Disposition of Radioactivity 48 Hours Following Single Intravenous Administration of 100 mg/kg [^{14}C]1-Bromopropane to Male Fischer 344 Rats (Study C)

Dose Recovered in Excreta and Carcass (Radioactivity as µCi/rat)[a]

Sample	Rat 1	Rat 2	Rat 3	Radioactivity Mean ± SD
Urine	13.1	12.5	14.0	13.2 ± 0.8
Feces	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3 ± 0.1
VOC-1[b]	31.9	35.2	29.5	32.2 ± 2.9
VOC-2[c]	39.1	36.8	39.4	38.4 ± 1.4
CO_2	10.1	9.4	9.8	9.6 ± 0.4
Carcass[d]	1.84	2.00	1.81	1.88 ± 0.1
Total % Dose Recovered	**95.8**	**96.3**	**94.4**	**95.5 ± 1.0**

[a] Doses received by Rat 1, Rat 2, and Rat 3 were 93.8, 96.9, and 93.2 mg/kg 1-Bromopropane, respectively, with the average dose being 94.6 ± 2.0 (mean ± standard deviation (SD)). The amount of radioactivity (µCi/rat) was 62.8, 66.9, and 60.6 µCi for Rat 1, Rat 2, and Rat 3, respectively, with the average of 63.4 ± 3.2 (mean ± SD).
[b] Animals were restrained to a nose manifold which was connected to two cryogenic traps contain 60 ml of ethanol to collect volatiles that were exhaled during dose administration.
[c] After dosing, the animals were sealed in glass metabolism cages, which were connected to a series of traps for expired air collection.
[d] Carcass values include liver and blood.

Concentration of Radiolabel in Liver (48 hours)[a]

Tissue	ng-eq per g tissue	Tissue/Blood Ratio	Percent Dose in Total Tissue
Liver	7003 ± 1065	2.69 ± 0.55	0.27 ± 0.03

[a] Values are mean ± standard deviation (SD) for three rats.