

# DNP-L-glutamine

sc-227952



The Power to Question

## Material Safety Data Sheet

Hazard Alert Code  
Key:

EXTREME

HIGH

MODERATE

LOW

### Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

#### PRODUCT NAME

DNP-L-glutamine

#### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

#### NFPA



#### SUPPLIER

Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.  
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#### EMERGENCY

ChemWatch  
Within the US & Canada: 877-715-9305  
Outside the US & Canada: +800 2436 2255  
(1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

#### SYNONYMS

C11-H12-N4-O7, "N-2, 4-DNP-glutamine", "amino-acid derivative"

### Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	1	
Toxicity	2	
Body Contact	0	
Reactivity	2	
Chronic	2	

Min/Nil=0  
Low=1  
Moderate=2  
High=3  
Extreme=4



#### CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



## EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

### RISK

May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

- Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
- The substance and/or its metabolites may bind to hemoglobin inhibiting normal uptake of oxygen. This condition, known as "methemoglobinemia", is a form of oxygen starvation (anoxia).

##### EYE

- Although the material is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result.

##### SKIN

- The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified using animal models).

Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

- Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
- Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.

Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

##### INHALED

- The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified using animal models).

Nevertheless, adverse effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

- Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
DNP-L-glutamine	1602-41-1	>98

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

##### SWALLOWED

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

##### EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes

- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.

#### **SKIN**

If skin contact occurs

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

#### **INHALED**

- If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.
- Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing.
- If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.

#### **NOTES TO PHYSICIAN**

- Treat symptomatically.

Symptoms of vasodilation and reflex tachycardia may present following organic nitrate overdose; most organic nitrates are extensively metabolized by hydrolysis to inorganic nitrites. Organic nitrates and nitrites are readily absorbed through the skin, lungs, mucosa and gastro-intestinal tract.

The toxicity of nitrates and nitrites result from their vasodilating properties and their propensity to form methemoglobin.

- Most produce a peak effect within 30 minutes.
- Clinical signs of cyanosis appear before other symptoms because of the dark pigmentation of methemoglobin.

### **Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available.
Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available

#### **EXTINGUISHING MEDIA**

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

#### **FIRE FIGHTING**

- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

#### **GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS**

- Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty.
- Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited.

Combustion products include carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

May emit corrosive fumes.

#### **FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY**

Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents i.e. nitrates, oxidizing acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

### **Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

#### **MINOR SPILLS**

- Remove all ignition sources.

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

#### MAJOR SPILLS

Moderate hazard.

- CAUTION Advise personnel in area.
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.

### Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

#### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source.

- Do NOT cut, drill, grind or weld such containers.
- In addition ensure such activity is not performed near full, partially empty or empty containers without appropriate workplace safety authorisation or permit.

#### RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

#### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.

### Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>	TWA F/CC	Notes
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	N-2,4-dinitrophenyl- L-glutamine (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise)		10 (I)						
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	N-2,4-dinitrophenyl- L-glutamine (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Classified (PNOC))		10 (N)						
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	N-2,4-dinitrophenyl- L-glutamine (Specified (PNOS) / Particules (insolubles ou peu solubles) non précisées par ailleurs)		3 (R)						

US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	N-2,4-dinitrophenyl-L-glutamine (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)	5	
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	N-2,4-dinitrophenyl-L-glutamine (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)	5	(n)
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	N-2,4-dinitrophenyl-L-glutamine (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR) (f) Total Dust)	10	Bold print identifies substances for which the Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are different than the federal Limits. PNOR means "particles not otherwise regulated."
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	N-2,4-dinitrophenyl-L-glutamine (Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust)	5	
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	N-2,4-dinitrophenyl-L-glutamine (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR) (f) Respirable Fraction)	5	Bold print identifies substances for which the Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are different than the federal Limits. PNOR means "particles not otherwise regulated."
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	N-2,4-dinitrophenyl-L-glutamine (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR)(f)-Respirable fraction)	5	
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	N-2,4-dinitrophenyl-L-glutamine (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles)	10	See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book

**PERSONAL PROTECTION**



#### **RESPIRATOR**

•Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 1432000 & 1492001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

#### **EYE**

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.

#### **HANDS/FEET**

NOTE The material may produce skin sensitization in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.

- polychloroprene
- nitrile rubber
- butyl rubber
- fluorocautchouc
- polyvinyl chloride

Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly.

#### **OTHER**

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

#### **ENGINEERING CONTROLS**

- Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.
- Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.

## **Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

### **PHYSICAL PROPERTIES**

Solid.

Does not mix with water.

State	Divided solid	Molecular Weight	312.24
Melting Range (°F)	Not available	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°F)	Not available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly miscible
Flash Point (°F)	Not available	pH (1% solution)	Not applicable
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not available.	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not available	Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available.	Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	Not applicable
Volatile Component (%vol)	Negligible	Evaporation Rate	Not applicable

#### APPEARANCE

Crystalline powder; partially soluble in water.

### Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

#### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.

#### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Polynitro derivatives of mono- and poly- cyclic systems are often explosives liable to detonate on grinding or impact.
- The presence of two or more nitro groups (each with 2 oxygen atoms) on an aromatic nucleus often increase the reactivity of other substituents and the tendency towards explosive instability as oxygen balance is approached.
- Aromatic nitro compounds range from slight to strong oxidizing agents. If mixed with reducing agents, including hydrides, sulfides and nitrides, they may begin a vigorous reaction that culminates in a detonation. The explosive tendencies of aromatic nitro compounds are increased by the presence of multiple nitro groups.
- In view of the reports of previous violent or explosive reactions, heating of polynitroaryl (particularly di- and tri-nitroaryl) compounds with alkalies, ammonia, or O-ethylsulfuric acid salts, in autoclaves should be avoided.
- Nitroaromatic and in particular polynitroaromatic compounds may present a severe explosion risk if subjected to shock or heated rapidly and uncontrollably as in fire situations. In addition, when such compounds are heated more moderately with caustic alkalies, even when water or organic solvents are present, there is also a risk of violent decomposition or explosion. Several industrial accidents, which probably were due to such interactions, have occurred; this potential hazard often remains unacknowledged.
- A range of exothermic decomposition energies for nitro compounds is given as 220-410 kJ/mol. The relationship between energy of decomposition and processing hazards has been the subject of discussion; it is suggested that values of energy released per unit of mass, rather than on a molar basis (J/g) be used in the assessment. For example, in "open vessel processes" (with man-hole size openings, in an industrial setting), substances with exothermic decomposition energies below 500 J/g are unlikely to present a danger, whilst those in "closed vessel processes" (opening is a safety valve or bursting disk) present some danger where the decomposition energy exceeds 150 J/g.

BREITHERICK Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards, 4th Edition

Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

### Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

N-2,4-dinitrophenyl-L-glutamine

#### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

## **N-2,4-DINITROPHENYL-L-GLUTAMINE**

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's edema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

### **Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

No data

### **Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

#### **Disposal Instructions**

All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

‡ Puncture containers to prevent re-use and bury at an authorized landfill.

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning equipment to enter drains. Collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult Waste Management Authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.

### **Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION**

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: DOT, IATA, IMDG

### **Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION**

**N-2,4-dinitrophenyl-L-glutamine (CAS: 1602-41-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits","Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits","Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits","Canada National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI)","US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants","US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants","US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)","US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants","US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants"

### **Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION**

#### **LIMITED EVIDENCE**

■ Ingestion may produce health damage\*.

\*(limited evidence).

#### **Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances**

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
N- 2, 4- dinitrophenyl- L- glutamine	1602- 41- 1	R43 N; R50/53

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■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references).

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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