



**WHO International Standard  
Collection of WHO International Standards for  
Human Papillomavirus (HPV) DNA Genotypes HPV16, HPV18,  
HPV6, HPV11  
NIBSC code: 19/224  
Instructions for use  
(Version 1.0, Dated 22/11/2019)**

### 1. INTENDED USE

The collection of 1<sup>st</sup> International Standards for HPV DNA genotypes HPV16, HPV18, HPV6, HPV11 for use in nucleic acid-based assays consists of 4 individual freeze-dried preparations of recombinant plasmids containing full-length HPV DNA of the indicated genotype. Cloning details can be found in the instructions-for-use specific to each International Standard (NIBSC codes 06/202, 06/206, 14/256, 14/100, respectively). Each standard has been formulated in a background of purified human genomic DNA, lyophilized in 0.5 ml aliquots and stored at -20 °C. The materials were characterised in international collaborative studies (Wilkinson et al., 2010; WHO/BS/2019.2360).

### 2. CAUTION

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

The material contains DNA derived from C33A cells or human placenta (Sigma, D7011). 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 unitage of the 1<sup>st</sup> International Standard for:  
HPV16 DNA (06/202) is  $5 \times 10^6$  International Units (IU) per ampoule;  
HPV18 DNA (06/206) is  $5 \times 10^6$  IU per ampoule;  
HPV6 DNA (14/256) is  $1 \times 10^7$  IU per ampoule;  
HPV11 DNA (14/100) is  $1 \times 10^7$  IU per ampoule.

### 4. CONTENTS

Country of origin of biological material: United Kingdom.  
Each ampoule contains the lyophilized equivalent of 0.5 mL HPV plasmid DNA diluted in 10mM Tris buffer pH7.4 containing 1mM EDTA, 5 mg/mL trehalose and human DNA ( $\sim 1 \times 10^6$  GEq/mL) derived from C33A cells (06/202, 06/206) or placenta (14/256, 14/100).

### 5. STORAGE

The ampoules should be stored at -20 °C or below on receipt.  
**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**

Each 1<sup>st</sup> International Standard for HPV DNA contains high copy number template. There is a high risk of HPV plasmid DNA contamination via aerosolization upon opening of the glass ampoule. The materials must be

opened and handled in a separate laboratory environment, away from other pre-amplification components such as reagents, labware and samples.

The material is supplied lyophilized and, before use, should be reconstituted in 0.5 ml sterile nuclease-free water. Ensure that the inside surface of the ampoule is wetted with the added water so that any particles of freeze-dried material adhering to the glass are reconstituted.

When reconstituted as directed,

06/202 (HPV16) has a final concentration of  $10^7$  IU/mL;  
06/206 (HPV18) has a final concentration of  $10^7$  IU/mL;  
14/256 (HPV6) has a final concentration of  $2 \times 10^7$  IU/mL;  
14/100 (HPV11) has a final concentration of  $2 \times 10^7$  IU/mL.

The reconstituted material is suitable for calibration of in-house or working standards for the amplification and detection of HPV DNA (Wilkinson et al., 2010; WHO/BS/2019.2360). The material should NOT be used to calibrate or assess extraction, precipitation or centrifugation procedures. NIBSC can provide guidance for the use of the International Standards for HPV DNA genotypes in assays where the extraction step cannot be separated from the amplification step (e.g. sample-in, answer-out platforms). This material has NOT been calibrated for human DNA nucleic acid amplification techniques.

### 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.

Degradation studies on the International Standards for HPV DNA genotypes indicate that the freeze-dried materials are extremely stable and suitable for long-term storage (Wilkinson et al., 2010; WHO/BS/2019.2360). Users should determine the stability of the reconstituted materials according to their own method of preparation, storage and use.

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

### 9. REFERENCES

Wilkinson DE, Baylis SA, Padley D, Heath AB, Ferguson M, Pagliusi SR, Quint WG, Wheeler CM. Establishment of the 1<sup>st</sup> World Health Organization international standards for human papillomavirus type 16 DNA and type 18 DNA. *Int J Cancer*, 2010;126:2969-2983.

Mattiuzzo G, Onyekwuluje J, Eklund C, Bentley E, Unger ER, Dillner J, Hockley J, Rigsby P, Wilkinson DE. WHO International Standards for Human Papillomavirus (HPV) DNA for Low-Risk Types HPV6 & HPV11 and High-Risk Types HPV31, HPV33, HPV45, HPV52 & HPV58. Expert Committee on Biological Standardization. 2019. WHO/BS/2019.2360.

Eklund C, Forslund O, Wallin KL, Dillner J. Continuing global improvement in human papillomavirus DNA genotyping services: The 2013 and 2014 HPV LabNet international proficiency studies. *J Clin Virol*. 2018;101:74-85.

### 10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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### 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: Lyophilized powder	Corrosive: No
Stable: Yes	Oxidising: No
Hygroscopic: No	Irritant: No
Flammable: No	Handling: See caution, Section 2
Other (specify):	
Toxicological properties	
Effects of inhalation:	Not established, avoid inhalation
Effects of ingestion:	Not established, avoid ingestion
Effects of skin absorption:	Not established, avoid contact with skin
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](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> 2.0 g (0.5 g per ampoule)
<b>Toxicity Statement:</b> Non-toxic
<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\\_biol\\_standardsrev2004.pdf](http://www.who.int/bloodproducts/publications/TRS932Annex2_Inter_biol_standardsrev2004.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.