1. INTENDED USE
The First WHO International standard for anti-Lassa virus (LASV) antibodies is the freeze-dried equivalent of 0.25 mL of pooled plasma obtained from seven individual recovered from Lassa fever. The preparation has been evaluated in a WHO International Collaborative study (1). The intended use of the International Standard is for the calibration and harmonisation of serological assays detecting anti-LASV neutralising antibodies and anti-glycoprotein (GP) and nucleoprotein (NP) binding IgG. The preparation do not contain a detectable level of anti-LASV IgM. The preparation has been solvent detergent treated to minimise the risk of the presence of enveloped viruses (2).

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

Human source material
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 the WHO International Standard for anti-LASV immunoglobulin G is 25 IU/ampoule for neutralising antibody activity; 250 IU/ampoule anti-GP and 250IU/ampoule anti-NP binding IgG. These values have been arbitrarily chosen and do not represent the proportion of the antibody activities in the preparation. After reconstitution of the lyophilised cake in 0.25 mL of distilled water or other matrix, the final concentration will be 100 IU/mL for neutralising activity, 1000 IU/mL for anti-GP binding IgG and 1000 IU/mL for anti-NP binding IgG.

4. CONTENTS
Country of origin of biological material: Nigeria.
Each ampoule contains the freeze-dried equivalent of 0.25 mL of pooled human plasma.

5. STORAGE
The International Standard 20/202 should be stored at -20°C or below upon receipt.
Please note because of the inherent stability of lyophilised 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
This material should be reconstituted in 0.25 mL sterile distilled water. Following addition of water, the ampoule may 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.

9. REFERENCES

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
We would like to wholeheartedly thank the anonymous donors of the serum samples for their consent which has allowed this study to be undertaken; we would like to express our gratitude to Ephraim Ogbaini-Emovon (Institute for Lassa Fever Research and Control, Irrua Specialist Teaching Hospital, Edo State, Nigeria), Donald S Grant (Kenema Government Hospital, Kenema, Sierra Leone) Christian T. Happi (Redeemer’s University, Ede, Nigeria), the Viral Hemorrhagic Fever Consortium and the African Center of Excellence for Genomics of Infectious Disease for the collection and testing of the serum samples. We gratefully acknowledge the important contributions of the collaborative study participants. We would also like to thank NIBSC Standards Production and Development staff for the formulation and distribution of materials.
The project has been funded by the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovation.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical appearance:</td>
<td>Freze-dried</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrosive:</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stable:</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxidising:</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygroscopic:</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irritant:</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammable:</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handling:</td>
<td>See caution, Section 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (specify):</td>
<td>material of human origin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Toxicological properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effects of inhalation:</td>
<td>Not established, avoid inhalation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effects of ingestion:</td>
<td>Not established, avoid ingestion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effects of skin absorption:</td>
<td>Not established, avoid contact with skin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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**: 0.25 g
- **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_biole fstandardsrev2004.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.