | ； |  |
| 99.4 | ． 26 | 162 | ご0 | ； |  |
| 99.6 | ． 16 | 163 | $\because 1$ | ； |  |
| 99.7 | .09 | 164 | ご | i |  |
| 99.7 | ． 67 | 165 | ご | ！ |  |
| 99.8 | 0 | 166 | 34 | ： |  |
| 99.8 | ． 04 | 167 | 35 | ； |  |
| 99.9 | ． 07 | 168 | 36 | ： |  |
| 99.9 | ． 04 | 169 | 37 | － |  |
| 100.0 | ． 017 | 170 | 38 | ： |  |
|  |  |  |  | ； |  |
|  |  |  |  | 51015 |  |

Figure 7. Structures of Urinary Metabolites of Crotonaldehyde and a Possible Mass Spectral Fragment


3-hydroxy-1-methypropylmercapturic acid $(M W=235)$

1


3


2-carboxy-1-methylethylmercapturic
acid (MW $=249$ )
$\underline{2}$

Figure 8. HPLC-Radiochromatogram of Urine Sample Used for Combined HPLC/MS Examination

## HPLC Conditions:

| Column | $-0.46 \times 25 \mathrm{~cm}$ Dupont Zorbax oDS |
| :--- | :--- |
| Mobile Phase | $-5: 95 \mathrm{Methanol:0.05} \mathrm{M} \mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{OAc}$ at pH 3.5 |
| Solvent Program | - Isocratic |
| Flow Rate | $-1 \mathrm{~mL} / \mathrm{min}$ |


| MS |  |  | DPM SLmmation = |  | 77027.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TIME | SCAN | cum | frac. | FRACTION |  | \% |  | - |  |  |
| (MIN) | \# | \% | \% | * | 2 |  | 4 | 6 |  | 10 |

Figure 9. Summation of Mass Spectral Scans 545-562 (Less Background) From the HPLC/Mass Spectra of Rat Urine


Figure 10. Summation of Mass Spectral Scans 568-573 (Less Background) From the HPLC/Mass Spectra of Rat Urine


Figure 11. Single Ion Plots From the HPLC/Mass Spectra of Rat Urine.

326.
236.071 0.506 173. 253.076 0.500 61.
250.075 0.500
60.
264.079
$\pm \quad 0.500$

SCAN
TIME


Figure 12. Typical Radiochromatogram of 0.25 h Plasma From a Rat Following a $2.8 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ Intravenous Dose of [ ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ ]Crotonaldehyde

```
HPLC Conditions:
```

| Column | $-0.46 \times 25 \mathrm{~cm}$ Dupont Zorbax ODS |
| :--- | :--- |
| Mobile Phase | $-1: 9 \mathrm{EtOH}: \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ |
| Solvent Program | - Isocratic |
| Flow Rate | $-1.0 \mathrm{~mL} / \mathrm{min}$ |
| Fraction Interval -1 min |  |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{t}}$ of Crotonaldehyde $=18.6 \mathrm{~min}$ (fraction 19) |  |

        DPM SUMMATION = 524.2
    $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { CUM } & \text { FRAC. VIAL } & \text { FRACTION } \\ \% & \% & \# & \%\end{array}$
\% total fadioactivity


Table 1

## Animal Data

| Rat No. | Route | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Weight } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \operatorname{Rat}(g) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dose } \\ & (\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}) \end{aligned}$ | Time of Sacrifice |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4188-77-1 | Oral | 272 | 39.1 | 72 h |
| 4188-77-2** |  | 248 | 33.8 | 72 h |
| 4188-77-3* |  | 268 | 36.3 |  |
| 4188-77-4* |  | 269 | 32.2 |  |
| 4188-121-1 | Oral | 280 | 3.55 | 72 h |
| 4188-121-2 |  | 286 | 3.20 |  |
| 4188-121-3 |  | 282 | 3.13 |  |
| 4188-121-4 |  | 291 | 3.38 |  |
| 4188-121-5* | Oral | 281 | 0.715 | 72 h |
| 4188-121-6* |  | 281 | 0.663 |  |
| 4188-121-7\% |  | 272 | 0.638 |  |
| 4188-121-8 |  | 282 | 0.671 |  |
| 4275-87-1* | IV | 328 | 2.88 | 0.25 h |
| 4275-87-2* |  | 325 | 2.84 |  |
| 4275-87-3* |  | 330 | 2.88 |  |
| 4275-87-4 |  | 353 | 2.72 |  |
| 4440-152-1 | $I V^{\text {b }}$ | 291 | 2.69 | 0.25 h |
| 4440-152-2 |  | 259 | 2.92 |  |
| 4440-152-3 |  | 293 | 2.66 |  |
| 4275-81-1* | IV | 334 | 2.91 | 0.75 h |
| 4275-81-2 |  | 311 | 2.84 | 0.75 h |
| 4275-81-3* |  | 335 | 2.74 |  |
| 4275-81-4* |  | 309 | 2.89 |  |
| 4275-57-2* | IV | 317 | 2.91 | 2 h |
| 4275-57-3* |  | 307 | 2.99 | 2 h |
| 4275-57-4* |  | 300 | 2.88 |  |
| 4188-178-1* | IV | 219 | 2.62 | 6 h |
| 4188-178-2* |  | 277 | 2.57 |  |
| 4188-178-3* | - | 250 | 2.60 |  |
| 4188-178-4 |  | 274 | 2.70 |  |
| 4188-151-1* | IV | 236 | 2.74 | 24 h |
| 4188-151-2 |  | 229 | 2.85 |  |
| 4188-151-3* |  | 232 | 2.84 |  |
| 4188-151-4* |  | 233 | 2.81 |  |
| (continued) |  |  |  |  |

Table 1 (continued)

## Animal Data

| Rat No. | Route | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Weight } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \operatorname{Rat}(\mathrm{g}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dose } \\ & (\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}) \end{aligned}$ | Time of Sacrifice |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4188-152-1 | IV ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 217 | 3.00 | 24 h |
| 4188-152-2* |  | 230 | 2.89 |  |
| 4188-152-3* |  | 232 | 2.80 |  |
| 4188-152-4* |  | 229 | 2.84 |  |
| 4275-40-1* | IV | 299 | 2.69 | 72 h |
| 4275-40-3** |  | 332 | 2.80 |  |
| 4275-40-4* |  | 307 | 2.91 |  |
| 4275-130-1 | IV | 239 | 2.92 | 72 h |
| 4275-130-2 |  | 246 | 2.76 |  |
| 4275-130-4 |  | 241 | 2.56 |  |

[^0]Table 2. Percentage of [ ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ ]Crotonaldehyde Remaining in Male F344 Rat Stomach Contents/Normal Saline After In Vitro Incubation at $37^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

| Incubation <br> Time | Percent14 C Remaining <br> in Filtrate <br> (as Crotonaldehyde) <br> 5 min <br> 30 min | Percent ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ Bound <br> to Particulate <br> Matter |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 h | 96 | 4 |
| 2 h | 96 | 4 |

## Table 3. In Vitro Reaction of [ $\left.{ }_{a}^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ Crotonaldehyde with Rat Plasma ${ }^{\text {a }}$

| Time After <br> Addition of <br> [ ${ }^{14}$ C]Crotonaldehyde | Percent of Injected <br> ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ That Eluted <br> From HPLC Column | Percent of [ ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ ]Crotonaldehyde in Column Eluent | Percent of [ ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ ]Crotonaldehyde That Has Not ${ }_{b}$ Been Degraded ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 min | 97 | 99 | (100) |
| 5 min | 45 | 89 | 42 |
| 30 min | 22 | 66 | 15 |
| 1 h | 21 | 57 | 12 |
| 2 h | 22 | 46 | 11 |
| 4 h | 30 | 32 | 10 |
| 20 h | 31 | 24 | 8 |

${ }^{\text {a }}$ Initial $\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ Crotonaldehyde concentration was $7.3 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mL}$.
${ }^{b}$ Corrected for recovery of initial $\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ Crotonaldehyde sample.

Table 4
Recopery of Total Radioactivity After Administration of [ $\left.{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ Crotonaldehyde to Male
Fischer 344 Rats (\% Dose) ${ }^{\text {a }}$

| Time <br> (h) | Route | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dose } \\ & (\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}) \end{aligned}$ | Urine | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Breath } \\ & \mathrm{CO}_{2} \end{aligned}$ | Breath Volatiles | Feces | Major Selected Tissues \& Blood ${ }^{\text {b }}$ c | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.25 | IV | 2.8 | $N / A^{\text {d }}$ | N/A |  | N/A | $55 \pm 1$ |  |
| 0.75 | IV | 2.8 | N/A | N/A |  | N/A | $37 \pm 3$ |  |
| 2 | IV | 2.8 | N/A | N/A |  | N/A | $18 \pm 0.3$ |  |
| 6 | IV | 2.6 | $39 \pm 5$ | $35 \pm 6$ | $1.3 \pm 0.8$ | N/A | $10 \pm 0.5$ | $82 \pm 4$ |
| 24 | IV | 2.8 | $50 \pm 9$ | $34 \pm 7$ |  | $0.55 \pm 0.25$ | $7.4 \pm 0.4$ | $90 \pm 4$ |
| $24^{\text {e }}$ | IV | 2.9 | $45 \pm 5$ | $36 \pm 1$ |  | $0.5 \pm 0.1$ | $8.7 \pm 0.9$ | $88 \pm 4$ |
| 72 | IV | 2.8 | $(39 \pm 6)^{\text {f }}$ | $43 \pm 4$ |  | N/A | $4.8 \pm 0.5$ | $(88 \pm 4)^{\text {f }}$ |
| 72 | IV | 2.8 | $48 \pm 7$ | $41 \pm 2$ |  | $0.27 \pm 0.12$ | N/A |  |
| 72 | Oral | 0.67 | $39 \pm 4^{\text {b }}$ | $47 \pm 5^{b}$ |  | $6.6 \pm 0.9^{\text {b }}$ | $6.2 \pm 0.7$ | $99 \pm 8^{\text {b }}$ |
| 72 | Oral | 3.3 | $34 \pm 2^{\text {b }}$ | $49 \pm 7^{\text {b }}$ |  | $5.6 \pm 3.8{ }^{\text {b }}$ | N/A |  |
| 72 | Oral | 35 | $38 \pm 3$ | $44 \pm 5$ | $0.26 \pm 0.19$ | $6.9 \pm 0.2$ | $4.7 \pm 0.2$ | $93 \pm 4$ |

${ }^{\overline{\mathrm{a}} \text { Mean } \pm \text { SD for four animals except where noted. }}$
$b_{\text {Mean }}+$ SD for three animals.
${ }^{\text {c Major tissues are considered to be skin, muscle, adipose, and liver. Skin is assumed to be }}$ $15 \%$ of total body weight; muscle, $50 \%$; and adipose, $10 \%$.
$\mathrm{d}_{\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{A}}$ : Samples were not obtained (or analyzed).
$e_{\text {Dose was }}$ administered in $2 \%$ ethanol.
${ }^{f}$ Due to loss of a portion of some samples, actual value is higher than that shown.

Cumulative Excretion of Total ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ After Oral Administration of $\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ Crotonaldehyde to Male Fischer 344 Rats (\% Dose)

| Dose ( $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ ) <br> Excreta | $35^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  | $3.3{ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |  |  | $0.67{ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urine | Breath | Feces | Total | Urine | Breath | Feces | Total | Urine | Breath | Feces | Total |
| Time (h) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | $27 \pm 10$ | $33 \pm 5$ | d | $60 \pm 11$ | $32.8 \pm 5.6^{\text {a }}$ | $43.6 \pm 5.5^{\text {a }}$ | d | $76.5 \pm 9.6^{\text {a }}$ | $37.0 \pm 4.7$ | $41.0 \pm 4.6$ | d | $78.0 \pm 7.7$ |
| 24 | $35 \pm 4$ | $39 \pm 4$ | $2.9 \pm 2.6$ | $77 \pm 7$ | $32.9 \pm 2.3$ | e | $5.1 \pm 3.7$ | $81.8 \pm 5.0$ | $38.7 \pm 4.9$ | $44.7 \pm 5.2^{\text {c }}$ | $5.8 \pm 1.2$ | $87.4 \pm 9.9^{\text {c }}$ |
| 36 | $37 \pm 3$ | $42 \pm 4$ |  | $81 \pm 4$ | $33.3 \pm 2.1$ | $45.4 \pm 6.7$ |  | $83.7 \pm 4.9$ | $39.0 \pm 4.0$ | $45.0 \pm 4.6$ |  | $89.8 \pm 7.1$ |
| 48 | $37 \pm 3$ | $43 \pm 5$ | $5.6 \pm 1.1$ | $86 \pm 3$ | $33.4 \pm 2.1$ | $47.9 \pm 6.7^{\text {e }}$ | $5.5 \pm 3.8$ | $86.7 \pm 4.8$ | $39.1 \pm 4.0$ | $45.7 \pm 4.7$ | $6.4 \pm 0.9$ | $91.2 \pm 7.2$ |
| 72 | $38 \pm 3$ | $44 \pm 5$ | $6.9 \pm 0.2$ | $89 \pm 3$ | $34.0 \pm 1.6$ | $49.1 \pm 6.9$ | $5.6 \pm 3.8$ | $88.7 \pm 4.6$ | $39.4 \pm 4.1$ | $46.8 \pm 5.0$ | $6.6 \pm 0.9$ | $92.8 \pm 7.5$ |

[^1]Table 6

Cumulative Excretion of Total ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ After Intravenous Administration of [ ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ ]Crotonaldehyde to Male Fischer 344 Rats (\% Dose)

| Dose ( $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ ) |  | $2.8{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | $2.8{ }^{\text {b }}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Excreta | Urine | Breath | Feces | Total | Urine | Breath | Feces | Total |
| Time <br> (h) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0-1 | $(9.4 \pm 7.2)^{\text {c }}$ | $16.2 \pm 2.2$ | d | $25.7 \pm 5.4$ | $1.4 \pm 1.3$ | $16.6 \pm 0.3$ | e | $18.0 \pm 1.1$ |
| 1-2 | $(13.9 \pm 10.5)^{\text {c }}$ | $26.1 \pm 3.2$ |  | $40.0 \pm 7.7$ | $18.0 \pm 16.4$ | $26.0 \pm 0.5$ |  | $44.0 \pm 16.0$ |
| 2-4 | $(22.8 \pm 8.0)^{\text {c }}$ | $32.0 \pm 4.0$ |  | $54.8 \pm 9.3$ |  | $31.1 \pm 1.3$ |  |  |
| 4-6 | $(28.9 \pm 8.7)^{c}$ | $34.4 \pm 4.4$ |  | $63.3 \pm 8.0$ | $40.2 \pm 7.0$ | $33.3 \pm 1.4$ |  | $73.5 \pm 6.7$ |
| 6-12 | $(36.3 \pm 6.0)^{c}$ | $37.4 \pm 4.4$ |  | $73.9 \pm 5.4$ | $45.4 \pm 7.2$ | $36.4 \pm 1.8$ |  | $81.9 \pm 6.1$ |
| 12-24 | $(38.0 \pm 5.7)^{\text {c }}$ | $39.2 \pm 4.8$ |  | $77.2 \pm 5.5$ | $46.8 \pm 6.7$ | $38.2 \pm 2.2$ |  | $85.0 \pm 5.5$ |
| 24-36 | $(38.4 \pm 5.7)^{\text {c }}$ | $40.3 \pm 4.7$ |  | $78.8 \pm 5.5$ | $47.2 \pm 6.7$ | $39.3 \pm 2.3$ |  | $86.6 \pm 5.4$ |
| 36-48 | $(38.7 \pm 5.7)^{\text {c }}$ | $41.0 \pm 4.9$ |  | $79.7 \pm 5.5$ | $47.4 \pm 6.6$ | $40.0 \pm 2.3$ |  | $87.5 \pm 5.4$ |
| 48-72 | $(39.0 \pm 5.6)^{c}$ | $42.0 \pm 5.0$ |  | $81.0 \pm 5.7$ | $47.7 \pm 6.6$ | $40.9 \pm 2.5$ | $0.27 \pm 0.12$ | $88.8 \pm 5.0$ |

(continued)

Table 6 (continued)

Cumulative Excretion of Total ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ After Intravenous Administration of [ ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ ]Crotonaldehyde to Male Fischer 344 Rats (\% Dose)

| Dose (mg/kg) |  | $2.8{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | $2.6{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Excreta | Urine | Breath | Feces | Total | Urine | Breath ${ }^{\text {f }}$ | Feces | Total |
| Time <br> (h) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0-1 | $0.4 \pm 0.8$ | $14.6 \pm 3.1$ | e | $15.0 \pm 2.9$ | $10.4 \pm 10.1$ | $16.4 \pm 4.0$ | d | $27.6 \pm 11.8$ |
| 0-2 | $5.0 \pm 10.0$ | $22.4 \pm 3.4$ |  | $27.4 \pm 7.3$ | $16.6 \pm 11.6$ | $24.5 \pm 1.9$ |  | $42.3 \pm 11.5$ |
| 2-4 | $21.9 \pm 17.6$ | $27.7 \pm 5.1$ |  | $49.5 \pm 14.2$ | $32.9 \pm 6.1$ | $31.3 \pm 1.1$ |  | $65.5 \pm 6.3$ |
| 4-6 | $27.1 \pm 18.1$ | $30.1 \pm 6.0$ |  | $57.2 \pm 14.2$ | $38.7 \pm 4.7$ | $33.5 \pm 0.8$ |  | $73.5 \pm 5.3$ |
| 6-12 | $40.6 \pm 7.3$ | $32.8 \pm 6.3$ |  | $73.4 \pm 3.8$ |  |  |  |  |
| 12-24 | $50.0 \pm 8.7$ | $34.4 \pm 6.7$ | $0.55 \pm 0.25$ | $82.0 \pm 4.2$ |  |  |  |  |

${ }^{\mathrm{a}}$ Values are mean $\pm$ SD for four animals. See data for individual animals in Tables A4 - A7 in Appendix.
${ }^{b}$ Values are mean $\pm$ SD for three animals. See data for individual animals in Table A8 in Appendix.
$c_{\text {Part of }}$ the 1 h and 4 h urine samples were lost for some animals. Therefore actual cumulative values are somewhat higher than shown.
$d_{\text {Feces not }}$ analyzed.
$\mathrm{e}_{\text {Feces }}$ analyzed as one combined sample, 0-72 h .
${ }^{f}$ Values are for excretion in breath as $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$. Excretion in breath as volatiles was $0.82 \pm 0.47$ for $0-1 \mathrm{~h}$, and $1.3 \pm 0.8$ for $1-2 \mathrm{~h}$ collection.

Table 7

> Cumulative Excretion of Total ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ After Intravenous Administration of [ $\left.{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ Crotonaldehyde to Male Fischer 344 Rats (\% Dose)

| Dose (mg/kg) | 2.8 |  |  |  | 2.9 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vehicle | 10\% Ethanol |  |  |  | 2\% Ethanol |  |  |  |
| Excreta | Urine | Breath | Feces | Total | Urine | Breath | Feces | Total |

## Time

(h)

| $0-1$ | $0.42 \pm 0.85$ | $14.6 \pm 3.1$ | $\mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{b}}$ | $15.0 \pm 2.9$ | $2.5 \pm 5.0$ | $16.4 \pm 1.9$ | $\mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{b}}$ | $18.9 \pm 5.5$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1-2$ | $5.0 \pm 10.0$ | $22.4 \pm 3.4$ | $\mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{A}$ | $27.4 \pm 7.3$ | $13.5 \pm 15.1$ | $22.4 \pm 3.9$ | $\mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{A}$ | $35.9 \pm 18.7$ |
| $2-4$ | $21.9 \pm 17.6$ | $27.7 \pm 5.1$ | $\mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{A}$ | $49.5 \pm 14.2$ | $28.8 \pm 8.4$ | $27.8 \pm 2.0$ | $\mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{A}$ | $56.5 \pm 9.3$ |
| $4-6$ | $27.1 \pm 18.1$ | $30.1 \pm 6.0$ | $\mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{A}$ | $57.2 \pm 14.2$ | $33.8 \pm 6.4$ | $30.6 \pm 2.6$ | $\mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{A}$ | $63.2 \pm 7.2$ |
| $6-12$ | $40.6 \pm 7.3$ | $32.8 \pm 6.3$ | $\mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{A}$ | $73.4 \pm 3.8$ | $38.2 \pm 5.8$ | $32.4 \pm 1.4$ | $\mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{A}$ | $70.6 \pm 6.1$ |
| $12-24$ | $50.0 \pm 8.7$ | $34.4 \pm 6.7$ | $0.55 \pm 0.25$ | $82.0 \pm 4.2$ | $45.2 \pm 5.3$ | $35.8 \pm 1.0$ | $0.5 \pm 0.1$ | $81.4 \pm 5.2$ |

${ }^{a_{\text {Values }} \text { are mean } \pm \text { SD for four animals. See data for individual animals in Tables A5 - A6. }}$
${ }^{\mathrm{b}}$ Feces analyzed as one combined sample, 0-72 h .

## Table 8

Amount of ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$-Labeled Compounds in Tissues 24 h After Intravenous Administration of [ ${ }^{14}$ C]Crotonaldehyde to Fischer 344 Male Rats ${ }^{\text {a }}$

| Dose (mg/kg) <br> Dose Vehicle <br> Tissue | 2.8 |  |  | 2.9 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 10\% EtOH/H20 |  |  | $2 \% \mathrm{EtOH} / \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ |  |  |
|  | ng-eq Cmpd per g Tissue | TRB ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | \% Dose | ng-eq Cmpd per g Tissue | TRB ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | \% Dose |
| I. Blood | $606 \pm 149$ | $1.0 \pm 0$ | $1.4 \pm 0.3$ | $782 \pm 112$ | $1.0 \pm 0$ | $1.7 \pm 0.3$ |
| II. Major Tissues |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Skin - Ear | $344 \pm 71$ | $0.62 \pm 0.31$ |  | $344 \pm 51$ | $0.44 \pm 0.03$ |  |
| Neck | $310 \mp 105$ | $0.57 \mp 0.36$ |  | $295 \pm 39$ | $0.38 \pm 0.07$ |  |
| Abdomen | $342 \pm 160$ | $0.64 \mp 0.48$ |  | $413 \mp 81$ | $0.53 \pm 0.06$ |  |
| Hindquarters | $388 \pm 87$ | $0.70 \pm 0.36$ |  | $406 \pm 35$ | $0.53 \pm 0.11$ |  |
| Average | $346 \pm 106$ | $0.63 \pm 0.38$ | $1.9 \pm 0.6$ | $364 \pm 39$ | $0.47 \pm 0.06$ | $1.9 \pm 0.2$ |
| Muscle - Neck | $191 \pm 25$ | $0.32 \pm 0.06$ |  | $218 \pm 39$ | $0.28 \pm 0.08$ |  |
| Abdomen | $149 \pm 9$ | $0.26 \pm 0.09$ |  | $179 \pm 23$ | $0.23 \mp 0.03$ |  |
| Hindleg | 159 戸 12 | $0.27 \pm 0.05$ |  | $159 \pm 10$ | $0.20 \pm 0.02$ |  |
| Average | $166 \pm 10$ | $0.28 \pm 0.07$ | $3.0 \pm 0.1$ | $185 \pm 15$ | $0.24 \mp 0.04$ | $3.2 \pm 0.3$ |
| Adipose - Kidney | $147+23$ | $0.25 \pm 0.04$ |  | $236+71$ | $0.30 \pm 0.05$ |  |
| Epididymis | $109 \pm 27$ | $0.19 \pm 0.07$ |  | $157 \pm 74$ | $0.20 \pm 0.09$ |  |
| Mesenteric | $208 \pm 79$ | $0.35 \mp 0.13$ |  | $433 \pm 190$ | $0.54 \pm 0.16$ |  |
| Average | $155 \pm 41$ | $0.26 \pm 0.08$ | $0.56 \pm 0.13$ | $276 \pm 104$ | $0.34 \pm 0.09$ | $0.97 \pm 0.38$ |
| Liver | $456 \pm 46$ | $0.80 \pm 0.28$ | $0.68 \pm 0.07$ | $537 \pm 53$ | $0.70 \pm 0.16$ | $0.77 \pm 0.09$ |

Amount of ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$-Labeled Compounds in Tissues 24 h After Intravenous Administration of [ ${ }^{14}$ C]Crotonaldehyde to Fischer 344 Male Rats ${ }^{\text {a }}$

| Dose ( $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ ) | 2.8 |  |  | 2.9 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dose Vehicle | 10\% EtOH/H20 |  |  | $2 \% \mathrm{EtOH} / \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ |  |  |
| Tissue | ng-eq Cmpd per g Tissue | TRB ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | \% Dose | ng-eq Cmpd per $g$ Tissue | TRB ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | \% Dose |

III. GI Tract Tissues

| Esophagus | $533 \pm 86$ | $0.90 \pm 0.19$ | $0.014 \pm 0.002$ | $939 \pm 399$ | $1.2 \pm 0.66$ | $0.030 \pm 0.010$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stomach | 385 † 61 | $0.68 \pm 0.30$ | $0.058 \pm 0.010$ | $386 \pm 83$ | $0.49 \pm 0.05$ | $0.071 \pm 0.013$ |
| Small Intestine | 490 士 87 | $0.87 \mp 0.41$ | $0.22 \mp 0.06$ | $445 \pm 68$ | $0.57 \pm 0.04$ | $0.19 \pm 0.04$ |
| Cecum | 268 ¢ 116 | $0.50 \pm 0.36$ | $0.033 \pm 0.007$ | $278 \mp 26$ | $0.36 \pm 0.02$ | $0.042 \pm{ }^{ \pm} 0.004$ |
| Large Intestine | 542 戸 113 | $0.96 \pm 0.40$ | $0.083 \pm 0.016$ | $5 \overline{7} 9^{\text {c }}$ | $0 . \overline{6} 3$ | $0 . \overline{0} 77$ |

IV. Reproductive Tissues

| Testes | $176+30$ | $0.31 \pm 0.14$ | $0.068 \pm 0.012$ | $172+18$ | $0.22 \pm 0.03$ | $0.062 \pm 0.008$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Seminal Vesicles | $315 \pm 46$ | $0.56 \mp 0.24$ | $0.034 \mp 0.006$ | $316 \pm 12$ | $0.41 \pm 0.05$ | $0.027 \pm 0.012$ |
| Prostate | $415 \mp 46$ | $0.73 \pm 0.29$ | $0.014 \mp 0.002$ | $344 \pm 128$ | $0.44 \pm 0.16$ | $0.015 \pm 0.005$ |

V. Other Tissues

| Trachea | $916+118$ | $1.5 \pm 0.2$ | $0.019+0.006$ | $1059+357$ | $1.3 \pm 0.26$ | $0.019 \pm 0.010$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lungs | 921 ¥ 76 | $1.6 \pm 0.3$ | $0.15 \pm 0.01$ | $974 \pm 99$ | $1.2 \pm 0.2$ | $0.16 \pm 0.01$ |
| Adrenals | 609 + 82 | $1.1 \pm 0.4$ | $0.0065 \mp 0.0012$ | $816 \pm 114$ | $1.0 \pm 0.01$ | $0.0074 \pm 0.0007$ |
| Spleen | $612 \pm 73$ | $1.0 \pm 0.3$ | $0.044 \pm 0.006$ | $632 \pm 83$ | $0.81 \mp 0.04$ | $0.051 \pm 0.012$ |
| Kidneys | 421 $\pm 89$ | $0.75 \mp 0.38$ | $0.12 \mp 0.02$ | $432 \pm 68$ | $0.55 \pm 0.06$ | $0.12 \pm 0.02$ |
| Eyes | 163 ¢ 41 | $0.29 \pm 0.16 \mathrm{~b}$ | $0.0067 \pm 0.0023$ | $223 \pm 33$ | $0.29 \pm 0.06$ | $0.0084 \pm 0.0009$ |
| Brain | $282 \pm 126^{\text {b }}$ | $0.50 \mp 0.08{ }^{\text {b }}$ | $0.073 \pm 0.029 \mathrm{~b}$ | $343 \pm 29 \mathrm{~b}$ | $0.44 \pm{ }^{ \pm}{ }^{0.06} \mathrm{~b}$ | $0.085 \pm 0.008 \mathrm{~b}$ |
| Heart | $340 \pm 84^{\text {b }}$ | $0.60 \mp 0.06^{\text {b }}$ | $0.039 \pm 0.011^{\text {b }}$ | $320 \pm 17{ }^{\text {b }}$ | $0.40 \pm{ }^{(1) .05}$ | $0.035 \pm 0.0004^{\text {b }}$ |

[^2][^3]Table 9


[^4]Table 10

> Tissue-Blood Ratios of ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$-Labeled Compounds After Oral Administration of $\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ Crotonaldehyde to Fischer 344 Male Rats (TBR)

| Dose $(\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg})$ | 35 | 0.67 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I. Blood | $1.0 \pm 0.0$ | $1.0 \pm 0.0$ |

II. Major Tissues

| Skin - Ear | $2.0+0.1$ | $2.1+0.2$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Neck | $0.94 \pm 0.25$ | $2.3 \pm 0.6$ |
| Abdomen | $1.3 \pm 0.1$ | $1.5 \pm 0.4$ |
| Hindquarters | $1.2 \pm 0.5$ | $1.3 \pm 0.1$ |
| Average | $1.4 \pm 0.2$ | $1.8 \pm 0.2$ |
| Muscle - Neck | $0.64 \pm 0.03$ | $0.87 \pm 0.12$ |
| Abdomen | $0.39 \pm 0.08$ | $0.60 \pm 0.02$ |
| Hindleg | $0.42 \pm 0.06$ | $0.50 \pm 0.12$ |
| Average | $0.48 \pm 0.03$ | $0.66 \pm 0.08$ |
| Adipose - Kidney | $0.62 \pm 0.15$ | $0.36 \pm 0.20^{\text {b }}$ |
| Epididymis | $0.48 \mp 0.11$ | $0.48 \pm 0.08$ |
| Mesenteric | $1.1 \pm 0.3$ | $1.1 \pm 0.3$ |
| Average | $0.75 \pm 0.14$ | $0.61 \pm 0.16$ |
| Liver | $2.9 \pm 0.5$ | $7.1 \pm 3.5$ |

III. GI Tract Tissues
Esophagus
Stomach
Small Intestine
Cecum

| $3.0 \pm 0.2$ | $4.4 \pm 1.0$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $3.9 \pm 0.6$ | $14 \pm 5$ |
| $2.0 \pm 0.3$ | $0.76 \mp 0.02$ |
| $0.94 \pm 0.28$ | $0.27 \pm 0.19$ |
| $1.5 \pm 0.1$ | $0.68 \pm 0.31$ |

IV. Reproductive Tissues

| Testes | $0.98 \pm 0.35$ | $0.69 \pm 0.03$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Seminal Vesicles | $1.4 \pm 0.3$ | $1.4 \pm 0.05$ |
| Prostate | $1.4 \pm 0.1$ | $1.3 \pm 0.1$ |

V. Other Tissues

| Trachea | $2.0 \pm 0.7$ | $2.3 \pm 0.1$ |
| :--- | :---: | ---: |
| Lungs | $1.8 \pm 0.6$ | $1.6 \pm 0.1$ |
| Adrenals | $4.6 \pm 0.3$ | $3.4 \pm 0.6$ |
| Spleen | $2.0 \pm 0.1$ | $1.8 \pm 0.1$ |
| Kidneys | $2.0 \pm 0.2$ |  |
| Eyes | $0.49 \pm 0.03$ | $1.7 \pm 0.1$ |
| Brain | $0.95 \pm 0.04$ | $0.48 \pm 0.03$ |
| Heart | 0.92 | $0.70 \pm 0.08$ |
|  |  | $1.1 \pm 0.1$ |

[^5]Table 11
Amount of ${ }^{14}$ C-Labeled Compounds in Tissues 72 h After Oral Administration of [ $\left.{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ Crotonaldehyde to Fischer 344 Male Rats (\% Dose) ${ }^{\text {a }}$

| Dose | (mg/kg) | 35 | 0.67 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Blood | $0.43 \pm 0.1$ | $0.41 \pm 0.06$ |
| II. Major Tissues |  |  |  |
|  | Skin | $1.4 \pm 0.2$ | $1.8 \pm 0.3$ |
|  | Muscle | $1.6 \pm 0.1$ | $2.2 \pm 0.5$ |
|  | Adipose | $0.51 \pm 0.10$ | $0.39 \pm 0.07$ |
|  | Liver | $0.66 \pm 0.12$ | $1.5 \pm 0.7$ |

III. GI Tract Tissues

| Esophagus | $0.017 \pm 0.001$ | $0.022 \pm 0.004$ |
| :--- | :---: | ---: |
| Stomach | $0.16 \pm 0.03$ | $0.83 \pm 0.20$ |
| Small Intestine | $0.13 \pm 0.01$ | $0.10 \pm 0.02$ |
| Cecum | $0.022 \pm 0.005$ | $0.021 \pm 0.008$ |
| Large Intestine | $0.041 \pm 0.003$ | $0.034 \pm 0.004$ |

IV. Reproductive Tissues

| Testes | $0.070 \pm 0.026$ | $0.046 \pm 0.003$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Seminal Vesicles | $0.018 \pm 0.005$ | $0.020 \pm 0.002$ |
| Prostate | $0.012 \pm 0.006$ | $0.010 \pm 0.003$ |

V. Other Tissues

Trachea

\[

\]

$$
\begin{aligned}
0.0099 & \pm 0.0022 \\
0.040 & \ddagger 0.003 \\
0.0047 & \ddagger 0.0007 \\
0.022 & \pm 0.003 \\
0.080 & \pm 0.007 \\
0.0032 & \ddagger 0.0003 \\
0.030 & \ddagger 0.008 \\
0.023 & \pm 0.010
\end{aligned}
$$

${ }^{\text {a }}$ Values are mean $\pm$ SD for 3 animals.

- $\mathrm{b}_{\text {Mean }} \pm$ range for 2 animals.
${ }^{C}$ Values for 1 animal.
${ }^{\mathrm{d}}$ Adipose assumed to be $10 \%$ of body weight; muscle, $50 \%$ of body weight; and skin, $15 \%$ of body weight.

Concentration of ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$-Labeled Compounds in Tissues After Intravenous Administration of $2.6-2.9 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ of - $\quad\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ Crotonaldehyde to Fischer 344 Male Rats (ag-eq/g) ${ }^{\text {a }}$

| Time ( h ) | 0.25 | 0.75 | 2 | 6 | 24 | 72 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I. Blood | $11400 \pm 100$ | $5820 \pm 630$ | $2370 \pm 70$ | $950 \pm 88$ | $606 \pm 149$ | $371 \pm 96$ |
| II. Major Tissues |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Skin - Ear | $1200+80$ | $1010 \pm 32$ | $516 \pm 14$ | $383 \pm 23$ | $344 \pm 71$ | $264 \pm 29$ |
| Nkin Neck | $1180 \pm 50$ | $1070 \pm 100$ | $482 \pm 92$ | $325 \pm 102$ | $310 \pm 105$ | $193 \pm 66$ |
| Abdomen | $1430 \mp 90$ | $1260 \pm 150$ | $731 \pm 187$ | $368 \pm 70$ | $342 \pm 160$ | $182 \pm 36$ |
| Hindquarters | $927 \pm 139$ | $954 \pm 36$ | $692 \pm 65$ | $403 \pm 2$ | $388 \pm 87$ | $196 \pm 5$ |
| Average | $1160 \pm 60$ | $1070 \mp 19$ | $605 \pm 32$ | $366 \pm 12$ | $346 \pm 106$ | $209 \pm 28$ |
| Muscle - Neck | $1190 \pm 20$ | $839 \pm 71$ | $385{ }^{\text {c }}$ | $228 \pm 56$ | $191 \pm 25$ | $122 \pm 19$ |
| Muscle Abdomen | $974 \pm 158^{\text {b }}$ | $746 \pm 57$ | $382 \pm 47$ | $230 \pm 18$ | $149 \pm 9$ | $133 \pm 27$ |
| Hindquarters | $910 \pm 24$ | $750 \pm 44$ | $357 \pm 34$ | $156 \pm 23$ | $159 \pm 12$ | 98 + 11 |
| Average | $1030 \pm 40$ | $778 \pm 52$ | $376 \pm 29$ | $205 \pm 28$ | $166 \pm 10$ | $118 \pm 19$ |
| Adipose - Kidney | $248 \pm 94$ | $136 \pm 26$ | $99+41^{b}$ | $94 \pm 27$ | 147 109 +27 | $55 \pm 8$ |
| Epididymis | $263 \mp 92$ | $284 \pm 196$ | $109 \ddagger 27$ | $99 \pm 40$ | $109 \pm 27$ | $70 \pm 23$ |
| Mesenteric | $733 \pm 266$ | $394 \pm 153$ | $281 \pm 72$ | $264 \pm 66$ | $208 \pm 79$ | $144+35$ |
| Average | $414 \pm 133$ | $271 \pm 69$ | $176 \pm 52$ | $153 \pm 37$ | $155 \pm 41$ | $90 \pm 20$ |
| Liver | $4150 \pm 147$ | $3490 \pm 130$ | $2120 \pm 288$ | $937 \pm 147$ | $456 \pm 46$ | $293 \pm 25$ |
| III. GI Tract Tissues |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Esophagus | N/A | N/A | N/A | $747 \pm 139$ | $533 \pm 86$ | N/A |
| Stomach | N/A | N/A | N/A | $663 \pm 56$ | $385+61$ | N/A |
| Small Intestine | N/A | N/A | N/A | $1240 \pm 238$ | $490 \pm 87$ | N/A |
| Cecum | N/A | N/A | N/A | $695 \pm 205$ | $268 \pm 116$ | N/A |
| Large Intestine | N/A | N/A | N/A | $995 \pm 90$ | $542 \pm 113$ | N/A |

## Table 12 (continued)

Concentration of ${ }^{14}$ C-Labeled Compounds in Tissues After Intravenous Administration of $2.6-2.9 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ of $\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ Crotonaldehyde to Fischer 344 Male Rats (ng-eq/g) ${ }^{\text {a }}$

| Time (h) | 0.25 | 0.75 | 2 | 6 | 24 | 72 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IV. Reproductive Tissues |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Testes | N/A | N/A | N/A | $303 \pm 43$ | $176 \pm 30$ | N/A |
| Seminal Vesicles | N/A | N/A | N/A | $284 \pm 180{ }_{\text {b }}$ | $315 \pm 46$ | N/A |
| Prostate | N/A | N/A | N/A | $728 \pm 241^{\text {b }}$ | $415 \pm 46$ | N/A |
| V. Other Tissues |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trachea | N/A | N/A | N/A | $1190 \pm 240$ | $916 \pm 118$ | $461 \pm 63$ |
| Lungs | N/A | N/A | N/A | $1410 \pm 270$ | $921 \pm 76$ | $504 \pm 39$ |
| Adrenals | N/A | N/A | N/A | $779 \pm 42$ | $609 \pm 82$ | $536 \mp 70$ |
| Spleen | N/A | N/A | N/A | $944 \pm 36$ | $612 \pm 73$ | N/A |
| Kidneys | N/A | N/A | N/A | $856 \pm 79$ | 421 戸 89 | N/A |
| Eyes | N/A | N/A | N/A | $247 \pm 21$ b | $163 \pm 41 \mathrm{~b}$ | N/A |
| Brain | N/A | N/A | N/A | $631 \pm 55{ }^{\text {b }}$ | $282 \pm 126^{\text {b }}$ | N/A |
| Heart | N/A | N/A | N/A | $568 \pm 35$ | $340 \pm 84^{\circ}$ | N/A |

[^6]Tissue Blood Ratios of ${ }^{14}$ C-Labeled Compounds in Tissues After Intravenous Administration of $2.6-2.9 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ of $\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ Crotonaldehyde to Fischer 344 Male Rats (TBR) ${ }^{\text {a }}$

| Time (h) | 0.25 | 0.75 | 2 | 6 | 24 | 72 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I. Blood | $1.0 \pm 0.0$ | $1.0 \pm 0.0$ | $1.0 \pm 0.0$ | $1.0 \pm 0.0$ | $1.0 \pm 0.0$ | $1.0 \pm 0.0$ |
| II. Major Tissues |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Skin - Ear | $0.10 \pm 0.01$ | $0.17 \pm 0.02$ | $0.22 \pm 0.002$ | $0.40 \pm 0.03$ | $0.62 \pm 0.31$ | $0.76 \pm 0.31$ $0.54 \pm 0.17$ |
| Skin - ${ }_{\text {Neck }}^{\text {Nar }}$ | $0.10 \pm 0.01$ | $0.18 \pm 0.03$ | $0.20 \pm 0.03$ | $0.35 \pm 0.13$ | $0.57 \pm 0.36$ $0.64 \pm 0.48$ | $0.54 \pm 0.17$ $0.51+0.14$ |
| Abdomen | $0.12 \mp 0.01$ | $0.22 \pm 0.02$ | $0.31 \pm 0.08$ | $0.39+0.06 \mathrm{~b}$ | $0.64 \pm \begin{aligned} & + \\ & 0.76\end{aligned}$ | $0.55+0.15$ |
| Hindquarters | $0.08 \pm 0.01$ | $0.16 \pm 0.01$ | $0.29 \pm 0.02$ | $0.43 \pm 0.05$ | $0.63 \pm 0.38$ | $0.59 \mp 0.18$ |
| Average | $0.10 \pm 0.01$ | $0.18 \pm 0.02$ | $0.26 \pm 0.02$ | $0.39 \pm 0.04$ | $0.63+0.38$ |  |
|  |  | $0.14+0.02$ | $0.17{ }^{\text {c }}$ | $0.24 \pm 0.08$ | $0.32 \pm 0.06$ | $0.34 \pm 0.08$ |
| Muscle - Neck | $0.10 \pm 0.006$ $0.08 \pm 0.01$ | $0.13 \pm 0.01$ | $0.16 \pm 0.02$ | $0.24 \mp 0.04$ | $0.26 \mp 0.09$ | $0.37 \pm 0.10$ |
| Hindquarters | $0.080 \pm 0.002$ | $0.13 \mp 0.02$ | $0.15 \pm 0.01$ | $0.17 \pm 0.04$ | $0.27 \pm 0.05$ | $0.28 \pm 0.08$ |
| Average | $0.091 \pm 0.004$ | $0.13 \pm 0.02$ | $0.16 \mp 0.01$ | $0.22 \mp 0.05$ | $0.28 \pm 0.07$ | $0.33 \pm 0.09$ |
|  |  | $0.023+0.002$ | $0.043+0.019^{\text {b }}$ | $0.10 \pm 0.03$ | $0.25 \pm 0.04$ | $0.16 \pm 0.07$ |
| Adipose - Kidney | $0.022 \pm 0.008$ $0.023+0.008$ | $0.047 \pm 0.027$ | $0.046 \div 0.012$ | $0.10 \pm 0.04$ | $0.19 \pm 0.07$ | $0.20 \pm 0.08$ |
| Epididymis | $0.023+0.008$ $0.064+0.024$ | $0.047 \pm 0.027$ $0.068+0.028$ | $0.046 \pm 0.012$ | $0.28 \pm 0.07$ | $0.35 \mp 0.13$ | $0.42 \pm 0.22$ |
| Mesenteric | $0.064 \pm 0.024$ $0.036 \pm 0.012$ | $0.068 \pm 0.028$ $0.046+0.008$ | 0.12 0.074 +0.02 | $0.16 \pm 0.04$ | $0.26 \pm 0.08$ | $0.26 \pm 0.12$ |
| Average | $0.036 \pm 0.012$ | $0.046 \pm 0.008$ | $0.074 \pm 0.022$ | $0.16 \pm 0.04$ |  |  |
| Liver | $0.36 \pm 0.01$ | $0.60 \pm 0.08$ | $0.89 \pm 0.11$ | $1.0 \pm 0.2$ | $0.80 \pm 0.28$ | $0.84 \pm 0.32$ |
| III. GI Tract Tissues |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | N/A | $0.79 \pm 0.17$ | $0.90 \pm 0.19$ | N/A |
| Esophagus | N/A | N/A | N/A | $0.70 \pm 0.01$ | $0.68 \mp 0.30$ | N/A |
| Stomach | N/A | N/A | N/A | $1.3 \mp 0.2$ | $0.87 \pm 0.41$ | N/A |
| Small Intestine | N/A | N/A | N/A | $0.73 \mp 0.17$ | $0.50 \pm 0.36$ | N/A |
| Cecum | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1.0 1.0 | $0.96 \pm 0.40$ | N/A |
| Large Intestine | N/A | N/A | N/A | $1.0 \pm 0.02$ |  |  |

Tissue Blood Ratios of ${ }^{14}$ C-Labeled Compounds in Tissues After Intravenous Administration of 2.6 - $2.9 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ of $\left.{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ Crotonaldehyde to Fischer 344 Male Rats (TBR) ${ }^{\text {a }}$

| Time |  | 0.25 | 0.75 | 2 | 6 | 24 | 72 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IV. Reproductive Tissues |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Testes | N/A | N/A | N/A | $0.32 \pm 0.02$ | $0.31 \pm 0.14$ | N/A |
|  | Seminal Vesicles | N/A | N/A | N/A | $0.31 \pm 0.22 \mathrm{~b}$ | $0.56 \pm 0.24$ | N/A |
|  | Prostate | N/A | N/A | N/A | $0.80 \mp 0.21{ }^{\text {b }}$ | $0.73 \pm 0.29$ | N/A |
| V. Other Tissues |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Trachea | N/A | N/A | N/A | $1.2 \pm 0.2$ | $1.5 \pm 0.2$ | $1.3 \pm 0.2$ |
|  | Lungs | N/A | N/A | N/A | $1.5 \mp 0.4$ | $1.6 \pm 0.3$ | $1.4 \pm 0.4$ |
|  | Adrenals | N/A | N/A | N/A | $0.82 \pm 0.04$ | $1.1 \pm 0.4$ | $1.5 \mp 0.5$ |
|  | Spleen | N/A | N/A | N/A | $1.0 \mp 0.05$ | $1.0 \mp 0.2$ | N/A |
|  | Kidneys | N/A | N/A | N/A | $0.90 \pm 0.07$ | $0.75 \pm 0.38$ | N/A |
|  | Eyes | N/A | N/A | N/A | $0.26 \pm 0.01{ }^{\text {b }}$ | $0.29 \pm 0.16{ }_{6}$ | N/A |
|  | Brain | N/A | N/A | N/A | $0.66 \pm 0.03{ }^{\text {b }}$ | $0.50 \pm 0.08{ }^{\text {b }}$ | N/A |
|  | Heart | N/A | N/A | N/A | $0.60 \pm 0.05$ | $0.60 \pm 0.06{ }^{\text {b }}$ | N/A |

${ }^{2}$ Values are mean $\pm$ SD for 3 animals. See Tables A15-A32 for individual animal data.
$\mathrm{b}_{\text {Mean }} \pm$ range for 2 animals.
${ }^{c}$ Values for 1 animal.

Amount of ${ }^{14}$ C-Labeled Compound in Tissues After Intravenous Administration of $2.6-2.9 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ of [ $\left.{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ Crotonaldehyde to Fischer 344 Male Rats (\% Dose) ${ }^{\text {a }}$

| Time |  | 0.25 | 0.75 | 2 | 6 | 24 | 72 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I. | Blood | $25 \pm 0.3$ | $13 \pm 2$ | $5.1 \pm 0.12$ | $2.3 \pm 0.2$ | $1.4 \pm 0.3$ | $0.83 \pm 0.19$ |
| II. Major Tissues |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Skin | $6.0 \pm 0.3$ | $5.6 \pm 0.2$ | $3.1 \pm 0.2$ | $2.1 \pm 0.1$ | $1.9 \pm 0.6$ | $1.1 \pm 0.2$ |
|  | Muscle | $18 \mp 0.7$ | $14 \mp 1$ | $6.4 \mp 0.5$ | $4.0 \pm 0.6$ | $3.0 \pm 0.1$ | $2.1 \pm 0.4$ |
|  | Adipose | $1.4 \pm 0.5$ | $0.95 \pm 0.26$ | $0.60 \pm 0.17$ | $0.59 \pm 0.14$ | $0.56 \pm 0.13$ | $0.32 \pm 0.08$ |
|  | Liver | $5.0 \pm 0.3$ | $3.8 \pm 0.3$ | $2.8 \pm 0.6$ | $1.3 \pm 0.2$ | $0.68 \pm 0.07$ | $0.38 \pm 0.04$ |

III. GI Tract Tissues

| Esophagus | N/A | N/A | N/A | $0.027 \pm 0.007$ | $0.014 \pm 0.002$ | N/A |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Stomach | N/A | N/A | N/A | $0.11 \mp 0.01$ | $0.058 \mp 0.010$ | N/A |
| Small Intestine | N/A | N/A | N/A | $0.52 \mp 0.08$ | $0.22 \mp 0.06$ | N/A |
| Cecum | N/A | N/A | N/A | $0.071 \mp 0.011$ | $0.033 \mp 0.007$ | N/A |
| Large Intestine | N/A | N/A | N/A | $0.19 \pm 0.02$ | $0.083 \pm 0.016$ | N/A |

IV. Reproductive Tissues

| Testes | N/A | N/A | N/A | 0.12 | 0.01 | 0.068 | 0.012 | N/A |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Seminal Vesicles | N/A | N/A | N/A | 0.032 | 0.017 b | 0.034 | 0.006 | N/A |
| Prostate | N/A | N/A | N/A | 0.026 | $0.010^{\text {b }}$ | 0.014 | 0.002 | N/A |

(continued)

Table 14 (continued)
Amount of ${ }^{14}$ C-Labeled Compound in Tissues After Intravenous Administration of $2.6-2.9 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ of [ $\left.{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ Crotonaldehyde to Fischer 344 Male Rats (\% Dose) ${ }^{\text {a }}$


$\mathrm{b}_{\text {Mean }} \pm$ range for 2 animals.
${ }^{c}$ Values for 1 animal.

Figure Al. Data Sheets for $\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ Crotonaldehyde Supplied by MRI

SHIPPING ORDEE
MIDWEST RESEARCH INSTITUTE
425 Volker Soulovard, Kansas City, Miseourl 64110
$\square$ SALE
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TO , Research Triang? Institute, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709


## Figure Al. (continued)

## ANALYTICAL DATA SUMMARY

MRI Project No. 7543-C(1)

```
COMPOUND: {U-14}\textrm{C}}\mathrm{ -Crotonaldehyde
FORMULA: }\mp@subsup{\textrm{C}}{4}{}\mp@subsup{\textrm{H}}{6}{}\textrm{O
    * * * *
STRUCTURE: }\mp@subsup{\textrm{CH}}{3}{}\textrm{CH}=\textrm{CHCHO
LOT NO.: 83-127-16-30
AMOUNT: 4.73 mCi (2 x 2.365 mCi)
SPECIFIC ACTIVITY: 2.31 mCi/mM
ESTIMATED PURITY: \geq99%, chemical and radiochemical (GLC)
FORM SUPPLIED: 2 x (2.365 mCi in 0.65 ml water) in 2-ml amber ampules
    under argon
GLC ANALYSIS: 20% SP-2100 w/0.1% Carbowax
    Oven Temperature: }5\mp@subsup{0}{}{\circ}\mathrm{ isothermal
    Injector Temperature: 250
    Detector Temperature: 250 FID
    Carrier Gas: 40 ml argon/min
    Detector Gas: }\mp@subsup{H}{2}{},30\textrm{ml}/\textrm{min
        Air, 300 ml/min
    Retention Time: Crotonaldehyde, B.9 min
    Injection Solvent: Ether (conc. ~ 1 < 10-1 mH/ml)
    Traces attached
STORAGE AND HANDLING RECOMMENDATIONS: Store at \leq 0* C in dark, open
    only in a well-ventilated hood
```

Figure A1. (continued)


Figure 1 - GLC of Ether Sample Solvent (20\% SP-2100w/0.1\% Carbowax; $50^{\circ}$ Isothermal); RT Ether $\sim 3.4 \mathrm{~min}$


Figure 2 - GLC of Crotonaldehyde (Eastman) in Ether Solvent, RT Crotonaldehyde 8.9 min : Conditions Same as Figure 1



Figure 4 - Mass GLC of $\{(U-14 C]$-Crotonaldehyde, Lot No. 83-127-16-30 in Ether Solvent; Conditions Same as Figure 1


Figure 5 - Mass GLC of Coinjection of [U-14C]-Crotonaldehyde, Lot No. 83-127-16-30 and Crotonaldehyde (Eastman) in Ether Solvent; Conditions Same as Figure 1

## Table Al

> Cumulative Excretion of Total ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ After Oral Administration of $0.67 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ $\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ Crotonaldehyde to Male Fischer 344 Rats (\% Dose)

| Rat | 4188-121-5 |  |  |  | 4188-121-6 |  |  |  | 4188-121-7 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Excreta | Urine | Breath | Feces | Total | Urine | Breath | Feces | Total | Urine | Breath | Feces | Total |
| Time (h) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | 39.3 | 37.4 | a | 76.7 | 40.1 | 46.1 | a | 86.2 | 31.6 | 39.4 | a | 71.0 |
| 24 | 40.8 | b | 7.2 | 85.4 | 41.2 | 48.4 | 4.8 | 94.4 | 34.2 | 41.0 | 5.2 | 80.4 |
| 36 | 41.1 | $41.7{ }^{\text {b }}$ |  | 90.0 | 41.6 | 50.3 |  | 96.7 | 34.4 | 42.9 |  | 82.5 |
| 48 | 41.2 | 42.5 | 7.4 | 91.1 | 41.7 | 51.1 | 5.7 | 98.5 | 34.5 | 43.5 | 6.1 | 84.1 |
| 72 | 41.5 | 43.3 | 7.6 | 92.4 | 42.1 | 52.6 | 5.8 | 100.5 | 34.7 | 44.5 | 6.3 | 85.5 |

${ }^{\mathrm{a}}$ The first feces collection was $0-24 \mathrm{~h}$.
$\mathrm{b}_{\text {The }}$ 12-24 h and the $24-36 \mathrm{~h}$ breath samples were accidentally combined before analysis. The percent dose excreted for this combined sample is recorded as one sample, 24-36 h.

Cumulative Excretion of.Total ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ After Oral Administration of $3.3 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ [ $\left.{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ Crotonaldehyde to Male Fischer 344 Rats (\% Dose)

| Rat <br> Excreta | 4188-121-2 |  |  |  | 4188-121-3 |  |  |  | 4188-121-4 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urine | Breath | Feces | Total | Urine | Breath | Feces | Total | Urine | Breath | Feces | Total |
| Time (h) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | 33.9 | 46.9 | a | 80.8 | 26.0 | 36.1 | a | 62.1 | 31.8 | 48.5 | a | 80.3 |
| 24 | 35.2 | b | 2.8 | 84.9 | 30.6 | b | 9.4 | 76.1 | 32.8 | b | 3.2 | 84.5 |
| 36 | 35.4 | 48.4 |  | 86.6 | 31.0 | 37.7 |  | 78.1 | 33.2 | 50.1 |  | 86.5 |
| 48 | 35.4 | $51.0{ }^{\text {b }}$ | 3.2 | 89.6 | 31.2 | $40.2{ }^{\text {b }}$ | 9.8 | 81.2 | 33.3 | $52.6{ }^{\text {b }}$ | 3.4 | 89.3 |
| 72 | 35.6 | 52.4 | 3.3 | 91.3 | 32.3 | 41.1 | 10.0 | 83.4 | 34.1 | 53.7 | 3.5 | 91.3 |

${ }^{\text {a }}$ The first feces collection was $0-24 \mathrm{~h}$.
$\mathrm{b}_{\text {The }} 12-24 \mathrm{~h}$ and the $36-48 \mathrm{~h}$ breath samples were accidentally combined before analysis. The percent dose excreted for this combined sample is recorded as one sample, $36-48 \mathrm{~h}$.

Table A3

Cumulative Excretion of Total ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ After Oral Administration of $35 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}$ [ ${ }^{14}$ C]Crotonaldehyde to Male Fischer 344 Rats (\% Dose)

| Rat | 4188-77-1 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  | 4188-77-2 |  |  |  |  | 4188-77-3 |  |  |  |  | 4188-77-4 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Excreta | Urine | Breath $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Breath } \\ & \text { volatiles } \end{aligned}$ | Feces | Total | Urine | Breath $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Breath } \\ & \text { volatiles } \end{aligned}$ | Feces | Total | Urine | Breath $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Breath } \\ & \text { volatiles } \end{aligned}$ | Feces | Total | Urine | Breath $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Breath } \\ & \text { Volatiles } \end{aligned}$ | Feces | Total |
| Time ( h ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | 20 | 28 | 0.47 | $b$ | 49 | 34 | 38 | 0.26 | b | 73 | 36 | 29 | 0.097 | b | 65 | 17 | 34 | 0.12 | b | 51 |
| 24 | 30 | 38 | 0.51 | 0 | 69 | 38 | 42 | 0.28 | 5.7 | 86 | 39 | 33 | 0.10 | 4.5 | 76 | 33 | 41 | 0.13 | 1.6 | 76 |
| 36 | 34 | 44 | 0.52 |  | 79 | 39 | 43 | 0.28 |  | 88 | 40 | 35 | 0.11 |  | 79 | 34 | 43 | 0.14 |  | 79 |
| 48 | 35 | 46 |  | 4.7 | 87 | 39 | 44 |  | 6.2 | 89 | 41 | 36 |  | 6.8 | 84 | 35 | 44 |  | 4.7 | 84 |
| 72 | 35 | 48 |  | 7.0 | 91 | 40 | 45 |  | 6.6 | 92 | 41 | 36 |  | 6.9 | 85 | 35 | 45 |  | 7.2 | 87 |

${ }^{\text {a }}$ This animal was not used in tissue data compilation.
${ }^{\mathrm{b}}$ The first feces collection was $0-24 \mathrm{~h}$.

Cumulative Excretion of Total ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ After Intravenous Administration of $2.6 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ Crotonaldehyde to Male Fischer 344 Rats (\% Dose)

| Animal <br> Excreta | 4188-178-1 |  |  |  | 4188-178-2 |  |  |  | 4188-178-3 |  |  |  | 4188-178-4 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urine | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Breath } \\ \left(\mathrm{CO}_{2}\right) \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Breath } \\ \text { (volatiles) } \end{gathered}$ | Total | Urine | $\begin{gathered} \text { Breath } \\ \left(\mathrm{CO}_{2}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Breath } \\ \text { (volatiles) } \end{gathered}$ | Total | Urine | $\begin{gathered} \text { Breath } \\ \left(\mathrm{CO}_{2}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Breath } \\ & \text { (volatiles) } \end{aligned}$ | Total | Urine | $\begin{gathered} \text { Breath } \\ \left(\mathrm{CO}_{2}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Breath } \\ \text { (volatiles) } \end{gathered}$ | Total |
| Time (h) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0-1 | 0.0 | 18.9 | 0.5 | 19.4 | 3.8 | 10.5 | 1.5 | 15.8 | 20.8 | 17.5 | 0.8 | 39.1 | 17.2 | 18.6 | 0.5 | 36.3 |
| 1-2 | 0.2 | 24.6 | 0.9 | 25.7 | 27.4 | 21.8 | 2.4 | 51.6 | 21.0 | 25.6 | 1.0 | 47.6 | 17.7 | 26.0 | 0.8 | 44.5 |
| 2-4 | 27.9 | 30.8 |  | 59.6 | 34.0 | 30.0 |  | 66.4 | 28.6 | 32.4 |  | 62.0 | 41.1 | 32.0 |  | 73.9 |
| 4-6 | 33.7 | 32.7 |  | 67.3 | 40.4 | 33.0 |  | 75.8 | 36.3 | 34.1 |  | 71.4 | 44.4 | 34.3 |  | 79.5 |

Table A5

Cumulative Excretion of Total ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ After Intravenous Administration of $2.8 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ Crotonaldehyde in a Vehicle of $10 \%$ Aqueous Ethanol to Male Fischer 344 Rats (\% Dose)

| Animal | 4188-151-1 |  |  |  | 4188-151-2 |  |  |  | 4188-151-3 |  |  |  | 4188-151-4 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Excreta | Urine | Breath | Feces | Total | Urine | Breath | Feces | Total | Urine | Breath | Feces | Total | Urine | Breath | Feces | Total |
| Time (h) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0-1 | 0 | 17.9 |  | 17.9 | 0 | 11.1 |  | 11.1 | 1.7 | 12.8 |  | 14.5 | 0 | 16.4 |  | 16.4 |
| 1-2 | 0 | 26.4 |  | 26.4 | 0 | 23.1 |  | 23.1 | 20.0 | 18.0 |  | 38.0 | 0 | 22.2 |  | 22.2 |
| 1-2 | 0 | 26.4 33.6 |  | 33.6 | 30.0 | 29.6 |  | 59.6 | 20.0 | 21.5 |  | 41.5 | 37.0 | 26.2 |  | 63.2 |
| 2-4 | 0 | 33.6 |  | 33.6 | 35.4 | 29.6 |  |  | 36.0 | 22.6 |  | 58.6 | 37.0 | 28.4 |  | 65.4 |
| 4-6 | 0 | 36.7 |  | 36.7 | 35.4 | 32.6 |  | 68.0 | 36.0 | 22.6 |  | 58.6 | 47.6 | 31.1 |  |  |
| 6-12 | 31.0 | 40.3 |  | 71.3 | 39.1 | 34.7 |  | 73.8 | 44.8 | 25.2 |  | 70.0 | 47.6 | 31.1 |  |  |
| 12-24 | 37.3 | 42.6 | 0.9 | 80.8 | 42.0 | 36.1 | 0.5 | 78.6 | 53.3 | 26.5 | 0.5 | 80.3 | 55.3 | 32.5 | 0.3 | 88.1 |

Table A6

Cumulative Excretion of Total ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ After Intravenous Administration of $2.9 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ Crotonaldehyde in a Vehicle of $2 \%$ Aqueous Ethanol to Male Fischer 344 Rats (\% Dose)

| Animal | 4188-152-1 |  |  |  | 4188-152-2 |  |  |  | 4188-152-3 |  |  |  | 4188-152-4 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Excreta | Urine | Breath | Feces | Total | Urine | Breath | Feces | Total | Urine | Breath | Feces | Total | Urine | Breath | Feces | Total |
| Time (h) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0-1 | 0 | 14.9 |  | 14.9 | 0 | 18.9 |  | 18.9 | 9.9 | 16.7 |  | 26.6 | 0 | 15.1 |  | 15.1 |
| 1-2 | 0 | 20.7 |  | 20.7 | 31.7 | 26.1 |  | 57.8 | 20.1 | 25.0 |  | 45.1 | 2.2 | 17.7 |  | 19.9 |
| 2-4 | 21.6 | 25.4 |  | 47.0 | 40.4 | 28.9 |  | 69.3 | 23.9 | 29.9 |  | 53.8 | 29.2 | 26.8 |  | 56.0 |
| 4-6 | 29.5 | 27.0 |  | 56.5 | 42.9 | 30.5 |  | 73.4 | 29.4 | 31.6 |  | 61.0 | 33.2 | 28.8 |  | 62.0 |
| 6-12 | 33.7 | 30.6 |  | 64.3 | 45.1 | 32.9 |  | 78.0 | 33.0 | 34.0 |  | 67.0 | 41.0 | 32.0 |  | 73.0 |
| 12-24 | 41.5 | 34.7 | 0.3 | 76.5 | 51.8 | 35.4 | 0.6 | 87.8 | 40.3 | 37.1 | 0.5 | 77.9 | 47.0 | 36.0 | 0.6 | 83.6 |

Cumulative Excretion of Total ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ After Intravenous Administration of $2.8 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ Crotonaldehyde to Male Fischer 344 Rats (\% Dose)

| Animal | 4275-40-1 |  |  |  | 4275-40-2 |  |  |  | 4275-40-3 |  |  |  | 4275-40-4 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Excreta | Urine | Breath | Feces | Total | Urine | Breath | Feces | Total | Urine | Breath | Feces | Total | Urine | Breath | Feces | Total |
| Time (h) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0-1 | 0 | 18.0 | a | 18.0 | $7.6{ }^{\text {b }}$ | 18.4 | a | 26.0 | $14.6{ }^{\text {b }}$ | 14.3 | a | 28.9 | $15.6{ }^{\text {b }}$ | 14.3 | a | 29.9 |
| 1-2 | 0 | 30.2 |  | 30.2 | 15.3 | 27.1 |  | 42.4 | 14.8 | 24.0 |  | 38.8 | 25.5 | 23.1 |  | 48.6 |
| 2-4 | $26.3{ }^{\text {b }}$ | 37.8 |  | 64.1 | 17.7 | 31.5 |  | 49.2 | 15.0 | 29.8 |  | 44.8 | 32.4 | 28.8 |  | 61.2 |
| 4 | 26.8 | 40.8 |  | 67.6 | 17.8 | 33.8 |  | 51.6 | 33.1 | 31.9 |  | 65.0 | 38.0 | 31.0 |  | 69.0 |
|  | 33.6 | 43.7 |  | 77.3 | 29.6 | 36.5 |  | 66.1 | 42.3 | 35.5 |  | 77.8 | 40.7 | 33.7 |  | 74.4 |
| 6-12 | 33.6 | 43.7 |  | 77.3 | 29.6 | 38.5 |  |  |  | 37.7 |  | 81.6 | 41.6 | 35.1 |  | 76.7 |
| 12-24 | 34.8 | 46.1 |  | 80.9 | 31.6 | 38.1 |  | 69.7 | 43.9 | 37.7 |  | 81.6 | 41.6 | 35.1 |  |  |
| 24-36 | 35.4 | 47.1 |  | 82.5 | 32.1 | 39.2 |  | 71.3 | 44.4 | 38.8 |  | 83.2 | 41.9 | 36.1 |  | 78.0 |
| 36-48 | 35.7 | 48.0 |  | 83.7 | 32.3 | 39.9 |  | 72.2 | 44.6 | 39.4 |  | 84.0 | 42.1 | 36.7 |  | 78.8 |
| 48-72 | 36.2 | 49.2 |  | 85.4 | 32.6 | 40.8 |  | 73.4 | 44.9 | 40.4 |  | 85.3 | 42.4 | 37.5 |  | 79.9 |

${ }^{\text {a Feces were not analyzed. }}$
${ }^{\mathrm{b}}$ Urine sample was partially lost due to leaky joints in the metabolism cage.

Table A8

Cumulative Excretion of Total ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ After Intravenous Administration of $2.8 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ Crotonaldehyde to Male Fischer 344 Rats (\% Dose)

| Animal <br> Excreta | 4275-130-1 |  |  |  | 4275-130-2 |  |  |  | 4275-130-4 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Urine | Breath | Feces ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Total | Urine | Breath | Feces ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Total | Urine | Breath | Feces ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Total |
| Time (h) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0-1 | 2.6 | 16.2 |  | 18.8 | 1.7 | 16.8 |  | 18.5 | 0 | 16.8 |  | 16.8 |
| 1-2 | 21.8 | 25.7 |  | 47.5 | 32.2 | 25.7 |  | 57.9 | 0 | 26.5 |  | 26.5 |
| 6-12 | 37.5 | 37.3 |  | 74.8 | 51.4 | 34.3 |  | 85.7 | 47.4 | 37.7 |  | 85.1 |
| 12-24 | 39.3 | 39.3 |  | 78.6 | 52.3 | 35.7 |  | 88.0 | 48.8 | 39.6 |  | 88.4 |
| 24-36 | 39.8 | 40.5 |  | 80.3 | 52.7 | 36.7 |  | 89.4 | 49.2 | 40.8 |  | 90.0 |
| 36-48 | 40.1 | 41.2 |  | 81.3 | 52.9 | 37.3 |  | 90.2 | 49.4 | 41.5 |  | 90.9 |
| 48-72 | 40.3 | 42.3 | 0.4 | 83.0 | 53.1 | 38.0 | 0.2 | 91.3 | 49.6 | 42.3 | 0.2 | 92.1 |

[^7]Table A9. Concentration of ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ in Selected Tissues 72 h after Oral Administration of $0.67 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ Crotonaldehyde to Rat 4188-121-5




Table Al3. Concentration of ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ in Selected Tissues 72 h after Oral Administration of $34 \mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{kg}\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ Crotonaldehyde to Rat 4188-77-3




Table Al6. Concentration of ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ in Selected Tissues 0.25 h after Intravenous Administration of $\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ Crotonaldehyde to Rat 4275-87-2


Table Al7. Concentration of ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ in Selected Tissues 0.25 h after Intravenous Administration of $1{ }^{14} \mathrm{C} \mid$ Crotonaldehyde to Rat 4275-87-3


Table Al8. Concentration of ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ in Selected Tissues 0.75 h after Intravenous Administration of $\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ Crotonaldehyde to Rat 4275-81-1



Table A20. Concentration of ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ in Selected Tissues 0.75 h after Intravenous Administration of [ $\left.{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ Crotonaldehyde to Rat 4275-81-4


Table A21. Concentration of ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ in Selected Tissues 2 h after Intravenous Administration of [ $\left.{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ Crotonaldehyde



Table A23. Concentration of ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ in Selected Tissues 2 h after Intravenous Administration of [ $\left.{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ Crotonaldehyde to Rat 4275-57-4


## Table A24. Concentration of ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ in Selected Tissues 6 h after Intravenous Administration of [ $\left.{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ Crotonaldehyde to Rat 4188-178-1







Table A30. Concentration of ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ in Selected Tissues 72 h after Intravenous Administration of $\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ Crotonaldehyde to Rat 4275-40-1


Table A32. Concentration of ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ in Selected Tissues 72 h after
Intravenous Administration of $\left[{ }^{14} \mathrm{C}\right]$ Crotonaldehyde to



Table A34. Concentration of ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ in Selected Tissues 24 h after




[^0]:    $a_{*}$ indicates that tissues from this animal were examined for total ${ }^{14} \mathrm{C}$ content.
    $\mathrm{b}_{\text {Tissues }}$ obtained for extraction.
    ${ }^{c}$ Dose administered in $2 \%$ EtOH.

[^1]:    ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Values are mean $\pm$ SD for four animals.
    $b_{\text {Values are }} \pm$ mean for three animals, except where noted otherwise.
    ${ }^{\mathrm{C}}$ Values are mean $\pm$ range for two animals.
    ${ }^{\mathrm{d}}$ First feces collection was $0-24 \mathrm{~h}$.
    ${ }^{\mathrm{e}}$ The $12-24 \mathrm{~h}$ and the $36-48 \mathrm{~h}$ breath samples were accidentally combined before analysis. The percent dose excreted for this combined sample is recorded as one sample, $36-48 \mathrm{~h}$. See data for individual rats in Tables Al - A3 in Appendix.

[^2]:    ${ }^{a}$ Values are mean $+S D$ for 3 animals. See data for individual animā̄s in Tables A27 - A29 and A33 - A35 in Appendix.
    $b_{\text {Mean }} \pm$ range for 2 animals.

[^3]:    ${ }_{d}{ }^{\mathrm{C}}$ Values for 1 animal.
    Tissue:blood ratio.

[^4]:    ${ }^{\mathrm{a}}$ Values are mean + SD for 3 animals. See Tables A9 - Al4 for data from individual animals.
    $b_{\text {Mean }} \pm$ range for 2 animals.
    ${ }^{C}$ Value for 1 animal.

[^5]:    ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Values are the mean for 3 rats $\pm$ SD. See Tables A9 - Al4 for data from individual animals.
    $\mathrm{b}_{\text {Mean }} \pm$ range for 2 animals.
    ${ }^{\circ}$ 'Value for 1 animal.

[^6]:    ${ }^{a}$ Values are mean + SD for 3 animals. See Tables Al5 - A32 for individual animal data.
    $b_{\text {Mean }}+$ range for 2 animals.
    ${ }^{C}$ Values for 1 animal.

[^7]:    ${ }^{\mathrm{a}}$ Feces analyzed as one combined sample, $0-72 \mathrm{~h}$.
    ${ }^{\mathrm{b}}$ The 2-4 and $4-6 \mathrm{~h}$ samples were accidentally combined before analysis. The percent dose excreted for this combined sample is recorded as one sample.

