

メタクリル酸ブチルのラットを用いた  
吸入による2週間毒性試験報告書

試験番号：0818

# APPENDICES

## APPENDICES

- APPENDIX 1-1 IDENTITY OF BUTYL METHACRYLATE IN THE 2-WEEK INHALATION STUDY
- APPENDIX 1-2 STABILITY OF BUTYL METHACRYLATE IN THE 2-WEEK INHALATION STUDY
- APPENDIX 2 ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS OF INHALATION CHAMBER IN THE 2-WEEK INHALATION STUDY OF BUTYL METHACRYLATE
- APPENDIX 3 METHODS, UNITS AND DECIMAL PLACE FOR HEMATOLOGY AND BIOCHEMISTRY IN THE 2-WEEK INHALATION STUDY OF BUTYL METHACRYLATE

APPENDIX 1 1

IDENTITY OF BUTYL METHACRYLATE IN THE 2-WEEK  
INHALATION STUDY

# IDENTITY OF BUTYL METHACRYLATE IN THE 2-WEEK INHALATION STUDY

Test Substance : Butyl methacrylate (Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd.)

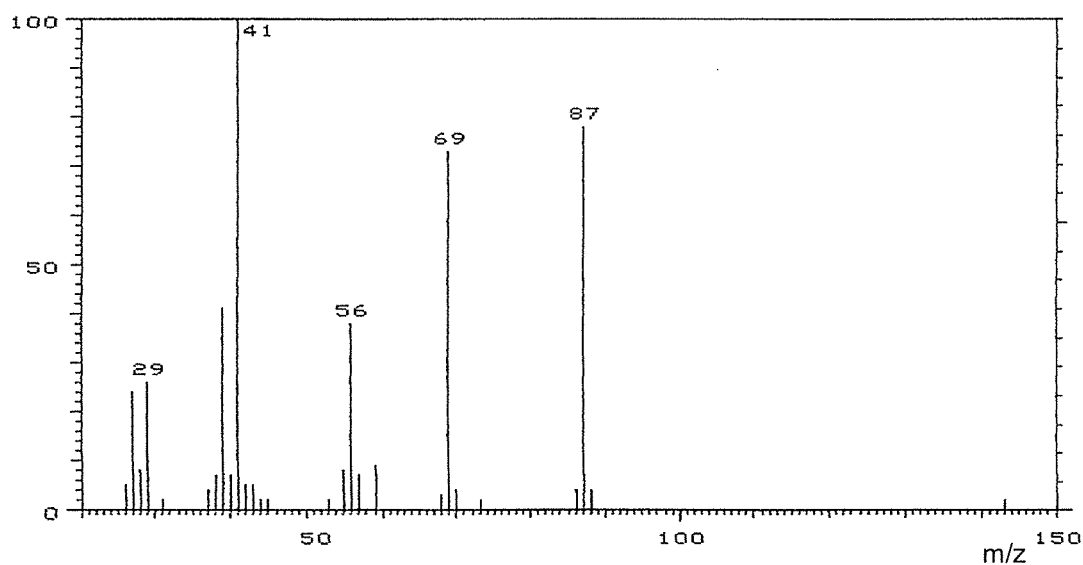
Lot No. : AWR4484

## Mass Spectrometry

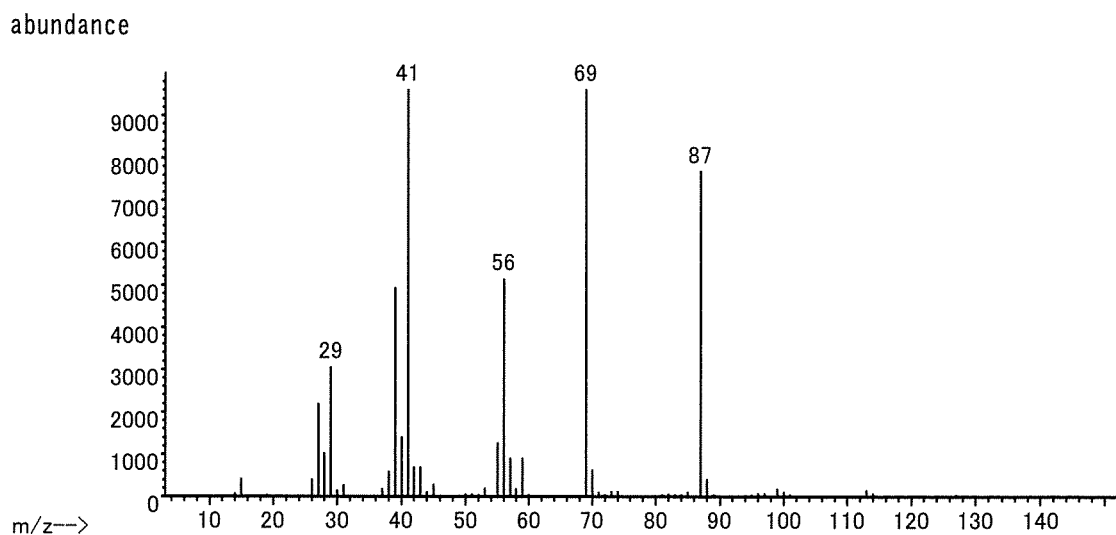
Instrument : Hitachi M-80B Mass Spectrometer

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.)

2. Conclusion: The test substance was identified as butyl methacrylate by mass spectrum.

APPENDIX 1 2

STABILITY OF BUTYL METHACRYLATE IN THE 2-WEEK  
INHALATION STUDY

## STABILITY OF BUTYL METHACRYLATE IN THE 2-WEEK INHALATION STUDY

Test Substance : Butyl methacrylate (Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd.)

Lot No. : AWR4484

## 1. Gas Chromatography

Instrument : Agilent Technologies 5890A Gas Chromatograph

Column : INNOWAX (0.53 mm $\phi$   $\times$  60 m)

Column Temperature : 140 °C

Flow Rate : 20 mL/min

Detector : FID (Flame Ionization Detector)

Injection Volume : 1  $\mu$ L

Date Analyzed	Peak No.	Retention Time (min)	Area (%)
2013.03.11	1	1.662	100
2013.03.27	1	1.662	100

Result: Gas chromatography indicated one major peak (peak No.1) analyzed on 2013.3.11 and one major peak (peak No.1) analyzed on 2013.3.27. No new trace impurity peak in the test substance analyzed on 2013.3.27 was detected.

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

## APPENDIX 2

# ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS OF INHALATION CHAMBER IN THE 2-WEEK INHALATION STUDY OF BUTYL METHACRYLATE

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS OF INHALATION CHAMBER IN THE 2-WEEK  
INHALATION STUDY OF BUTYL METHACRYLATE

Group Name	Temperature (°C)	Humidity (%)	Ventilation Rate (L/min)	Air Change (time/h)
	Mean ± S.D.	Mean ± S.D.	Mean ± S.D.	Mean
Control	22.9 ± 0.1	60.0 ± 0.6	103.3 ± 0.5	12.0
63 ppm	22.7 ± 0.1	59.1 ± 0.7	103.2 ± 0.5	12.0
125 ppm	22.9 ± 0.2	61.3 ± 1.4	104.1 ± 0.6	12.1
250 ppm	22.6 ± 0.1	61.5 ± 1.3	103.7 ± 0.4	12.0
500 ppm	22.5 ± 0.1	60.0 ± 1.0	103.8 ± 0.4	12.0
1000 ppm	22.5 ± 0.1	58.4 ± 2.0	104.2 ± 0.4	12.0



## APPENDIX 3

METHODS, UNITS AND DECIMAL PLACE FOR  
HEMATOLOGY AND BIOCHEMISTRY IN THE 2-WEEK  
INHALATION STUDY OF BUTYL METHACRYLATE

METHODS, UNITS AND DECIMAL PLACE FOR HEMATOLOGY AND BIOCHEMISTRY  
IN THE 2-WEEK INHALATION STUDY OF BUTYL METHACRYLATE

Item	Method	Unit	Decimal place
<b>Hematology</b>			
Red blood cell (RBC)	Light scattering method <sup>1)</sup>	$\times 10^6/\mu\text{L}$	2
Hemoglobin(Hgb)	Cyanmethemoglobin method <sup>1)</sup>	g/dL	1
Hematocrit(Hct)	Calculated as $\text{RBC} \times \text{MCV}/10$ <sup>1)</sup>	%	1
Mean corpuscular volume(MCV)	Light scattering method <sup>1)</sup>	fL	1
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin(MCH)	Calculated as $\text{Hgb}/\text{RBC} \times 10$ <sup>1)</sup>	pg	1
Mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC)	Calculated as $\text{Hgb}/\text{Hct} \times 100$ <sup>1)</sup>	g/dL	1
Platelet	Light scattering method <sup>1)</sup>	$\times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$	0
Reticulocyte	Light scattering method <sup>1)</sup>	%	1
White blood cell(WBC)	Light scattering method <sup>1)</sup>	$\times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$	2
Differential WBC	Light scattering method <sup>1)</sup>	%	0
<b>Biochemistry</b>			
Total protein(TP)	Biuret method <sup>2)</sup>	g/dL	1
Albumin (Alb)	BCG method <sup>2)</sup>	g/dL	1
A/G ratio	Calculated as $\text{Alb}/(\text{TP} - \text{Alb})$ <sup>2)</sup>	—	1
T-bilirubin	BOD method <sup>2)</sup>	mg/dL	2
Glucose	GlcK·G-6-PDH method <sup>2)</sup>	mg/dL	0
T-cholesterol	CE·COD·POD method <sup>2)</sup>	mg/dL	0
Triglyceride	MGLP·GK·GPO·POD method <sup>2)</sup>	mg/dL	0
Phospholipid	PLD·ChOD·POD method <sup>2)</sup>	mg/dL	0
Aspartate aminotransferase (AST)	JSCC method <sup>2)</sup>	U/L	0
Alanine aminotransferase (ALT)	JSCC method <sup>2)</sup>	U/L	0
Lactate dehydrogenase (LDH)	JSCC method <sup>2)</sup>	U/L	0
Alkaline phosphatase (ALP)	JSCC method <sup>2)</sup>	U/L	0
$\gamma$ -Glutamyl transpeptidase ( $\gamma$ -GTP)	JSCC method <sup>2)</sup>	U/L	1
Creatine kinase (CK)	JSCC method <sup>2)</sup>	U/L	0
Urea nitrogen	Urease·GLDH method <sup>2)</sup>	mg/dL	1
Creatinine	Creatinase·SOD·POD method <sup>2)</sup>	mg/dL	2
Sodium	Ion selective electrode method <sup>2)</sup>	mEq/L	0
Potassium	Ion selective electrode method <sup>2)</sup>	mEq/L	1
Chloride	Ion selective electrode method <sup>2)</sup>	mEq/L	0
Calcium	OCPC method <sup>2)</sup>	mg/dL	1
Inorganic phosphorus	PNP·XOD·POD method <sup>2)</sup>	mg/dL	1

1) Automatic blood cell analyzer (ADVIA120 : Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics Inc.)

2) Automatic analyzer (Hitachi 7080 : Hitachi,Ltd.)