

## Use of N-ethyl-N-nitrosourea (ENU)

### Purpose:

To provide guidance for the use of N-ethyl-N-nitrosourea (ENU) in the laboratory and animal facility environment. N-ethyl-N-nitrosourea is used in research at UW-Madison to induce mutations in gametes; for a given gene in mice, ENU is also used to induce mutations in cancer research. ENU (chemical formula  $C_3H_7N_3O_2$ ), is a highly potent mutagen, it is also toxic at high doses.

### Precautions:

The following information can be used to complete the Safety section of your animal protocol.

1. Chemical hazard agents – (Identify the category of the chemical): (*Select the following*)
  - Mutagen
  - Carcinogen
  - Reproductive Hazard/Teratogen
2. Containment preparation – (Containment equipment required for the preparation of the chemical): (*Select the following*)
  - Fume Hood
3. Containment animals – (Containment equipment required for chemical administration and handling animals after exposure to the chemical): (*Select one of the following*)
  - Ducted Biosafety Cabinet
  - OR**
  - Fume Hood
4. PPE needed - (for handling live animals, carcasses or animal waste/dirty bedding): (*Select all of the following*)
  - Exam gloves – nitrile
  - Safety glasses/goggles
  - Lab coat or disposable gown
  - Respirator
5. Waste Disposal: (disposal of animal waste/dirty bedding from animals after exposure to the chemical) (*Select both options and include additional information for Other*)
  - Bag animal waste/dirty bedding and place sealed bag in secondary container and place secondary container in regular trash.
  - Other: Signage is required on each individual cage containing the chemical health hazard symbol and “Agent, End date and Disposal method”. Signs are removed when special handling time has ended. \*Cage signage available at [www.ehs.wisc.edu](http://www.ehs.wisc.edu)

6. Carcass disposal: (*Select the following*)

- Pick up by EH&S for incineration.

7. Chemical human risk: (*Add the following*)

- ENU is a teratogen that targets spermatogonial cells and induces mutations in sperm. Capable of inducing heritable genetic mutations in gametes. Pregnant and lactating women should avoid exposure to ENU and animals that have been administered ENU. Nitrosamines are suspected of causing cancers of the lung, nasal sinuses, brain, esophagus, stomach, liver, bladder, and kidney. ENU is a white powder. Eye, skin and respiratory irritant. Possible human carcinogen.

References:

“ENU SDS”

<http://www.sigmaaldrich.com/catalog/product/sigma/n3385?lang=en&region=US>