

ADME NTP Study K03021 Ionic liquid (1-Butyl-1-methylpyrrolidinium chloride)  
Toxicokinetics

The contractor used the abbreviation BmPy-Cl for the test article.

Sex/Species: male F344 rats.

Vehicle: intravenous, saline; oral, saline.

CASRN 479500-35-1, IONICLIQUIDS

Radiolabeled with carbon-14; N-[1-<sup>14</sup>C]Butyl-1-methylpyrrolidinium chloride

Studies Performed:

- Single 5 mg/kg intravenous dose with blood sampling 7.5, 15, 30, 60, 90, 180, 360, 540, 720, 1440, 2160, and 2880 minutes postdose. (n=4 per group)
- Single 1, 10, or 100 mg/kg oral gavage dose with blood sampling 7.5, 15, 30, 60, 90, 180, 360, 540, 720, 1440, 2160, and 2880 minutes postdose. (n=4 per group)

Mean ± standard deviation values for total [<sup>14</sup>C]BmPy-Cl in blood for the concentration-time curves were displayed in figures for intravenous and oral gavage dosed male rats and are not shown here. No individual animal data for toxicokinetic blood concentrations were available.

Toxicokinetics:

Concentration-time curves for total [<sup>14</sup>C]BmPy-Cl in whole blood were modeled using the WinNonlin, Pharsight Corp., Mountain View, CA program. Samples below the limit of quantitation were not used in the best-fit oral and intravenous dose analyses. Predicted values for single intravenous dose parameters were calculated based on best-fit analyses using a two-compartment model fit. Blood data for time points less than 10 hours were used.

For the single oral gavage dose, BmPy-Cl was readily absorbed. [<sup>14</sup>C]BmPy-Cl disappeared from blood in a biphasic manner following C<sub>max</sub> (1.5 hours). The first phase appeared to be a distribution phase, followed by a slower elimination phase. The best fit analyses for the single oral gavage dose used a one-compartment model fit. Blood data for time points less than 5 hours were used for the oral dose modeling.

Note on Accessibility: Persons with disabilities or using assistive technology may find some documents are not fully accessible. For assistance, contact [Central Data Management](#) or use our [contact form](#) and identify the documents/pages for which access is required. We will assist you in accessing the content of the files. NIEHS has helpful information on accessibility.

**Table 1: Toxicokinetic parameters for BmPy-Cl following IV (5 mg/kg) or oral (50 mg/kg) administration to male F-344 rats (N = 4 per dose route).**

	<b>Dose</b> ( $\mu\text{g}$ )	<b>AUC</b> ( $\text{min} \cdot \mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ )	<b><math>t_{1/2\alpha}</math></b> (min)	<b><math>t_{1/2\beta}</math></b> (h)	<b><math>\text{CL}_f</math></b> ( $\text{mL}/\text{min}$ )	<b><math>V_{ss}</math></b> ( $\text{mL}$ )	<b><math>C_{max}</math></b> ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ )	<b><math>T_{max}</math></b> (min)	<b>F</b> (%)
<b>IV</b>	907	274	33.3	6.8	3.3	1,495	-	-	-
<b>Oral</b>	8,157	1,069	20.9	5.6	7.6	-	1.8	89.1	43.4

AUC<sub>[0-∞]</sub>: area under the blood concentration-time curve from 0 to infinity.  $t_{1/2\alpha}$ : distribution half life.  $t_{1/2\beta}$ : terminal elimination half life.  $\text{CL}_f$ : total final systemic clearance from blood.  $V_{ss}$ : volume of distribution at steady-state.  $C_{max}$ : maximum concentration of analyte in blood  $T_{max}$ : time to maximal concentration. F: systemic bioavailability of BmPy-Cl. -: data not predicted for by pharmacokinetic models.