

Fig. 1 GC-ECD chromatograms of the methylated derivative of a CB182 metabolite formed by liver microsomes of untreated (A), PB-treated (B) and MC-treated (C) rats

Table 1 Metabolism of CB182 by liver microsomes of rats, guinea pigs and humans and effects of CYP inducers on CB182 metabolism

	M-1 formed (pmol/hr/mg protein)						
Animal	Untreated	PB-treated	MC-treated				
Rat	B.D.	1369 ± 162	N.D.				
Guinea pig	18.7 ± 12.6	26.7 ± 11.7	17.7 ± 11.1				
Human*	14.3 ± 2.0	-	-				

N.D., not detected. B.D., below detection limit. -, not done. Each value represents the mean  $\pm$  S.D. of four animals.

<sup>\*</sup>The value represents the mean  $\pm$  S.D. of triplicate determination.

Table 2 Mass spectral data and retention times of the methylated derivative of a CB182 metabolite and its synthetic compound

Compound	Molecular	Mass spectral data (Relative abundance, %)				Retention time (min)		
	weight	$[M^+]$	[M <sup>+</sup> -15]	[M <sup>+</sup> -35]	[M <sup>+</sup> -43]	[M <sup>+</sup> -50]	[M <sup>+</sup> -70]	in GC-MS
CB182	392	100	-	33	-	-	101	13.34
M-1	422	100	47	-	27	14	-	15.53
3'- CH <sub>3</sub> O-CB182	422	100	45	-	29	18	-	15.53

<sup>-,</sup> not detected.

Fig. 2 Postulated metabolic pathway of PCB182 in animal liver