(6) TOPIC: This study has information pertinent to discipline toxicology, topic biochemistry. It relates to none of the Proposed Guidelines data requirements.

(7) CONCLUSION: Regeneration in vivo of rat brain cholinesterase activities, following inactivation with doses of trichlorfon or DDVP, can be attributed to spontaneous reactivation of the inhibited enzyme.

Regeneration in vivo of rat plasma and human plasma cholinesterase activities, following inactivation with doses of trichlorfon, can be attributed to spontaneous reactivation of the inhibited enzyme and/or to synthesis of new enzyme molecules.

Regeneration in vivo of human erythrocyte cholinesterase proceeds slowly and may be associated with synthesis of new enzyme.

CORE CLASSIFICATION: Not applicable

(8) MATERIALS AND METHODS: Trichlorfon was obtained from Bayer Farbenfabriken (Wuppertal, West Germany) and DDVP from the World Health Organization (Geneva, Switzerland). The purity of the compounds was unspecified. Solutions were prepared in glycerinformal (75% 5-hydroxy-1,3-dioxan plus 25% 4-hydroxymethyl-1,3-dioxolan). Trichlorfon (300 mg/kg) and DDVP (2.5 mg/kg) were injected intravenously into male albino rats (strain not specified) weighing about 300 g.