Table C2 Subset of experimental animal studies for consideration in the exposure-response analysis: developmental neurotoxicity or reproductive effects (prenatal exposure and/or exposure during lactation)

reproductive effects (pre	enatal exposure and/or expo	osure during lactation)		
Species, strain and number Al species (number of dose levels in addition to control)	Exposure GD = gestational day PND = postnatal day	Critical effects in pups (or dams where indicated)	LOEL or NOEL (mg Al/kg bw/d) D _a = administered dose D _c = combined dose	References
Swiss Webster mice (six pups per dose group) Al lactate	Diet during gestation and lactation, continued from PND 21–45. One maternal dose level:	Decrease in myelin sheath width.	LOEL = 100 (D _c)	Golub and Tarara (1999)
Charles River CD1 mice (10–32 dams per group) Al nitrate	D _c : 100 mg Al/kg bw/d Gavage, dams exposed during gestation One maternal dose level: D _c : 29 mg Al/kg bw/d	Increased mortality of dams; Reduced fetal body weight.	LOEL = 29 (D _a)	Belles et al. (1999)
NIH mice (seven dams per group) Al lactate	Diet, dams exposed during gestation and lactation, pups then exposed PND 21–40 One maternal dose level: Da: 100 mg Al/kg bw/d	Increased phospholipid and galactolipid contents in brain myelin; Increased lipid peroxidation.	LOEL = 130 (D _c)	Verstraeten et al. (1998)
Swiss Webster mice and Sprague-Dawley rats (8–12 per group) Al lactate	Diet, dams exposed during gestation and lactation One maternal dose level: D _c : 100 mg Al/kg bw/d	Lower retention of both Mn and Fe following gavage of solutions with these elements.	$LOEL = 100 (D_c)$	Golub et al. (1996)
Swiss mice (number not specified) Al hydroxyde (with and without ascorbic acid)	Gavage, during gestation One dose level: Da: 103.8 mg Al/kg bw/d	No differences found in body weight of dams; No malformations or developmental variations observed.	NOEL = $103.8 (D_a)$	Colomina et al. (1994)
Swiss Webster mice (12 pups per group) Al lactate	Diet, dams exposed during gestation and lactation, continued exposure of one group via diet during lifespan One maternal dose level: Da: 100 mg Al/kg bw/d	Reduced auditory startle response.	LOEL = 130 (D _c)	Golub et al. (1994)

Table C2 Subset of experimental animal studies for consideration in the exposure-response analysis: developmental neurotoxicity or reproductive effects (prenatal exposure and/or exposure during lactation) Species, strain and number Critical effects in pups (or dams where LOEL or NOEL Exposure References indicated) (mg Al/kg bw/d) GD = gestational day D_a = administered dose Al species (number of dose $D_c = combined dose$ levels in addition to control) PND = postnatal day $LOEL = 130 (D_c)$ Swiss Webster mice (6–8 pups Diet, dams exposed during Effects on manganese metabolism. Golub et al. (1993) per group) gestation and lactation, continued exposure of one group via diet during lifespan Al lactate One maternal dose level: D_c: 130 mg Al/kg bw/d Gavage, dams exposed during Swiss mice (10–13 dams per Maternal toxicity; $LOEL = 57.5 (D_a)$ Colomina et al. (1992) gestation Fetal body weight reduced in Al lactate group; group) Increased incidence of morphological effects Al hydroxide or Al lactate One maternal dose level: (cleft palate, delayed ossification of parietals) in

Al lactate group.

D_a: 57.5 mg Al/kg bw/d

^{*}Dose calculated with Health Canada's reference values for body weights and intakes (Health Canada 1994).

^{**}Dose calculated with author's reported body weights and intakes.