WHO International Standard
1st International Standard for Antiserum to Respiratory Syncytial Virus
NIBSC code: 16/284
Instructions for use
(Version 2.01, Dated 27/06/2019)

1. INTENDED USE
This preparation was established by the WHO Expert Committee on Biological Standardization in 2017 as the 1st International Standard for antiserum to respiratory syncytial virus. It was shown to be suitable for the standardization of virus neutralization methods to measure antibody levels against RSV/A in human sera.

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
1,000 International Units (IU) of anti-RSV neutralizing antibodies per ampoule.

4. CONTENTS
Country of origin of biological material: United States.
Each ampoule contains the freeze dried residue of 0.5 ml human serum. The candidate standard has been prepared from a bulk of human sera. 0.5 ml aliquots of this bulk were filled in DIN ampoules and freeze dried at NIBSC following documented procedures. This fill was 0.5g fill weight with a mean dry weight of 0.043g. The coefficient of variation (CV) was 0.27%. Residual moisture measured on 12 samples gave a mean of 1.04% with a CV of 25.50% and oxygen imasured in the headspace of 12 ampoules, gave a mean of 0.44% with a CV of 26.02%.

5. STORAGE
The ampoules should be stored at -20°C or below until use.

6. DIRECTIONS FOR OPENING
DIN ampoules have an ‘easy-open’ coloured stress point, where the narrow ampoule stem joins the wider ampoule body. Tap the ampoule gently to collect the material at the bottom (labeled) end. Ensure that the disposable ampoule safety breaker provided is pushed down on the stem of the ampoule and against the shoulder of the ampoule body. Hold the body of the ampoule in one hand and the disposable ampoule breaker covering the ampoule stem between the thumb and first finger of the other hand. Apply a bending force to open the ampoule at the coloured stress point, primarily using the hand holding the plastic collar.

Care should be taken to avoid cuts and projectile glass fragments that might enter the eyes, for example, by the use of suitable gloves and an eye shield. Take care that no material is lost from the ampoule and no glass falls into the ampoule. Within the ampoule is dry nitrogen gas at slightly less than atmospheric pressure. A new disposable ampoule breaker is provided with each DIN ampoule.

7. USE OF MATERIAL
No attempt should be made to weigh out any portion of the freeze-dried material prior to reconstitution

Ampoules should be reconstituted on the day of the assay by adding exactly 0.5 ml of pure sterile distilled water to give 2000 IU/mL Shake gently without the formation of foam to ensure that all contents are reconstituted. To remove the reagent from the ampoule it is necessary to use some form of transfer pipette rather than a volumetric pipette. The contents of the ampoules should not be assumed to be sterile.

International Unit Conversion:
IU/mL = GMT Sample / (GMT RSV International Standard / 2000)
GMT = Geometric Mean titre

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. Users should determine the stability of the material according to their own method of preparation, storage and use. Multiple freeze/thaw cycles should be avoided.

NIBSC follows the policy of WHO with respect to its reference materials.

9. REFERENCES

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
We would like to acknowledge PATH for donating the source material used to produce this standard and for funding the project that led to its production.

11. FURTHER INFORMATION
Further information can be obtained as follows; This material: enquiries@nibsc.org
WHO Biological Standards: http://www.who.int/biologicals/en/
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
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>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical appearance:</strong></td>
<td>Freeze dried and has a small white/yellowish cake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Corrosive:</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stable:</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oxidising:</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hygroscopic:</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Imitant:</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flammable:</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Handling:</strong></td>
<td>See caution, Section 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other (specify):</strong></td>
<td>Contains material of human origin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Toxicological properties**

Effects of inhalation: Not established, avoid inhalation
Effects of ingestion: Not established, avoid ingestion
Effects of skin absorption: Not established, avoid contact with skin

**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country of origin for customs purposes*:</th>
<th>United Kingdom</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>0.5g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity Statement:</td>
<td>Non-toxic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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_bi

olefstandardsrev2004.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.