TUMORIGENESIS BY N-n-PROPYL-N-FORMYLHYDRAZINE IN MICE

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Summary.—Continuous administration of $0.04\,\%$ N-n-propyl-N-formylhydrazine (PFH) for life in drinking water to 6-week-old randomly bred Swiss mice induced

tumours of the lungs, preputial glands, liver and gall bladder. The tumour incidences

CH ₃ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ N-NH ₂	an additional lower dose, 0.04% , was started separately. This toxicity technique was developed in our laboratory (Toth, 1972). The solutions were prepared 3 times weekly.
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FIGURE Chemical structure of N.n. propyl.	and the total consumption of water contain-
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ii Ar-	
	during the entire treatment. The solutions
	during the entire treatment. The solutions
timescale automated for 40 h with 11 c c.thl	were contained in brown bottles because of
tinuously extracted for 48 h with 1 l of ethylether. The ether extract was dried (Na ₂ SO ₄)	the possible light sensitivity of the chemical.
and fractionally distilled until the volume was	The 0.04 and 0.08% solutions of PFH were

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{Table I.--Treatment and survival rate in N-n-propyl-N-formylhydrazine (PFH)-treated} \\ and control Swiss mice \\ \end{tabular}$

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			- Tr												*LP=0,				
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	Group	for life	of mice	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140 1	150	
	1	0.08%	50♀ 50♂	50 50	49 37	40 11	23 2	19	13	3									
	2	0.04%	5 0♀	50	50	50	50	45	25	18	9								
		0 01 /0									4								
-	3	Nil	100♀ 100♂	50 100	99 100	45_ 98		23 83 91		70 63	55 44	45 28	30 11	16 4	6 1	1	1 -	_	

PHF in drinking Initial No. No. of survivors (age in weeks)

		.† (29, 39) 7, 72) Sitoral	orestomach n (54) 1)	(41) (80)	n (64) (55) ary (77) odenum (65) litoral	(19, 31, 36) meous (59)	
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lignant lymphomas (16, 48, 66, 79, 87, 87, 90, 91, 92, 96, 98, 98, 107, 116, 125, 128) oma of breast (114) gnant lymphomas (31, 70, 70, 39, 93, 104, 106) omas in livers (69, 69, 75, 87, 38, 98, 104, 115) llomas of forestomachs (66, 90, nocarcinoma of submandibular osarcomas in livers (56, 82, 93, iomas in livers, uteri and ries (60, 90, 98, 108, 110, 125) iosarcomas in livers and uteri 82, 84, 111) nocarcinomas of breasts (103, osarcoma, subcutaneous (91) and cortical adenoma (93) toma of thyroid (93) ocarcinoma of kidney (96) osarcoma of submandibular id (112) osarcoma of uterus (105) julosa-cell tumour (49) poid adenoma of colon (84) osarcomas, subcutaneous 100) oma, retroperitoneal (103) mocortical adenoma (117) molocytic leukaemia (91) (d (141)

Other	tumours

In a number of instances other types of

1980a). Furthermore, as a third step, N-n-butyl-N-formylhydrazine at a chronic dose of 0.04%, again given under condi-

	omas by 1,2-dialkylhydrazines and azoxyalkan	es. Tumorigenic agents in unburned processed	
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