WHO International Standard
The 1st International Standard for Purified Protein Derivative (PPD) of Mycobacterium Tuberculosis
NIBSC code: PPDT
Instructions for use
(Version 6.0, Dated 18/11/2016)

1. INTENDED USE
This material has been prepared and characterised by Staten Serum Institut (SSI), Copenhagen, Denmark. Detail information of this material is enclosed in the insert from SSI. This material is intended for use in the calibration of the contents of ‘effective constituent’ in national or working standard preparations and for the expression of these contents in the respective International Units.

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

The material is not of human or bovine origin. 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
There are 5 000 International Units (IU) of Purified Protein Derivative (PPD) of M. Tuberculosis Tuberculin per ampoule.

4. CONTENTS
Country of origin of biological material: USA.
There are 5 000 International Units (IU) of Purified Protein Derivative (PPD) of M. Tuberculosis Tuberculin per ampoule.

5. STORAGE
This Standard should be stored at -20°C for long-term storage.
Please note: because of the inherent stability of lyophilized material, NIBSC may ship these materials at ambient temperature.

6. DIRECTIONS FOR OPENING
Tap the ampoule gently to collect the material at the bottom (labelled) end. Ensure ampoule is scored all round at the narrow part of the neck, with a diamond or tungsten carbide tipped glass knife file or other suitable implement before attempting to open. Place the ampoule in the ampoule opener, positioning the score at position ‘A’ shown in the diagram below. Surround the ampoule with cloth or layers of tissue paper. Grip the ampoule and holder in the hand and squeeze at point ‘B’. The ampoule will snap open. Take care to avoid cuts and projectile glass fragments that enter eyes. Take care that no material is lost from the ampoule and that no glass falls into the ampoule.

7. USE OF MATERIAL
No attempt should be made to weigh out any portion of the freeze-dried material prior to reconstitution.
The entire contents of each ampoule should be completely dissolved in an accurately measured amount of solvent (distilled water, saline or buffer) and the solution kept cool (e.g. 4°C) prior to use. It is recommended that the solution is used immediately or aliquots should be stored at -20°C. The ampoules contain no bacteriostat and the preparations should not be assumed to be sterile.

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
See Section 5 of the SSI insert.

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
SSI, WHO

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical and Chemical properties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical appearance: Freeze dried powder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stable: Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygroscopic: No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammable: No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (specify): Contains material of mycobacterial origin</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>
### Suggested First Aid

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

### 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.

### 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.

### INFORMATION FOR CUSTOMS USE ONLY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country of origin for customs purposes*</th>
<th>Denmark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net weight</td>
<td>0.14 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity Statement</td>
<td>Toxicity not assessed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary certificate or other statement if applicable, Attached</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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_biolerefstandardsrev2004.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.
WHO International Laboratory for Biological Standards

Phone: +45 32 68 34 66 (G.A. Hansen direct)
Telefax: +45 32 68 31 50 (Laboratory direct)
E-mail (Internet): GAHANSEN@STANDARD.SSI.DK

THE INTERNATIONAL STANDARD
for
PURIFIED PROTEIN DERIVATIVE (PFD) OF M. TUBERCULOSIS TUBERCULIN
(1st international standard preparation)

1. THE STANDARD PREPARATION
The standard preparation was established in 1951. It is prepared from a batch of purified protein derivative (PPD) of tuberculin, produced at the Henry Phipps Institute, Philadelphia, Pa., USA, by dr. Florence Seibert, from a human strain of the tubercle bacillus. This same batch, known as PPD-S, has been very widely used not only as a standard preparation but also in the field.

2. AMPOULE CONTENTS
The part of PPD-S which was established as an international standard, was ampouled and dried. 1000 ampoules contained 14 mg and 200 ampoules 70 mg dry material. An International Unit was defined as the activity contained in 0.000028 mg of the dry material, which means that the “small” ampoules contain 500,000 IU and the “large” ampoules 3,000,000 IU, in the total contents of each ampoule.

Since the stocks of small ampoules is very low now, a large number of new ampoules have been prepared from some of the “large” ampoules and these are the ampoules distributed now as the international standard. Tests in three laboratories have shown that the new ampoules within very narrow limits contain 500,000 International Units (IU) of Purified Protein Derivative (PPD) of M. tuberculosis Tuberculin.

3. USE OF THE STANDARD
The standard preparation defines the International Unit (IU) and is intended to be used in the potency assay of M. tuberculosis tuberculin preparations. This, however, is not without complications and for a discussion of these and for a description of a recommended procedure for calibration of a local reference preparation, reference is made to the WHO Requirements for Tuberculin.

4. GENERAL REMARKS ABOUT INTERNATIONAL REFERENCE MATERIALS
International biological standards and international biological reference reagents provide a means of ensuring uniformity throughout the world in the designation of the potency of preparations used in the prophylaxis, therapy, or diagnosis of disease, where the potency cannot be expressed in terms of physical or chemical quantities. The International Units are units of quantities of “effective constituent”.

The standard is the material as it exists in the ampoules; the “material” thus includes the effective constituents together with all the other constituents that may be present (moisture, carrier, buffer, salt etc., according to the form in which the standard is available).
International biological reference materials are intended for use in the calibration of the contents of "effective constituent" in national or working standard preparations and for the expression of these contents in the respective International Units. For the routine use in the laboratory the national or working standards should be used in order to save as much as possible the international reference materials. These are only sent to individual laboratories in very limited amounts. International Reference Materials are distributed free of charge to National Control Laboratories of Member States of the World Health Organization. Other laboratories are due to pay a handling charge.

September 1996

5. REFERENCES

