

Guideline For The Use Of Der/Xml Composer – Rat Metabolism v.5.2

Prepared for use with DER Composer, a product resulting from the joint cooperation between the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Laboratory of Mathematical Chemistry (LMC-Bourgas, Bulgaria).

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The views presented are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the U.S. EPA.

- **Opening DER**
- **General info**
- **Material and methods**

Open the program – start up will appear as follows:

\\AA.AD.EPA.GOV\ORD\DUL\USERS\rkolancz\Net MyDocuments\UnnamedDER.xml - DER Composer

The screenshot shows the DER Composer v5.2 interface. The title bar indicates the file path: \\AA.AD.EPA.GOV\ORD\DUL\USERS\rkolancz\Net MyDocuments\UnnamedDER.xml - DER Composer. The interface includes a menu bar with options: I. General info, II. Materials and methods, III. Results, IV. Discussion and conclusions, V. Appendix, and VI. Attachments. Below the menu bar, there are several input fields for EPA REVIEWER, EPA SECONDARY REVIEWER, and EPA WAM, each with a date field set to 2/2/2021. A TXR# field is also present. The STUDY TYPE is set to Metabolism rat; OPPTS 870.7485[85-1]; OECD 417. The AGENCY CODE is set to US EPA PC CODE. A table for Code type and Code value is visible. The TEST MATERIAL COMMON NAME field is partially filled with '... (company experimental name)'. A red 'X' icon is highlighted in the top toolbar, with a callout box stating 'To Exit the Program'. Other callout boxes point to various icons: 'Icon - To Open a Previously Saved XML File for Editing' (folder icon), 'Icon - To Save File as XML' (floppy disk icon), 'Icon - To Save As Command - Useful to Make a Copy of a Currently Saved XML' (floppy disk icon with a plus), 'Icon - To Reset the Composer, To Start Over' (circular arrow icon), 'Icon - Used to Generate a DER in the Form of a WORD Document' (word document icon), 'Icon - To Select Option for Rat Metabolism Composer to Capture ADME Studies' (skull and crossbones icon), and 'Icon - To Select Option for Livestock Composer - Now Obsolete with MSS Livestock Composer' (skull and crossbones icon). An 'Options' dialog box is open, showing the 'Warnings' tab with three checked options: 'Warn if saving with "RadioLabelled test material" left blank', 'Warn if exiting with an unsaved DER', and 'Warn on exit'. The dialog box has buttons for 'Restore default', 'Save changes', and 'Cancel'.

To Exit the Program

Icon - To Select Option for Livestock Composer – Now Obsolete with MSS Livestock Composer

Icon - To Select Option for Rat Metabolism Composer to Capture ADME Studies

Icon - For Options Relating to System Warnings for Saving XML

Icon - To Reset the Composer, To Start Over

Icon - Used to Generate a DER in the Form of a WORD Document

Icon - To Save File as XML

Icon - To Save As Command – Useful to Make a Copy of a Currently Saved XML

Icon - To Open a Previously Saved XML File for Editing

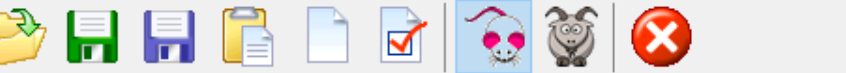
Options

Warnings

- ☒ Warn if saving with "RadioLabelled test material" left blank
- ☒ Warn if exiting with an unsaved DER
- ☒ Warn on exit

Restore default Save changes Cancel

Start with the tab **I. General info**. Begin by filling in pertinent information by mouse-clicking within the boxed areas designated for those parameters and typing information or by copying / pasting information from an electronic source down to the area to fill in citations.



I. General info II. Materials and methods III. Results IV. Discussion and conclusions V. Appendix

Header




EPA REVIEWER:
[Insert Branch], Health Effects Division (7509C)

EPA SECONDARY REVIEWER:
[Insert Branch], Health Effects Division (7509C)

EPA WAM:
[Insert Branch], Health Effects Division (7509C)

TXR#:

STUDY TYPE: Metabolism rat; OPPTS 870.7485[85-1]; OECD 417

AGENCY CODE:   

Code type	Code value

DP BARCODE:

SUBMISSION NO.:

TEST MATERIAL COMMON NAME: Place common name (company experimental name) here

TEST MATERIAL PURITY: %

IUPAC NAME:

Start with the tab **I. General info**. Begin by filling in pertinent information by mouse-clicking within the boxed areas designated for those parameters and typing information or by copying / pasting information from an electronic source down to the area to fill in citations.

Skip Reviewer Section and USEPA Specific Fields for TXR#, DP Barcode & Submission No. Begin with Agency Code. Select from Drop-down Menu (CAS, EFSA, PC Code, etc...) or New Additional Code then Add with Red Arrow. Then Fill Appropriate Value.

Then Continue Filling Test Material Common Name, Test Material Purity, IUPAC Name, Synonyms, and End Use Products.

A CITATION EDITOR box pops up. Fill in reference, MRID number and click generate tables, followed by clicking on submit. If there are additional references repeat the process - click the + to add each, populate, and click submit.

DER Composer v5.2 (Rat/Livestock)
Developed by LMC/Bourgass in Collaboration with US EPA/ORD/NERL-NHEERL

I. General info II. Materials and methods III. Results IV. Discussion and conclusions V. Appendix VI. Attachments

SYNONYMS: KIH-2023

END-USE PRODUCT:

CITATION

+

Reference	MRID
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noker, P.E. (1993) Study on the Metabolism of [14C] KIH-2023 in Rats. Southern Research Institute, Birmingham...	44889216
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noker, P.E. (1991) Preliminary Study on the Absorption. Southern Research Institute, Birmingham, AL. Laborator...	44889213
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noker, P.E. (1991) Preliminary Study on the Absorption	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noker, P.E. (1994) Study on the Biliary Excretion of [14	

SPONSOR: Valent U.S.A. Corporation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In a rat metabolism study (MRIDs 44889213-44889216), bispyribac-sodium (>99% radiochemical purity) was administered to Fischer 344 rats (5/sex/dose) as a single gavage dose at 30 or 600 mg/kg, as a single gavage dose of 30 mg/kg followed by 300 mg/kg (5/sex/dose) as a single gavage dose at 10 or 100 mg/kg. 7 hours of dosing, and was essentially complete within 5 days of effect on the excretion of radioactivity. In all groups treated with 30 mg/kg (single oral dose) or 100 mg/kg (repeated oral), total urinary excretion of the dose by 240 hours post-dose was higher in females (28.5-36.7% dose) than in males (10.9-12.7% dose), and fecal excretion was higher in males (80.2-84.7% dose) than in females (48.0-62.9% dose). Although a similar trend was seen in the 600 mg/kg groups, the relative sex-related differences were less pronounced. At 600 mg/kg (both labels), urinary excretion accounted for 33.4-34.9% of the

COMPLIANCE

Signed and dated GLP, Quality Assurance and Data Confidentiality Statements were provided. Flagging statements were not provided.

Citations Editor

Reference
Noker, P.E. (1993) Study on the Metabolism of [14C] KIH-2023 in Rats. Southern Res

MRID
44889216

☒ Generate Tables for this reference

Submit

Cancel

The citation is entered and tables are created and are ready for population. Additional references (MRID's) may be entered by repeat of the afore mentioned process

Fill-in Citation, MRID if associated with USEPA, and make sure Generate Table for Reference Box is Checked.

Fill-in Executive Summary & Compliance Text Boxes.

Next the tab **II. Materials and methods** and sub-tab **A. Materials** may be populated. Data is filled in via directly typing or copy/paste from electronic documents until reaching the structure entry. To enter the **Radio-labeled Test Material** and **Non-radio-labeled Test Material** structures:

\\AA.AD.EPA.GOV\ORD\DUL\USERS\rkolancz\Net MyDocuments\UnnamedDER.xml - DER Composer

DER Composer v5.2 (Rat/Livestock)
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II. Materials and Methods section

I. General info **II. Materials and methods** III. Results IV. Discussion and conclusions V. Appendix VI. Attachments

A. Materials B. Study design and methods

1. Test Compound

Radio-labeled test material


ADD DEL


Radio-labeled test material: Indicate site of label in brackets followed by common name and company experimental name in parentheses

Radio-labeled purity: %

Specific activity: units

Lot/batch #:



Structure: 

Non-Radio-labeled test material

Non-radio-labeled test material: Use common name with company experimental name in parenthesis

Description:

Lot/batch #:

Purity: %

Contaminants:

CAS # of TGAI:

Fill Common Name w/ Radio-label & Location
Add Purity, Specific Activity, Lot/Batch

Click on Icon to Open 2D Structure Editor

DER Composer v5.2 (Rat/Livestock) in Collaboration with US EPA/ORD/NERL-NHEERL

2D Editor

SMILES/InChi: 000000-00-0

Draw

Option to Fill-in Structure by Pasting SMILES String in Blue Box or By Use of the Drawing Tools. Will Eventually Need Modification of SMILES to Capture Radio-Label Information.w2

SMILES String

CAS Number

oasis-lmc.org

drag the mouse with left button pressed to create bond

OK Cancel

I. General info II. Materials and methods

A. Materials B. Study design and methods

1. Test Compound

Radio-labeled test material

ADD DEL

Radio-labeled #1

Non-radio-labeled test material

Non-radio-labeled test material:

Description:

Lot/batch #:

Purity:

Contaminants:

CAS # of TGA:

Option to Fill-in Structure by Pasting SMILES String in Blue Box or By Use of the Drawing Tools. Will Eventually Need Modification of SMILES to Capture Radio-Label Information.w2


SMILES String

CAS Number

oasis-lmc.org

drag the mouse with left button pressed to create bond

✓ OK

 Cancel

To get started a list of parent 2-D structures represented as linear “SMILES strings” will be made available. Locate the appropriate structure from the excel file, copy the SMILES string.

Microsoft Excel - comp actives.xls

Type a question for help

File Edit View Insert Format Tools Data Window Help

Reply with Changes... End Review...

	A	B	C	D	E	F
	CAS	PC_CODE	Chemical name	Calculation Smiles		
1	0	31564	2-Ethylhexyl (R)-2-(2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxy)propanoate	<chem>c1(OC{P-}(C)C(=O)OCC(CCCC)CC)c(C)cc(Cl)cc1</chem>		
2	50000	43001	Formaldehyde	<chem>C=O</chem>		
3	50293	29201	Clofenotane; DDT	<chem>C(Cl)(Cl)(Cl)C(c1ccc(Cl)cc1)c1ccc(Cl)cc1</chem>		
4	51036	67501	Piperonyl butoxide	<chem>c12c(cc(COCCOCCOCCOCC)c(CCC)c1)OCO2</chem>		
5	52517	216400	Bronopol; 2-bromo-2-nitro-1,3-propanediol	<chem>C(Br)(CO)(CO)N(=O)=O</chem>		
6	52686	57901	Trichlorfon	<chem>C(Cl)(Cl)(Cl)C(O)P(=O)(OC)OC</chem>		
7	54115	56702	(S)-3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidiny)pyridine; Nicotine	<chem>c1(C{P+}2CCCN2C)cccnc1</chem>		
8	55389	53301	Fenthion	<chem>c1(SC)c(C)cc(OP(=S)(OC)OC)cc1</chem>		
9	56122	30802	Gamma-aminobutyric acid; 4-amino-butanoic acid	<chem>C(=O)(O)CCCN</chem>		
10	56359	83001	Hexabutyldistannoxane; Lastanox Q; Tributyltin oxide	<chem>C(CCC)[Sn](CCCC)(CCCC)O[Sn](CCCC)(CCCC)CCCC</chem>		
11	56382	57501	Parathion	<chem>c1(OP(=S)(OCC)OCC)ccc(N(=O)=O)cc1</chem>		
12	56724	36501	O,O-diethyl O-(3-chloro-4-methyl-2-oxo-2H-1-benzopyran-6-yl)phosphorothioate	<chem>C1(C)c2c(cc(OP(=S)(OCC)OCC)cc2)OC(=O)C=Cl</chem>		
13	56860	374350	L-glutamic acid	<chem>C(=O)(O)C(N)CCC(=O)O</chem>		
14	56951	45502	Diacetate N,N'-bis(4-chlorophenyl)-3,12-diimino-1,4,7,10-tetraazacyclotetradecane	<chem>c1(Cl)ccc(NC(=N)NC(=N)NCCCCCNC(=N)NC(=N)Nc2ccc(Cl)cc2)cc1</chem>		
15	57067	4901	Allyl isothiocyanate	<chem>C(=S)=NCC=C</chem>		
16	57136	85702	Urea	<chem>C(N)(N)=O</chem>		
17	57249	76901	Strychnidin-10-one; Strychnine	<chem>C{P+}123c4c(cccc4)N4C(=O)CC5C{P-}(C{P-}6C(=CCO5)CN(C{P+}1O6)CC2)C34</chem>		
18	57501	23	Sucrose; D(+)-sucrose; Saccharose	<chem>C{P-}1(CO)(OC{P-}2C{P-}(O)C{P-}(O)C{P-}(O)C{P-}(CO)O2)C{P+}(O)C{P-}(O)C{P+}(CO)O1</chem>		
19	57556	68603	1,2-Propanediol; Propylene glycol	<chem>C(C)(O)CO</chem>		
20	57625	6301	Chlortetracycline; Aureomycin	<chem>C(N)(=O)C1C(=O)C{P-}2(O)C(O)=C3C(=O)c4c(C{P-}(C)(O)C3CC{P-}2C{P+}(N(C)C)C=1O)c(C4)C1</chem>		
21	57921	6306	Streptomycin A	<chem>C{P-}1(O)(C=O)C{P-}(OC{P-}2C{P+}(NC)C{P-}(O)C{P+}(O)C{P+}(CO)O2)C{P+}(OC{P-}2C{P+}(O)C(=O)O)C1</chem>		
22	58082	660	3,7-dihydro-1,3,7-trimethyl-1H-purine-2,6-dione; Caffeine	<chem>C1(=O)C2=C(N(C)C(=O)N1C)N=CN2C</chem>		
23	58366	12601	Phenoxarsine oxide; 10,10'-oxybis-10H-phenoxarsine	<chem>c12c(cccc1)Oc1c(cccc1)[As]2O[As]1c2c(cccc2)Oc2c1ccccc2</chem>		
24	58899	9001	Gamma-bhc; Lindane	<chem>C{P-}1(Cl)C{P+}(Cl)C{P-}(Cl)C{P-}(Cl)C{P+}(Cl)C{P-}1Cl</chem>		
25	59507	64206	Chlorocresol; 3-methyl-4-chlorophenol	<chem>c1(Cl)c(C)cc(O)cc1</chem>		
26	59676	56701	Nicotinic acid; Niacin; 3-pyridinecarboxylic acid	<chem>C(=O)(O)c1cccnc1</chem>		
27	60515	35001	o,o-dimethyl S-[2-methylamino]-2-oxoethyl]ester	<chem>C(=O)(CSP(=S)(OC)OC)NC</chem>		
28	61314	56007	Sodium salt 1-naphthaleneacetic acid; Sodium naphthalene-1-carboxylate	<chem>c1(CC(=O)O)c2c(cccc2)ccc1</chem>		
29	61825	4401	Amitrole; 3-amino-1,2,4-triazole	<chem>C1(N)N=CNN=1</chem>		
30	62737	84001	2,2-dichloroethenyl dimethyl ester phosphoric acid	<chem>C(Cl)(Cl)=COP(=O)(OC)OC</chem>		
31	62748	75003	Sodium fluoroacetate	<chem>C(=O)(O)CF</chem>		
32	63252	56801	Carbaryl; Carbaril	<chem>c1(OC(=O)NC)c2c(cccc2)ccc1</chem>		

comp actives / Sheet1 / Sheet2

Ready

start Databa... DER C... Rick Ko... METAP... COMP... Micros... 8:13 AM

Perform a right-hand click of the mouse in the light-blue box of the STRUCTURE DRAWING package and select paste to enter the parent structure.

DER Composer v5.2 (Rat/Livestock)
by LMC/Bourgas in Collaboration with US EPA/ORD/NERL-NHEERL

2D Editor

SMILES/InChi CS(=O)(=O)c1ccc(C(=O)C2C(=O)CCCC2=O)c(N(=O)=O)c1

Draw Mixture

Templates Work Common Fragments

Radio-labeled test material

ADD DEL

Radio-labeled #1

Non-Radio-labeled test material

Non-radio-labeled test material:

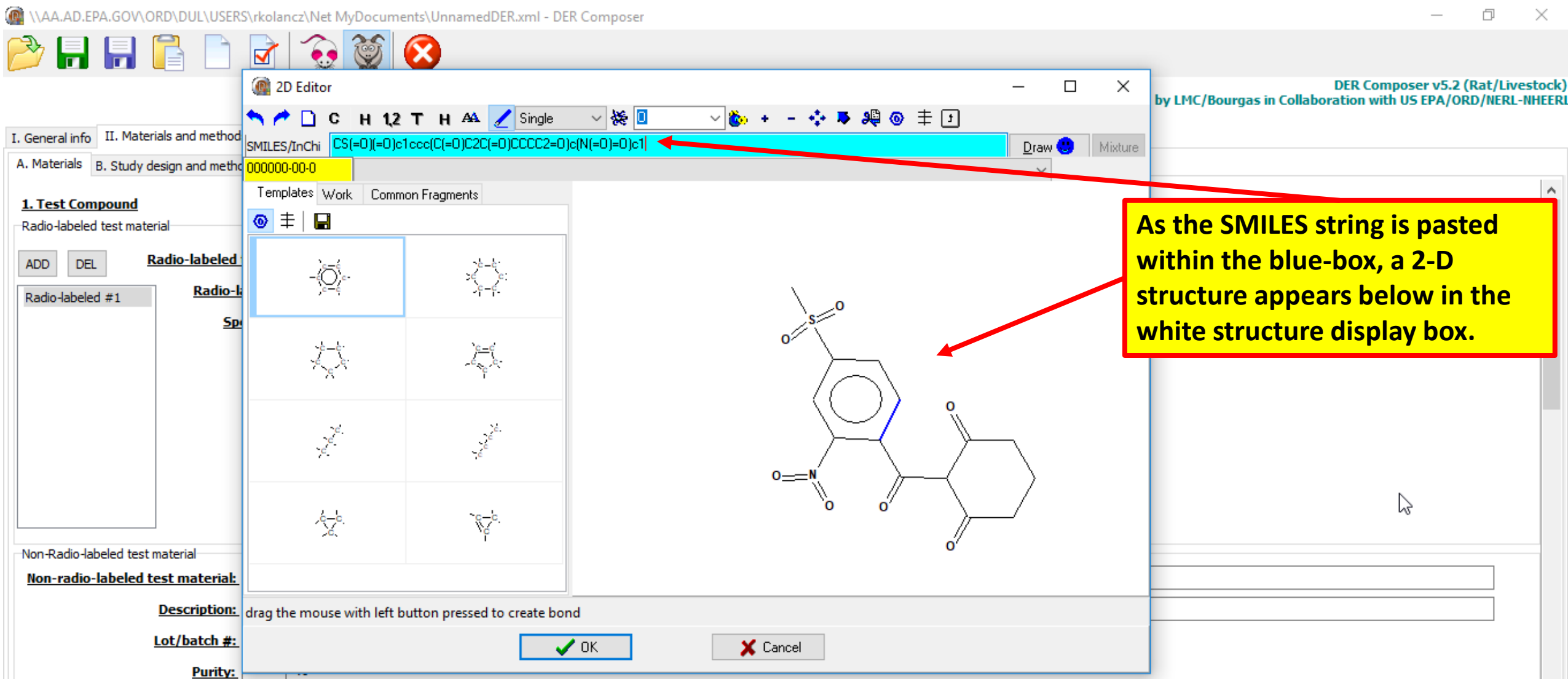
Description: drag the mouse with left button pressed to create bond

Lot/batch #:

Purity:

OK Cancel

As the SMILES string is pasted within the blue-box, a 2-D structure appears below in the white structure display box.



The parent structure (now present in the STRUCTURE DRAWING editor) may be modified utilizing tools within the editor. Specifically a label may be introduced in the structure of the radio-labeled parent.

Radio labeling of atoms

Within the STRUCTURE DRAWING window, open the periodic table by selecting the icon as circled in the figure below.

DER Composer v5.2 (Rat/Livestock)
Developed by LMC/Bourgas in Collaboration with US EPA/ORD/NERL-NHEERL

2D Editor

SMILES/InChi CS(=O)(=O)c1ccc(C(=O)C2C(=O)CCCC2=O)c(N(=O)=O)c1

000000-00-0

Templates Work Common Fragments

Radio-labeled test material

Radio-labeled #1

Non-Radio-labeled test material

Non-radio-labeled test material

drag the mouse with left button pressed to create bond

OK Cancel

A periodic table screen comes up where you should check labeled, in this example add 14 in the number box and click on C for carbon. Then hit YES.

\\AA.AD.EPA.GOV\ORD\DUL\USERS\rkolancz\Net MyDocuments\UnnamedDER.xml - DER Composer



DER Composer v5.2 (Rat/Livestock)
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2D Editor

I. General info II. Materials

A. Materials B. Study design

SMILES/InChi CS(=O)(=O)c1ccc(O)cc1

000000-00-0

Templates Work Common Fra

1. Test Compound

Radio-labeled test material

ADD DEL Rad

Radio-labeled #1

Non-Radio-labeled test material

Non-radio-labeled test material

drag the mouse with left button

Periodic Table

1 H																	2 He				
3 Li	4 Be															5 B	6 C	7 N	8 O	9 F	10 Ne
11 Na	12 Mg															13 Al	14 Si	15 P	16 S	17 Cl	18 Ar
19 K	20 Ca	21 Sc	22 Ti	23 V	24 Cr	25 Mn	26 Fe	27 Co	28 Ni	29 Cu	30 Zn	31 Ga	32 Ge	33 As	34 Se	35 Br	36 Kr				
37 Rb	38 Sr	39 Y	40 Zr	41 Nb	42 Mo	43 Tc	44 Ru	45 Rh	46 Pd	47 Ag	48 Cd	49 In	50 Sn	51 Sb	52 Te	53 I	54 Xe				
55 Cs	56 Ba	57 *La	72 Hf	73 Ta	74 W	75 Re	76 Os	77 Ir	78 Pt	79 Au	80 Hg	81 Tl	82 Pb	83 Bi	84 Po	85 At	86 Rn				
87 Fr	88 Ra	89 +Ac																			
58 Ce	59 Pr	60 Nd	61 Pm	62 Sm	63 Eu	64 Gd	65 Tb	66 Dy	67 Ho	68 Er	69 Tm	70 Yb	71 Lu								
90 Th	91 Pa	92 U	93 Np	94 Pu	95 Am	96 Cm	97 Bk	98 Cf	99 Es	100 Fm	101 Md	102 No	103 Lr								

Selected element: C{LBL14}

☒ Labeled

Number: 14

Yes Cancel Help

After clicking Yes on the previous screen, the periodic table closes, then you can add the C-14 label to each carbon in the example. The example below happens to be a uniformly labeled phenyl ring. Note that the information for the labeling is now contained in the SMILES.

\\AA.AD.EPA.GOV\ORD\UL\USERS\rkolancz\Net MyDocuments\UnnamedDER.xml - DER Composer



DER Composer v5.2 (Rat/Livestock)
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2D Editor

SMILES/Inchi CS(=O)(=O)c(LBL14)c(LBL14)c(LBL14)c(LBL14)[C](=O)C2C(=O)CCCC2=O)c(LBL14)(N(=O)=O)c(LBL14)1 Draw Mixture

1. Test Compound

Radio-labeled test material

Radio-labeled #1

Non-Radio-labeled test material

Non-radio-labeled test

Uniformly ring labeled C-14

SMILES string incorporating radio-label

The screenshot displays the DER Composer v5.2 interface. The '2D Editor' window is active, showing a chemical structure of a phenyl ring with C-14 labels. The SMILES string is displayed in the 'SMILES/Inchi' field: CS(=O)(=O)c(LBL14)c(LBL14)c(LBL14)c(LBL14)[C](=O)C2C(=O)CCCC2=O)c(LBL14)(N(=O)=O)c(LBL14)1. A red oval highlights the SMILES string. A red arrow points from the text box 'Uniformly ring labeled C-14' to the phenyl ring in the chemical structure. Another red arrow points from the text box 'SMILES string incorporating radio-label' to the SMILES string. The interface includes a toolbar with various drawing tools, a left sidebar with '1. Test Compound' and 'Radio-labeled test material' sections, and a bottom status bar with 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons.

I. General info II. Materials and methods III. Results IV. Discussion and conclusions V. Appendix VI. Attachments

A. Materials B. Study design and methods

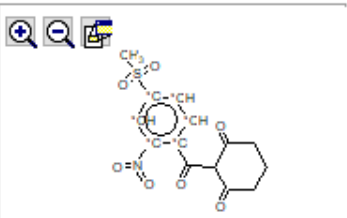
ADD DEL

Radio-labeled test material: Mesotrione [14C-aromatic]

Radio-labeled purity: 97 %

Specific activity: 1.12-1 GBq/mmol

Lot/batch #: Y06684/159 or Y06684/011

Structure: 

Note: 2-D Structure with Radio-label. Fill Test Material Including Common Name with Radio-label Site, Purity, Specific Activity, and Lot/Batch.

Non-Radio-labeled test material

Non-radio-labeled test material: Use common name with company experimental name in parenthesis


Description:

Lot/batch #:

Purity: %

Contaminants:

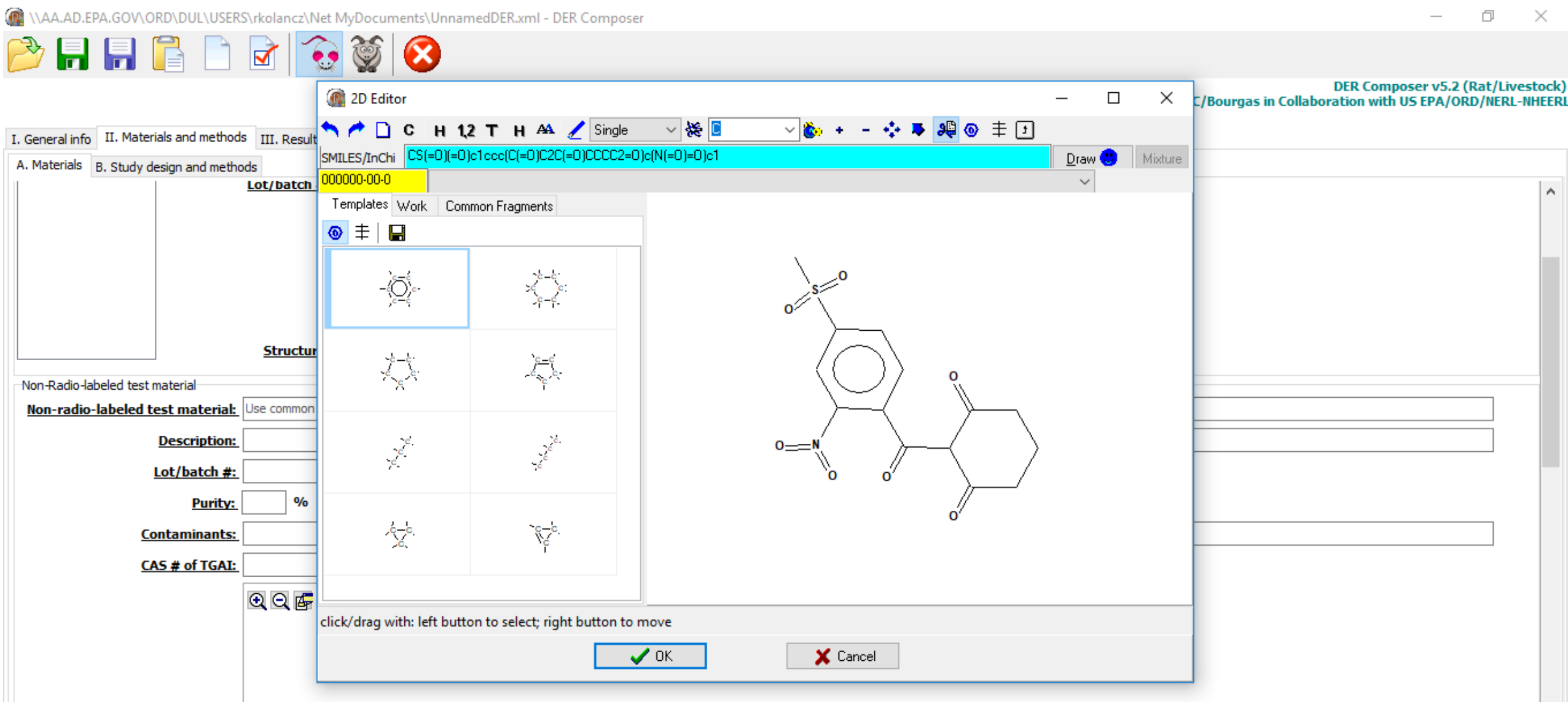
CAS # of TGA:



Modified

Rat

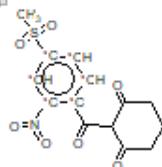
NOTE: The use of COPY/PASTE SMILES strings to generate the 2-D structures of parent chemicals serves to save time drawing structures, however the structures can be produced utilizing the tools of the drawing package.



I. General info II. Materials and methods III. Results IV. Discussion and conclusions V. Appendix VI. Attachments

A. Materials B. Study design and methods

Lot/batch #: Y06684/154 or Y06684/011



Structure:



Non-Radio-labeled test material

Non-radio-labeled test material:

Mesotrione

Description:

Cream solid or off-white powder

Lot/batch #:

Y06684/008 or Y06684/005

Purity:

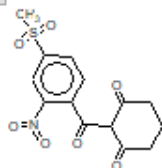
>99.3 %

Contaminants:

not specified

CAS # of TGA1:

104206-82-8



Structure:



Note: 2-D Structure for Non-radio-label Test Material. Finish Filling Test Material Including Common Name, Description of Material, Lot/Batch, Purity, Any Contaminants, and CAS #.

Physicochemical Properties

Parameter	Note	Value	Reference
-----------	------	-------	-----------

Modified

Rat

Continue filling out the rest of II. Material and methods A. Materials



3. Test animals

Species: Rat

Strain: Alp:APISD

Age at study initiation: 7-9 weeks

Weight at study initiation: 175-300 g

Source: Biological Services Section or Barriered Animal Breeding Unit, Zeneca Pharmaceuticals, Alderley Park

Housing: During initial acclimation, rats were housed in groups of the same sex in s ock rat cages. During the in-life p

Diet: Pelleted PCD rat diet (Special Diet Services, Ltd, Stepfield, Wiltham. Essex. UK). ad libitum, except for 10-1

Water: Tap water, ad libitum

Fill-in Test Animal Fields

Environmental conditions

Temperature: 21 ± 4 °C

Humidity: 30-70%

Air changes: At least 12/hour

Photoperiod: 12-hr photoperiod

Fill-in Preparation of Dosing Solution

Acclimation period: 4 days

4. Preparation of dosing solutions

For the low-dose groups, undiluted [14C-aromatic] mesotrione was dissolved in sodium bicarbonate solution. The composition of the final dosing solution was 0.25 mg mesotrione/g and 1.04 MBq/g of dosing solution. For the high-dose groups, [14C-aromatic]mesotrione was dissolved in sodium bicarbonate solution and isotopically diluted by mixing with non-labeled mesotrione. The final specific activity of the dosing solution was 4.19MBq/mg for the low-dose groups and 65.31 KBq/mg for the high-dose groups. Following dosing; the radiochemical purity of the test substance was determined by HPLC analysis; for the biliary study, the purity was determined using TLC and silica gel column chromatography. No results of these analyses were provided.

- **Appendix 1**
- **Appendix 2**
- **Material and methods**
- **Study design**

C:\Users\rkolanca\0_Working Files\Metabolism Data Curation\Open Lit_Cross Reference\170_Mesotrione_Rat\Mesotrione.xml - DER Composer

DER Composer v5.2 (Rat/Livestock)
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I. General info II. Materials and methods III. Results IV. Discussion and conclusions V. Appendix VI. Attachments

Appendix 1a

+ [Icons]

Test#	Number	Dose Route	Dose (nominal)	Dose (measured)	Dose Type	Test Duration	Matrix	Experimental Descriptor	Remarks

A test group is entered by clicking on the + icon to bring up an editor box.

Appendix 2

+ [Icons] [Tree] [List] [Save]

ID	Common Name / Code	Chemical Name	SMILES	Parent(s)	Expertise

Rat

Windows taskbar: 12:33 PM 2/16/2021

I. General info II. Materials and methods III. Results IV. Discussion and conclusions V. Appendix VI. Attachments

Appendix1a



Test#	Sex	Number	Dose Route	Dose (nominal)	Dose (measured)	Dose Type	Test Duration	Matrix	Experimental Descriptor	Remarks

Appendix1 Editor

Test#
1A

Gender
☒ Male ☐ Female ☐ Not Reported

Number
5

Dose Route
Oral

Dose Nominal
100 mg/kg

Dose Measured
100.11 mg/kg

Matrix
Urine

Test Duration
72 hrs

Experimental Descriptor

Dose Type
☒ Single ☐ Multiple
on every:
for:

Remarks
sed for metabolite identification and characterization










Submit Cancel

Appendix 1 Editor box – example filled in

DER Composer v5.2 (Rat/Livestock)
Developed by LMC/Bourgas in Collaboration with US EPA/ORD/NERL-NHEERL

The completed **Appendix 1** will automatically populate the [group arrangements](#) **Table 1** of section/tab II. Materials and methods sub-tab B. Study design and methods. This may be observed by clicking on the appropriate tabs.

C:\Users\rkolancz\0_Working Files\Metabolism Data Curation\Open Lit_Cross Reference\170_Mesotrione_Rat\Mesotrione.xml - DER Composer



DER Composer v5.2 (Rat/Livestock)
Developed by LMC/Bourgas in Collaboration with US EPA/ORD/NERL-NHEERL

I. General infoII. Materials and methodsIII. ResultsIV. Discussion and conclusionsV. AppendixVI. Attachments

A. MaterialsB. Study design and methods

1. Group arrangements

Animals were assigned to the test groups noted in Table 1

Table 1a

Treatment Group	Sex	Number	Dose Route	Dose (nominal)	Dose (measured)	Dose Type	Remarks
1	Mal	5	Oral	100mg/kg	100.11mg/kg	single	Feces,Tissue
2	Fer	5	Oral	100mg/kg	98.79mg/kg	single	Feces,Tissue
3	Mal	5	Oral	1.0mg/kg	1.0mg/kg	single	Feces,Tissue
4	Fer	5	Oral	1.0mg/kg	1.0mg/kg	single	Feces,Tissue
5	Mal	5	Oral	1.0mg/kg	0.99mg/kg	multiple	Feces,Tissue
6	Fer	5	Oral	1.0mg/kg	1.02mg/kg	multiple	Feces,Tissue
7	Mal	5	I.V.	1.0mg/kg	0.99mg/kg	single	Feces,Tissue

2. Dosing and sample collection

Briefly describe dosing methods and sample collection

Table 2a

Treatment Group	Matrix	Sample Time	Major Method	Conjugate Analysis	Analytical Separation	Analytical Detection	Remarks
-----------------	--------	-------------	--------------	--------------------	-----------------------	----------------------	---------

In addition, an automatic partial entry of the dosing and sample collection Table 2 of section/tab II. Materials and methods sub-tab B. Study design and methods takes place. We will return to complete this table after completion of Appendix 2.

Table2a

Treatment Group	Matrix	Sample Time	Major Method	Conjugate Analysis	Analytical Separation	Analytical Detection	Remarks
10A, 11A, 12A, 1A, 2A	Urine						
10B, 11B, 12B, 1B, 2B,	Feces						
1C, 2C, 3C, 4C, 5C, 6C,	Tissue						
10C, 9C	Bile						

a. Pharmacokinetic studies

[Briefly describe how samples were handled after harvesting (shipment, storage, etc.) and any preparation that was done prior to extraction.]

[If warranted, include a graphic (i.e., flowchart) of the extraction and fractionation schemes and omit following textual description.]

[Briefly describe the extraction, fractionation and hydrolysis strategies for each tissue. The description should include solvents used (ratios), the order of their use, the extraction procedures employed (i.e., blending, maceration, Soxhlet, etc.) and procedures used to release bound and conjugated residues (i.e., acid, base, or enzyme hydrolysis, exhaustive extraction, etc.). Has the petitioner justified the use of severe conditions (e.g., strong acid hydrolysis in the presence of heat, etc.).]

b. Metabolite characterization studies

[Briefly describe the principle of the methods used for identification/characterization of the residues. Specify instrumentation (LSC, TLC, GLC, HPLC, etc.) and detection method used (UV, ECD, FID, MS/MS, etc.). State the LOD and LOQ. If applicable, very briefly describe difficulties with methods that fail to elucidate the nature of the residues or bound residues as in protein or lipid fractions.]


3. Statistics

[list parameters that were analyzed and the statistical methods used; include a statement that the Reviewer considers the analyses used to be appropriate. If inappropriate, provide alternative/rationale]

DER Composer v5.2 (Rat/Livestock)
Developed by LMC/Bourgas in Collaboration with US EPA/ORD/NERL-NHEERL



Test#	Sex	Number	Dose Route	Dose (nominal)	Dose (measured)	Dose Type	Test Duration	Matrix	Experimental Descriptor	Remarks
10A	Female	2	Oral	50.0 mg/kg	48.5 mg/kg	single	48 hrs	Urine		pooled samples of feces, urine, and bile
10B	Female	2	Oral	50.0 mg/kg	48.5 mg/kg	single	48 hrs	Feces		pooled samples of feces, urine, and bile
10C	Female	2	Oral	50.0 mg/kg	48.5 mg/kg	single	48 hrs	Bile		pooled samples of feces, urine, and bile
11A	Male	2	Oral	100.0 mg/kg	104.8 mg/kg	single	48 hrs	Urine		used solely as a source of fecal and urine
11B	Male	2	Oral	100.0 mg/kg	104.8 mg/kg	single	48 hrs	Feces		used solely as a source of fecal and urine
12A	Female	2	Oral	100.0 mg/kg	110.7 mg/kg	single	48 hrs	Urine		used solely as a source of fecal and urine
12B	Female	2	Oral	100.0 mg/kg	110.7 mg/kg	single	48 hrs	Feces		used solely as a source of fecal and urine



ID	Common Name / Code	Chemical Name	SMILES	Parent(s)	Expertise
----	--------------------	---------------	--------	-----------	-----------

Click on the + icon to add parent or metabolite structure



I. General info II. Materials and methods III. Results IV. Discussion and conclusions

Appendix1a



Test#	Sex	Number	Dose Route	Dose (nominal)	Dose (measured)
10A	Female	2	Oral	50.0 mg/kg	48.5 mg/kg
10B	Female	2	Oral	50.0 mg/kg	48.5 mg/kg
10C	Female	2	Oral	50.0 mg/kg	48.5 mg/kg

An Appendix 2 Editor window pops up, a chemical name is entered.

Appendix2 Editor

Common Name / Code

Chemical Name

Chemical Structure

Parent(s)

Expertise

☒ None ☐ Tolerance Expression

☐ Assumed by author(s) ☐ Residue of Concern

☐ Expertly specified

Expert

Decision

Submit Cancel

Click on this icon to bring up the STRUCTURE DRAWING EDITOR – follow directions from previous section in this guidance referring to structural drawing package.

Expertise may be added to a given structure. “Assumed by Author” is reserved for a structure presented by the Author in a submitted map but for which there is no proof via detection experimentally. “Expertly specified” is used to provide a likely structure whereby the Author did not definitively draw the exact location of ring-hydroxylation or conjugation for example. The Expert may then specify such a structure with some knowledge listed to base that decision.

We will start by adding the parent structure – as was done in the materials & methods using COPY/PASTE of the SMILES string.

C:\Users\rkolancz\0_Working Files\MetaPath Users Group\EFSAs Contract\Mesotrione.xml - DER Composer

Appendix2 Editor

Common Name / Code
Mesotrione

Chemical Name

DER Composer v5.2 (Rat/Livestock)
Developed by LMC/Bourgas in Collaboration with US EPA/ORD/NERL-NHEERL

I. General info II. Materials and methods III. Results IV

Test# Sex Number Dose Route Dose (nominal)

10A	Female	2	Oral	50.0 mg/kg
10B	Female	2	Oral	50.0 mg/kg
10C	Female	2	Oral	50.0 mg/kg
11A	Male	2	Oral	100.0 mg/kg
11B	Male	2	Oral	100.0 mg/kg
12A	Female	2	Oral	100.0 mg/kg
12B	Female	2	Oral	100.0 mg/kg

Appendix2

+ Tree List

ID	Common Name / Code	Chemical Name
1	Mesotrione	Mesotrione (ZA1296)

2D Editor

SMILES/InChi CS(=O)(=O)c1ccc(C(=O)C2C(=O)CCCC2=O)c(N(=O)=O)c1 Draw Mixture

000000-00-0

Templates Work Common Fragments

on pressed to create bond

OK Cancel

Submit Cancel

Add structure via COPY/PASTE of the SMILES string

Then hit OK



I. General info II. Materials and methods III. Results IV. Discussion and conclusions

Test#	Sex	Number	Dose Route	Dose (nominal)	Dose (measured)
10A	Female	2	Oral	50.0 mg/kg	48.5 mg/kg
10B	Female	2	Oral	50.0 mg/kg	48.5 mg/kg
10C	Female	2	Oral	50.0 mg/kg	48.5 mg/kg
11A	Male	2	Oral	100.0 mg/kg	104.8 mg/kg
11B	Male	2	Oral	100.0 mg/kg	104.8 mg/kg
12A	Female	2	Oral	100.0 mg/kg	110.7 mg/kg
12B	Female	2	Oral	100.0 mg/kg	110.7 mg/kg

ID	Common Name / Code	Chemical Name	SMILES
1	Mesotrione	Mesotrione (ZA1296)	

Appendix2 Editor

Common Name / Code
Mesotrione

Chemical Name
Mesotrione (ZA1296)

Chemical Structure
CS(=O)(=O)c1ccc(C(=O)C2C(=O)CCCC2=O)c(N(=O)=O)

Parent(s)

Expertise

☒ None ☐ Tolerance Expression
☐ Assumed by author(s) ☐ Residue of Concern
☐ Expertly specified

Expert

Decision

Submit Cancel

DER Composer v5.2 (Rat/Livestock)
Developed by LMC/Bourgais in Collaboration with US EPA/ORD/NERL-NHEERL

SMILES string populates. Type in name. Then hit the submit button to accept structure.

Note: Under parent(s) section on this editor is where connectivity of the structures within the map is added. Since this structure in the example is an initial structure (parent) there is no parent which to connect.

I. General info II. Materials and methods III. Results IV. Discussion and conclusions V. Appendix VI. Attachments

Test#	Sex	Number	Dose Route	Dose (nominal)	Dose (measured)	Dose Type	Test Duration	Matrix	Experimental Descriptor	Remarks
10A	Female	2	Oral	50.0 mg/kg	48.5 mg/kg	single	48 hrs	Urine		pooled samples of feces, urine, and bil
10B	Female	2	Oral	50.0 mg/kg	48.5 mg/kg	single	48 hrs	Feces		pooled samples of feces, urine, and bil
10C	Female	2	Oral	50.0 mg/kg	48.5 mg/kg	single	48 hrs	Bile		pooled samples of feces, urine, and bil
11A	Male	2	Oral	100.0 mg/kg	104.8 mg/kg	single	48 hrs	Urine		used solely as a source of fecal and ur
11B	Male	2	Oral	100.0 mg/kg	104.8 mg/kg	single	48 hrs	Feces		used solely as a source of fecal and ur
12A	Female	2	Oral	100.0 mg/kg	110.7 mg/kg	single	48 hrs	Urine		used solely as a source of fecal and ur
12B	Female	2	Oral	100.0 mg/kg	110.7 mg/kg	single	48 hrs	Feces		used solely as a source of fecal and ur

Appendix2

ID	Common Name / Code	Chemical Name	SMILES	Parent(s)	Expertise
1	Mesotrione	Mesotrione (ZA1296)	<chem>CS(=O)(=O)c1ccc(C(=O)C2C(=O...</chem>		

Continue with the next structure (daughter to the parent) by clicking on the + icon once again.

Click on structure drawing editor icon

DER Composer v5.2 (Rat/Livestock)
Developed by LMC/Bourgas in Collaboration with US EPA/ORD/NERL-NHEERL

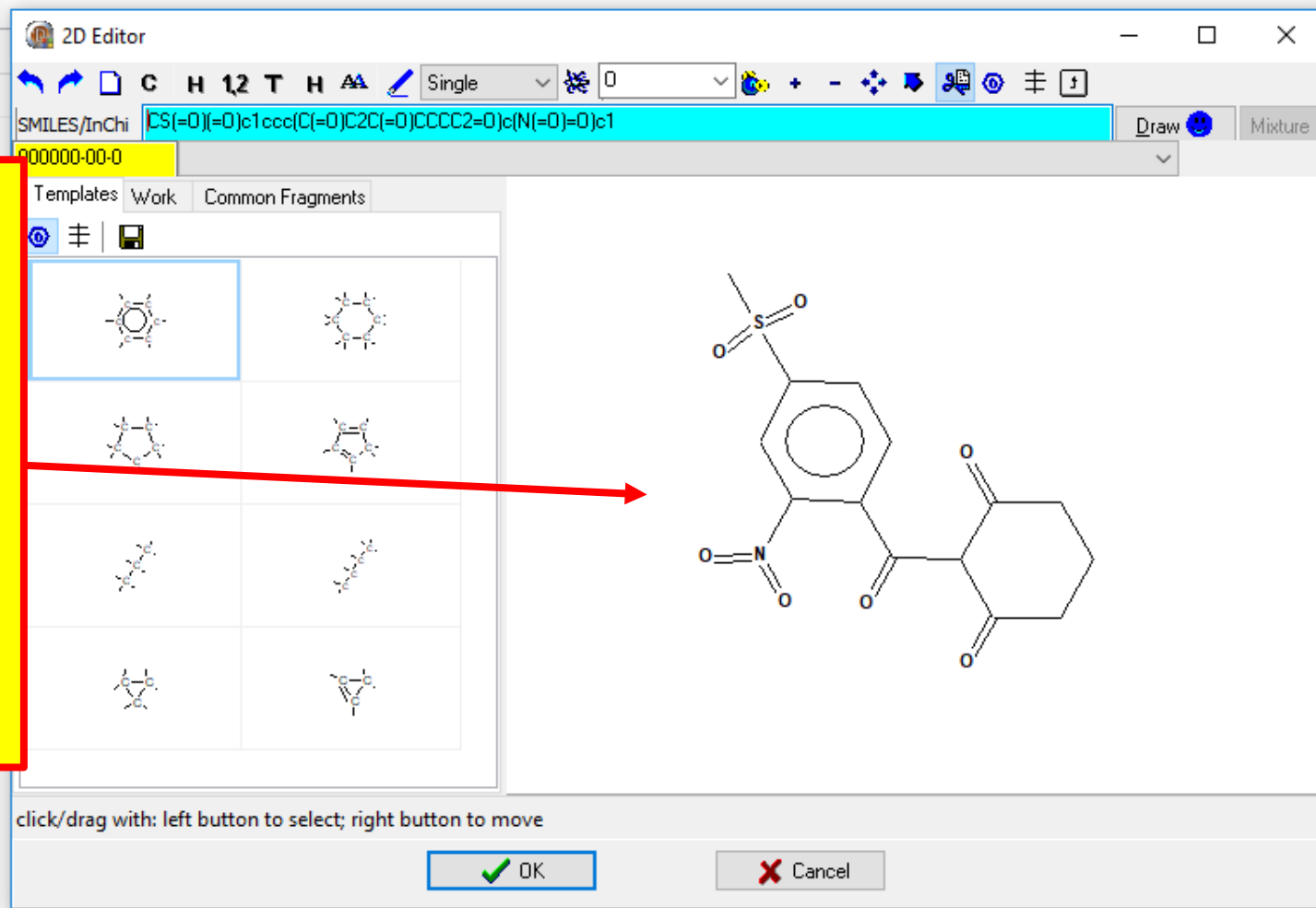
I. General Information II. Conclusions III. Appendix IV. Attachments

Chemical Name

Chemical Structure



The parent SMILES string may be imported via COPY/PASTE to produce the parent 2-D structure and then modified to reflect the metabolite structure. With the new metabolite, usually there are only slight modifications to the parent structure. This can be a time saver rather than drawing each metabolite from scratch.



In this example the metabolite is 5-hydroxy-mesotrione. The following steps will introduce a hydroxy group in the 5-position of the dione ring.

DER Composer v5.2 (Rat/Livestock)
Developed by LMC/Bourgas in Collaboration with US EPA/ORD/NERL-NHEERL

Appendix2 Editor

Common Name / Code

Chemical Name

Chemical Structure

SMILES/InChi CC1CC(=O)C(C(=O)C2CC(S(C)(=O)O)CC2N(=O)=O)C(=O)C1

Draw Mixture

000000-00-0

Templates Work Common Fragments

Parent(s)

☐ 1 : Mesotrione (ZA1296) (C)

Expertise

☒ None

☐ Assumed by author(s)

☐ Expertly specified

Expert

Decision

drag the mouse with left button pressed to create bond

OK Cancel

2D Editor

Chemical Structure

SMILES/InChi CC1CC(=O)C(C(=O)C2CC(S(C)(=O)O)CC2N(=O)=O)C(=O)C1

Draw Mixture

000000-00-0

Templates Work Common Fragments

Parent(s)

☐ 1 : Mesotrione (ZA1296) (C)

Expertise

☒ None

☐ Assumed by author(s)

☐ Expertly specified

Expert

Decision

drag the mouse with left button pressed to create bond

OK Cancel

To get started, click the blue-pen icon (high-lighted as bond when the cursor is moved over the top) and move into the white box area (a little hand follows the cursor). Click on existing carbon atom and drag to give rise to a carbon – carbon bond.

To change atom type, for example from carbon to oxygen; use the periodic table option (blue circle with two yellow circles icon).

C:\Users\rkolancz\0_Working Files\MetaPath Users Group\EFSA Contract\Mesotrione.xml - DER Composer

Appendix2 Editor

Common Name / Code

Chemical Name

Chemical Structure

SMILES/InChi CC1CC(=O)C(C(=O)c2ccc(S(C)(=O)=O)cc2N(=O)=O)C(=O)C1

000000-00-0

2D Editor

Single

Templates Work Common Fragments

Parent(s)

1 : Mesotrione (ZA1296) (C)

Expertise

☒ None

☐ Assumed by author(s)

☐ Expertly specified

Expert

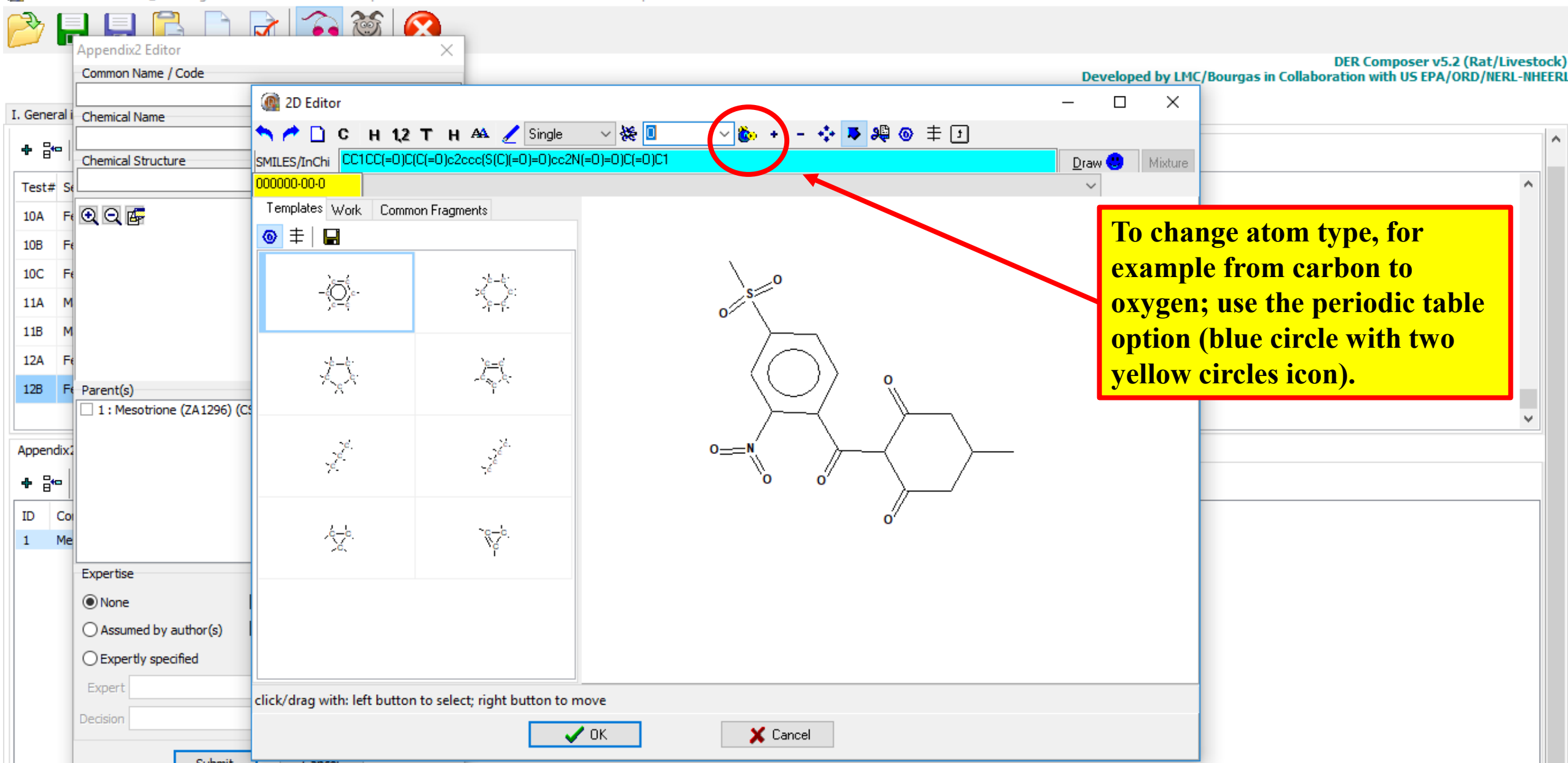
Decision

click/drag with: left button to select; right button to move

OK Cancel

DER Composer v5.2 (Rat/Livestock)
Developed by LMC/Bourgais in Collaboration with US EPA/ORD/NERL-NHEERL

To change atom type, for example from carbon to oxygen; use the periodic table option (blue circle with two yellow circles icon).



The periodic table opens, click on atom choice, click **Yes** to accept choice and the table goes away.

DER Composer v5.2 (Rat/Livestock)
Developed by LMC/Bourgas in Collaboration with US EPA/ORD/NERL-NHEERL

Appendix2 Editor

Common Name / Code

Chemical Name

Chemical Structure

SMILES/InChi CC1

000000-00-0

Templates Work

Parent(s)

☐ 1 : Mesotrione (ZA1296) (CS

Expertise

☒ None

☐ Assumed by author(s)

☐ Expertly specified

Expert

Decision

click/drag with: left button to select; right button to move

Periodic Table

Selected element: O

☐ Labeled

Number:

☒ Yes ☒ Cancel ☒ Help

OK Cancel

1 H																	2 He				
3 Li	4 Be															5 B	6 C	7 N	8 O	9 F	10 Ne
11 Na	12 Mg															13 Al	14 Si	15 P	16 S	17 Cl	18 Ar
19 K	20 Ca	21 Sc	22 Ti	23 V	24 Cr	25 Mn	26 Fe	27 Co	28 Ni	29 Cu	30 Zn	31 Ga	32 Ge	33 As	34 Se	35 Br	36 Kr				
37 Rb	38 Sr	39 Y	40 Zr	41 Nb	42 Mo	43 Tc	44 Ru	45 Rh	46 Pd	47 Ag	48 Cd	49 In	50 Sn	51 Sb	52 Te	53 I	54 Xe				
55 Cs	56 Ba	57 *La	72 Hf	73 Ta	74 W	75 Re	76 Os	77 Ir	78 Pt	79 Au	80 Hg	81 Tl	82 Pb	83 Bi	84 Po	85 At	86 Rn				
87 Fr	88 Ra	89 +Ac																			
58 Ce	59 Pr	60 Nd	61 Pm	62 Sm	63 Eu	64 Gd	65 Tb	66 Dy	67 Ho	68 Er	69 Tm	70 Yb	71 Lu								
90 Th	91 Pa	92 U	93 Np	94 Pu	95 Am	96 Cm	97 Bk	98 Cf	99 Es	100 Fm	101 Md	102 No	103 Lr								

Simply click on the atom in the structure that you wish to replace and the substitution will be made.

C:\Users\rkolancz\0_Working Files\MetaPath Users Group\EFSA Contract\Mesotrione.xml - DER Composer

Appendix2 Editor

Common Name / Code

Chemical Name

Chemical Structure

SMILES/InChi CS(=O)(=O)c1ccc(C(=O)C2C(=O)CC(O)CC2=O)c(N(=O)=O)c1

000000-00-0

Templates Work Common Fragments

click the mouse to create/modify atom

DER Composer v5.2 (Rat/Livestock) HEERL

Atom change from carbon to oxygen.

Then click OK to accept structure.

SMILES for metabolite is entered into EDITOR. Add metabolite name to Chemical Name and check affiliation box of parent structure for this metabolite. Hit Submit to accept.

C:\Users\rkolancz\0_Working Files\MetaPath Users Group\EFSA Contract\Mesotrione.xml - DER Composer

DER Composer v5.2 (Rat/Livestock)
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Appendix2 Editor

Common Name / Code
5-Hydroxy-Mesotrione

Chemical Name
5-Hydroxy-Mesotrione

Chemical Structure
CS(=O)(=O)c1ccc(C(=O)C2C(=O)CC(O)CC2=O)c(N(=O)=O)

Parent(s)
☒ 1: Mesotrione (ZA1296) CS(=O)(=O)c1ccc(C(=O)C2C(=O)CC(O)CC2=O)c(N(=O)=O)

Expertise
☒ None ☐ Tolerance Expression
☐ Assumed by author(s) ☐ Residue of Concern
☐ Expertly specified
Expert
Decision
Submit Cancel

I. General info II. Meta

Test#	Sex	Nu
10A	Female	2
10B	Female	2
10C	Female	2
11A	Male	2
11B	Male	2
12A	Female	2
12B	Female	2

Appendix2

ID	Common Name /
1	Mesotrione

Appendix VI. Attachments

Type	Test Duration	Matrix	Experimental Descriptor
	48 hrs	Urine	
	48 hrs	Feces	
	48 hrs	Bile	
	48 hrs	Urine	
	48 hrs	Feces	
	48 hrs	Urine	
	48 hrs	Feces	
	48 hrs	Feces	

	Parent(s)	Expertise
	1: Mesotrione (ZA1296) <chem>CS(=O)(=O)c1ccc(C(=O)C2C(=O)CC(O)CC2=O)c(N(=O)=O)</chem>	

Check box here to denote connectivity of structure 2 (5-Hydroxy-Mesotrione), the metabolite of the parent structure 1 (Mesotrione).

Then hit submit.

Note: In more complex maps the same metabolite may originate from more than one source.

Continue filling in structures with connectivity information until the resulting table is sufficiently completed to represent the metabolic map.

Editing button to Insert a row – highlight row for location and click and insert

Editing button to delete a row – highlight row for deletion and click

Button to edit an existing row – highlight row and click to edit – then make and accept changes

Option to list metabolites, degradates or residues with connectivity (Tree) or simply as a list of those found (List) within a study.

Completed Appendix 2 Metabolite inventory table with structure ID number, name, SMILES and connectivity.

C:\Users\rkolancz\0_Working Files\MetaPath Users Group\EFSA Contract\Mesotrione.xml - DER Composer

— □ ×

DER Composer v5.2 (Rat/Livestock)
Developed by LMC/Bourgas in Collaboration with US EPA/ORD/NERL-NHEERL

I. General

+ □ ◀ ▶ 🔍

Test#	Sex	Number	Dose Route	Dose (nominal)	Dose (measured)	Dose	Remarks
10A	Female	2	Oral	50.0 mg/kg	48.5 mg/kg	single	ooled samples of feces, urine, and bil
10B	Female	2	Oral	50.0 mg/kg	48.5 mg/kg	single	ooled samples of feces, urine, and bil
10C	Female	2	Oral	50.0 mg/kg	48.5 mg/kg	single	ooled samples of feces, urine, and bil
11A	Male	2	Oral	100.0 mg/kg	104.8 mg/kg	single	48 hrs Urine used solely as a source of fecal and ur
11B	Male	2	Oral	100.0 mg/kg	104.8 mg/kg	single	48 hrs Feces used solely as a source of fecal and ur
12A	Female	2	Oral	100.0 mg/kg	110.7 mg/kg	single	48 hrs Urine
12B	Female	2	Oral	100.0 mg/kg	110.7 mg/kg	single	48 hrs Feces

Appendix 2

+ □ ◀ ▶ 🔍 ☒ Tree ☐ List

ID	Common Name / Code	Chemical Name	SMILES	Parent(s)	Expertise
1	Mesotrione	Mesotrione (ZA1296)	<chem>CS(=O)(=O)c1ccc(C(=O)C2C(=O)...</chem>		
2	5-Hydroxy-Mesotri...	5-Hydroxy-Mesotrione	<chem>CS(=O)(=O)c1ccc(C(=O)C2C(=O)...</chem>	1	
3	4-Hydroxy-Mesotri...	4-Hydroxy-Mesotrione	<chem>CS(=O)(=O)c1ccc(C(=O)C2C(=O)...</chem>	1	
4	MNBA	MNBA	<chem>CS(=O)(=O)c1ccc(C(O)=O)c(N(=...</chem>	1	
5	Intermediate	Intermediate	<chem>CS(=O)(=O)c1ccc(C(=O)C2C(=O)...</chem>	1	by Author
6	AMBA	AMBA	<chem>CS(=O)(=O)c1ccc(C(O)=O)c(N)c1</chem>	4,5	



I. General info II. Mate



Test# Sex Nur

10A	Female	2
10B	Female	2
10C	Female	2
11A	Male	2
11B	Male	2
12A	Female	2
12B	Female	2

Appendix2



ID	Common Name /
1	Mesotrione
2	5-Hydroxy-Meso
3	4-Hydroxy-Meso
4	MNBA
5	Intermediate
6	AMBA

Appendix2 Editor

Common Name / Code

Intermediate

Chemical Name

Intermediate

Chemical Structure

CS(=O)(=O)c1ccc(C(=O)C2C(=O)CCCC2=O)c(N)c1

Parent(s)

☒ 1 : Mesotrione (ZA1296) (CS(=O)(=O)c1ccc(C(=O)C2C(=O)CCCC2=O)c(N)c1)

☐ 2 : 5-Hydroxy-Mesotrione (CS(=O)(=O)c1ccc(C(=O)C2C(=O)CCCC2=O)c(O)c1)

☐ 3 : 4-Hydroxy-Mesotrione (CS(=O)(=O)c1ccc(C(=O)C2C(=O)CCCC2=O)c(O)c1)

☐ 4 : MNBA (CS(=O)(=O)c1ccc(C(=O)C2C(=O)CCCC2=O)c(N)c1)

☐ 6 : AMBA (CS(=O)(=O)c1ccc(C(=O)C2C(=O)CCCC2=O)c(N)c1)

Expertise

☐ None ☐ Tolerance Expression

☒ Assumed by author(s) ☐ Residue of Concern

☐ Expertly specified

Expert

Decision

Submit Cancel

Note: Structure #5 is labeled as intermediate and is listed as "Assumed By Author" under expertise which denotes that the metabolite was not found in the study but was implied by the study authors as an intermediate in the metabolic map.

Note: Other expertise may be entered to specify why a given structure was drawn. Example might be unspecified location for ring-hydroxylation that was drawn as a most likely position. Or perhaps a site of glucuronidation on a given structure with an explanation of why it is the most probable.









Modified

Rat



Next go back to **II. Materials and methods** tab & sub-tab **B. Study design and methods** and fill in narrative text sections under **1. Group arrangements** and **2. Dosing and sample collection**. Tables 1a auto-populates from Appendix 1.

C:\Users\rkolancz\0_Working Files\MetaPath Users Group\EFSA Contract\Mesotrione.xml - DER Composer



DER Composer v5.2 (Rat/Livestock)
Developed by LMC/Bourgas in Collaboration with US EPA/ORD/NERL-NHEERL

I. General infoII. Materials and methodsIII. ResultsIV. Discussion and conclusionsV. AppendixVI. Attachments

A. Materials

B. Study design and methods

1. Group arrangements

Animals were assigned to the test groups noted in Table 1

Table 1a

Treatment Group	Sex	Number	Dose Route	Dose (nominal)	Dose (measured)	Dose Type	Remarks
6	Female	5	Oral	1.0mg/kg	1.02mg/kg	multiple	Feces,Tissue,Urine; "72 hrs"
7	Male	5	I.V.	1.0mg/kg	0.99mg/kg	single	Feces,Tissue,Urine; "72 hrs"
8	Female	5	I.V.	1.0mg/kg	1.02mg/kg	single	Feces,Tissue,Urine; "72 hrs"
9	Male	2	Oral	50.0mg/kg	49.4mg/kg	single	Bile,Feces,Urine; "48 hrs"
10	Female	2	Oral	50.0mg/kg	48.5mg/kg	single	Bile,Feces,Urine; "48 hrs"
11	Male	2	Oral	100.0mg/kg	104.8mg/kg	single	Feces,Urine; "48 hrs"
12	Female	2	Oral	100.0mg/kg	110.7mg/kg	single	Feces,Urine; "48 hrs"

2. Dosing and sample collection

Briefly describe dosing methods and sample collection

Table 2a

Treatment Group	Matrix	Sample Time	Major Method	Conjugate Analysis	Analytical Separation	Analytical Detection	Remarks
-----------------	--------	-------------	--------------	--------------------	-----------------------	----------------------	---------

Add narrative text throughout within this section.

I. General info II. Materials and methods III. Results IV. Discussion and conclusions V. Appendix VI. Attachments

A. Materials B. Study design and methods

Treatment Group	Matrix	Sample Time	Major M
10A, 11A, 12A, 1A, 2A	Urine		
10B, 11B, 12B, 1B, 2B,	Feces		
1C, 2C, 3C, 4C, 5C, 6C	Tissue		
10C, 9C	Bile		

Table2 Editor
Matrix: Urine Sample Time:
Sample Process Major Method: Sample Process Conjugate Analysis:
Analytical Separation: Analytical Detection:
Remarks:
Submit Cancel

a. Pharmacokinetic studies

[Briefly describe how samples were handled after harvesting (shipment, storage, etc.) and any preparation that was done prior to extraction.]

[If warranted, include a graphic (i.e., flowchart) of the extraction and fractionation schemes and omit following textual description.]

[Briefly describe the extraction, fractionation and hydrolysis strategies for each tissue. The description should include solvents used (ratios), the order of their use, the extraction procedures employed (i.e., blending, maceration, Soxhlet, etc.) and procedures used to release bound and conjugated residues (i.e., acid, base, or enzyme hydrolysis, exhaustive extraction, etc.). Has the petitioner justified the use of severe conditions (e.g., strong acid hydrolysis in

b. Metabolite characterization studies

[Briefly describe the principle of the methods used for identification/characterization of the residues. Specify instrumentation (LSC, TLC, GLC, HPLC, etc.) and detection method used (UV, ECD, FID, MS/MS, etc.). State the LOD and LOQ. If applicable, very briefly describe how bound residues as in protein or lipid fractions.]

To finish filling out information in Table 2a, move cursor to line in table to be edited and click this EDIT button. The blue-box Table 2 EDITOR will come up.

Make edits and click Submit.

Finnish adding text

- **Results**

(Pharmacokinetic studies)

III. Results tab & sub-tab A. Pharmacokinetic studies. There are sub-tabs for preliminary experiment, Absorption, Other, Excretion, and Half-life. Each will display a sample table and table construction will essentially follow the same process for each tab. Below are functions of button bar icons.

DER Composer v5.2 (Rat/Livestock)
Developed by LMC/Bourgas in Collaboration with US EPA/ORD/NERL-NHEERL

I. General info II. Materials and methods III. Results IV. Discussion and conclusions V. Appendix VI. Attachments

A. Pharmacokinetic studies B. Metabolite characterization studies

Preliminary experiment Absorption Other Excretion Half-life

(if applicable)(Briefly describe results)

Summary of Storage Conditions - Example

Matrix	Matrix	Actual Storage Duration	Interval of Demonstrated Storage Stability

Table Title

Columns Title

Icon – Add Table

Icon – Delete Table

Icon – Manage Columns

Icon – Add a Row

Icon – Insert a Row

Icon – Delete a Row

Icon – To Paste a Whole Table

Icon – To Copy a Whole Table

Icon – To Hide or Show Sample Table

Sample Table

I. General info II. Materials and methods III. Results IV. Discussion and conclusions V. Appendix VI. Attachments

A. Pharmacokinetic studies B. Metabolite characterization studies

Preliminary experiment Absorption Other Excretion Halflife

(include treatment groups that are applicable)(describe excretion patterns for each treatment group)

Click on the Icon to Add Table Under Excretion Tab

Table6a

Table Title Recovery over time of radioactivity in excreta of rats following a single

Add Title for Table

Columns Title Percent of radioactive dose administered

Add a Column Title – Example “Percent of Administered Dose”

Modified

Rat

I. General info II. Materials and methods III. Results IV. Discussion and conclusions V. Appendix VI. Attachments

A. Pharmacokinetic studies B. Metabolite characterization studies

Preliminary experiment Absorption Other Excretion Halflife

(include treatment groups that are applicable)(describe excretion patterns for each treatment group)

Click on Manage Column Icon – Brings up Editor BoxTable6a
Table Title Recovery over time of radioactivity in excreta of rats following a single
Columns Title Percent of radioactive dose administered

Tissue/Excre

**Add Custom Column
Ex/ "12 hr" and
Click Add**

Columns Editor

Entered tests		Columns	
Test	Matrix	Column	General Label
		6 hr	male

Custom Column
12 hr Add

General Column Label:
male Set

Close

**Add General Column
Label Ex/ "male" by
Clicking on Custom
Column Above and
then Set to Affix
Label****Continue by Adding Custom Columns & Labels
Until the Time Points 6, 12, 24, 36, 48, 72 hrs and
Total are Created for Both Males and Females**

Modified

Rat



**Completed Addition of Custom Columns & Labels
for the Time Points 6, 12, 24, 36, 48, 72 hrs and
Total for Both Males and Females**

Click Close When Done with Editor



Table6a

Table Title Recovery over time of radioactivity in excreta of rats following a single

Columns Title Percent of radioactive dose administered

Tissue/Excre

Columns Editor

Test	Matrix
24 hr	female
36 hr	female
48 hr	female
72 hr	female
Total	female

Custom Column: Add

General Column Label: Set

Close

I. General info II. Materials and methods III. Results IV. Discussion and conclusions V. Appendix VI. Attachments

A. Pharmacokinetic studies B. Metabolite characterization studies

Preliminary experiment Absorption Other Excretion Halflife

(include treatment groups that are applicable)(describe excretion patterns for each treatment group. Some form of table 3 is recommended)

Table6

Table6a

Table Title Recovery over time of radioactivity in excreta of rats following a single

Columns Title Percent of radioactive dose administered

	male	male	male	male	male	male	male	female	female	female	female	female	female	female
Tissue/Excre	6 hr	12 hr	24 hr	36 hr	48 hr	72 hr	Total	6 hr	12 hr	24 hr	36 hr	48 hr	72 hr	Total

Add Rows to Table

Modified

Rat

I. General info II. Materials and methods III. Results IV. Discussion and conclusions V. Appendix VI. Attachments

A. Pharmacokinetic studies B. Metabolite characterization studies

Preliminary experiment Absorption Other Excretion Halflife

(include treatment groups that are applicable)(describe excretion patterns for each treatment group. Some form of table 3 is recommended)

         Table6

Table6a

Table Title Recovery over time of radioactivity in excreta of rats following a single

Columns Title Percent of radioactive dose administered

Enter a single numerical entry or "+"

	male	male	male	male	male	male	male	female	female	female	female	female	female	female
Tissue/Excreta	6 hr	12 hr	24 hr	36 hr	48 hr	72 hr	Total	6 hr	12 hr	24 hr	36 hr	48 hr	72 hr	Total
Urine	44.02	7.16	1.77	0.51	0.33	0.36	54.15	44.49	5.63	3.05	0.97	0.84	0.90	55.88
Feces		12.12	9.23	1.94	0.72	0.50	24.50		8.92	11.29	2.15	0.82	0.62	23.80
Total	44.02	19.28	11.00	2.45	1.05	0.86	78.65	44.49	14.55	14.34	3.12	1.66	1.52	79.65

**Population of Values to
Complete the Table****Rows Added to Table**

Modified

Rat

I. General info II. Materials and methods III. Results IV. Discussion and conclusions V. Appendix VI. Attachments

A. Pharmacokinetic studies B. Metabolite characterization studies

Preliminary experiment Absorption Other Excretion Halflife

Absorption and excretion - Following a single oral dose of [14C-aromatic]mesotrione at 5.0 mg/kg, excretion in the urine for the males was rapid with 54.1-58.6% of the dose being excreted in the urine within 6 hours of dosing (Table 2), equivalent to 75-88% of the total urinary excretion. In the single male kept to 48 hours, overall excretion in urine and feces, was essentially complete within 24 hours and accounted for 90.2% of the dose, equivalent to 97% of the total excretion. Following oral dosing of (14C- aromatic]mesotrione at 5.0 mg/kg, excretion in the urine for the females was slower than the males with only 19.3-20.9% of the dose being excreted in the urine within 6 hours of dosing, equivalent to 39-46% of the total urinary excretion. In the single female kept to 48 hours, overall excretion in urine and feces, was essentially complete within 24 hours and accounted for 48.1% of the dose, equivalent to 64% of the total excretion. Recovery of total radioactivity was lower in females when compared to males with only 52.9-75.6% of the total administered dose recovered for the females vs 92.8-100.9% of the dose recovered for the males. Less than 0.1% of the dose was recovered from exhaled air in both sexes.

Table6

Table6a Table6b Table6c Table6d

Table Title Recovery over time of radioactivity in excreta of rats following a single

Columns Title Percent of radioactive dose administered

	male	male	male	male	male	male	male	female	female	female	female	female	female	female
Tissue/Excreta	6 hr	12 hr	24 hr	36 hr	48 hr	72 hr	Total	6 hr	12 hr	24 hr	36 hr	48 hr	72 hr	Total
Urine	70.68	5.85	1.65	0.62	0.40	0.19	79.39	75.06	4.75	2.15	1.14	0.59	0.45	84.14
Feces		2.61	3.05	0.59	0.28	0.24	6.77		0.71	1.08	0.21	0.19	0.16	2.35
Total	70.68	8.46	4.70	1.21	0.68	0.43	86.16	75.06	5.46	3.23	1.35	0.78	0.61	86.49

Population of Text

Addition of Multiple Tables

- **Results**

(Metabolite characterization studies)

I. General info II. Materials and methods III. Results IV. Discussion and conclusions V. Appendix VI. Attachments

A. Pharmacokinetic studies B. Metabolite characterization studies

aromatic] mesotrione either iv at a target dose of 1.00 mg/kg or orally (gavage) at target doses of 1.00 or 100 mg/kg or 1.00 mg/kg following a 14-day pretreatment with nonlabeled mesotrione at 1.00 mg/kg/day. A group composed for bile-duct cannulated rats (2/sex) were also dosed once orally with [14C-aromatic]mesotrione at 50 mg/kg to examine biliary excretion. To assess the effect of 14C-label position within the molecule on metabolism and excretion, a final group of bile-duct cannulated rats (2/sex) was dosed once orally with [14C-dione]mesotrione at a target dose of 50 mg/kg.

Animals were randomly assigned to dose groups. Actual average doses for each test group are presented in Table 1 and were within 96-102% of the nominal 1.00 mg/kg dose, 94-99% of the nominal 50.0 mg/kg dose, and 99-111 % of the nominal 100 mg/kg dose.

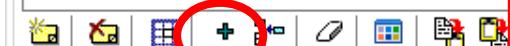


Table8a

Table Title

Columns Title

Compound
Mesotrione
5-Hydroxy-Mesotrione
4-Hydroxy-Mesotrione
MNBA
Intermediate
AMBA

Also is Critical to Use the Treatment Groups as Described in Appendix 1. We Need to Conserve the Relationship Between Treatment Group and Metabolite in the Interest of Maintaining the Highlight Treatment Group Function. Click on this Icon for Access to a Listing of Potential Columns when Constructing the Table(s).

Under Metabolite Characterization Tab – When a New Table is Added a List of Metabolites (From Appendix 2) Are Automatically Populated. This is Important as These Exact Names are Critical for the Eventual Import into MetaPath Regarding the “Highlight Treatment Group” Function.



There is a List of Entered Tests (Directly from Appendix 1) Shown in the Left Panel. To Add Those Tests as Columns in the Table, Highlight and Click on the “+” Icon. To Remove an Errantly Added Test, Highlight and Click on the Eraser Icon. General Custom Labels Can Be Added Ex/ “Male-Low-Urine”, using the Feature in the Lower Right Box.

I. General info II. Materials and methods

A. Pharmacokinetic studies B. Metabolism

aromatic] mesotrione either iv at a target dose of 50 mg/kg or po at a target dose of 50 mg/kg. The animals were also dosed once orally with [14C-aromatic] mesotrione at 50 mg/kg to examine biliary excretion. To assess the effect of the 14C label position within the molecule on metabolism and excretion, a final group of bile duct cannulated rats (2/sex) were dosed once orally with [14C-dione] mesotrione at a target dose of 50 mg/kg.

Animals were randomly assigned to dose groups. Actual average doses for each test group are presented in Table 1 and were within 96-102% of the nominal 100 mg/kg dose, 94-99% of the nominal 50.0 mg/kg dose, and 99-111 % of the nominal 100 mg/kg dose.

Table8

Table8a

Table Title wing oral dosing with [14C-aromatic] mesotrione at 1.00 or 100 mg/kg

Columns Title Percent of administered dose

Compound
Mesotrione
5-Hydroxy-Mesotrione
4-Hydroxy-Mesotrione
MNBA
Intermediate
AMBA

Columns Editor

Test	Matrix
3A	Urine
3B	Feces
3C	Tissue
4A	Urine
4B	Feces

Custom Column

General Column Label

Female-High-Feces

Set

Close

I. General info II. Materials and methods III. Results IV. Discussion and conclusions V. Appendix

A. Pharmacokinetic studies B. Metabolite characterization studies

Add Table Title

aromatic] mesotrione either iv at a target dose of 1.00 mg/kg, or orally (gavage) at target doses of 1.00 or 100 mg/kg or 1.00 mg/kg following a 14-day pretreatment with nonlabeled mesotrione at 1.00 mg/kg/day. A group composed for bile-duct cannulated rats (2/sex) were also dosed once orally with [14C-aromatic]mesotrione at 50 mg/kg to examine biliary excretion. To assess the effect of 14C-label position within the molecule on metabolism and excretion, a final group of bile-duct cannulated rats (2/sex) was dosed once orally with [14C-dione]mesotrione at a target dose of 50 mg/kg.

Animals were randomly assigned to dose groups. Actual average doses for each test group are presented in Table 1 and Table 2. The average dose for the 50 mg/kg dose, 94-99% of the nominal 50.0 mg/kg dose, and 99-111 % of the nominal 100 mg/kg dose.

Add Column Title Table8

Table8a

Table Title wing oral dosing with [14C-aromatic] mesotrione at 1.00 or 100 mg/kg.

Enter a single numerical entry or "+"

Columns Title Percent of administered dose

	Male-Low-Urine	Male-Low-Feces	Female-Low-Urine	Female-Low-Feces	Male-High-Urine	Male-High-Feces	Female-High-Urine	Female-High-Feces
Compound	1A	1B	2A	2B	3A	3B	4A	4B
Mesotrione								
5-Hydroxy-Mesotrione								
4-Hydroxy-Mesotrione								
MNBA								
Intermediate								
AMBA								

Columns Resulting from the Editor. Basic Structure of Table.

I. General info II. Materials and methods III. Results IV. Discussion and conclusions V. Appendix VI. Attachments

A. Pharmacokinetic studies B. Metabolite characterization studies

aromatic] mesotrione either iv at a target dose of 1.00 mg/kg, or orally (gavage) at target doses of 1.00 or 100 mg/kg or 1.00 mg/kg following a 14-day pretreatment with nonlabeled mesotrione at 1.00 mg/kg/day. A group composed for bile-duct cannulated rats (2/sex) were also dosed once orally with [14C-aromatic]mesotrione at 50 mg/kg to examine biliary excretion. To assess the effect of 14C-label position within the molecule on metabolism and excretion, a final group of bile-duct cannulated rats (2/sex) was dosed once orally with [14C-dione]mesotrione at a target dose of 50 mg/kg.

Animals were randomly assigned to dose groups. Actual average doses for each test group are presented in Table 1 and were within 96-102% of the nominal 1.00 mg/kg dose, 94-99% of the nominal 50.0 mg/kg dose, and 99-111 % of the nominal 100 mg/kg dose.

Table8

Table8a

Table Title wing oral dosing with [14C-aromatic] mesotrione at 1.00 or 100 mg/kg.

Columns Title Percent of administered dose

Enter a single numerical entry or "+"

	Male-Low-Urine	Male-Low-Feces	Female-Low-Urine	Female-Low-Feces	Male-High-Urine	Male-High-Feces	Female-High-Urine	Female-High-Feces
Compound	1A	1B	2A	2B	3A	3B	4A	4B
Mesotrione	47	3	53	7	56	8	59	3
5-Hydroxy-Mesotrione		2				2		2
4-Hydroxy-Mesotrione	5	1			3			
MNBA		1	1	2	1	2	1	1
Intermediate								
AMBA	1	2		5		5		12

Wherever a Value (Numerical) is Placed within a Cell, it Indicates an Established Correspondence Between Treatment Group and Metabolite. This will then Pass into MetaPath upon Import defining the "Highlight Treatment Group" Function.

If a Metabolite is NOT found in a Treatment Group, Leave the Cell Blank. DO NOT Populate with a N.D. or "-".

I. General info II. Materials and methods III. Results IV. Discussion and conclusions V. Appendix VI. Attachments

A. Pharmacokinetic studies B. Metabolite characterization studies

aromatic] mesotrione either iv at a target dose of 1.00 mg/kg, or orally (gavage) at target doses of 1.00 or 100 mg/kg or 1.00 mg/kg following a 14-day pretreatment with nonlabeled mesotrione at 1.00 mg/kg/day. A group composed for bile-duct cannulated rats (2/sex) were also dosed once orally with [14C-aromatic]mesotrione at 50 mg/kg to examine biliary excretion. To assess the effect of 14C-label position within the molecule on metabolism and excretion, a final group of bile-duct cannulated rats (2/sex) was dosed once orally with [14C-dione]mesotrione at a target dose of 50 mg/kg.

Animals were randomly assigned to dose groups. Actual average doses for each test group are presented

Use These Icons to Add or Insert a New Row



Table8a

Table Title 1.00 or 100 mg/kg.

Columns Title Percent of administered dose

	Male-Low-Urine	Male-Low-Feces	Female-Low-Urine	Female-Low-Feces	Male-High-Urine	Male-High-Feces	Female-High-Urine	Female-High-Feces
Compound	1A	1B	2A	2B	3A	3B	4A	4B
5-Hydroxy-Mesotrione		2				2		2
4-Hydroxy-Mesotrione	5	1						
MNBA		1	1	2				1
Intermediate								
AMBA	1	2		5				12
Unidentified Metabolites								
Tissues								
Cage Wash								
Total Accounted For								

To Finish the Table, Additional Rows can be Added to Describe for Ex/ "Unidentified Metabolites", "Tissues", "Cage Wash", and "Total Accounted For", etc....

- **Conclusions**
- ***XML***
- **.DOC File Generation of Report**

I. General info II. Materials and methods III. Results IV. Discussion and conclusions V. Appendix VI. Attachments

A. Pharmacokinetic studies B. Metabolite characterization studies

B. Study Design - These studies were designed to determine the absorption, metabolism, distribution, and excretion of [14C]mesotrione in rats as a function of single or repeated oral dosing, or a single intravenous dose. A preliminary study consisted of two groups of Alpk:APISD rats (2/sex/dose group) that were dosed once with [14C-aromatic]mesotrione or [14C-dione]mesotrione at a target dose of 5 mg/kg. The main mass balance study consisted of four groups of Alpk:APISD rats (5/sex/dose group) that were dosed once with [14C-aromatic] mesotrione either iv at a target dose of 1.00 mg/kg, or orally (gavage) at target doses of 1.00 or 100 mg/kg. The first group was dosed with [14C-aromatic] mesotrione at 1.00 mg/kg/day. A group composed for bile-duct cannulated rats (2/sex) were also dosed once orally with [14C-aromatic]mesotrione at 50 mg/kg to examine biliary excretion. To assess the excretion, a final group of bile-duct cannulated rats (2/sex) was dosed once orally with [14C-dione]mesotrione at a target dose of 50 mg/kg.

Use These Icons to Add or Insert a New Row



Table8a

Table Title 1.00 or 100 mg/kg.

Columns Title Percent of administered dose

Enter a single numerical entry or "+"

	Male-Low-Urine	Male-Low-Feces	Female-Low-Urine	Female-Low-Feces	Male-High-Urine	Male-High-Feces	Female-High-Urine	Female-High-Feces
Compound	1A	1B	2A	2B	3A	3B	4A	4B
5-Hydroxy-Mesotrione		2				2		2
4-Hydroxy-Mesotrione	5	1			3			
MNBA		1	1	2	1	2	1	1
Intermediate								
AMBA	1	2		5		5		12
Unidentified Metabolites	12	8	11	1	6	4	5	5
Tissues	7		6		9		3	
Cage Wash	7		12		5		8	
Total Accounted For	79	17	83	15	80	21	76	23

Modified

Rat

I. General info II. Materials and methods III. Results IV. Discussion and conclusions V. Appendix VI. Attachments

A. Pharmacokinetic studies B. Metabolite characterization studies

B. Study Design - These studies were designed to determine the absorption, metabolism, distribution, and excretion of [14C]mesotrione in rats as a function of single or repeated oral dosing, or a single intravenous dose. A preliminary study consisted of two groups of Alpk:APISD rats (2/sex/dose group) that were dosed once with [14C-aromatic]mesotrione or [14C-dione]mesotrione at a target dose of 5 mg/kg. The main mass balance study consisted of four groups of Alpk:APISD rats (5/sex/dose group) that were dosed once with [14C-aromatic] mesotrione either iv at a target dose of 1.00 mg/kg, or orally (savage) at target doses of 1.00 or 100 mg/kg. The study also included a group of rats dosed with [14C-dione] mesotrione at 1.00 mg/kg/day. A group composed for bile-duct cannulated rats (2/sex) were also dosed once orally with [14C-aromatic]mesotrione at 50 mg/kg to examine biliary excretion. To assess the excretion, a final group of bile-duct cannulated rats (2/sex) was dosed once orally with [14C-dione]mesotrione at a target dose of 50 mg/kg.

        Table8

Table8a

Table Title 1.00 or 100 mg/kg.

Columns Title Percent of administered dose

Enter a single

	Male-Low-Urine	Male-Low-Feces	Female-Low-Urine	Female-Low-Feces	Female-High-Urine	Female-High-Feces
Compound	1A	1B	2A	2B	3A	4B
5-Hydroxy-Mesotrione		2			2	2
4-Hydroxy-Mesotrione	5	1			3	
MNBA		1	1	2	1	1
Intermediate						
AMBA	1	2		5	5	12
Unidentified Metabolites	12	8	11	1	6	4
Tissues	7		6		9	3
Cage Wash	7		12		5	8
Total Accounted For	79	17	83	15	80	21

Modified

Rat

Save or Save As the XML**Might be a good idea to do frequent saves of your work during the data capture process.**

I. General info II. Materials and methods III. Results IV. Discussion and conclusions V. Appendix VI. Attachments

A. Pharmacokinetic studies B. Metabolite characterization studies

B. Study Design - These studies were designed to determine the absorption, metabolism, distribution, and excretion of [14C]mesotrione in rats as a function of single or repeated oral dosing, or a single intravenous dose. A preliminary study consisted of two groups of Alpk:APiSD rats (2/sex/dose group) that were dosed once with [14C-aromatic]mesotrione or [14C-dione]mesotrione at a target dose of 5 mg/kg. The main mass balance study consisted of four groups of Alpk:APiSD rats (5/sex/dose group) that were dosed once with [14C-aromatic] mesotrione either iv at a target dose of 1.00 mg/kg or orally (gavage) at target doses of 1.00 or 50 mg/kg. A group composed of bile-duct cannulated rats (2/sex) were also dosed once orally with [14C-aromatic]mesotrione at 50 mg/kg to examine biliary excretion. To assess the excretion of [14C-dione]mesotrione at a target dose of 50 mg/kg, a final group of bile-duct cannulated rats (2/sex) was dosed once orally with [14C-dione]mesotrione at a target dose of 50 mg/kg.

Generate the WORD Document.**The WORD Document can then
be Modified as you would any
WORD Document to Conform to
Report Style and Content.**

Table8

Table8a

Table Title 1.00 or 100 mg/kg.

Columns Title Percent of administered dose

Enter a single

	Male-Low-Urine	Male-Low-Feces	Female-Low-Urine	Female-Low-Feces	High-Urine	High-Feces
Compound	1A	1B	2A	2B	3A	3B
5-Hydroxy-Mesotrione		2			2	2
4-Hydroxy-Mesotrione	5	1			3	
MNBA		1	1	2	1	2
Intermediate						1
AMBA	1	2		5	5	12
Unidentified Metabolites	12	8	11	1	6	4
Tissues	7		6		9	3
Cage Wash	7		12		5	8
Total Accounted For	79	17	83	15	80	21

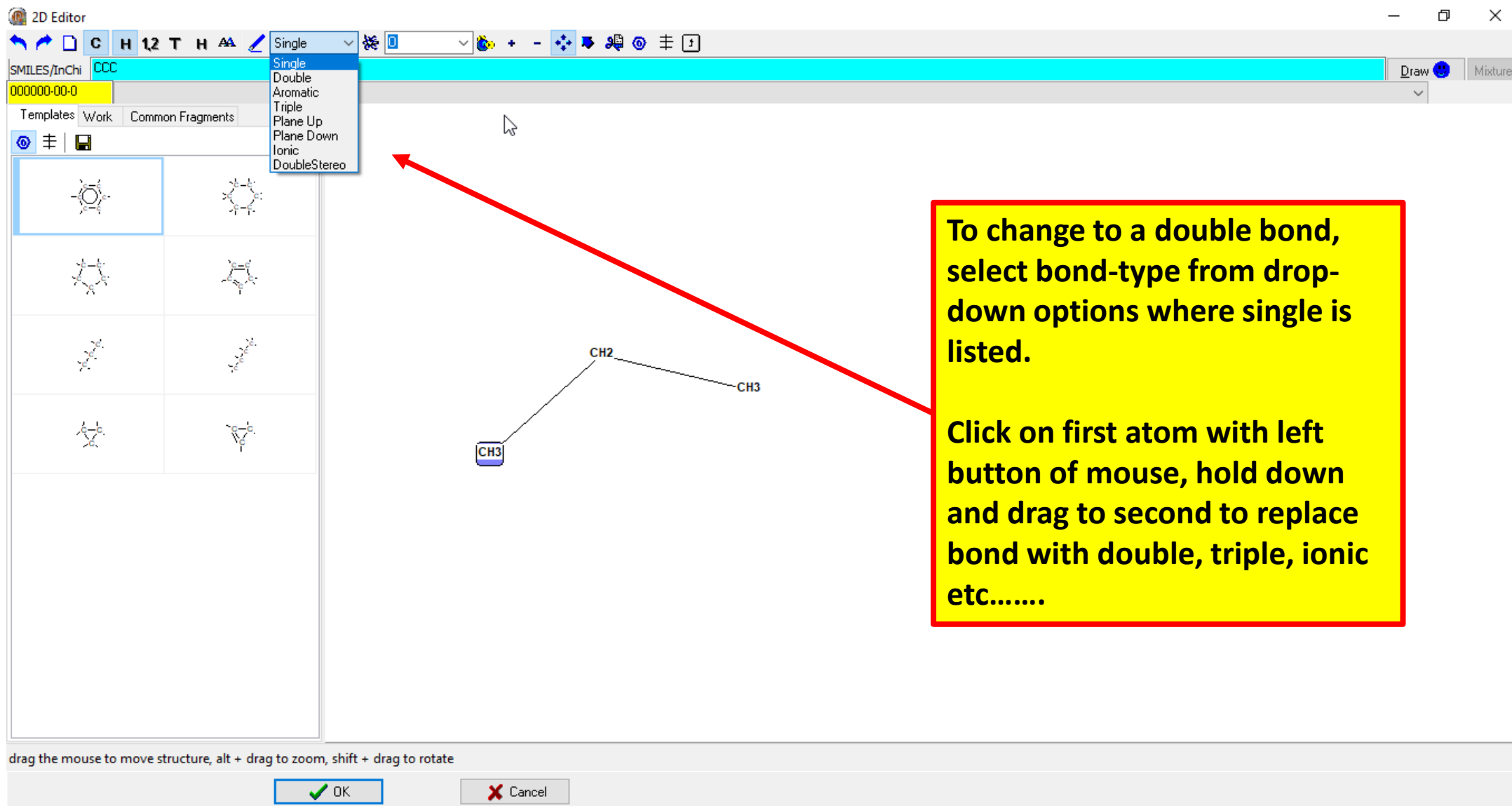
Modified

Rat

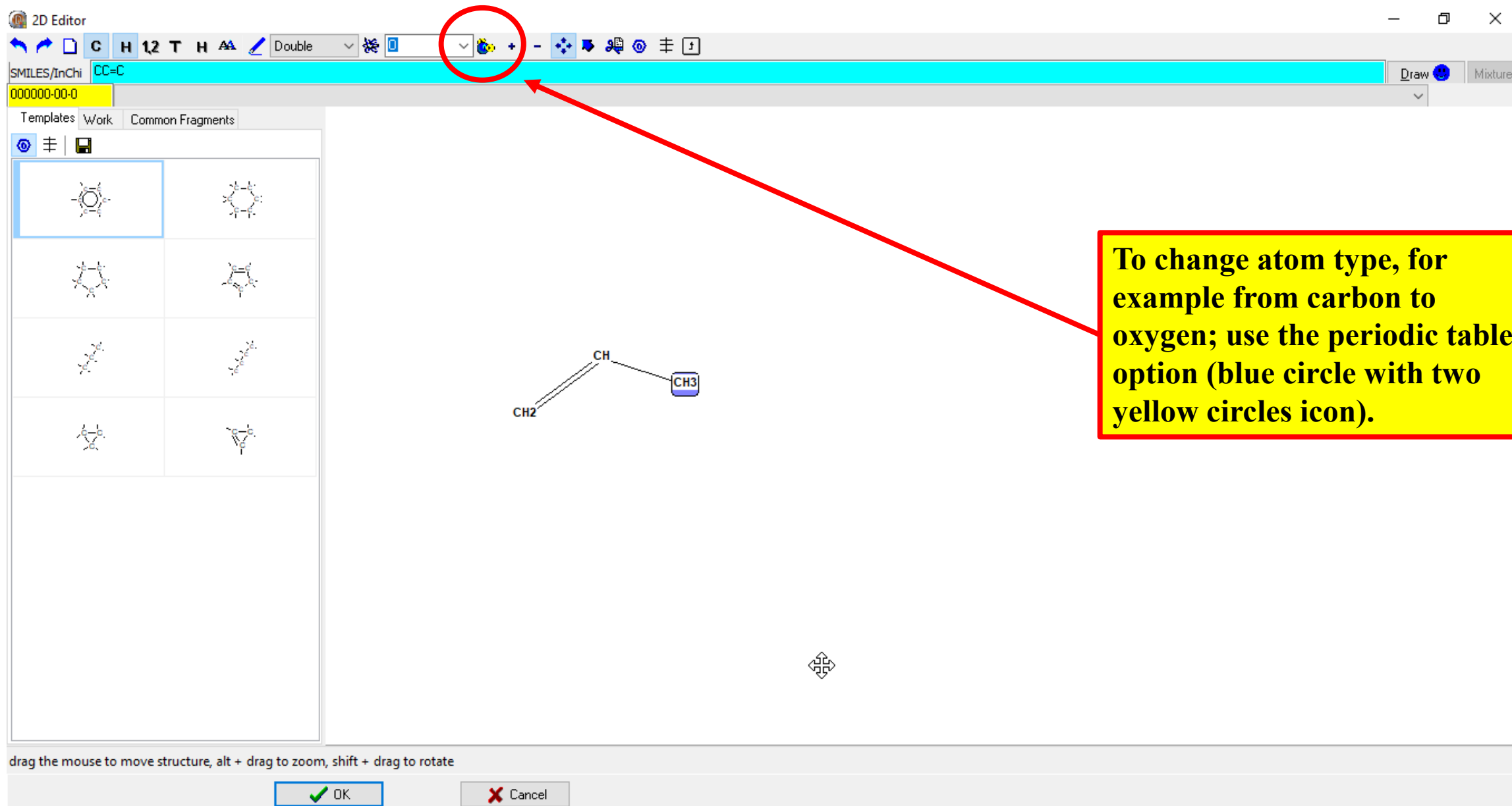
- **Drawing Tools**
- **Structure Editor**

STRUCTURE EDITING

The following screen-shots illustrate some other functions of the STRUCTURE DRAWING package that may be used to modify/edit/draw 2-D structures of parent/metabolites.



To change atom type, for example from carbon to oxygen; use the periodic table option (blue circle with two yellow circles icon).



The table opens, click on atom choice, click yes to accept choice and the table goes away.

2D Editor

SMILES/InChi CC=C

000000-00-0

Templates Work Common Fragments

Periodic Table

Selected element: O

☐ Labeled
Number:

drag the mouse to move structure, alt + drag to zoom, shift + drag to rotate

The screenshot shows the 2D Editor software interface. At the top, the title bar reads '2D Editor'. Below it, a toolbar contains various icons for file operations and editing. The main workspace displays the SMILES string 'CC=C' and a chemical structure of ethene. On the left, there are tabs for 'Templates', 'Work', and 'Common Fragments'. The 'Periodic Table' dialog box is open, showing a standard periodic table. The element Oxygen (O) is highlighted with a red circle. Below the table, the text 'Selected element: O' is displayed. At the bottom of the dialog, there are three buttons: 'Yes' (with a green checkmark icon), 'Cancel' (with a red X icon), and 'Help' (with a question mark icon). The 'Yes' button is circled in red. A red arrow points from the 'Yes' button to the 'OK' button at the bottom of the main window.

Simply click on the atom in the structure that you wish to replace and the substitution will be made.

2D Editor

SMILES/InChi CC=O Draw Mixture

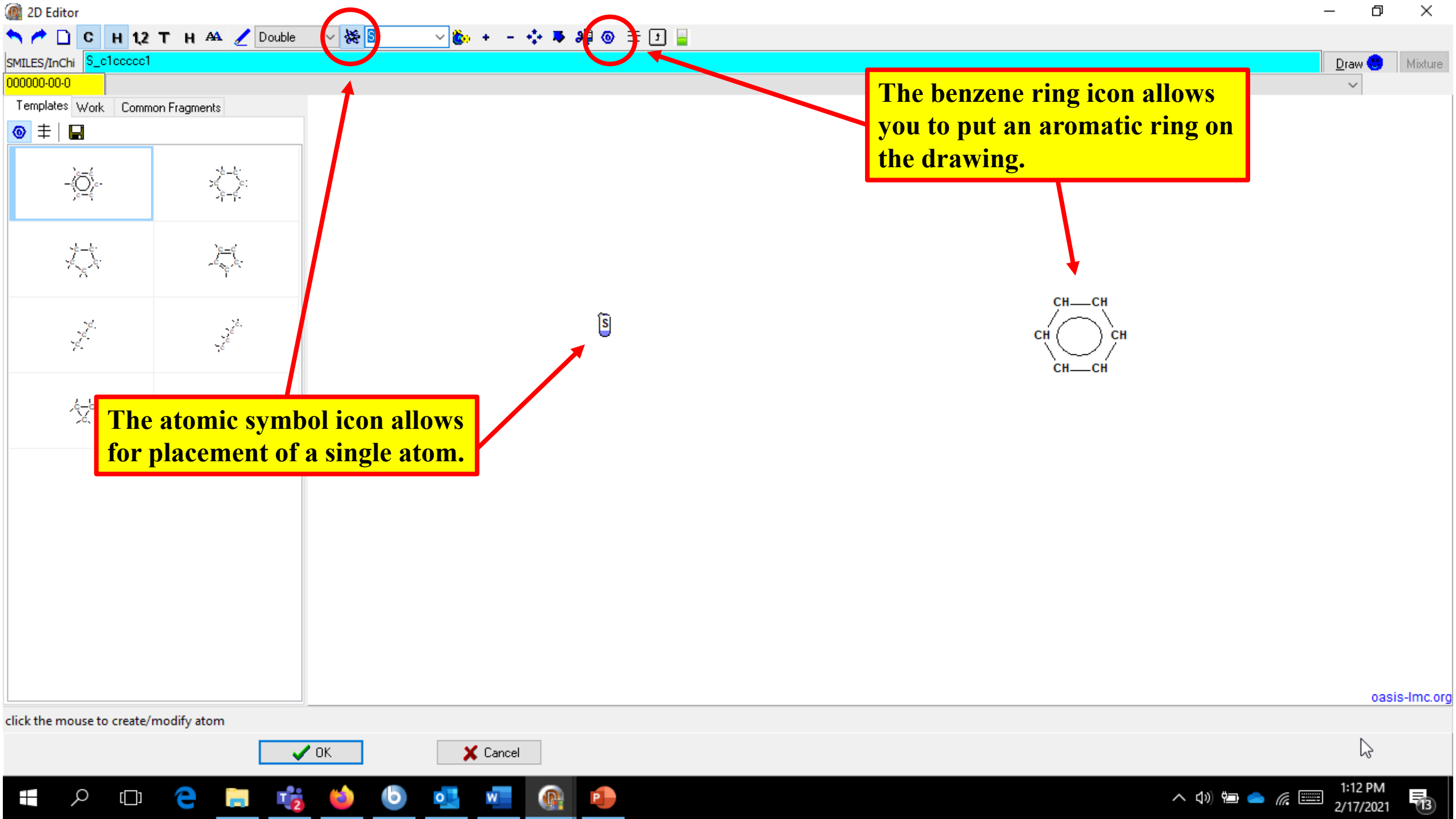
000000-00-0

Templates Work Common Fragments

click the mouse to create/modify atom

OK Cancel

Atom change from carbon to oxygen



2D Editor

SMILES/InChi: 000000-00-0

Templates | Work | Common Fragments

Templates for common structures may be created, stored and recalled for future use.

Ionic structures may be represented with + and – charges.

The four arrow icon allows you to move the structure.

The scissors icon is the delete or cut feature.

click/drag with: left button to select; right button to move

OK Cancel

1:19 PM 2/17/2021

The screenshot shows the 2D Editor software interface. At the top, there is a menu bar with icons for file operations (Save, Open, Print), editing (Undo, Redo), and drawing (Line, Circle, Rectangle, etc.). Below the menu bar is a toolbar with icons for adding (+) and removing (-) charges, a four-way arrow for moving structures, and a scissors icon for deleting or cutting. The main workspace is divided into a left panel with a 'Templates' tab and a 'Common Fragments' tab. The 'Templates' tab is active, showing a grid of chemical structures. A red box highlights the first template, which is a benzene ring. Red arrows point from text boxes to various features: one to the 'Templates' tab, one to the '+' and '-' charge icons, one to the four-way arrow icon, and one to the scissors icon. A red box also highlights the 'SMILES/InChi' field, which contains the string '000000-00-0'. At the bottom, there is a status bar with the text 'click/drag with: left button to select; right button to move' and two buttons, 'OK' and 'Cancel'. The Windows taskbar is visible at the very bottom, showing the time as 1:19 PM on 2/17/2021.

Once a structure is drawn, the SMILES string will be auto-generated for that structure.

