3-アミノフェノールのラットを用いた
経口投与による2週間毒性試験（混水試験）報告書

試験番号：0689

APPENDICES

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1-1

IDENTITY OF 3-AMINOPHENOL

IN THE 2-WEEK DRINKING WATER STUDY

IDENTITY OF 3-AMINOPHENOL IN THE 2-WEEK DRINKING WATER STUDY

Test Substance : 3-Aminophenol (Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd.)

Lot No. : LTN7029

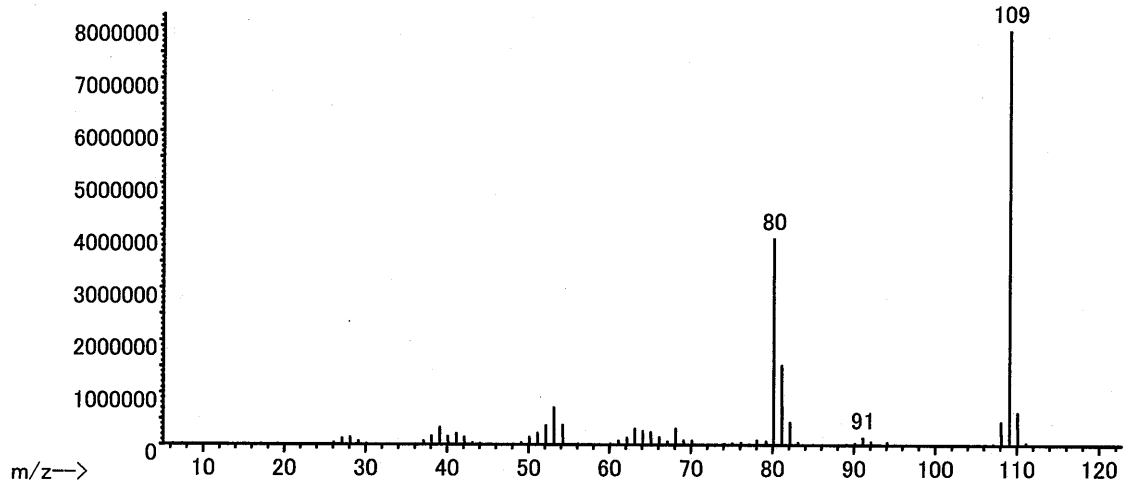
1. Spectral Data

Mass Spectrometry

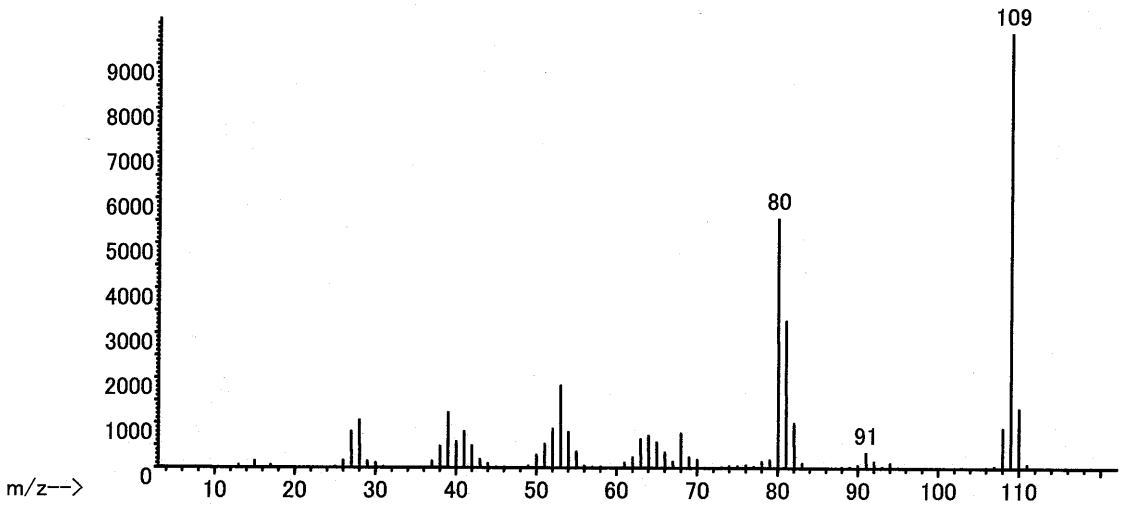
Instrument : Agilent Technologies 5973N Mass Spectrometer

Ionization : EI (Electron Ionization)

Ionization Voltage : 70eV



Mass Spectrum of Test Substance



Mass Spectrum of Literature Data*

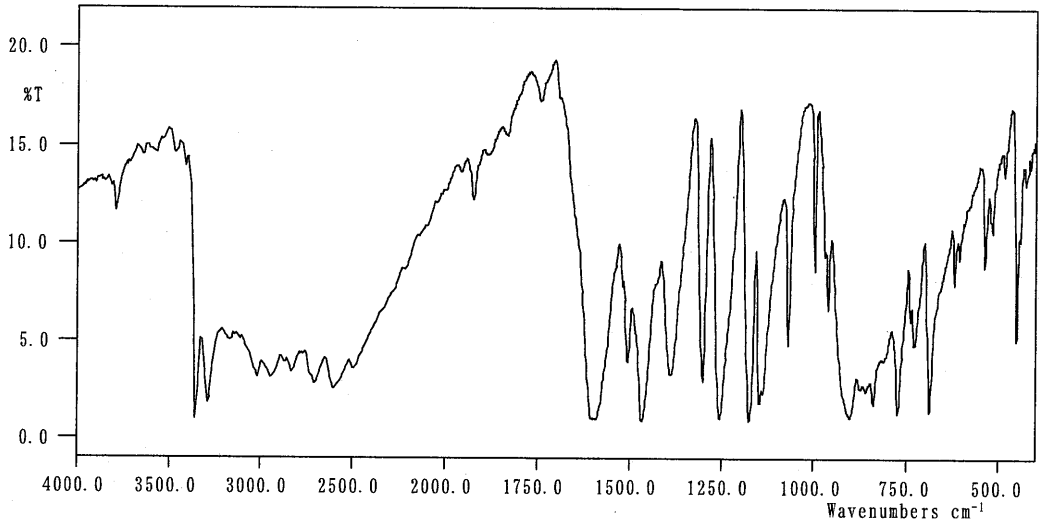
Result: The mass spectrum was consistent with literature spectrum.
(*McLafferty FW, ed. 1994. Wiley Registry of Mass Spectral Data. 6th ed. New York, NY : John Wiley and Sons.)

Infrared Spectrometry

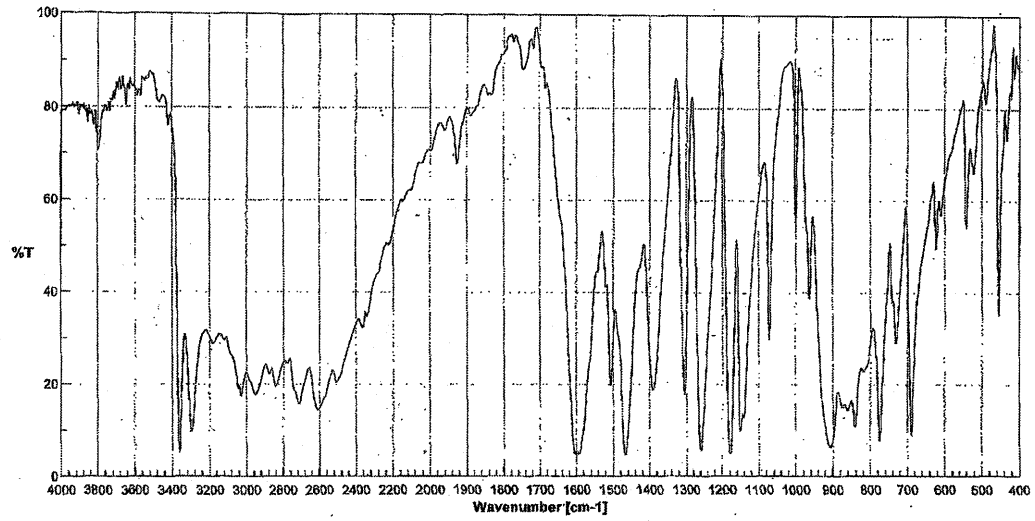
Instrument : Shimadzu FTIR-8200PC Infrared Spectrometer

Cell : KBr

Resolution : 4 cm^{-1}



Infrared Spectrum of Test Substance



Infrared Spectrum of Literature Data*

Result: The infrared spectrum was consistent with literature spectrum.
(*Performed by Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd.)

2. Conclusion: The test substance was identified as 3-aminophenol by mass spectrum and infrared spectrum.

APPENDIX 1-2

STABILITY OF 3-AMINOPHENOL

IN THE 2-WEEK DRINKING WATER STUDY

STABILITY OF 3-AMINOPHENOL IN THE 2-WEEK DRINKING WATER STUDY

Test Substance : 3-Aminophenol (Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd.)

Lot No. : LTN7029

1. High Performance Liquid Chromatography

Instrument : Shimadzu LC-10 High Performance Liquid Chromatograph

Column : TSK-GEL ODS-80TM (4.6 mmϕ × 15 cm)

Column Temperature: 40 °C

Flow Rate : 1 mL/min

Mobile Phase : Acetonitrile :Methanol: 5mM Sodium dodecyl sulfate solution (phosphoric acid pH2.2) = 3 : 3 : 4

Detector : UV (275 nm)

Injection Volume : 10 μL

Date Analyzed	Peak No.	Retention Time (min)	Area (%)
2007.05.29	1	4.506	100
2007.06.26	1	4.498	100

Result: Gas chromatography indicated one major peak (peak No.1) analyzed on 2007.5.29 and one major peak (peak No.1) analyzed on 2007.6.26. No new trace impurity peak in the test substance analyzed on 2007.6.26 was detected.

2. Conclusion: The test substance was stable for the period that the test substance had been used for the study.

APPENDIX 1-3

CONCENTRATION OF 3-AMINOPHENOL IN FORMULATED WATER IN THE 2-WEEK DRINKING WATER STUDY

CONCENTRATION OF 3-AMINOPHENOL IN FORMULATED WATER IN THE 2-WEEK DRINKING WATER STUDY

Analytical Method : The samples were analyzed by high performance liquid chromatography.

Instrument : Shimadzu LC-10 High Performance Liquid Chromatograph

Column : TSK-GEL ODS-80TM (4.6 mmϕ × 15 cm)

Column Temperature: 40 °C

Flow Rate : 1 mL/min

Mobile Phase : Acetonitrile :Methanol: 5mM Sodium dodecyl sulfate solution (phosphoric acid pH2.2) = 3 : 3 : 4

Detector : UV (275 nm)

Injection Volume : 10 μL

	Target Concentration				
Date Analyzed	625[a]	1250	2500	5000	7500
2007.06.04	623[b] (99.7)[c]	1260 (101)	2550 (102)	4850 (97.0)	7570 (101)

[a] ppm
[b] ppm (Mean measured concentration.)
[c] % (Mean measured concentration/target concentration × 100.)

APPENDIX 1-4

STABILITY OF 3-AMINOPHENOL IN FORMULATED WATER IN THE 2-WEEK DRINKING WATER STUDY

STABILITY OF 3-AMINOPHENOL IN FORMULATED WATER IN THE 2-WEEK DRINKING WATER STUDY

Analytical Method : The samples were analyzed by high performance liquid chromatography.

Instrument : Shimadzu LC-10 High Performance Liquid Chromatograph

Column : TSK-GEL ODS-80TM (4.6 mmϕ × 15 cm)

Column Temperature: 40 °C

Flow Rate : 1 mL/min

Mobile Phase : Acetonitrile :Methanol: 5mM Sodium dodecyl sulfate solution (phosphoric acid pH2.2) = 3 : 3 : 4

Detector : UV (275 nm)

Injection Volume : 10 μL

	Target Concentration	
Date Analyzed	625[a]	7500
2007.05.10	625 (100)[b]	7380 (100)
2007.05.14[c]	613 (98.1)	7580 (103)

[a] ppm
[b] % (Percentage was based on the concentration on date of preparation.)
[c] Animal room samples

APPENDIX 2

METHODS, UNITS AND DECIMAL PLACE FOR HEMATOLOGY AND BIOCHEMISTRY IN THE 2-WEEK DRINKING WATER STUDY OF 3-AMINOPHENOL

METHODS, UNITS AND DECIMAL PLACE FOR HEMATOLOGY AND BIOCHEMISTRY IN THE 2-WEEK DRINKING WATER STUDY OF 3-AMINOPHENOL

Item	Method	Unit	Decimal place
Hematology			
Red blood cell (RBC)	Light scattering method[1]	$\times 10^6/\mu L$	2
Hemoglobin(Hgb)	Cyanmethemoglobin method [1]	g/dL	1
Hematocrit(Hct)	Calculated as RBC×MCV/10 [1]	%	1
Mean corpuscular volume(MCV)	Light scattering method [1]	fL	1
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin(MCH)	Calculated as Hgb/RBC×10 [1]	pg	1
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC)	Calculated as Hgb/Hct×100 [1]	g/dL	1
Platelet	Light scattering method [1]	$\times 10^3/\mu L$	0
Reticulocyte	Light scattering method [1]	%	1
Methemoglobin	Van Assendelft method [2]	%	1
White blood cell(WBC)	Light scattering method [1]	$\times 10^3/\mu L$	2
Biochemistry			
Total protein(TP)	Biuret method [3]	g/dL	1
Albumin (Alb)	BCG method [3]	g/dL	1
A/G ratio	Calculated as Alb/(TP−Alb) [3]	−	1
T-bilirubin	Azobilirubin method [3]	mg/dL	2
Glucose	GlcK·G-6-PDH method [3]	mg/dL	0
T-cholesterol	CE·COD·POD method [3]	mg/dL	0
Phospholipid	PLD·ChOD·POD method [3]	mg/dL	0
Aspartate aminotransferase (AST)	JSCC method [3]	IU/L	0
Alanine aminotransferase (ALT)	JSCC method [3]	IU/L	0
Lactate dehydrogenase (LDH)	SFBC method [3]	IU/L	0
γ-Glutamyl transpeptidase (γ-GTP)	JSCC method [3]	IU/L	0
Creatine kinase (CK)	JSCC method [3]	IU/L	0
Urea nitrogen	Urease·GLDH method [3]	mg/dL	1
Creatinine	Jaffé method [3]	mg/dL	1
Sodium	Ion selective electrode method [3]	mEq/L	0
Potassium	Ion selective electrode method [3]	mEq/L	1
Chloride	Ion selective electrode method [3]	mEq/L	0
Calcium	OCPC method [3]	mg/dL	1
Inorganic phosphorus	PNP·XOD·POD method [3]	mg/dL	1

1) Automatic blood cell analyzer (ADVIA120 : Bayer Corporation)
2) Spectrophotometer (UV-240 : Shimadzu Corporation)
3) Automatic analyzer (Hitachi 7080 : Hitachi,Ltd.)