

STUDY TITLE:

Zinc Phosphide (technical)
L5178Y TK +/- MOUSE LYMPHOMA MUTAGENESIS ASSAY

PROJECT LEADER:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Zinc Phosphide Consortium's test article Zinc phosphide (technical) was tested in the L5178Y TK +/- Mouse Lymphoma Mutagenesis Assay in the absence and presence of Aroclor induced rat liver S-9. The non-activated cultures selected for cloning were treated with doses of 80 to 8.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ and exhibited Total Growths from 3% to 92%.

The S-9 activated cultures selected for cloning were treated with doses of 80 to 8.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ which produced from 2% to 11% Total Growths.

Three of the non-activated cultures that were cloned, with Total Growths of 10% or greater, exhibited mutant frequencies which were at least twice the mean mutant frequency of the solvent controls. A dose-dependent response was noted in the treated cultures. Three of the S-9 activated cultures, with Total Growths of 10% or greater, that were cloned exhibited mutant frequencies which were at least twice the mean mutant frequency of the solvent controls. A dose-dependent response was noted in the treated cultures. For both the non-activated cultures and the S-9 activated cultures, the 1Ff colonies for the three highest doses, with Total Growths of 10% or greater, and for the solvent control cultures were sized according to diameter over a range from 0.2 to 1.1 mm. The data on colony size distributions showed an increase in the frequency of small colonies when the treated cultures were compared to the solvent control cultures. This increase is consistent with damage to multiple loci on chromosome 11 in addition to loss of the TK locus.

The results indicate that, under the conditions of these mutagenicity tests, test article Zinc phosphide (technical) was positive in both the absence and presence of exogenous metabolic activation.

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