

Isovaleric acid

Botanical Source

Synonyms ISOPENTANOIC ACID;
DELPHINIC ACID;
VALERIC ACID, ACTIVE;
METHYL BUTYRIC ACID (beta-);
METHYL BUTYRIC ACID (3-);
METHYL BUTANOIC ACID (3-);
ISOBUTYL FORMIC ACID;
ISOPROPYL ACETIC ACID;
VALERIC ISOACID;
ISOVALERIANIC ACID

IUPAC Name

CAS Reference 503-74-2

E Number

Food Legislation

Council of Europe (CoE)	
Number	Comment
8	Listed by the Council of Europe as acceptable for use in food at up to 15 ppm.

US Food and Drug Administration	
Number	Comment
172.515	Approved by the US FDA. FDA 21 CFR 172.515

Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA)		
Number	ADI	Comment
259	480	No safety concern at current levels of intake when used as a flavouring agent.

FEMA	
FEMA No.	Comment
3102	Generally recognised as safe as a flavour ingredient:GRAS List Number 3

Natural Occurrence and Use in Food

Found in apple, beer, banana, blue cheese, grape brandy, wheat bread, heated butter, capers, cashew apples, cheddar cheese; used in frozen dairy goods, candy, cheese.

Estimated Intake from Food and Drink	
Daily Intake mg/kg/day	FEMA Possible Average Daily Intake mg
0.001567	0.817

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Tobacco Product Related Chemical and Biological Studies for Ingredients Added to a mixture

Smoke Chemistry		
Published Source	Level Tested %	Comment
BAT	0.00350	At maximum application level this ingredient is not associated with significant increases in levels of Hoffmann analytes in smoke.
Philip Morris	0.00320	An overall assessment of the data suggests that this ingredient did not add to the toxicity of smoke.

Ames Activity		
Published Source	Level Tested %	Comment
BAT	0.00350	Within the sensitivity and specificity of the system the Ames activity of the cigarette smoke condensate was not increased by the addition of the ingredient.
Philip Morris	0.00320	Within the sensitivity and specificity of the system the Ames activity of the cigarette smoke was not increased by the addition of the ingredient.

Micronucleus		
Published Source	Level Tested %	Comment
BAT	0.00350	Within the sensitivity of the in vitro micronucleus assay the activity of the cigarette smoke condensate was not increased by the addition of the ingredient.

Neutral Red		
Published Source	Level Tested %	Comment
BAT	0.00350	Within the sensitivity of the test system the in vitro cytotoxicity of the cigarette smoke condensate was not increased by the addition of the ingredient.
Philip Morris	0.00320	Within the sensitivity of the test system the in vitro cytotoxicity of the cigarette smoke was not increased by the addition of the ingredient.

Inhalation		
Published Source	Level Tested %	Comment
BAT	0.00350	The results indicate that the addition of the ingredient had no discernible effect on the inhalation toxicity of mainstream smoke.
Lorillard	0.00060	The results indicate that the addition of the ingredient had no discernible effect on the inhalation toxicity of mainstream smoke.
Philip Morris	0.00320	The data indicate that the addition of the ingredient, when added with one of three groups, did not increase the inhalation toxicity of the smoke.

Mouse Skin Painting		
Published Source	Level Tested %	Comment
Lorillard	0.00060	None of the changes appeared to be substantial enough to conclude that the tumour promotion capacity of the condensate was discernibly different between condensate produced from cigarettes with the ingredient in comparison with condensate from cigarettes without the ingredient.

References
Baker RR, Pereira da Silva JR, Smith G. The effect of tobacco ingredients on smoke chemistry. Part I: Flavourings and additives. Food Chem Toxicol. 2004; 42 Suppl:S3-37.
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Carmines EL. Evaluation of the potential effects of ingredients added to cigarettes. Part 1: cigarette design, testing approach, and review of results. Food Chem Toxicol. 2002; 40(1): 77-91.
Rustemeier K, Stabbert R, Haussmann HJ, Roemer E, Carmines EL. Evaluation of the potential effects of ingredients added to cigarettes. Part 2: chemical composition of mainstream smoke. Food Chem Toxicol. 2002; 40(1): 93-104.
Roemer E, Tewes FJ, Meisgen TJ, Veltel DJ, Carmines EL. Evaluation of the potential effects of ingredients added to cigarettes. Part 3: in vitro genotoxicity and cytotoxicity. Food Chem Toxicol. 2002; 40(1): 105-111.
Vanscheeuwijck PM, Teredesai A, Terpstra PM, Verbeeck J, Kuhl P, Gerstenberg B,

Gebel S, Carmines EL. Evaluation of the potential effects of ingredients added to cigarettes. Part 4: subchronic inhalation toxicity. *Food Chem Toxicol.* 2002; 40(1): 113-131.

Gaworski CL, Dozier MM, Heck JD, Gerhart JM, Rajendran N, David RM, Brennecke LH, Morrissey R. Toxicologic evaluation of flavor ingredients added to cigarette tobacco: 13 week inhalation exposures in rats. *Inhal. Toxicol.* 1998; 10:357-381

Gaworski CL, Heck JD, Bennett MB, Wenk ML. Toxicologic evaluation of flavor ingredients added to cigarette tobacco: skin painting bioassay of cigarette smoke condensate in SENCAR mice. *Toxicology.* 1999; 139(1-2):1-17.

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Tobacco Product Related Chemical and Biological Studies for Ingredients Tested Singly

References
Baker RR, Bishop LJ. The pyrolysis of tobacco ingredients. J. Anal. Appl. Pyrolysis 2004, 71, 223-311.

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Toxicological Data on the Unburnt Ingredient

[+ve, positive; -ve, negative; ?, equivocal; with, with metabolic activation; without, without metabolic activation]

In vitro

Test system	Test conditions	Endpoint	Activation	Result	References
Chinese hamster V-79 cells	Unspecified concentrations of iso-valeric acid were tested in a limited sister-chromatid exchange assay [no further details given in this poor study report].	Chromosome effects	without	reportedly +ve but no dose response	Chouroulinkov , 1981.
Chinese hamster V-79 cells	Iso-valeric acid was tested for forward gene mutation [no further details given in this poor study report].	Somatic cell mutation	without	-ve	Chouroulinkov , 1981.

References

Chouroulinkov I. (1981). Study on the mutagenic and carcinogenic effects of environmental chemicals using short term tests. Genetic effects of environmental chemicals. Comm. Eur. Communities Rep. Eur. 12/1125/81-EN, 22.