



# ASPARTAME, METHYLEUGENOL, AND ISOEUGENOL

VOLUME 134

This publication represents the views and expert opinions of an IARC Working Group on the Identification of Carcinogenic Hazards to Humans, which met in Lyon, France, 6–13 June 2023

LYON, FRANCE - 2024

IARC MONOGRAPHS  
ON THE IDENTIFICATION  
OF CARCINOGENIC HAZARDS  
TO HUMANS

**Table S1.4 Exposure assessment review and critique for mechanistic studies in humans exposed to isoeugenol**

Reference and outcome	What was the study design?	What methods were used for the exposure assessment? (incl. data source, environmental and biological measurements etc.)	What was the exposure context?  Specify period over which exposure data gathered, and how historical exposures were accounted for (if relevant)  What was the agent under investigation?	Was exposure assessment qualitative, semi-quantitative or quantitative?	Which exposure sources were assessed?	What exposure metrics were derived for use in analyses (e.g. average exposure, exposure duration, cumulative exposure etc.)?  (specify units)	What was the timing of exposure relative to the outcome?	Was there potential for co-exposures to other carcinogens?  Which ones were measured?	Was there potential for differential exposure misclassification?  Was there potential for non-differential exposure misclassification?  (Likely/unlikely)
Sieben et al. (2001)	Skin patch test reaction to a fragrance mix	Known experimental treatment/exposure allocated  Final concentrations ranged from 0.1 to 100 µg/mL	Not applicable  Isoeugenol	Isoeugenol	Isoeugenol	Isoeugenol  mg/mL	Biopsies were taken from skin lesions after 48 hours and blood for the in vitro investigations was drawn 1–2 weeks after the second positive patch test	Not reported	Unlikely

### Reference

Sieben S, Hertl M, Al Masaoudi T, Merk HF, Blömeke B (2001). Characterization of T cell responses to fragrances. *Toxicol Appl Pharmacol.* 172(3):172–8. <https://doi.org/10.1006/taap.2001.9125> PMID:11312644