WHO International Standard
1st WHO International Standard for Epstein-Barr Virus for Nucleic Acid Amplification Techniques
NIBSC code: 09/260
Instructions for use
(Version 4.0, Dated 09/10/2014)

1. INTENDED USE
The 1st WHO International Standard for Epstein-Barr virus (EBV), NIBSC code 09/260, is intended to be used in the standardization of nucleic acid amplification technique (NAT)-based assays for EBV. The reference comprises a whole virus preparation of the EBV B95-8 strain (type 1) [1,2], formulated in a universal buffer comprising Tris-HCl, human serum albumin (HSA) and trehalose. The material has been lyophilized in 1 mL aliquots and stored at -20 °C. The material was evaluated in a worldwide collaborative study involving 28 laboratories performing a range of NAT-based assays for EBV [3].

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 concentration of 5x10^6 International Units (IU) when reconstituted in 1 mL of nuclease-free water, based on the results of a worldwide collaborative study.

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 vial content and was determined to be +/- 0.23%.

4. CONTENTS
Country of origin of biological material: United Kingdom.
Each vial contains the lyophilized equivalent of 1 mL of EBV B95-8 strain (type 1) in 10 mM Tris buffer (pH7.4), 0.5% HSA, and 0.1% trehalose.

5. STORAGE
Vials of lyophilized standard should be stored at -20 °C.

6. DIRECTIONS FOR OPENING
Vials have a screw cap; an internal stopper may also be present. The cap should be removed by turning anti-clockwise. Care should be taken to prevent loss of the contents. Please note: If a stopper is present on removal of the cap, the stopper should remain in the vial or be removed with the cap.

7. USE OF MATERIAL
No attempt should be made to weigh out any portion of the freeze-dried material prior to reconstitution.
The contents should be reconstituted with 1 mL of deionized, nuclease-free molecular-grade water and left for a minimum of 20 minutes with occasional agitation before use. The reconstituted material has a final concentration of 5x10^6 IU/mL.
The International Standard should be used to calibrate secondary reference materials, for example, by determining the equivalent concentration of secondary reference reagent to be calibrated, against the International Standard, in parallel. The secondary reference reagent can then be assigned a concentration in terms of the IU. Once reconstituted, the International Standard should be diluted in the matrix appropriate to the material being calibrated, and should be extracted prior to EBV DNA measurement.
The WHO international collaborative study demonstrated that 09/260 is most effective for standardizing assay results of samples comprising cell-free virus. 09/260 also improves the inter-laboratory variability of assay results of samples comprising cell-associated virus, but the improvement is less marked than for cell-free virus samples [3]. Users of 09/260 should also bear in mind that methylation of cell associated virus DNA could cause artifactually reduced detection when compared with 09/260 in NAT assays.

8. STABILITY
Reference materials are held at NIBSC within assured, temperature-controlled storage facilities and they should be stored on receipt as indicated on the label. It is the policy of WHO not to assign an expiry date to their international reference materials. Accelerated degradation studies have indicated that this material is suitably stable, when stored at -20 °C, for the assigned values to remain valid until the material is withdrawn or replaced. These studies have also shown that the material is suitable for shipment at ambient temperature without any effect on the assigned values. Users who have data supporting any deterioration in the characteristics of any reference preparation are encouraged to contact NIBSC.

NIBSC follows the policy of WHO with respect to its reference materials. Reference Materials should be stored on receipt as indicated on the label. The stability of the material when reconstituted has not been specifically determined. Therefore, the standard is for single use only.

9. REFERENCES

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
We gratefully acknowledge the important contributions of the collaborative study participants.

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:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrosive:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stable:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxidising:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygroscopic:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irritant:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammable:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (specify):</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Toxicological properties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effects of inhalation:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effects of ingestion:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effects of skin absorption:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Suggested First Aid

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country of origin for customs purposes*</th>
<th>United Kingdom</th>
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</table>
* 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:</th>
<th>1 g</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity Statement:</td>
<td>Non-toxic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary certificate or other statement if applicable:</td>
<td>Attached: No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

National Institute for Biological Standards and Control,
Potters Bar, Hertfordshire, EN6 3QG. T +44 (0)1707 641000, nibsc.org
WHO International Laboratory for Biological Standards,
UK Official Medicines Control Laboratory

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_estandsrev2004.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.