
In the carcinogenesis experiments, albino rats were fed a normal diet containing 50 ppm DMN, which induced a very high incidence of liver tumors, many with metastatic spread. Subsequently, a number of different N-nitroso compounds have been reported by other workers to induce tumors in many organs of a wide range of animal species. DMN and other nitrosamines have proved to be very valuable agents for the study of experimental carcinogenesis.

A recent review of carcinogenesis by dimethylnitrosamine and related compounds by P. N. Magee and J. M. Barnes has appeared in the Advances in Cancer Research (Carcinogenic Nitroso Compounds. Advan. Cancer Res., 10: 163-246, 1967). The cover has recent photographs of Magee (right) and Barnes (left). Also shown is an illustration of a kidney tumor found in a rat 9 months after a single dose of DMN (125 µg) administered s.c. during the first 24 hr of life (see B. Terracini and P. N. Magee. Renal Tumours in Rats Following Injection of Dimethylnitrosamine at Birth. Nature, 202: 502-503, 1964). The cover illustrations were furnished by Dr. Magee, Courtauld Institute of Biochemistry, The Middlesex Hospital Medical School, London, England.