

Title:

Comparative Molecular Biology of Perfluorooctanesulfonamide (FOSA, T-7132) in Rats following four consecutive days of dosing.

Final Report

February 18, 2004

Study Number: DT15

Protocol Amendment Number*: 2.

3M Medical Department Study Number: T-7132.1

Study Director: Andrew Seacat Ph.D.

Analytical laboratories:

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Original Study Protocol Title: Comparative Molecular Biology of Peroxisome Proliferation in Rats and Guinea Pigs

Original Study Initiated:

In-Life Start Date: November 16, 1998

In-Life End Date: December 21, 1998

Purpose:

The purpose of this study was to treat three male rats treated with either no compound (vehicle control) or 40 mg/kg/day perfluorooctanesulfonamide: C₈F₁₇SO₂NH₂ (FOSA, PFOSA, FOSAmide, T-7132). The study was designed to evaluate the metabolism and certain toxicological effects, such as hepatic peroxisome proliferation, of this compound and to compare these effects to other compounds dosed at the same concentration..

Methods

Test Materials:

Perfluorooctanesulfonamide (FOSA, PFOSA, FOSAmide, C₈F₁₇SO₂NH₂ NB # 120067-108, G. Moore 10/28/00, T-7132) was investigated. The vehicle control was propylene glycol.

Dose Groups:

Three male rats received propylene glycol as the vehicle control by oral gavage at a volume of 5 ml/kg body weight.

Three male rats received a dose of 40 mg FOSA/Kg body weight, via oral gavage on days one through four of the study, and were euthanized on day five. A suspension of 8 mg/ml of FOSA in propylene glycol was prepared, and a volume of 5 ml/kg was administered. This dosing regiment achieved a cumulative dose of 160 mg/kg after four successive days of dosing. This dose was the same as the dose of PFOS administered under amendment 1 of this protocol and is comparable to effective dose levels for hepatic peroxisome proliferation in rats of PFOS found in the literature. The LD₅₀ for FOSA is not known, but the cumulative dose of FOSA administered under this protocol is below the LD₅₀ for PFOS 251 mg/kg for PFOS in corn oil, as a point of reference.

Method of Specimen Collection:

The liver was removed as rapidly as possible after euthanasia. The livers were divided into ~ 1 g pieces and flash-frozen directly in liquid nitrogen in tared polypropylene (Nalgene) containers. The containers were moved to dry ice and weighed after all liquid nitrogen had evaporated. The tissue was stored at -70° C and shipped on dry ice.

Sera:

Up to 10 ml of blood was collected from each animal into glass serum tubes. Following clotting, the blood was centrifuged for 10 minutes at 1100 x g at 4° C. the sera was transferred to new tubes and be centrifuged again for 10 minutes at 1100 x g at 4° C. Two aliquots of the serum sample (~ 0.75 ml) were saved for possible metabolite analysis.

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Specimen Handling:

A 1-2 gram aliquot of the liver samples that were flash frozen in liquid nitrogen were shipped in dry ice to the analytical laboratories listed according to the livers sample identification chart below to:

Kendall B. Wallace, Ph.D. D.A.B.T.
Professor, Dept of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology
School of Medicine University of Minnesota
10 University Drive
Duluth, MN 55812-2496

Liver samples were analyzed by previously published methods for P450 content, Lauroyl CoA oxidase activity (Poosch and Yamazaki 1986) and protein content (Bradford 1976) in the laboratory of Ken Wallace Dept of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology at the University of MN.

Another 1-2 gram aliquot of the liver sample was sent to:

Dr. Michael Wempe
Laboratory of M. W. Anders
Department of Pharmacology and Physiology
601 Elmwood Ave, box 711
Rochester, New York 14642

Dr. Lin Xu performed the analysis of these samples and provided a brief summary of the analysis of liver samples from rats given a range of fluorocarbons. The parent and metabolites of the fluorocarbons were determined in liver samples by LC-MS/MS using previously published methods (Hansen *et al.* 2001).

Liver Sample Identification Chart for T-7132.1

Sample #	Animal #	Species	Sex	Dose Group
1	1R00742	Rat	M	control
2	1R00743	Rat	M	control
3	1R00744	Rat	M	control
4	1R00745	Rat	M	40 mg/kg/day FOSA
5	1R00746	Rat	M	40 mg/kg/day FOSA
6	1R00747	Rat	M	40 mg/kg/day FOSA

Results and Discussion

Average body weights of the FOSA treatment group were significantly lower than the control group on days four and five (Table 1). Liver weights were not significantly different between the treated and control groups, but the liver weight as a percentage of body weight was significantly increased in the FOSA treatment group.

The results of P450 content (Figure 1) and Acyl CoA oxidase activity (Figure 2) for the liver samples indicated that FOSA induced the expression of these proteins and FOSA is therefore a hepatic peroxisome proliferator in rats.

The concentrations of the parent compound and metabolites in livers were measured (Table 2). The data show that PFOS was the major metabolite found in the livers of rats given FOSA and FOSA *N*-glucuronide was identified as a minor metabolite. Approximately 0.3 percent of the cumulative dose was present in the liver as either the parent compound, FOSA, or as the metabolite PFOS, one day after the last dose (Table 3). The low percentage of FOSA in the liver and the apparent low conversion of FOSA to PFOS has also been noted in in-vitro microsomal and liver slice metabolism studies (Xu *et al.* 2003) which observed that FOSA was converted to PFOS *in-vitro* by liver slices at a low rate, but not by microsomes or cytosol.

It is noteworthy that the control animals (1R00742, 1R00743, and 1R00744) contained significant concentrations of FOSA. Furthermore, no PFOS or FOSA *N*-glucuronide were found in the control samples with a high background of FOSA. A parallel analysis of livers from Fischer 344 rats maintained in the University of Rochester Vivarium did not show detectable concentrations of FOSA. These results suggest that the control liver samples for this study were contaminated at some point time ex-vivo by trace quantities of FOSA, as no metabolism to PFOS or FOSA *N*-glucuronide had occurred in the control samples.

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Signatures:

Report prepared by,

Andrew M. Seacat 2/21/04
Andrew M. Seacat, PhD, DABT Date
Study Director

Reviewed by,

Daniel C. Hakes 2/19/04
Daniel C. Hakes Date
Sponsor representative

References:

- Bradford, M. M. (1976). A rapid and sensitive method for the quantitation of microgram quantities of protein utilizing the principle of protein-dye binding. *Anal Biochem* **72**, 248-54.
- Hansen, K. J., Clemen, L. A., Ellefson, M. E., and Johnson, H. O. (2001). Compound-specific, quantitative characterization of organic fluorochemicals in biological matrices. *Environmental Science and Technology* **35**, 766-770.
- Poosch, M. S., and Yamazaki, R. K. (1986). Determination of peroxisomal fatty acyl-CoA oxidase activity using a lauroyl-CoA-based fluorometric assay. *Biochim Biophys Acta* **884**, 585-93.
- Xu, L., Seacat, A. M., Butenhoff, J. L., and Anders, M. W. (2003). Biotransformation of N-Ethyl-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)perfluorooctanesulfonamide (N-EtFOSE) by rat liver microsomes, cytosol and slices. In *Toxicological Sciences, Suppl.*, Vol. 72, p. 314.

Tables

Table 1 Biological Parameters

DT15, Amendment #2										
Comparative Molecular Biology of Perfluorooctanesulfonamide (FOSA, T-7132) in Rats following four consecutive days of dosing.										
DT15 Body Weight (BW), Liver Weight (LW), Thyroid Weight (TW)										
Sample #	Animal #	Dose Group	Date					LW (g)	LW/BW (%)	TW (g)
			2/19/01	2/19/01	2/21/01	2/22/01	2/23/01			
			BW day 1 (g)	BW day 2 (g)	BW day 3 (g)	BW day 4 (g)	BW day 5 (g)			
1	1R00742	control	250	259	260	264	272	10.73	3.9%	10.62
2	1R00743	control	269	278	285	292	295	10.82	3.7%	10.87
3	1R00744	control	256	260	267	268	276	10.70	3.9%	10.65
Avg			258	266	271	275	281	10.75	3.8%	10.71
SD			10	11	13	15	12	0.06	0.14%	0.14
4	1R00745	40 mg/kg/day FOSA	250	254	250	239	227	10.77	4.7%	10.78
5	1R00746	40 mg/kg/day FOSA	249	245	243	233	225	10.81	4.8%	10.66
6	1R00747	40 mg/kg/day FOSA	259	265	263	255	254	10.64	4.2%	10.84
Avg			253	255	252	242	235	10.74	4.6%	10.76
SD			6	10	10	11	16	0.09	0.34%	0.09
P-value T-Test*			0.21	0.13	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.44	0.01	0.32

*T-Test (unpaired, one tailed, equal variance). A P-value of ≤ 0.05 was considered significantly different from control.

Table 2 Liver Fluorocarbon Concentration

Hepatic Concentrations of Fluorocarbons and Fluorocarbon Metabolites in Livers of Rats Given FOSA (40 mg/kg/day)

Sample #	Animal #	Sex	Treatment	Weight of liver sample (g)	PFOS (ppm)	FOSA (ppm)	FOSAA (ppm)	FOSA <i>N</i> -glucuronide (ppm)
1	1R00742	M	Control	0.4600	0.0	154.1	0.0	0.00
2	1R00743	M	Control	0.9236	0.0	113.2	0.0	0.00
3	1R00744	M	Control	1.1287	0.0	273.2	0.0	0.00
4	1R00745	M	FOSA	0.2402	163.2	195.7	n.m.	0.44
5	1R00746	M	FOSA	0.7905	214.3	174.1	n.m.	0.39
6	1R00747	M	FOSA	0.8305	202.8	163.9	n.m.	0.34

Note: n.m. = not measured.

Table 3 Percent Fluorocarbon Dose in Liver

Hepatic Percent of Dosed Fluorocarbons and Fluorocarbon Metabolites in Livers of Rats Given FOSA (40 mg/kg/day) for Four Days

Percent Dose in Liver										
Sample #	Animal #	Dose Group	Total Dose (mg)	PFOS in dose**	Liver PFOS (ppm)	Liver PFOS (mg)	% dose as PFOS in liver (%)	Liver FOSA (ppm)	Liver FOSA (mg)	% dose as FOSA in liver (%)
1	1R00742	control	0.00		0			154.1		
2	1R00743	control	0.00		0			113.2		
3	1R00744	control	0.00		0			273.2		
Avg								180.17		
SD								83.12		
4	1R00745	FOSA	644.84	644.84	163.2	1.76	0.27	195.7	2.1	0.33
5	1R00746	FOSA	660.19	660.19	214.3	2.32	0.35	174.1	1.9	0.29
6	1R00747	FOSA	614.34	614.34	202.8	2.16	0.35	163.9	1.7	0.28
Avg					193.43	2.08	0.32	177.90	1.91	0.30
SD					26.81	0.29	0.05	16.24	0.18	0.02

Figures

Figure 1 Cytochrome P450 content in Liver

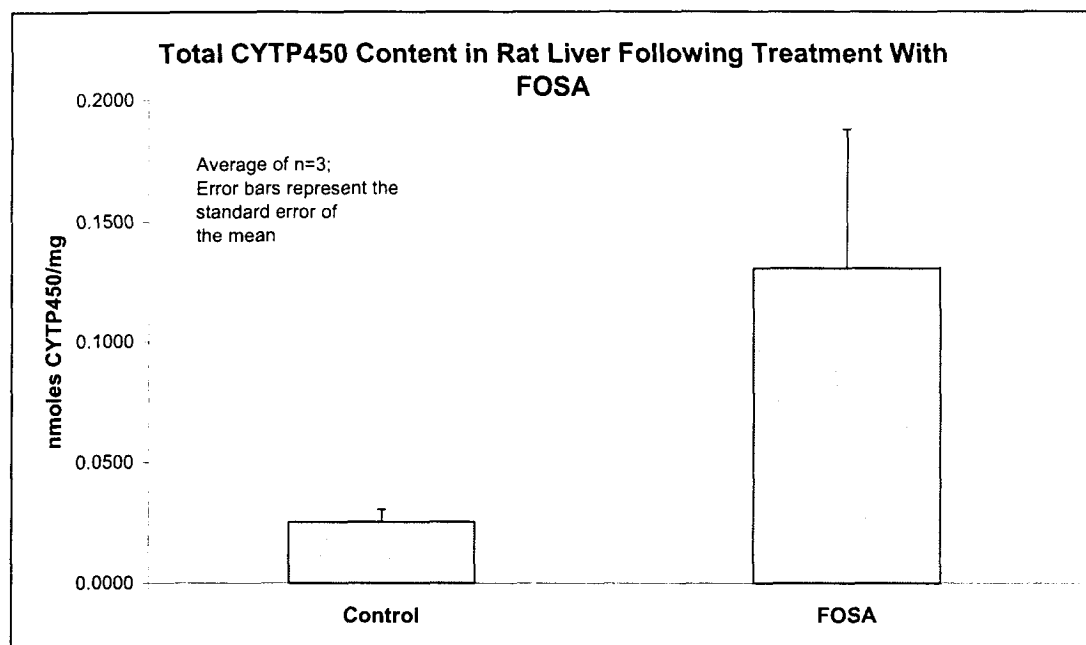
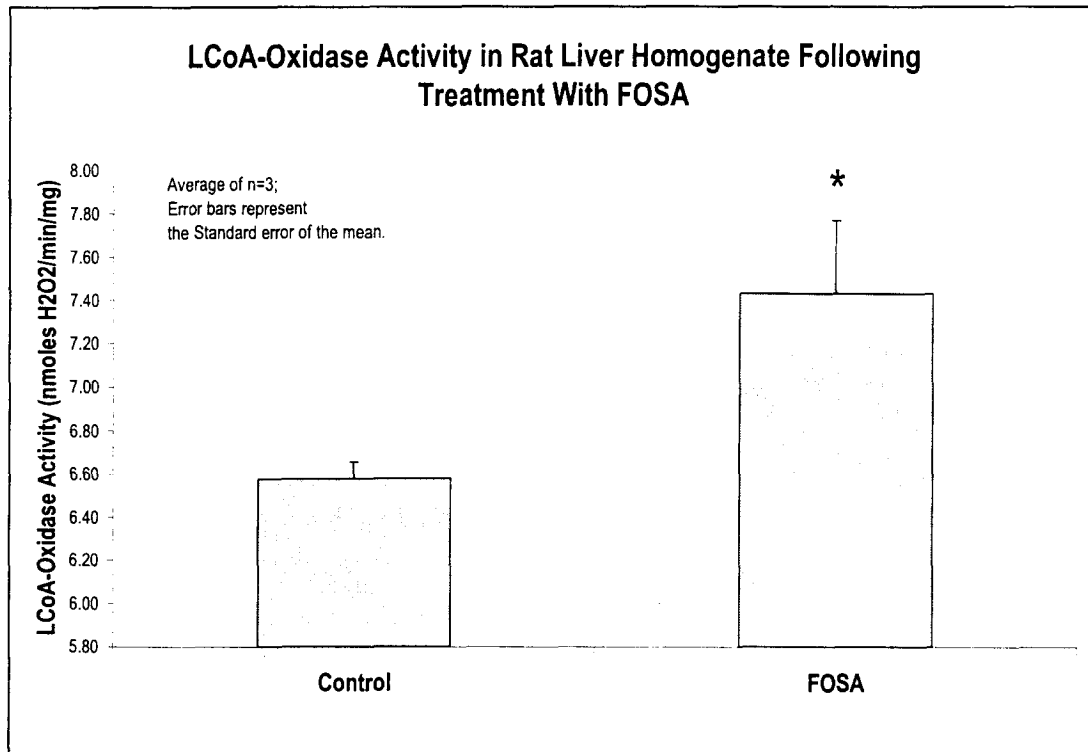


Figure 2: Lauroyl CoA oxidase activity in liver



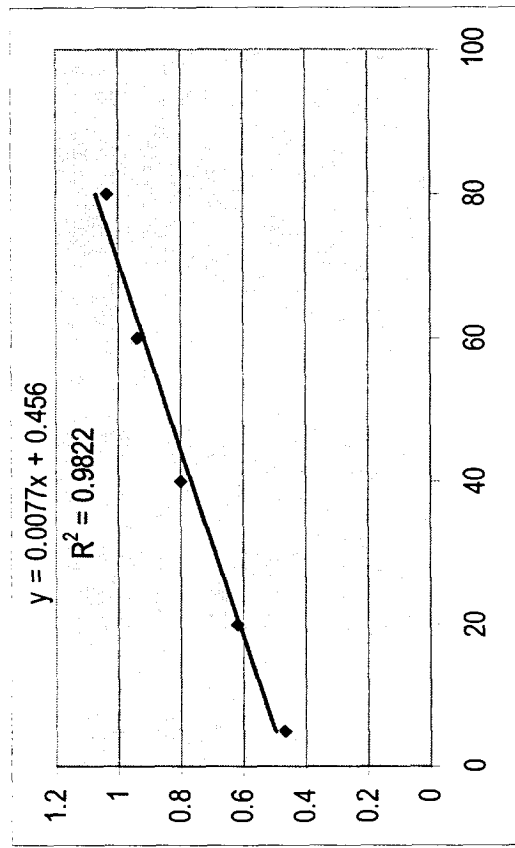
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Appendix 1 Cytochrome P450 content

	Treatment	Absorbance Values								
Sample #		450	500	protein conc. (ug/ μ l)	mg protein added	450 - 500	μ M CYP450	volume (ml)	total nmole	nmoles CYP450/mg
1	Control	-0.0366	-0.0312	8.20	5	0.0054	0.059	3	0.178	0.0356
2	Control	0.02542	0.02209	8.79	5	0.00333	0.037	3	0.110	0.0220
3	Control	-0.0144	-0.0172	9.25	5	0.0028	0.031	3	0.092	0.0185
4	FOSA	-0.0404	-0.0456	9.79	5	0.0052	0.057	3	0.171	0.0343
5	FOSA	0.13601	0.10083	10.48	5	0.03518	0.387	3	1.160	0.2320
6	FOSA	0.00594	-0.013	9.86	5	0.01894	0.208	3	0.624	0.1249
					Statistics					
				Control	FOSA					
			n=1	0.0356	0.0343					
			n=2	0.0220	0.2320					
			n=3	0.0185	0.1249					
			Average	0.0253	0.1304					
			Stdev	0.0091	0.0989					
			Sterror	0.0052	0.0571					
			Variance	0.0001	0.0098					
			f test	1	0.02					
	Ttest (unpaired, one tailed, unequal variance)		p value	0.50	0.10					

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Protein Determination

[illegible]

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[illegible]

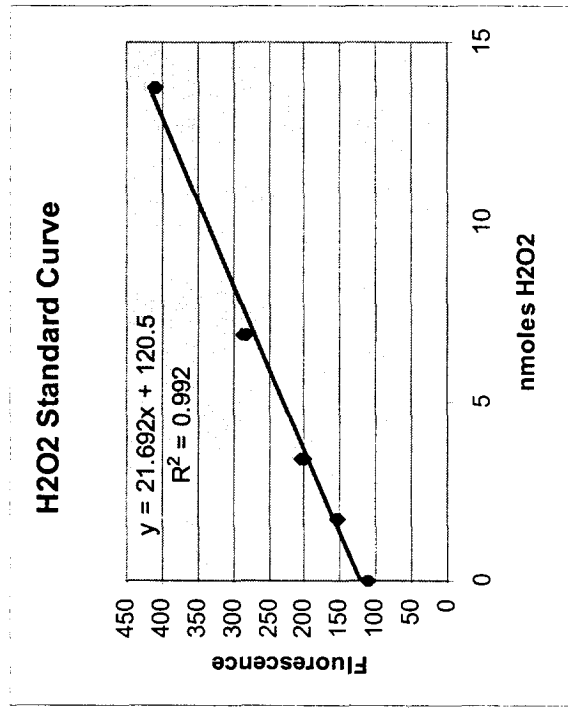
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H ₂ O ₂ Standard Curve Data. H ₂ O ₂ Stock was 8.6 M					
	nmoles H ₂ O ₂	0	1.72	3.44	6.88
		109.7	151.5	202.4	280.7
		112	153.2	206.3	288.6
		113.8	154.9	199.3	282.2
	average	111.8	153.2	202.7	283.8
	SD	2.1	1.7	3.5	4.2
	% dev	1.8%	1.1%	1.7%	1.5%
					2.3
					0.6%



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