

## Appendix 2: Empirical evidence for KER 3486 decreased circulating testosterone leading to NR

The table details the data sets considered reliable with or without restriction in the evaluation of methodological reliability.

For the effects on circulating testosterone and NR, ↓\*/↑\* denotes a statistically significant decrease/increase in the parameter at the given dose.

Abbreviations: GD=gestational day; LOAEL=Lowest observed adverse effect level; NR=nipple retention; PND=postnatal day

Study design				Upstream event (testosterone)						Downstream event (NR)				Reference
Substance	Species	Exposure window	Doses (mg/kg bw/day)	Serum/plasma	Method	Timepoints	Effect (pg/mL)	NOAEL (mg/kg bw/day)	LOAEL (mg/kg bw/day)	Timepoint	Effect (NR) <sup>1</sup>	NOAEL (mg/kg bw/day)	LOAEL (mg/kg bw/day)	
Diethylhexyl phthalate	Rat	GD7-PND17	0 750	Serum	Fluoro-immunoassay	GD21	↓*	-	750	PND13	↑*	-	750	(Borch J et al., 2004)
Prochloraz	Rat	GD7-PND17	0 30	Serum	Fluoro-immunoassay	GD21	↓*	-	30	PND13	↑*		30	(Vinggaard AM et al., 2005)

\*Statistically significant from the control group

<sup>1</sup>Measured as nipples/male