

Guidelines for Principal Investigators Injecting Human or Non-Human Primate Cells, Cell Lines, or Tissues into animals.

This work must be registered with and approved by the Institutional Biosafety Committee (IBC). There is potential risk of exposure while working with primary and commercially available cell lines and tissues. Cell lines may carry unknown agents that are potentially infectious to humans and animals. Human cell lines may carry agents directly infectious to humans. Non-human primate cells may carry zoonotic agents. Work with human cell lines must adhere to the OSHA Bloodborne Pathogen Standard and must be conducted at Biosafety Level 2 and Animal Biosafety Level 2. Human and animal cell lines that are not well characterized or are obtained from secondary sources may introduce an infectious hazard to the laboratory. For example, the handling of nude mice inoculated with a tumor cell line unknowingly infected with lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus resulted in multiple laboratory acquired infections.

Animals injected with well-characterized established cell lines that are from a commercial vendor (or other source) with documentation of being free of pathogens (ATCC tests for HBV, HCV, HIV, CMV, and EBV for cell lines accessioned into their inventory since 2010), may be handled at ABSL-1 after IBC approval of the risk assessment. Cell lines can also be tested: IDEX Bioresearch and Charles River offer a comprehensive pathogen service. This is still at the discretion of both the IBC and IACUC and each protocol will be risk assessed for any factors that may warrant a higher level of containment. PIs should provide documentation to support the determination that cells are pathogen free.

Non-exempt work with transgenic animals must be registered with the IBC using the online registration system, [BioRAFT](#).

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