



**WHO Reference Reagent  
Reference Reagent for Batroxobin  
NIBSC code: 15/140  
Instructions for use  
(Version 2.0, Dated 20/05/2021)**

**1. INTENDED USE**

The WHO Reference Reagent for Batroxobin (15/140) was established by the Expert Committee on Biological Standardisation of the World Health Organisation in October 2016. The intended use of this preparation is to standardise potency measurements for batroxobin. A potency of 50 U/ampoule was assigned in a collaborative study, based on clotting assays with purified fibrinogen and human plasma as substrate, relative to the 2<sup>nd</sup> British Standard for Batroxobin (93/526).

**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**

The assigned potency of this preparation is 50 U/ampoule.

**4. CONTENTS**

Country of origin of biological material: United Kingdom.  
The bulk material used to prepare the WHO Reference Reagent for Batroxobin (15/140) was donated by one manufacturer as a frozen solution containing batroxobin isolated from the venom of the pit viper Bothrops moojeni. This frozen material was thawed and diluted to a final concentration of approx. 50 U/ml (based on local potency estimates) in 20 mM phosphate buffer (pH 7.4) containing 5 mg/ml human albumin. A total of 1041 5 ml DIN ampoules were filled with 1 ml aliquots of the diluted material with a mean filling weight of 1.01 g (cv = 0.34%). Freeze drying was done following WHO procedures to produce ampoules with a mean dry weight of 0.0072 g (cv = 1.99%) and a residual moisture of 1.05% (cv = 18.0%).

**5. STORAGE**

Upon receipt unopened ampoules should be stored in the dark at or below -20 °C.

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

**6. DIRECTIONS FOR OPENING**

DIN ampoules have an 'easy-open' coloured stress point, where the narrow ampoule stem joins the wider ampoule body. Various types of ampoule breaker are available commercially. To open the ampoule, tap the ampoule gently to collect material at the bottom (labelled) end and follow manufacturers instructions provided with the ampoule breaker.

**7. USE OF MATERIAL**

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

Allow the ampoule to reach ambient temperature before opening and reconstitute with 1.0 ml distilled or deionised water.

**8. STABILITY**

Reference materials are held at NIBSC within assured, temperature-controlled storage facilities. Reference Materials should be stored on receipt as indicated on the label.

NIBSC follows the policy of WHO with respect to its reference materials. It is the policy of WHO not to assign an expiry date to their international reference materials and they remain valid with the assigned potency until withdrawn or amended.

Predictions on long term stability are made by monitoring ampoules stored under accelerated degradation conditions over time.

Based on the results of a stability test it is advised that ampoules are stored on wet ice following reconstitution, and assays should be completed within 4 hours of reconstitution.

**9. REFERENCES**

A report of the collaborative study to calibrate the standard is available from WHO, reference number WHO/BS/2016.2282

**10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

We are grateful to all the participants that took part in the study, and to the FXIII and Fibrinogen Subcommittee of the Scientific and Standardisation Committee (SSC) of the International Society on Thrombosis and Haemostasis (ISTH).

**11. FURTHER INFORMATION**

Further information can be obtained as follows:  
This material: [enquiries@nibsc.org](mailto: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](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](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](mailto: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:	Corrosive:	No
Solid		
Stable:	Yes	Oxidising: No
Hygroscopic:	Yes	Irritant: No
Flammable:	No	Handling: See caution, Section 2
Other (specify):		



<b>Toxicological properties</b>	
Effects of inhalation:	Not established, avoid inhalation
Effects of ingestion:	Not established, avoid ingestion
Effects of skin absorption:	Not established, avoid contact with skin
<b>Suggested First Aid</b>	
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.
<b>Action on Spillage and Method of Disposal</b>	
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](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

<b>Country of origin for customs purposes*:</b> 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.
<b>Net weight:</b> 7.43 mg
<b>Toxicity Statement:</b> Toxicity not assessed
<b>Veterinary certificate or other statement</b> if applicable. <b>Attached:</b> 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](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.