WHO International Standard First WHO International Standard for anti-human papillomavirus type 31 serum NIBSC code: 20/176 Instructions for use

§

(Version 1.0, Dated 11/01/2023)



This material will serve as the primary biological standard for antibodies to HPV type 31. The intended use of the International Standard is for the calibration and harmonisation of immunoassays detecting binding antibodies and pseudovirion-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 31 serum is 3 International Units(IU)/ampoule (i.e. 12 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 freezedried 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 Mario Poljak, University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia; and Dr. Ligia A. Pinto, Frederick National Laboratory for Cancer Research, Frederick, Maryland, USA 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 20/176 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
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

(EC) No 1272/2008: Not applicable or not classified	
Physical and Chemical properties	
Physical appearance: Freeze-dried	Corrosive: No
Stable: Yes	Oxidising: No
Hygroscopi No c:	Irritant: No
Flammable: No	Handling: See caution, Section 2
Other Material of human origin (specify):	
Toxicological properties	
Effects of inhalation:	Not established, avoid inhalation
Effects of ingestion:	Not established, avoid ingestion
Effects of skin	Not established, avoid contact with
absorption:	skin
Suggested First Aid	
Inhalation: Seek medical advice	
Ingestion: Seek medical advice	
	with copious amounts of water. Seek
eyes: medical advice	
	thoroughly with water.
skin:	
Action on Spillage and Method of Disposal	
Spillage of ampoule contents should be taken up with	
absorbent material wetted with an appropriate disinfectant.	

15. LIABILITY AND LOSS

biological waste.

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.

Rinse area with an appropriate disinfectant followed by water. Absorbent materials used to treat spillage should be treated as

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: 0.25g

Toxicity Statement: Toxicity not assessed

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_I nter_biolefstandardsrev2004.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.

