



**WHO International Standard
WHO International Standard for Parvovirus B19 DNA for Nucleic
Acid Amplification (NAT) Assay
NIBSC code: 99/800
Instructions for use
(Version 6.0, Dated 17/12/2007)**

1. INTENDED USE

The WHO International Standard for parvovirus B19 DNA NAT assays, 99/800, consists of a dilution of a B19 DNA positive single donation in human plasma negative for HCV RNA, HAV RNA, HIV RNA, HBV DNA, parvovirus B19 DNA, HBsAg, anti-HCV, and anti-HIV. However, the diluent is positive for anti-B19 antibodies. The standard has been lyophilised in 0.5ml aliquots and stored at -20°C . The material was calibrated in a recent International collaborative study and was accepted as the International Standard for B19 DNA NAT assays at the WHO Expert Committee on Biological Standardisation (ECBS) which met in October 2000. The vials are labelled:

Inf. Plasma
99/800

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

This material has been assigned a unitage of 5×10^5 International Units (IU) per vial.

Uncertainty: the assigned unitage does not carry an uncertainty associated with its calibration. The uncertainty may therefore be considered to be the variance of the ampoule content and was determined to be $\pm 0.64\%$.

4. CONTENTS

Country of origin of biological material: United Kingdom.
Each vial contains lyophilised parvovirus B19 diluted in HCV, HAV, HIV, HBV and HBsAg negative human plasma. The plasma is also negative for anti-HCV and anti-HIV.

5. STORAGE

The B19 International Standard should be stored at -20°C or below.

Please note: because of the inherent stability of lyophilized material, NIBSC may ship these materials at ambient temperature.

6. DIRECTIONS FOR OPENING

Vials have a 'flip-up' circular cap. Either on the cap or the collar of the vial, there is an indication of the point at which to lever off the cap. This exposes an area of the stopper through which reconstitution and withdrawal of the preparation can be made using a hypodermic needle and syringe. If use of a pipette is preferred, then fully remove the metal collar using, for example, forceps, taking care to avoid cuts by wearing appropriate gloves. Remove the stopper for access. Care should be taken to prevent loss of the contents.

7. USE OF MATERIAL

No attempt should be made to weigh out any portion of the freeze-dried material prior to reconstitution

The International Standard should be used to calibrate in-house standards or working reagents, for example, by determining the titres of the reagent to be calibrated and the International Standard in parallel. The titre of the in-house reagent can then be calibrated in International Units. Detailed instructions for use are described in section 5.

All criteria of assay validity set by individual kit manufacturers should be satisfied.

The B19 International Standard should be stored at -20°C until use.

The material is supplied lyophilised and before use should be reconstituted in 0.5ml of sterile, nuclease-free water. If all the reconstituted material is not used immediately, laboratories may aliquot the remaining material into suitable volumes, which should be stored at -70°C . However, it is recommended that a vial be used only once.

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

Saldanha et al. Vox Sanguinis (2002) 82, 24-31

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

None

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

Physical and Chemical properties	
Classification in accordance with Directive 2000/54/EC, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008: Not applicable or not Physical appearance: Freeze dried powder	Corrosive: No
Stable: Yes	Oxidising: No
Hygroscopic: No	Irritant: No
Flammable: No	Handling: See caution, Section 2
Other (specify):	Contains infectious parvovirus B19 and materials of human origin
Toxicological properties	
Effects of inhalation:	Avoid – contains infectious parvovirus B19
Effects of ingestion:	Avoid – contains infectious parvovirus B19
Effects of skin absorption:	Avoid – contains infectious parvovirus B19
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: 0.5 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_biol_efstandardsrev2004.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.