















## Results:

- signs of toxicity;
- signs of precipitation;
- individual plate counts;
- the mean number of revertant colonies per plate and standard deviation;
- dose-response relationship, where possible;
- statistical analyses, if any;
- concurrent negative (solvent/vehicle) and positive control data, with ranges, means and standard deviations;
- historical negative (solvent/vehicle) and positive control data, with e.g. ranges, means and standard deviations.

Discussion of the results.

Conclusion.

**LITERATURE**

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ANNEXDEFINITIONS

A reverse mutation test in either *Salmonella typhimurium* or *Escherichia coli* detects mutation in an amino-acid requiring strain (histidine or tryptophan, respectively) to produce a strain independent of an outside supply of amino-acid.

Base pair substitution mutagens are agents that cause a base change in DNA. In a reversion test this change may occur at the site of the original mutation, or at a second site in the bacterial genome.

Frameshift mutagens are agents that cause the addition or deletion of one or more base pairs in the DNA, thus changing the reading frame in the RNA

