WHO International Standard
First WHO International Standard for anti-human papillomavirus type 58 serum
NIBSC code: 19/300
Instructions for use
(Version 1.0, Dated 11/01/2023)

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1. INTENDED USE
This material will serve as the primary biological standard for antibodies to HPV type 58. The intended use of the International Standard is for the calibration and harmonisation of immunoassays detecting binding antibodies and pseudovirus-based neutralisation assays. The International Standard may be used for the calibration of secondary reference materials and the International Unit applied in the assessment of assay analytical sensitivity, specificity and variability.

2. CAUTION
This preparation is not for administration to humans or animals in the human food chain. The donations used to make the standard were tested at NIBSC and found negative or nonreactive for HBsAg, antibodies to HIV and HCV RNA.

As for 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 the First WHO International Standard for anti-HPV type 58 serum is 20 International Units(IU)/ampoule (i.e. 80 IU/mL following reconstitution as detailed in Section 7).

Uncertainty: the proposed unitage does not carry an uncertainty associated with its calibration. The only uncertainty is therefore derived from the variability of the dry fill weight of the ampoule content.

4. CONTENTS
Country of origin of biological material: United Kingdom. Each ampoule contains the freeze-dried equivalent of 0.25 mL of pooled female human anti-serum

5. STORAGE
Ampoules should be stored at -20°C or below until use. 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 manufactures 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

The contents of each ampoule should be reconstituted in 0.25mL of distilled water. Following addition of the distilled water, the ampoules should be left at ambient temperature for approximately 30 minutes until dissolved and then mixed thoroughly, avoiding the generation of excessive foam.

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 International Standards. They remain valid with the assigned potency and status until withdrawn or amended. Please note that the stability of International Standard when reconstituted has not been specifically determined. Therefore, it is recommended that the reconstituted material is for single use only. Should users wish to store reconstituted material, they should determine the stability of reconstituted material according to their own method of preparation, storage and use.

9. REFERENCES
Kemp et al., WHO Collaborative Study to Evaluate Candidate 1st WHO International Standards for Antibodies to Human Papillomavirus Types 6, 11, 31, 33, 45, 52 and 58. 2022 WHO Expert Committee on Biological Standardization. WHO/BS/2022.2435

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
We gratefully acknowledge the important contributions of the collaborative study participants. We thank Professor Joakim Dillner, Karolinska Institute, Stockholm, Sweden, in collaboration with Dr Jarunya Ngamkham, National Cancer Institute, Thailand; Professor Mario Poljak, University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia; and Dr. Weijin Huang, National Institutes for Food and Drug Control Beijing, P. R. China for providing the source donations for developing the International Standard. We would also like to thank Adib Ayoub, Lindsay Stone and Emma Summersgill, Division of Virology at NIBSC, for assisting in the processing of the source materials and the NIBSC Standards Production and Development for the production of NIBSC 19/300 and distribution of the study materials.

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
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical and Chemical properties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical appearance: Freeze-dried</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrosive: No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stable: Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxidising: No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygroscopic: No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irritant: No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammable: No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handling: See caution, Section 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (specify): Material of human origin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

16. INFORMATION FOR CUSTOMS USE ONLY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country of origin for customs purposes*: United Kingdom</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* Defined as the country where the goods have been</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>produced and/or sufficiently processed to be classed as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>originating from the country of supply, for example a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change of state such as freeze-drying.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net weight: 0.25g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity Statement: Toxicity not assessed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary certificate or other statement if applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attached: No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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_Internationalstandardsrev2004.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.