Botanical Source

Synonyms METHYL PYRAZINE;

METHYL-1,4-DIAZINE (2-)

IUPAC Name

CAS Reference 109-08-0

E Number

Food Legislation

Counci	Council of Europe (CoE)		
Number	nber Comment		
2270	Listed by the Council of Europe as acceptable for use in food at up to 10 ppm.		

US Food	US Food and Drug Administration	
Number	Comment	
-	-	

Joint FA	Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA)		
Number	ADI	Comment	
761	20	No safety concern at current levels of intake when used as a flavouring agent.	

FEMA	FEMA	
FEMA No.	Comment	
3309	Generally recognised as safe as a flavour ingredient:GRAS List Number 3	

Natural Occurrence and Use in Food

Found in peppermint oil, tomato, popcorn, used in milk products, baked goods, candy.

Estimated Intake from Food and Drink			
Daily Intake mg/kg/day FEMA Possible Average Daily Intake mg			
0.0001836	4.709		

Tobacco Product Related Chemical and Biological Studies

Smoke Chemistry		
Published Source	Level Tested %	Comment
BAT	0.00250	At maximum application level this ingredient is not associated with significant increases in levels of Hoffmann analytes in smoke.

Ames Activity		
Published Source	Level Tested %	Comment
ВАТ	0.00250	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.

Micronucleus		
Published Source	Level Tested %	Comment
ВАТ	0.00250	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
ВАТ	0.00250	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.

Inhalation		
Published Source Level Tested %		Comment
BAT	0.00250	The results indicate that the addition of the ingredient had no discernible effect on the inhalation toxicity of mainstream smoke.
Lorillard	0.00007	The results indicate that the addition of the ingredient had no discernible effect on the

inhalation toxicity of mainstream smoke.	
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Mouse Skin Painting		
Published Source	Level Tested %	Comment
Lorillard	0.00007	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.

Baker RR, Pereira da Silva JR, Smith G. The effect of tobacco ingredients on smoke chemistry. Part II: casing ingredients. Food Chem Toxicol. 2004; 42 Suppl:S39-52.

Baker RR, Massey ED, Smith G. An overview of the effects of tobacco ingredients on smoke chemistry and toxicity. Food Chem Toxicol. 2004; 42 Suppl:S53-83.

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.

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.

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	Reference
Chinese hamster ovary cells	Incubated for 3 hr at several concentrations up to 40 mg/ml. Metaphase cells (100-200 per sample) examined 20 hr later for chromosome aberrations. (single test concentration of 30 mg/ml recorded in Stich <i>et al.</i> 1981)	Chromoso me damage	With and without S9	+ve	Stich <i>et al</i> . 1980 & 1981
Salmonella typhimurium TA98, TA100, TA102	Ames test on "methylpyrazine" at up to 1 mmol/plate [up to 94 mg/plate].	Mutation	With and without S9	-ve (limited assay, testing in 4 strains is usually recommended)	Aeschbach er et al. 1989
Salmonella typhimurium TA98, TA100	Ames test, tested amounts were not disclosed.	Mutation	With and without S9	-ve (limited study, only 2 strains used, revertant numbers not presented)	Lee <i>et al</i> . 1994

Salmonella typhimurium TA98, TA100, TA1537	Ames, tested at up to 100 mg/plate (included toxic levels).	Mutation	With and without S9	-ve (limited assay, only 3 strains used)	Stich <i>et al</i> . 1980
Salmonella typhimurium TA98, TA100, TA1535, TA1537	Ames, tested at up to 3 umol/plate [0.28 mg/plate]. Then tested at 0, 0.03, 0.3 and 30 umol/plate [up to 2.8 mg/plate] in TA100 only.	Mutation	With and without S9	-ve (the detailed test in TA100 was carried out due to an uncertain result in this strain in the spot test)	Florin et al. 1980
Saccharomyc es cerevisiae D5	White colonies treated at up to 67.5 mg/ml for 4 hr, cells plated and scored 7 days later for colonies containing pink or red pigment, indicative of one of several types of gene mutation, including gene conversion, point mutations, chromosome deletions and aneuploidy. Colonies containing both pink and red pigments were scored as mitotic recombinants.	Gene mutation, various types	Without	+ve for mutations -ve for recombinants	Stich <i>et al</i> . 1980

References

Aeschbacher H U *et al* (1989). Contribution of coffee aroma constituents to the mutagenicity of coffee. Food and Chemical Toxicology, <u>27</u>, 227-232.

Florin I et al (1980). Screening of tobacco smoke constituents for mutagenicity

- using the Ames test. Toxicology, 15, 219-232.
- Lee H *et al* (1994). Genotoxicity of 1,3-dithiane and 1,4-dithiane in the CHO/SCE assay and the *Salmonella*/microsomal test. Mutation Research, <u>321</u>, 213–218.
- Stich H F *et al* (1980). Mutagenic activity of pyrazine derivatives: A comparative study with *Salmonella typhimurium*, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* and Chinese hamster ovary cells. Food and Cosmetics Toxicology, <u>18</u>, 581–584.
- Stich H F *et al* (1981). Intake, formation and release of mutagens by man. Banbury Report, 7, 247-266.