WHO International Standard
Follicle-Stimulating Hormone, human, recombinant, 3rd
International Standard
NIBSC code: 20/218
Instructions for use
(Version 1.0, Dated 03/11/2021)

1. INTENDED USE
The International Standard (IS) for recombinant human follicle-stimulating hormone (rhFSH) has been available since 1995 and is widely used to calibrate rhFSH bioassays. Stocks of the 2nd IS for rhFSH, coded 08/282, are almost depleted and the World Health Organisation (WHO) Expert Committee on Biological Standardisation (ECBS) has recognised (2019) the need for a replacement IS for continued assignment of potency to therapeutic preparations of rhFSH used in the treatment of infertility. The 3rd IS, coded 20/218, was established at the 74th meeting of the ECBS in October 2021. It replaces the 2nd IS, 08/282, which is discontinued.

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
Each ampoule contains 137 International Units.

4. CONTENTS
Country of origin of biological material: United Kingdom.

Each ampoule contains the residue after freeze-drying of 0.5 mL of a solution that contained:

- Approx 10 µg rhFSH
- 0.2% w/v human serum albumin
- 1% w/v mannitol
- 15.4 mM sodium chloride

5. STORAGE
Unopened ampoules should be stored at -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 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.

For practical purposes each ampoule contains the same quantity of rhFSH. The entire content of each ampoule should be completely dissolved in an accurately measured amount of buffer solution. The use of water to reconstitute ampoule contents is not recommended. The material has not been sterilized and the ampoules contain no bacteriostat.

COLLABORATIVE STUDY
The preparation was evaluated in a collaborative study in which six laboratories in six countries took part, organised with the following aims:

1) To assign a potency, in International Units (IU), to the candidate standard, 20/218, relative to the 2nd IS, 08/282, by in vivo bioassay.
2) To assess the suitability of the candidate preparation, 20/218, to serve as the 3rd International Standard for the calibration of therapeutic FSH products by bioassay.
3) To determine the stability of the candidate preparation, 20/218, by comparison with ampoules stored at elevated temperatures as part of an accelerated degradation stability study.

The geometric mean potency in the candidate preparation, 20/218, calculated from all laboratories, using organ weight as assay response, was 137.3 IU per ampoule (n=14; 95% confidence limits 132.7-142.17; GCV 7.5%).

The candidate preparation, 20/218, is sufficiently stable to serve as an International Standard since no significant loss in bioactivity was found at any of the elevated temperatures. This suggests that 20/218 is likely to be highly stable under long term storage conditions at -20°C.

8. STABILITY
It is the policy of WHO not to assign an expiry date to their international reference materials. They remain valid with the assigned potency and status until withdrawn or amended.

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

In addition, once reconstituted, diluted or aliquoted, users should determine the stability of the material according to their own method of preparation, storage and use. Users who have data supporting any deterioration in the characteristics of any reference preparation are encouraged to contact NIBSC.

9. REFERENCES

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
We gratefully acknowledge the important contributions of all the participants and Merck Serono, the pharmaceutical division of Merck KGaA, Darmstadt (Germany) for the kind donation of the rhFSH.

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/tlm/
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical and Chemical properties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical appearance:</strong> white powder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stable: Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygroscopic: Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammable: No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (specify): Can react with oxidising materials. Avoid contact with acids and alkalis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suggested First Aid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inhalation: Seek medical advice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingestion: Seek medical advice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact with eyes: Wash with copious amounts of water. Seek medical advice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact with skin: Wash thoroughly with water.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action on Spillage and Method of Disposal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Net weight: 6 mg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity Statement: Non-toxic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary certificate or other statement if applicable. 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_Inter_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.