

Disposition of Radioactivity 2 h Following Oral Gavage Administration of 100 mg/kg [¹⁴C]HMB to Male Harlan Sprague Dawley Rats (Group G)^a

Dose Recovered in Excreta (%)

End of Collection Period (h)	Urine CPDE ^b	Cage Rinse CPDE	Feces CPDE	GI Content	Total
2 ^c	0.139 ± 0.258	0.440 ± 0.836	0.00359 ± 0.00589	56.6 ± 24.9	65.6

Disposition in Tissues

Tissue	nmol-eq HMB per g Tissue	Tissue/Blood Ratio	Recovery (%)
Blood ^d	142 ± 58	unity	2.43 ± 1.25
Adipose ^d	151 ± 135	1.39 ± 1.71	2.41 ± 2.09
Muscle ^d	28.0 ± 16.6	0.197 ± 0.071	2.64 ± 1.71
Skin ^d	83.2 ± 75.6	0.568 ± 0.336	3.74 ± 3.64
Brain	5.23 ± 3.00	0.0378 ± 0.0190	0.00819 ± 0.00501
Heart	39.9 ± 19.3	0.291 ± 0.053	0.0330 ± 0.0190
Kidneys	250 ± 113	1.79 ± 0.59	0.419 ± 0.214
Liver	298 ± 104	2.27 ± 0.54	2.76 ± 1.19
Lung	62.0 ± 21.5	0.476 ± 0.137	0.0700 ± 0.0288
Spleen	43.8 ± 23.5	0.306 ± 0.049	0.0265 ± 0.0155
Adrenals	188 ± 165	1.81 ± 2.25	0.00199 ± 0.00090
Thymus	24.4 ± 7.3	0.217 ± 0.161	0.0110 ± 0.0038
Thyroid	240 ± 146	2.06 ± 1.61	0.00059 ± 0.00034
Urinary Bladder	9830 ± 17700	114 ± 225	0.145 ± 0.211
Pancreas	96.6 ± 82.9	0.668 ± 0.368	0.0667 ± 0.0542
Testes	27.2 ± 14.1	0.210 ± 0.171	0.0986 ± 0.0681
Cecum	234 ± 233	1.91 ± 1.35	0.127 ± 0.132
Large Intestine	187 ± 251	1.24 ± 1.28	0.182 ± 0.211
Small Intestine	3050 ± 2150	21.9 ± 14.5	9.93 ± 5.02
Stomach	1780 ± 1220	18.4 ± 17.1	2.36 ± 1.72

Disposition Summary (% Dose Recovered)

Sample	Mean ± SD
Urine + Cage Rinse	0.579 ± 1.094
Urine	0.139 ± 0.258
Cage Rinse	0.440 ± 0.836
Feces	0.00359 ± 0.00589
GI Content	56.6 ± 24.9
Carcass	1.40 ± 3.14
Tissues	27.5 ± 12.5
Total Recovered	99.0 ± 25.9

^aAll values expressed as mean ± standard deviation (SD) (N = 4). The actual dose delivered was 100 ± 1 mg/kg (88.2 ± 1.0 µCi).

^bCPDE = Cumulative percent dose excreted.

^c2 h urine collection includes urine present in the urinary bladder at study termination.

^dTissue weights for the dispersed tissues were calculated using the following percentages of body weight: adipose 7.0%, blood 7.4%, muscle 40.4%, and skin 19% (International Life Sciences Institute, 1994.).