Product Data Sheet

N-Nitroso-N-methylurea

Cat. No.:HY-34758CAS No.:684-93-5Molecular Formula: $C_2H_5N_3O_2$ Molecular Weight:103.08

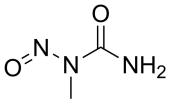
Target: DNA Alkylator/Crosslinker

Pathway: Cell Cycle/DNA Damage

Storage: -20°C, protect from light, stored under nitrogen

* In solvent: -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (protect from light, stored under

nitrogen)



SOLVENT & SOLUBILITY

In Vitro

DMSO: 250 mg/mL (2425.30 mM; Need ultrasonic) $H_2O: 50$ mg/mL (485.06 mM; Need ultrasonic)

Preparing Stock Solutions	Solvent Mass Concentration	1 mg	5 mg	10 mg
	1 mM	9.7012 mL	48.5060 mL	97.0120 mL
	5 mM	1.9402 mL	9.7012 mL	19.4024 mL
	10 mM	0.9701 mL	4.8506 mL	9.7012 mL

Please refer to the solubility information to select the appropriate solvent.

In Vivo

- 1. Add each solvent one by one: PBS Solubility: 10 mg/mL (97.01 mM); Clear solution; Need ultrasonic and warming and heat to 60°C
- 2. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 40% PEG300 >> 5% Tween-80 >> 45% saline Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (20.18 mM); Clear solution
- 3. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% (20% SBE-β-CD in saline) Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (20.18 mM); Clear solution
- 4. Add each solvent one by one: 10% DMSO >> 90% corn oil Solubility: ≥ 2.08 mg/mL (20.18 mM); Clear solution

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description

N-Nitroso-N-methylurea (NMU;MNU;NMH) is a potent carcinogen, mutagen and teratogenand. N-Nitroso-N-methylurea is a direct-acting alkylating agent that interacts with DNA. N-Nitroso-N-methylurea targets multiple animal organs to cause various cancer and/or degenerative disease. N-Nitroso-N-methylurea is also a precursor in the synthesis of diazomethane^[1] [2][3][4]

In Vitro

N-Nitroso-N-methylurea (NMU; 5 μ M) treatment increases the cellular NF- κ B activity in human malignant keratinocytes. N-Nitroso-N-methylurea also increases the amount of I- κ B α phosphorylation^[5].

MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

In Vivo

N-Nitroso-N-methylurea can be used in animal modeling to construct rat tumor models. N-Nitroso-N-methylurea (NMU) gives intravenously to rats at age 50 days induced mammary carcinomas in 89% of BUF/N, 73% of Sprague-Dawley, and 89% of F344 females. Latent periods are, respectively, 77, 86, and 94 days. Doubling times of NMU-induced primary and transplanted carcinomas are similar to 7 days. Cachexia ensues at the 5th week from the onset of the first tumor. When the tumor is larger than 15 g, hypercalcemia is usually observed [1].

1. Induction of Gastric Cancer^[6]

Background

N-Methyl-N-nitrosourea (MNU) is a direct-acting alkylating agent that interacts with DNA. Accumulation of mutations may enhance cancer risk in target organs or cause cell death in susceptible tissues or cells when excessive DNA damage is not repaired. MNU targets various organs in a variety of animal species^[2].

Specific Mmodeling Methods

Rats: albino Wistar • male • 5-6-week-old; 110-140 g

Administration: 100 mg/kg • ig • thrice in a week for 16 weeks

Note

(1)Dissolved in citrate buffer and 5% saline thrice in a week via intragastric route for 16 wk.(3)The level of cancer induction was identified by specific biochemical markers such as serum gastrin level, TBARS, and glutathione followed by histopathological analysis at two-time periods for 8 and 16 week.

Modeling Indicators

Individual phenotypic changes: showed a significant decrease in body weight, water intake, and feed intake.

Molecular changes: increased the mean serum gastrin level, increased level of lipid peroxidation and decreased reduced glutathione level in gastric tissues.

Tissue changes: MNU-induced rats disclosed that the non-glandular stomach epithelium was hypertrophic with vacuolations and orthokeratotic hyperkeratosis after 16 wk of MNU induction but vacuolations and hyperkeartosis were not that much observed at 8 wk of MNU induction.

2. Induction of Breast Cancer^[7]

Background

Specific Mmodeling Methods

Rats: Albino Wistar • female • 35-day-old; 110-140 g

Administration: 50 mg/kg • ip • at 50, 65, and 80 days of age

Modeling Indicators

Molecular changes: increased cyclin D1 expression, and showed p21^{Cip1} overexpression.

Tissue changes: observed breast tumors, and increased the mean volumes of tumors.

 $\label{eq:mce} \mbox{MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.}$

CUSTOMER VALIDATION

- Adv Sci (Weinh). 2023 Oct 12:e2301977.
- Int Immunopharmacol. 2023 Sep 10;124(Pt A):110902.
- Int Immunopharmacol. 2023 Jul 22;122:110641.

- J Ethnopharmacol. 31 October 2022, 115885.
- Mol Cell Biol. 2021 Jul 6;MCB0030321.

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REFERENCES

- [1]. Mansingh DP, et al. Palliative Role of Aqueous Ginger Extract on N-Nitroso-N-Methylurea-Induced Gastric Cancer. Nutr Cancer. 2020;72(1):157-169.
- [2]. Ashrafi M, et al. Effect of Crocin on Cell Cycle Regulators in N-Nitroso-N-Methylurea-Induced Breast Cancer in Rats. DNA Cell Biol. 2015 Nov;34(11):684-91.
- [3]. Gullino PM, et al. N-nitrosomethylurea as mammary gland carcinogen in rats. J Natl Cancer Inst. 1975 Feb;54(2):401-14.
- [4]. Tsubura A, et al. Review: Animal models of N-Methyl-N-nitrosourea-induced mammary cancer and retinal degeneration with special emphasis on therapeutic trials. In Vivo. 2011 Jan-Feb;25(1):11-22.
- [5]. Johnson EM, et al. Effects of N-nitroso-N-methylurea on enzymatic ontogeny associated with teratogenesis. Teratology. 1968 May;1(2):179-91.
- [6]. Silvia Garbarino, et al. One-pot synthesis of α -haloketones employing a membrane-based semibatch diazomethane generator. Journal of Flow Chemistry volume 6, pages 211-217 (2016).
- [7]. Moon KY. N-nitroso-N-methylurea and N-nitroso-N-ethylurea induce upregulation of cellular NF-kappa B activity through protein kinase C-dependent pathway in human malignant keratinocytes. Arch Pharm Res. 2010 Jan;33(1):133-9.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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