

Evidence on the Developmental and Reproductive Toxicity of Bisphenol A

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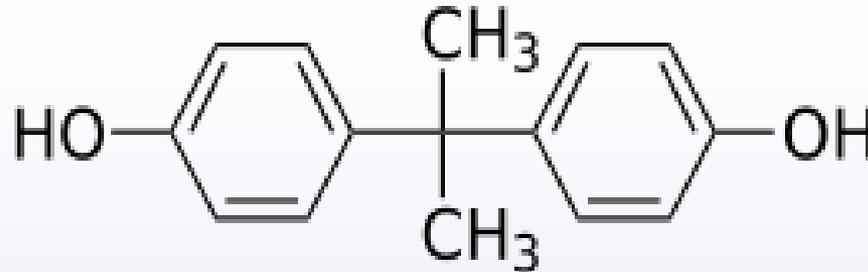
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Chemical and physical characteristics of BPA



4,4'-dihydroxy-2,2-diphenyl propane
(C₁₅H₁₆O₂)



Uses of BPA

- Produced in large quantities (2.3 billion pounds in 2004)
- Used primarily in the production of polycarbonate plastics and epoxy resins
 - Polycarbonate plastics used in:
 - food and drink packaging
 - water and infant bottles
 - compact discs
 - impact-resistant safety equipment
 - medical devices
 - Epoxy resins used as:
 - lacquers to coat metal products
 - food cans, bottle tops, and water supply pipes
 - dental sealants



Exposure to BPA

- The most common route of human BPA exposure is oral
 - BPA known to leach from:
 - dental composites
 - food containers (cans and polycarbonate plastic water bottles)
- Detectable levels of BPA in 92.6% of general population ≥ 6 years of age (0.4 $\mu\text{g/L}$ to 149 $\mu\text{g/L}$, mean 2.6 $\mu\text{g/L}$)
 - Child mean 4.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$
 - Adolescent mean 3.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$
 - Adult mean 2.6 $\mu\text{g/L}$
- Neonates in intensive care 28.6 $\mu\text{g/L}$



General Toxicity of BPA

- **Oral LD₅₀**
 - >2,000 mg/kg in rat and mouse
- **Dermal LD₅₀**
 - >2,000 mg/kg in rabbit
- **Acute inhalation**
 - 6-hour exposure to 170 mg/m³ produced slight and transient slight nasal tract epithelial damage in rats



BPA Pharmacokinetics (PK)

- Absorption
- Metabolism
- Distribution
- Excretion
- Considerations for DART endpoints:
 - Routes of exposure
 - Age at exposure



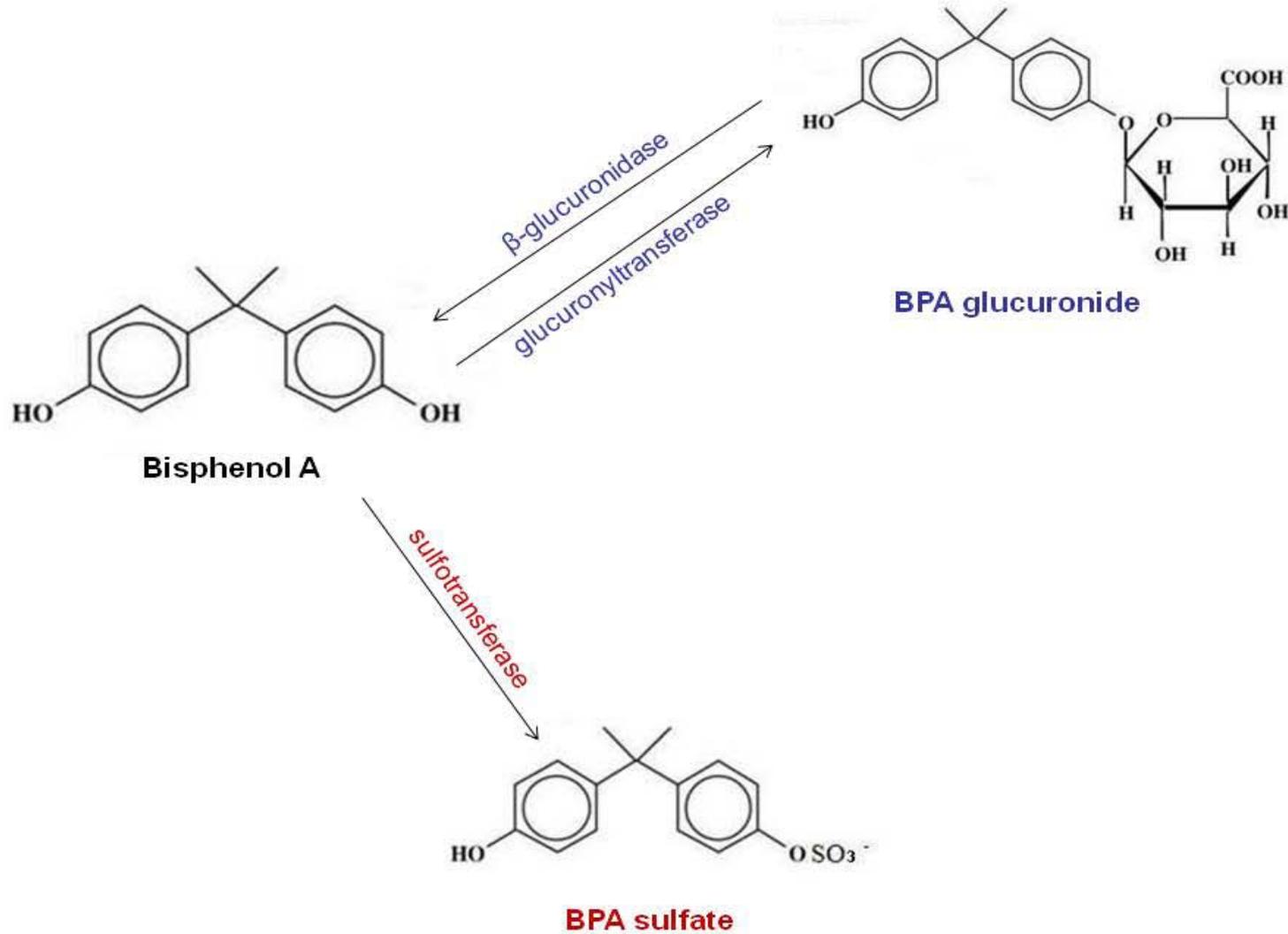
BPA Pharmacokinetics (PK)

- **Absorption**

- well absorbed by oral, i.p. or s.c. routes
- less bioavailable from oral exposure than s.c. injection in rats and primates
- similar bioavailability by oral and s.c. injection in neonatal mice at lower exposures



BPA Metabolism



BPA Pharmacokinetics (PK)

- **Distribution**
 - Widely distributed
 - Crosses placenta
 - Present in breast milk



BPA Pharmacokinetics (PK)

- **Excretion**
 - Rapidly excreted in urine
 - Undergoes enterohepatic recirculation in rodents
 - Higher levels of unconjugated BPA in rodents than humans



BPA Pharmacokinetics (PK)

- **Considerations for DART endpoints:**
 - Routes of exposure
 - Age at exposure
 - Maturation of glucuronidation and sulfation

