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Institute Report No. 326

**Mutagenic Potential of
2-(E)-Hydroxyiminomethyl-3-methyl-1-(3-
phenylpropyloxymethyl)imidazolium Chloride
in the Ames *Salmonella*/Mammalian Microsome
Mutagenicity Test**

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and
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GENETIC TOXICOLOGY BRANCH
DIVISION OF TOXICOLOGY

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Toxicology Series: 126

LETTERMAN ARMY INSTITUTE OF RESEARCH
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Mutagenic Potential of 2-(E)-Hydroxyiminomethyl-3-methyl-1-(3-phenylpropyloxy-methyl)imidazolium Chloride in the Ames *Salmonella*/Mammalian Microsome Mutagenicity Test (Toxicology Series 126)--Sano and Korte

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 5 Dec 88

Edwin S. Beatrice
COL, MC
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(date)

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ABSTRACT

The mutagenic potential of 2-(E)-HYDROXYIMINOMETHYL-3-METHYL-1-(3-PHENYLPROPYLOXYMETHYL)IMIDAZOLIUM CHLORIDE was assessed by using the Ames *Salmonella*/Mammalian Microsome Mutagenicity Test. Tester strains TA98, TA100, TA1535, TA1537, and TA1538 were exposed to doses ranging from 5.0 mg/plate to 0.0016 mg/plate. The test compound was not mutagenic under conditions of this test.

Key Words: Mutagenicity, Genetic Toxicology, Ames Test, 2-(E)-HYDROXYIMINOMETHYL-3-METHYL-1-(3-PHENYLPROPYLOXYMETHYL)IMIDAZOLIUM CHLORIDE, Oxime



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PREFACE

TYPE REPORT: Ames Test GLP Study Report

TESTING FACILITY:

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Letterman Army Institute of Research
Presidio of San Francisco, CA 94129-6800

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Project Officer: H.A. Musallam

PROJECT/WORK UNIT/APC: 3M162734A875/308/TLEO

GLP STUDY NUMBER: 85007

STUDY DIRECTOR: MAJ Don W. Korte, Jr., PhD, MSC

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Steven K. Sano, BA, SGT, USA

REPORT AND DATA MANAGEMENT:

A copy of the final report, study protocol, retired SOPs, stability and purity data on the test compound, and an aliquot of the test compound will be retained in the LAIR Archives.

TEST SUBSTANCE: 2-(E)-HYDROXYIMINOMETHYL-3-METHYL-1-(3-PHENYLPROPYLOXYMETHYL) IMIDAZOLIUM CHLORIDE

INCLUSIVE STUDY DATES: 25 February 1985 - 22 March 1985

OBJECTIVE:

The objective of this study was to determine the mutagenic potential of 2-(E)-HYDROXYIMINOMETHYL-3-METHYL-1-(3-PHENYLPROPYLOXYMETHYL) IMIDAZOLIUM CHLORIDE (LAIR Code TP54) by using the Ames *Salmonella*/Mammalian Microsome Mutagenicity Test.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

MAJ John W. Harbell, PhD, MSC, and Mr. John Dacey provided scientific guidance and research assistance.

SIGNATURES OF PRINCIPAL SCIENTISTS INVOLVED IN THE
STUDY

We, the undersigned, declare that GLP Study 85007 was performed under our supervision, according to the procedures described herein, and that this report is an accurate record of the results obtained.

Don W. Korte Jr. 30 NOV 88
DON W. KORTE JR, PhD / DATE
MAJ, MSC
Study Director

Steven K. Sano 5 MAR 86
STEVEN K. SANO, BA / DATE
SGT, USA
Principal Investigator

Conrad Wheeler 14 July 88
CONRAD WHEELER, PhD / DATE
DAC
Analytical chemist



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
LETTERMAN ARMY INSTITUTE OF RESEARCH
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94129-6800

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

SGRD-ULZ-QA

3 December 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: GLP Statement of Compliance

1. This is to certify that the protocol for GLP Study 85007 was reviewed on 21 February 1985.
2. The institute report entitled "Mutagenic Potential of 2-(E)-Hydroxyiminomethyl-3-methyl-1-(3-phenylpropyloxymethyl)imidazolium Chloride in the Ames Salmonella/Mammalian Microsome Mutagenicity Test," Toxicology Series 126, was audited on 14 November 1988.

Carolyn M. Lewis

CAROLYN M. LEWIS, MS
Diplomate, American Board of Toxicology
Chief, Quality Assurance

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Mutagenic Potential of 2-(E)-HYDROXYIMINOMETHYL-3-METHYL-1-(3-PHENYLPROPYLOXYMETHYL)IMIDAZOLIUM CHLORIDE in the Ames Salmonella/Mammalian Microsome Mutagenicity Test--Sano and Korte

INTRODUCTION

2-(E)-HYDROXYIMINOMETHYL-3-METHYL-1-(3-PHENYLPROPYLOXYMETHYL)IMIDAZOLIUM CHLORIDE was synthesized for a United States Army Medical Research and Development Command program charged with developing more effective oximes for treatment of nerve agent poisoning. The Ames Test is one of a series of tests in which these compounds will be evaluated to determine their relative potential for further development.

The Ames *Salmonella*/Mammalian Microsome Mutagenicity Test is a short-term screening test that utilizes histidine auxotrophic mutant strains of *Salmonella typhimurium* to detect compounds that are potentially mutagenic in mammals. A mammalian microsomal enzyme system is incorporated in the test to increase sensitivity by simulating *in vivo* metabolic activation of the test compound. The Ames Test is an inexpensive yet highly predictive and reliable test for detecting mutagenic activity and thus carcinogenic potential (1).

Objective of the Study

The objective of this study was to determine the mutagenic potential of 2-(E)-HYDROXYIMINOMETHYL-3-METHYL-1-(3-PHENYLPROPYLOXYMETHYL)IMIDAZOLIUM CHLORIDE (LAIR Code TP54) by using the revised Ames *Salmonella*/Mammalian Microsome Mutagenicity Test.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Test Compound

Chemical Name: 2-(E)-HYDROXYIMINOMETHYL-3-METHYL-1-(3-PHENYLPROPYLMETHYL)-IMIDAZOLIUM CHLORIDE

LAIR Code Number: TP54

Physical State: White crystalline solid

Source: SRI International, Menlo Park, CA

Storage: 2-(E)-HYDROXYIMINOMETHYL-3-METHYL-1-(3-PHENYLPROPYLOXYMETHYL)IMIDAZOLIUM CHLORIDE was received from SRI International, 333 Ravenswood Ave., Menlo Park, CA 94025 and assigned the LAIR Code number TP54. The test compound was stored in a desiccator at 5°C until used.

Chemical Properties/Analysis: SRI International data characterizing the chemical composition and purity of the test material are presented in Appendix A along with confirmatory analysis of the test material performed by the Division of Toxicology, LAIR (Presidio of San Francisco, CA).

Test Solvent

The positive control chemicals were dissolved in grade I dimethyl sulfoxide (lot 113F-0450) obtained from Sigma Chemical Co. (St. Louis, MO). The test compound was dissolved in sterile deionized water obtained from a Polymetric model 200-3 Water Purifier (Sunnyvale, CA).

Chemical Preparation

On the day of dosing, 300 mg of the test compound was measured into a sterile vial and dissolved in 6 ml of sterile deionized water to achieve a 5% (w/v) solution. Aliquots of this solution were used to dose the test plates.

Test Strains

Salmonella strains TA98, TA100, TA1535, TA1537, and TA1538 obtained directly from Dr. Bruce Ames, University of California, Berkeley, were used. These strains were maintained in our laboratory in liquid nitrogen. Quality control tests were run concurrently with the test substance to establish the validity of their special features and to determine the spontaneous reversion rate. Descriptions of the strains, their genetic markers, and the methods for strain validation are given in the LAIR SOP, OP-STX-1 (2).

Test Format

2-(E)-HYDROXYIMINOMETHYL-3-METHYL-1-(3-PHENYLPROPYLOXYMETHYL)IMIDAZOLIUM CHLORIDE was evaluated for mutagenic potential according to the methods of Ames et al (3). A detailed description of the methodology is given in LAIR SOP, OP-STX-1 (2).

Toxicity Tests:

Toxicity tests were conducted to determine a sublethal concentration of the test substance. This toxicity level was found by using minimal glucose agar (MGA) plates, concentrations of 2-(E)-HYDROXYIMINOMETHYL-3-METHYL-1-(3-PHENYLPROPYLOXYMETHYL)IMIDAZOLIUM CHLORIDE ranging from 1.6×10^{-3} mg/plate to 5 mg/plate, and approximately 10^8 cells of TA100 per plate. Top agar containing trace amounts of histidine and biotin was placed on the plates. Strain verification was confirmed on the bacteria, along with a determination of the spontaneous reversion rate. After incubation, the growth on the plates was observed. Since none of the plates showed a decreased number of macrocolonies (below the spontaneous rate) or an observable reduction in the density of the background lawn, the highest dose selected for the mutagenicity test was 5.0 mg/plate.

Mutagenicity Test:

The test substance was evaluated over a 1000-fold range of concentrations, decreasing from the minimum toxic level (the maximum or limit dose) by a dilution factor of 5, both with and without 0.5 ml of the S-9 microsome fraction. The S-9 (batch R-315) was purchased from Litton Bionetics (Kensington, MD). The optimal titer of this S-9, as determined by Litton Bionetics, was 0.75 mg protein/plate. After all the ingredients were added, the top agar was mixed, then overlaid on MGA plates. These plates contained 2% glucose and Vogel Bonner "E" concentrate (4). Plates were incubated upside down in the dark at 37°C for 48 hours. Plates were prepared in triplicate, and the average revertant counts were recorded. The average number of revertants at each dose level was compared to the average number of spontaneous revertants (negative control). The spontaneous reversion rate (with and without S-9) was monitored by averaging the counts from two determinations run simultaneously with the test compound. The spontaneous reversion rate was determined by inoculating one set of plates before and one set after the test compound plates so that any change in spontaneous reversion rate during the dosing procedure would be detected. This spontaneous reversion rate was also compared with historical values for this laboratory and those cited in Ames et al (3). Sterility and strain verification controls were run concurrently. All reagents, test compounds, and media were checked for sterility by plating samples of each on MGA media and incubating them at 37°C with the test plates. The integrity

of the different *Salmonella* strains used in the assay was verified by the following standard tests:

- Lack of growth (inhibition) in the presence of crystal violet which indicates that the prerequisite alteration of the lipopolysaccharide layer (LP) of the cell wall is present.
- Growth in the presence of ampicillin-impregnated disks which indicates the presence of an ampicillin-resistant R Factor in the TA98 and TA100 strains.
- Lack of growth (inhibition) following exposure to ultraviolet light which indicates the absence of the DNA excision-repair mechanism.

Four known mutagens were tested as positive controls to confirm the responsiveness of the strains to the mutation process. Each strain must be tested with at least one positive control but may be tested with several. These compounds (benzo[a]pyrene, 2-aminofluorene, 2-aminoanthracene, and N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine) were obtained from Sigma Chemical Co. (St. Louis, MO). The test compound and mutagens were handled during this study in accordance with the standards published in NIH Guidelines for the Laboratory Use of Chemical Carcinogens (DHHS Publication No. (NIH) 81-2385, May 1981).

Data Interpretation

According to Brusick (5), a compound is considered mutagenic if a positive dose response (correlated dose response) over three dose concentrations is achieved with at least the highest dose yielding a revertant colony count greater than or equal to twice the spontaneous colony count for the tester strains TA98 and TA100, or three times the spontaneous colony count for strains TA1535, TA1537, and TA1538. A strong correlated dose response in strain TA100 without a doubling of the individual colony count may also be considered positive.

Deviations from the Protocol/SOP

There were no deviations from the protocol or the standard operating procedures.

Storage of the Raw Data and Final Report

A copy of the final report, study protocols, raw data, SOPs, and an aliquot of the test compound will be retained in the LAIR Archives.

RESULTS

On 8 March 1985, the toxicity of 2-(E)-HYDROXYIMINOMETHYL-3-METHYL-1-(3-PHENYLPROPYLOXYMETHYL)IMIDAZOLIUM CHLORIDE was determined (Table 1). For this experiment all sterility, strain verification and negative controls were normal (Table 1). Exposure of the tester strain (TA100) to the highest dose showed neither a decrease in the number of macrocolonies nor an observable reduction in the density of the background lawn. Therefore, the highest dose selected for the mutagenicity test was 5.0 mg/plate. Normal results were obtained for all sterility and strain verification tests during the Ames Test performed on 11-14 March 1985 (Table 2). 2-(E)-HYDROXYIMINOMETHYL-3-METHYL-1-(3-PHENYLPROPYLOXYMETHYL)IMIDAZOLIUM CHLORIDE did not induce an appreciable increase in the revertant colony counts relative to those of the negative control cultures (Table 3). A tabular presentation of the raw data is included in Appendix B.

DISCUSSION

Certain test criteria must be satisfied before an Ames Test can be considered a valid assessment of a compound's mutagenic potential. First, the special features of the Ames strains must be verified. These features include demonstration of ampicillin resistance, alterations in the LP layer, and deficiency in DNA excision-repair (except TA102). Second, the *Salmonella* strains must be susceptible to mutation by known mutagens. Third, the optimal concentration of the test compound must be determined by treating TA100 with a broad range of doses and observing the potential toxic effects on formation of macrocolonies and microcolonies. If these tests are performed and expected data are obtained, then the results of an Ames Test can be considered valid.

After validation of bacterial strains and selection of optimal sublethal doses, 2-(E)-HYDROXYIMINOMETHYL-3-METHYL-1-(3-PHENYLPROPYLOXYMETHYL)IMIDAZOLIUM CHLORIDE was evaluated in the Ames Test. Criteria for a positive response include both a correlated dose response over three dose concentrations, and a revertant colony count at least two times (TA98, TA100) or three times (TA1535, TA1537, TA1538) the spontaneous revertant colony count (5). 2-(E)-HYDROXYIMINOMETHYL-3-METHYL-1-(3-PHENYLPROPYLOXYMETHYL)IMIDAZOLIUM CHLORIDE did not induce the requisite dose-response relationship or the increase in revertant colony counts necessary for a positive response. Thus, the results of this test indicate that 2-(E)-HYDROXYIMINOMETHYL-3-METHYL-1-(3-PHENYLPROPYLOXYMETHYL)IMIDAZOLIUM CHLORIDE is not mutagenic when evaluated in the Ames Test.

TABLE 1: TOXICITY LEVEL DETERMINATION FOR TP54

GLP STUDY NUMBER 85007

TOXICITY DETERMINATION REVERTANT PLATE COUNT (TA100)

<u>CONCENTRATION</u>	<u>MEAN</u>	<u>±1SD</u>	<u>BACKGROUND LAWN*</u>
5.0 mg/plate	110	18.5	NL
1.0 mg/plate	110	16.1	NL
0.2 mg/plate	101	11.5	NL
0.04 mg/plate	103	3.8	NL
0.008 mg/plate	102	3.8	NL
0.0016 mg/plate	94	7.0	NL

STRAIN VERIFICATION FOR TOXICITY DETERMINATIONTA100*

HISTIDINE REQUIREMENT	NG
AMPICILLIN RESISTANCE	G
UV	NG
CRYSTAL VIOLET SENSITIVITY	NG
STERILITY CONTROL	NG

STERILITY CONTROL FOR TOXICITY DETERMINATION

<u>MATERIAL TESTED</u>	<u>OBSERVATION*</u>
MINIMAL GLUCOSE AGAR PLATES	NG
TOP AGAR	NG
DILUENT WATER	NG
NUTRIENT BROTH	NG
TEST COMPOUND (HIGHEST DOSE)	NG

*NL=Normal Lawn, G=Growth, NG=No Growth

**TABLE 2: STRAIN VERIFICATION AND STERILITY TESTING
FOR THE MUTAGENICITY DETERMINATION OF TP54**

GLP STUDY NUMBER 85007

STRAIN VERIFICATION					
<u>OBSERVATIONS*</u>					
<u>STRAIN</u>	<u>HISTIDINE REQUIREMENT</u>	<u>AMPICILLIN RESISTANCE</u>	<u>UV REPAIR</u>	<u>CRYSTAL VIOLET</u>	<u>STERILITY CONTROL</u>
TA98	NG	G	NG	NG	NG
TA100	NG	G	NG	NG	NG
TA1535	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG
TA1537	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG
TA1538	NG	NG	NG	NG	NG

STERILITY CONTROL FOR MUTAGENICITY DETERMINATION

<u>MATERIAL TESTED</u>	<u>OBSERVATION*</u>
MINIMAL GLUCOSE AGAR PLATES	NG
TOP AGAR	NG
DILUENT WATER	NG
NUTRIENT BROTH	NG
TEST COMPOUND (HIGHEST DOSE)	NG
S-9	NG

*G = Growth, NG = No Growth

TABLE 3: Mutagenicity Assay for 2-(E)-HYDROXYIMINOMETHYL-3-METHYL-1-(3-PHENYLPROPYLOXYMETHYL)IMIDAZOLIUM CHLORIDE (TP54)*

COMPOUND†	DOSE	TA98		TA100	
		Number	± SD	Number	± SD
WITHOUT S-9					
NEG CONTROL	0.0 mg	17	± 5.9	119	± 16.7
MNNG	2.0 µg	-	-	1802	±305.5
MNNG	20.0 µg	-	-	-	-
TP54	5.0 mg	16	± 2.5	66	± 2.6
TP54	1.0 mg	10	± 2.6	55	± 15.9
TP54	0.2 mg	16	± 1.5	91	± 6.7
TP54	0.04 mg	13	± 4.0	48	± 9.6
TP54	0.008 mg	5	± 1.5	53	± 8.1
TP54	0.0016 mg	10	± 6.4	86	± 3.8
WITH S-9					
NEG CONTROL	0.0 mg	20	± 6.7	74	± 15.2
AA	2.0 µg	418	±132.1	575	± 28.2
AF	2.0 µg	353	± 64.4	137	± 9.8
BP	2.0 µg	240	± 43.5	164	± 19.1
TP54	5.0 mg	25	± 3.0	66	± 6.6
TP54	1.0 mg	23	± 4.9	88	± 4.6
TP54	0.2 mg	17	± 1.5	100	± 7.5
TP54	0.04 mg	17	± 3.1	69	± 10.3
TP54	0.008 mg	19	± 7.0	70	± 30.8
TP54	0.0016 mg	17	± 4.4	90	± 6.7

*Values represent the mean number of revertants/plate (± standard deviation)
 †MNNG=N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine, AA=2-aminoanthracene, AF=2-aminofluorene, BP=benzo[a]pyrene.

TABLE 3 (cont.): Mutagenicity Assay for 2-(E)-HYDROXYIMINOMETHYL-3-METHYL-1-(3-PHENYLPROPYLOXYMETHYL)IMIDAZOLIUM CHLORIDE (TP54) *

COMPOUND†	DOSE/PLATE	TA1535	TA1537	TA1538
WITHOUT S-9				
NEG CONTROL	0.0 mg	39 ± 6.0	6 ± 2.4	14 ± 2.5
MNNG	2.0 µg	-	-	-
MNNG	20.0 µg	1798 ± 255.1	-	-
TP54	5.0 mg	34 ± 8.4	± 1.5	15 ± 4.6
TP54	1.0 mg	17 ± 0.6	± 1.5	15 ± 7.5
TP54	0.2 mg	26 ± 2.3	± 1.0	13 ± 3.8
TP54	0.04 mg	15 ± 8.2	± 1.0	17 ± 2.9
TP54	0.008 mg	8 ± 5.0	± 1.7	22 ± 6.1
TP54	0.0016 mg	14 ± 0.6	± 2.0	13 ± 8.5
WITH S-9				
NEG CONTROL	0.0 mg	27 ± 17.1	± 2.7	± 6.6
AA	2.0 µg	-	± 88.0	± 54.5
AF	2.0 µg	-	-	± 62.6
BP	2.0 µg	-	± 13.1	± 10.1
TP54	5.0 mg	21 ± 1.2	± 0.6	± 4.4
TP54	1.0 mg	13 ± 4.6	± 0.6	± 8.7
TP54	0.2 mg	33 ± 3.6	± 1.7	± 3.2
TP54	0.04 mg	22 ± 7.0	± 3.1	± 3.8
TP54	0.008 mg	12 ± 4.0	± 0.6	± 7.1
TP54	0.0016 mg	7 ± 3.1	± 2.0	± 2.1

*Values represent the mean number of revertants/plate (± standard deviation)

†MNNG=N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine, AA=2- aminoanthracene, AF=2-aminofluorene, BP=benzo[a]pyrene.

CONCLUSION

2-(E)-HYDROXYIMINOMETHYL-3-METHYL-1-(3-PHENYLPROPYLOXYMETHYL)IMIDAZOLIUM CHLORIDE was evaluated for mutagenic potential in the Ames Test, in both the presence and the absence of metabolic activation, and did not induce a positive mutagenic response under conditions of this study.

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APPENDICES

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APPENDIX B: Individual Plate Scores	15

APPENDIX A: Chemical Data

Chemical Name: 2-((hydroxyimino)methyl)-1-methyl-3-((3-phenylpropoxy)methyl)-1H-imidazolium chloride

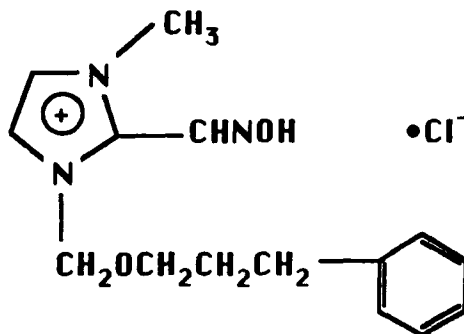
Alternate Chemical Names:

2-[(Hydroxyimino)methyl]-3-methyl-1-[(3-phenylpropoxy)methyl]imidazolium chloride,
2-(E)-Hydroxyiminomethyl-3-methyl-1-(3-phenylpropoxymethyl)imidazolium chloride

Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number: 91900-16-2

LAIR Code Number: TP54

Chemical Structure:



Molecular Formula: C₁₅H₂₀ClN₃O₂

Molecular Weight: 309.5

Source: Clifford D. Bedford, PhD
SRI International, Physical Sciences Division
Menlo Park, CA

SRI Reference Number: BHH-0017

APPENDIX A (cont.): Chemical Data

Analytical Data: Data supplied by SRI International included melting point, elemental analysis, and NMR and IR spectra.¹ Melting point: 130-131°C (dec). Elemental analysis calculated for C₁₅H₂₀ClN₃O₂: C, 58.16; H, 6.51; N, 13.56; Cl, 11.44. Found: C, 58.42; H, 6.78; N, 13.79; Cl, 11.51. NMR (60 MHz, d₆-DMSO) δ 1.80 (m, 2H, CH₂), 2.60 (t, 2H, J= 6.0 Hz, CH₂), 3.57 (t, 2H, J= 6.0 Hz, CH₂), 4.07 (s, 3H, CH₃), 5.09 (s, 2H, CH₂), 7.27 (s, 5H, phenyl), 8.20 (d, 1H, J= 2.0 Hz, aryl), 8.30 (d, 1H, J= 2.0 Hz, aryl), 8.70 (s, 1H, CH), 13.63 (s, 1H, NOH). IR (KBr) 3000, 1575, 1500, 1400, 1375, 1320, 1280, 1250, 1205, 1130, 1100, 1050, 985, 870 cm⁻¹. The IR spectrum obtained upon receipt of the compound confirmed the identity of the material.²

¹ Bedford CD. Notebook reference 5851-78. Stanford Research International, Physical Sciences Division, Menlo Park, CA.

² Wheeler CR. Nitrocellulose-Nitroguanidine Projects. Laboratory Notebook #84-05-010.3, p22. Letterman Army Institute of Research, Presidio of San Francisco, CA.

APPENDIX B: Individual Plate Scores

2-(E)-HYDROXYIMINOMETHYL-3-METHYL-1-(3-PHENYLPROPYLOXYMETHYL)IMIDAZOLIUM CHLORIDE
(TP54)

TOXICITY DETERMINATION WITH TA100

DOSE/PLATE	5.0 mg	1.0 mg	0.2 mg	0.04 mg
PLATE 1	89	93	100	101
PLATE 2	122	125	113	107
PLATE 3	120	112	90	100
background lawn	NL*	NL	NL	NL
DOSE/PLATE	0.008 mg	0.0016 mg	NEG CONTROL	
PLATE 1	104	91	114	
PLATE 2	98	89	123	
PLATE 3	105	102	125	
background lawn	NL	NL	NL	

* NL=Normal Lawn

APPENDIX B (cont.): Individual Plate Scores

2-(E)-HYDROXYIMINOMETHYL-3-METHYL-1-(3-PHENYLPROPYLOXYMETHYL)IMIDAZOLIUM CHLORIDE
(TP54)

NEGATIVE CONTROL DATA

COMPOUND	DOSE/PLATE	TA98	TA100	TA1535	TA1537	TA1538
<u>WITHOUT S-2</u>						
NEG CONTROL (START RUN)	0.0 mg	21	110	44	5	5
		17	129	39	3	13
		10	99	48	9	10
NEG CONTROL (END RUN)	0.0 mg	16	142	32	4	12
		12	130	36	7	15
		26	106	35	8	17
<u>WITH S-2</u>						
NEG CONTROL (START RUN)	0.0 mg	26	69	47	2	14
		25	64	30	6	12
		8	55	47	5	13
NEG CONTROL (END RUN)	0.0 mg	21	86	8	8	24
		19	74	16	10	25
		24	97	14	6	26

APPENDIX B (cont.): Individual Plate Scores

2-(E)-HYDROXYIMINOMETHYL-3-METHYL-1-(3-PHENYLPROPYLOXYMETHYL)IMIDAZOLIUM CHLORIDE
(TP54)

POSITIVE CONTROL DATA

COMPOUND†	DOSE/PLATE	TA28	TA100	TA1535	TA1537	TA1538
AA	2.0 µg	294 403 557	555 562 607	266 114 113	585 486 575	
AF	2.0 µg	280 402 377	129 148 134		367 344 249	
BP	2.0 µg	261 190 269	170 180 143		38 59 35	93 113 101
MNNG	2.0 µg		1521 1757 2127			
MNNG	20.0 µg			2063 1778 1554		

†AA=2-aminoanthracene, AF=2-aminofluorene, BP=benzo[a]pyrene, MNNG=N-methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine

APPENDIX B (cont.): Individual Plate Scores

2-(E)-HYDROXYIMINOMETHYL-3-METHYL-1-(3-PHENYLPROPYLOXYMETHYL)IMIDAZOLIUM CHLORIDE
(TP54)

MUTAGENICITY DATA WITHOUT S-9

<u>COMPOUND</u>	<u>DOSE/PLATE</u>	<u>TA98</u>	<u>TA100</u>	<u>TA1535</u>	<u>TA1537</u>	<u>TA1538</u>
TP54	5.0 mg	16 18 13	67 68 63	39 24 38	5 6 3	16 10 19
TP54	1.0 mg	13 9 8	43 73 49	18 17 17	3 4 6	23 14 8
TP54	0.2 mg	17 16 14	95 83 94	29 25 25	2 4 3	9 15 16
TP54	0.04 mg	12 9 17	57 50 38	13 24 8	3 4 2	20 15 15
TP54	0.008 mg	4 5 7	54 44 60	13 9 3	5 2 5	29 19 18
TP54	0.0016 mg	17 7 5	83 90 84	14 15 14	1 5 3	13 22 5

APPENDIX B (cont.): Individual Plate Scores

2-(E)-HYDROXYIMINOMETHYL-3-METHYL-1-(3-PHENYLPROPYLOXYMETHYL)IMIDAZOLIUM CHLORIDE
(TP54)

MUTAGENICITY DATA WITH S-9

<u>COMPOUND</u>	<u>DOSE/PLATE</u>	<u>TA98</u>	<u>TA100</u>	<u>TA1535</u>	<u>TA1537</u>	<u>TA1538</u>
TP54	5.0 mg	25	67	20	4	13
		28	72	22	3	20
		22	59	20	3	12
TP54	1.0 mg	29	92	18	3	38
		21	83	12	4	21
		20	89	9	3	26
TP54	0.2 mg	15	108	36	3	15
		18	100	34	6	16
		17	93	29	3	10
TP54	0.04 mg	20	72	15	6	25
		14	58	21	8	18
		18	78	29	2	24
TP54	0.008 mg	26	35	16	3	10
		20	94	8	2	19
		12	80	12	3	5
TP54	0.0016 mg	20	82	4	3	22
		19	93	8	5	21
		12	94	10	1	18

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