Quinoline yellow

Toxicological Data on the Unburnt Ingredient

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

In vivo

Species	Test conditions	Endpoint	Results	Reference
Mouse, NMRI, 5/sex/group	Given by single gavage at 0, 0.5, 1 or 2 g/kg bw. Bone marrow cells examined for micronuclei at 24 hr (all dose levels) and 48 hr (top dose only). Carried out in accordance with OCED Guideline.	Chromosome damage	-ve	Honarvar, 2003

In vitro

Tost system	Toot	Endnaint	Activation	Dagulta	Deference
Test system	Test	Endpoint		Results	Reference
	conditions		status		
Human peripheral	Incubated for	Chromosome	Without	+ve	Macioszek &
lymphocytes	24 hr in a	damage			Kononowicz,
	micronucleus			At all	2004
	assay at			concentrations	
	several			tested.	
	concentrations				
	up to				
	approximately				
	0.9 mg/ml.				
Human peripheral	Cells treated	DNA	Without	+ve	Macioszek &
lymphocytes	for 1 hr in a	damage			Kononowicz,
	Comet assay			Significant	2004
	at several			only at	
	concentrations			highest	
	up to			concentration.	
	approximately			Tolloon and off.	
	0.9 mg/ml.				
	0.9 IIIg/IIII.				

Mouse lymphoma L5178Y cells	Cells incubated for 4 or 24 hr with up to 3.8 mg/ml. Carried out in accordance with OECD Guideline.	Mutation	With and without S9	-ve	Wollny, 2000
Salmonella typhimurium strains TA98, TA100, TA1535, TA1537 and Escherichia coli strain WP2 uvrA	Ames test with up to 5 mg/plate. Carried out in accordance with OECD Guideline.	Mutation	With and without S9	-ve	Wollny, 1999
Salmonella typhimurium strains TA98, TA100, TA1535, TA1537	Ames test with up to 50 µg/plate. Limited study, current protocols recommend testing at up to 5-10 mg/plate where technically possible.	Mutation	With and without S9	-ve	Hollstein et al. 1978
Salmonella typhimurium strains TA98, TA100, TA1535, TA1537, TA1538	Ames spot test with 50 µg/plate. A spot test is a limited assay type. The tested dose was very low (current protocols recommend testing at up to 5-10 mg/plate	Mutation	With and without S9	-ve	Blevins & Taylor, 1982

	where technically possible.).				
Salmonella typhimurium strains TA98, TA100, TA1535, TA1538	Ames tests: a spot test (a limited assay type) with 1 mg/plate.	Mutation	With and without S9	-ve	Viola & Nosotti, 1978
	Also, a plate test with up to 10 mg/plate.				
Salmonella typhimurium strains TA1535, TA1537	Ames test No further details given in this brief report.	Mutation	Not stated	-ve	Gubbini et al. 1975
	Limited study (only 2 strains; at least 4 should be used) and reporting.				
Salmonella typhimurium strain TA1535/pSK1002	SOS-inducing activity investigated in the umu test. Two samples used, tested at up to 0.4 mg/ml and 0.04 mg/ml, respectively.	Mutation	With and without S9	+ve	Nakamura et al. 1990
Escherichia coli	The methylated product was tested at concentrations of 5 and 10 mg/ml.	Mutation	Not specified	-ve	Lück & Rickerl, 1960
	Full paper is in German and would require				

	translation to obtain further details.				
Bacillus subtilis strains H17A, M45T	A rec assay measuring differential toxicity.	DNA damage (indirect test)	With and without S9	inconclusive	Fujita et al. 1976
Vicia faba (broad bean)	Tested according to the protocol recommended by the IPCS. 4-day old seedlings treated at up to about 0.9 mg/ml in darkness for 2 hours, root tip meristems examined for micronuclei.	Chromosome damage	Not applicable	+ve	Macioszek & Kononowicz, 2004
Vicia faba (broad bean)	Tested according to the protocol recommended by the IPCS. 4-day old seedlings treated at up to about 0.9 mg/ml in darkness for 2 hours and cell nuclei from root tip meristems examined in a Comet assay procedure.	DNA damage	Not applicable	+ve	Macioszek & Kononowicz, 2004

References

Blevins R D & Taylor D E (1982). Mutagenicity screening of twenty-five cosmetic ingredients with the salmonella/microsome test. Journal of Environmental Science and Health Part A, 17, 217-239.

Fujita H et al. (1976). Mutagenicity of dyes in the microbiol system. Annual Report – Tokyo Metropolitan Research Laboratory of Public Health, 27, 153-158 [in Japanese with English tables].

Gubbini L et al. (1975). Mutagenicity testing of environmental chemical dyes. Atti Associazione Genetica Italiana, 20, 43-44 [Abstract].

Hollstein M et al. (1978). Quinoline: conversion to a mutagen by human and rodent liver. Journal of the National Cancer Institute, 60, 405-410.

Honarvar N (2003). Micronucleus assay in bone marrow cells of the mouse with D&C Yellow 10, RCC-CCR Test report, No. 741301, Rossdorf/Germany, 2003 (cited in SCCNFP, 2004).

JECFA (1975). Toxicological evaluation of some food colours, thickening agents, and certain other substances: nineteenth report of the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives. WHO Food Additive Series 8. World Health Organization, Geneva.

Lück H & Rickerl E (1960). Food additives and mutagenic effect. VI. Report. Zeitschrift für Lebensmittel Untersuchung, 112, 157-174 [in German; additional details cited from JECFA, 1975].

Macioszek V K & Kononowicz A K (2004). The evaluation of the genotoxicity of two commonly used food colors: quinoline yellow (E104) and brilliant black BN (E151). Cellular and Molecular Biology Letters, 9, 107-122.

Nakamura S-I et al. (1990). Genotoxicity of synthetic dyes with umu test using Salmonella typhimurium TA1535/pSK1002: (II). Results of examination for basic dyes. Japanese Journal of Industrial Health, 32, 319-335.

SCCNFP (2004). Opinion of the Scientific Committee on Cosmetic Products and Non-Food Products intended for Consumers concerning Acid Yellow 3. Colipa no C54. SCCNFP/0789/04. Adopted by the SCCNFP during the 28th plenary meeting of 25 MAY 2004.

Viola M & Nosotti A (1978). Application of the Ames test to certain color additives. Bollettino Chimico Farmaceutico, 117, 402-415 [in Italian with English abstract].

Wollny H E (1999). Salmonella typhimurium and Escherichia coli reverse mutation assay with D&C Yellow 10 (C.I. 47005), RCC-CCR Project 636301, Rossdorf/Germany, 16.7.1999 (cited in SCCNFP, 2004).

Wollny H E (2000). Cell mutation assay at the thymidine kinase locus (TK +/-) in mouse lymphoma L5178Y cells with D&C Yellow 10 (C.I. 47005), RCC-CCR Project 636302, Rossdorf/Germany, April 04, 2000 (cited in SCCNFP, 2004).