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**Hepatocarcinogenic Activities of Hydroxymethyl Derivatives of
4-(*N,N*-Dimethylamino)azobenzene in ACI/N Rats.**

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The hepatocarcinogenic potencies of three hydroxymethyl derivatives of 4-(*N,N*-dimethylamino)-azobenzene (DAB) were evaluated in a long-term test (400 days) and compared to the potency of 3'-CH₃-DAB. ACI/N rats, known to be less sensitive to azo dye carcinogenesis, were given one of these compounds in their diets for 120 days. The incidence of hepatocellular carcinoma in group 2 (20/20), which was given 3'-CH₂OH-DAB, was much higher than that in any of the other groups: group 1 (2'-CH₂OH-DAB; 4/19), group 3 (4'-CH₂OH-DAB; 1/25), or group 4 (3'-CH₃-DAB; 3/24). These data suggest that 3'-CH₂OH-DAB is the most potent hepatocarcinogen in the series of azo dyes.

[Yakuri to Chiryō, 15, 181 (1987)]

**Studies on the Disposition of Suprofen Ointment After Occlusive Topical
Application (I)-Absorption, Distribution and Excretion in Rats and
Absorption and Excretion in Guinea Pigs-**

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The absorption, distribution and excretion of suprofen (SP) in rats and guinea pigs after the application of [¹⁴C] labeled SP ointment by the occlusive dressing technique for 8 hrs was investigated by radiometry and microautoradiography, and following evidences were obtained; the percutaneous absorption of SP is affected by barrier effect of the stratum corneum; SP can be also absorbed through the hair follicles and the SP which was absorbed through the skin is transported to other parts of the body through the vascular system; the amounts of absorption are approximately 23% in rats and 11% in guinea pigs; the highest ¹⁴C is found in the applied skin.

[Yakuri to Chiryō, 15, 195 (1987)]

**Studies on the Disposition of Suprofen Ointment After Occlusive Topical
Application (II)-Metabolism, Absorption to Inflamed Site after Single
Application, and Absorption, Distribution and Excretion after Consecu-
tive Application in Rats-**

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After the application of ¹⁴C-SP ointment to the skin, only SP was found in the applied skin and the plasma and ¹⁴C of the urine was mainly accounted by SP. When ¹⁴C-SP ointment was applied to the site of carrageenin-induced cutaneous edema, the ¹⁴C was quickly and highly distributed in the applied skin. when ¹⁴C-SP ointment was applied to rats consecutively six times at intervals of 12 hrs, the blood levels, their variation rate and the urinary and fecal excretion remained almost constant, but the tissue levels showed little change.