C-102

The oral hypoactive dose-50 was 30.5 mg/kg as calculated by the method of Litchfield and Fertig. This level was administered orally and intraperitoneally, respectively, to two groups of six rats each (three males and three females). The average initial weight of the groups ranged between 87 and 91 grams.

The number of hypoactive animals, the onset and duration, are given in Table X.

Four animals receiving the drug orally, and all animals receiving the drug intraperitoneally, became hypoactive. The orally dosed animals became hypoactive within 1 to 1.25 hours, while the intraperitoneally administered animals became hypoactive within 0.25 hour. Both groups remained in a hypoactive state for less than 24 hours. During the period of hypoactivity, three of the orally dosed animals, and all intraperitoneally dosed animals, had a decreased respiratory rate.

Ataxia was demonstrated 0.25 hour after dosing by one animal in the intraperitoneal group and within 2.5 hours by one animal in the oral group.

The administration of C-102 produced a "raised tail" effect in all intraperitoneally dosed animals within approximately 0.25 to 0.33 hours. In exhibiting the "raised tail" phenomenon, the animals

did not carry high posteriors. This syndrome was not observed in animals dosed orally.

Three of the animals dosed intraperitoneally were hyposensitive to tough 0.33 to 0.5 hour after administration. When handled, these animals squealed, as though in pain. Hypersensitivity lasted for about 24 hours.

The 24 hour weight gain suppression was zero and 30 percent for females and males, respectively, in the group dosed intraperitoneally. The control group showed a weight gain suppression of 100 and 75 percent, respectively, for females and males.

In general, the results indicate that C-102 is about twice as effective when given intraperitoneally as when given orally.