



**WHO International Standard
3rd WHO International Standard for Parvovirus B19 for Nucleic
Acid Amplification Techniques
NIBSC code: 12/208
Instructions for use
(Version 4.0, Dated 24/04/2018)**

1. INTENDED USE

The 3rd WHO International Standard for parvovirus B19 (B19V), NIBSC code 12/208, is intended to be used in the standardization of nucleic acid amplification technique (NAT)-based assays for B19V. The standard comprises a dilution of a B19V genotype 1-positive plasma donation, in B19V DNA-negative pooled human plasma. The plasma is also negative for anti-HIV-1; anti-HCV; HCV RNA; HBsAg; HAV RNA and syphilis. The standard has been lyophilized in 0.5 mL aliquots and stored at -20 °C. The material has been calibrated in International Units (IU), in parallel with the 2nd WHO International Standard for B19V, in a collaborative study involving 17 laboratories worldwide [1]. 12/208 has been sequenced and the GenBank Accession No. is KX752821.

2. CAUTION

This preparation is not for administration to humans or animals in the human food chain.

The preparation contains material of human origin, and either the final product or the source materials, from which it is derived, have been tested and found negative for HBsAg, anti-HIV and HCV RNA. As with all materials of biological origin, this preparation should be regarded as potentially hazardous to health. It should be used and discarded according to your own laboratory's safety procedures. Such safety procedures should include the wearing of protective gloves and avoiding the generation of aerosols. Care should be exercised in opening ampoules or vials, to avoid cuts.

3. UNITAGE

This material has been assigned a unitage of 1,410,000 IU/mL (~6.15 log₁₀ IU/mL) when reconstituted in 0.5 mL of nuclease-free water. Uncertainty: the assigned unitage does not carry an uncertainty associated with its calibration. The uncertainty may therefore be considered to be the variance of the vial content and was determined to be +/-0.66%.

4. CONTENTS

Country of origin of biological material: United Kingdom and USA.
Each vial contains 0.5 mL of lyophilized plasma containing infectious B19V.

5. STORAGE

Vials of lyophilized standard should be stored at -20 °C.

Please note: because of the inherent stability of lyophilized material, NIBSC may ship these materials at ambient temperature.

6. DIRECTIONS FOR OPENING

Vials have a screw cap; an internal stopper may also be present. The cap should be removed by turning anti-clockwise. Care should be taken to prevent loss of the contents. Please note: If a stopper is present on removal of the cap, the stopper should remain in the vial or be removed with the cap.

7. USE OF MATERIAL

No attempt should be made to weigh out any portion of the freeze-dried material prior to reconstitution

The material should be reconstituted with 0.5 mL of deionized, nuclease-free molecular-grade water and left for a minimum of 20 minutes with occasional agitation before use. The reconstituted material has a final concentration of 1,410,000 IU/mL. The International Standard should be

used to calibrate secondary reference materials, for example, by determining the equivalent concentration of secondary reference reagent being calibrated, against the International Standard, in parallel. The secondary reference reagent can then be assigned a concentration in terms of the IU. Once reconstituted, the International Standard should be diluted in the matrix appropriate to the material being calibrated, and should be extracted prior to B19V DNA measurement.

8. STABILITY

Reference materials are held at NIBSC within assured, temperature-controlled storage facilities and they should be stored on receipt as indicated on the label. It is the policy of WHO not to assign an expiry date to their international reference materials. Accelerated degradation studies have indicated that this material is suitably stable, when stored at -20 °C, for the assigned values to remain valid until the material is withdrawn or replaced. These studies have also shown that the material is suitably stable for shipment at ambient temperature without any effect on the assigned values. Users who have data supporting any deterioration in the characteristics of any reference preparation are encouraged to contact NIBSC. The stability of the material when reconstituted has not been specifically determined. Therefore, it is recommended that the standard is for single use only.

NIBSC follows the policy of WHO with respect to its reference materials.

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9. REFERENCES

1. Fryer JF, Heath AB, Morris CL, and the collaborative study group. Collaborative study to evaluate the proposed 3rd WHO International Standard for parvovirus B19 (B19V) for nucleic acid amplification technology (NAT)-based assays. WHO ECBS Report 2013; WHO/BS/2013.2224.

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We gratefully acknowledge the important contributions of the collaborative study participants.

11. FURTHER INFORMATION

Further information can be obtained as follows:

This material: enquiries@nibsc.org

WHO Biological Standards:

<http://www.who.int/biologicals/en/>

JCTLM Higher order reference materials:

<http://www.bipm.org/en/committees/jc/jctlm/>

Derivation of International Units:

http://www.nibsc.org/standardisation/international_standards.aspx

Ordering standards from NIBSC:

<http://www.nibsc.org/products/ordering.aspx>

NIBSC Terms & Conditions:

http://www.nibsc.org/terms_and_conditions.aspx

12. CUSTOMER FEEDBACK

Customers are encouraged to provide feedback on the suitability or use of the material provided or other aspects of our service. Please send any comments to enquiries@nibsc.org

13. CITATION

In all publications, including data sheets, in which this material is referenced, it is important that the preparation's title, its status, the NIBSC code number, and the name and address of NIBSC are cited and cited correctly.

14. MATERIAL SAFETY SHEET



Classification in accordance with Directive 2000/54/EC, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008: Not applicable or not classified

Physical and Chemical properties	
Physical appearance: Lyophilized powder	Corrosive: No
Stable: No	Oxidising: No
Hygroscopic: No	Irritant: No
Flammable: No	Handling: See caution, Section 2
Other (specify): Contains human plasma and infectious B19V	
Toxicological properties	
Effects of inhalation:	Avoid, contains infectious B19V
Effects of ingestion:	Avoid, contains infectious B19V
Effects of skin absorption:	Avoid, contains infectious B19V
Suggested First Aid	
Inhalation:	Seek medical advice
Ingestion:	Seek medical advice
Contact with eyes:	Wash with copious amounts of water. Seek medical advice
Contact with skin:	Wash thoroughly with water.
Action on Spillage and Method of Disposal	
Spillage of ampoule contents should be taken up with absorbent material wetted with an appropriate disinfectant. Rinse area with an appropriate disinfectant followed by water. Absorbent materials used to treat spillage should be treated as biological waste.	

15. LIABILITY AND LOSS

In the event that this document is translated into another language, the English language version shall prevail in the event of any inconsistencies between the documents.

Unless expressly stated otherwise by NIBSC, NIBSC's Standard Terms and Conditions for the Supply of Materials (available at http://www.nibsc.org/About_Us/Terms_and_Conditions.aspx or upon request by the Recipient) ("Conditions") apply to the exclusion of all other terms and are hereby incorporated into this document by reference. The Recipient's attention is drawn in particular to the provisions of clause 11 of the Conditions.

16. INFORMATION FOR CUSTOMS USE ONLY

Country of origin for customs purposes*: United Kingdom * Defined as the country where the goods have been produced and/or sufficiently processed to be classed as originating from the country of supply, for example a change of state such as freeze-drying.
Net weight: 0.5g
Toxicity Statement: Non-toxic
Veterinary certificate or other statement if applicable. Attached: No

17. CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

NIBSC does not provide a Certificate of Analysis for WHO Biological Reference Materials because they are internationally recognised primary reference materials fully described in the instructions for use. The reference materials are established according to the WHO Recommendations for the preparation, characterization and establishment of international and other biological reference standards http://www.who.int/bloodproducts/publications/TRS932Annex2_Inter_biologicalstandardsrev2004.pdf (revised 2004). They are officially endorsed by the WHO Expert Committee on Biological Standardization (ECBS) based on the report of the international collaborative study which established their suitability for the intended use.