WHO International Standard
HEPATOCYTE GROWTH FACTOR/SCATTER FACTOR PRECURSOR
NIBSC code: 96/556
Instructions for use
(Version 7.0, Dated 02/04/2013)

1. INTENDED USE
This consists of a batch of ampoules (coded 96/556) containing single-chain hepatocyte growth factor/scatter factor (HGF/SF) precursor expressed in SF21 insect cells using a baculovirus expression system. The preparation was analysed by international collaborative study and established as the First International Standard for Hepatocyte Growth Factor/Scatter Factor (precursor) by the Expert Committee on Biological Standardization of the World Health Organisation. The material is intended to serve as a standard for the bioassay or immunoassay of single-chain HGF/SF precursor preparations only. For assays of heterodimeric HGF/SF, the corresponding standard, 96/564, should be used.

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. UNTAGE
The preparation in ampoules coded 96/556 is assigned a potency of 2000 International Units (IU) per ampoule. On the basis of the immunoassay results, preparation 96/556 is assigned a nominal mass content of 4 micrograms per ampoule. The bioactivity units and the immunoactivity units should not be assumed to be interconvertible.

4. CONTENTS
Country of origin of biological material: United Kingdom.
Each ampoule contains the residue after freeze-drying of 1ml of a solution that contained:

- 4.5mg NaCl
- 3.0mg arginine
- 0.1mg Tween 20
- 0.0mg Na phosphate
- pH 6.99
- 30.0mg trehalose
- rec HGF/SF precursor

5. STORAGE
The ampoules are shipped at ambient temperature. Unopened ampoules should be stored at -20 to 20°C in the dark. Freezing and reconstitution of the material should be avoided unless this can be validated for the particular laboratory, storage, and assay conditions. No attempt should be made to weigh out any portion of the freeze-dried material prior to reconstitution.

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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 (labelled) 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.

For practical purposes each ampoule contains the same quantity of HGF/SF. 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. It is recommended that, when possible, buffer containing carrier protein should be used to minimize loss by surface adsorption. The buffer should be compatible with the assay system used.

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 or below, for the assigned values to remain valid until the material is withdrawn or replaced. These studies have also shown that the material is suitably stable 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.

9. REFERENCES
International Standards for hepatocyte growth factor/scatter factor: initial assessment of candidate materials and their evaluation by multicentre collaborative study.

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
We gratefully acknowledge the contributions of the participants in the collaborative study. Preparations of rhHGF/SF for ampouling and for preliminary studies were generously provided to WHO by Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation, Yokohama 227, Japan; R&D systems Inc., Minneapolis, MN 55413, USA; and Dr E. Gherardi, University of Cambridge, MRC Centre, Cambridge, UK.

11. FURTHER INFORMATION
Further information can be obtained as follows:
This material: inquiries@nibsc.org
WHO Biological Standards:
http://www.who.int/biologicals/en/
JCTLM Higher order reference materials:
http://www.bipm.org/en/committees/jctlm/
Derivation of International Units:
http://www.nibsc.org/standardisation/international_standards.aspx
Ordering standards from NIBSC:
http://www.nibsc.org/products/ordering.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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical and Chemical properties</th>
<th>Corrosive: No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical appearance: white lyophilized powder</td>
<td>Oxidising: No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stable: No</td>
<td>Irritant: No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygroscopic: Yes</td>
<td>Handling: See caution, Section 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammable: No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other (specify):

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.

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: 40mg
Toxicity Statement: Toxicity not assessed
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_refstandardsrev2004.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.