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THIRTEEN-WEEK REPEATED INTRAVENOUS TOXICITY STUDY OF A NEW ANTICANCER AGENT, SB IN BEAGLE DOGS

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This study was designed to evaluate a repeated intravenous dose toxicity of a new anticancer agent, SB extracted from *Pulsatilla korean Nakai in* Beagle dogs. Animals were intravenously injected with dosages of 0, 0.062, 0.25, and 1 mg/kg of SB everyday for 13 weeks, respectively. There were no dose-related changes in clinical signs, body weight changes, food and water consumptions, opthalmoscopy, and urine analysis. There were somewhat significant differences compared with control group in organ weights, biochemical examination, and hematological findings of animals treated with SB. However, these changes were not dose-related changes. Gross and histopathological findings revealed no evidence of specific toxicity related to SB. These indicate that intraveous maximum tolerated dose value of SB may be over 1 mg/kg in rats.