WHO Reference Reagent

Prolactin, Human, recombinant

NIBSC code: 97/714

Instructions for use

(Version 2.0, Dated 16/01/2008)

1. INTENDED USE

This consists of a batch of ampoules (coded 97/714) containing recombinant human prolactin expressed in murine C127 cells (1). The preparation was analysed by international collaborative study and established as the First WHO Reference Reagent for Prolactin, Human, Recombinant, for Immunoassay by the Expert Committee on Biological Standardization of the World Health Organisation in November 2001. The primary use of the preparation, along with its glycosylated (98/580) and non-glycosylated (98/582) components, is in investigating and characterizing the specificity of existing prolactin assays, and in particular, the suitability of using recombinant prolactin as an immunoassay standard. This preparation is not intended to replace the 3rd International Standard for prolactin, 84/500, which remains the primary standard for calibration of diagnostic immunoassays for prolactin.

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

Each ampoule of 97/714 contains 24.5µg recombinant prolactin (by definition).

On the basis of bioassay results, preparation 97/714 may be assumed to contain 1400 mU per ampoule.

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.5mg NaCl</td>
<td>3.0mg arginine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.0mg Na phosphate</td>
<td>0.1mg Tween 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.0mg trehalose</td>
<td>recombinant PRL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. STORAGE

Unopened ampoules should be stored at –20°C

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

6. DIRECTIONS FOR OPENING

DIN ampoules have an ‘easy-open’ coloured stress point, where the narrow ampoule stem joins the wider ampoule body. Various types of ampoule breaker are available commercially. To open the ampoule, tap the ampoule gently to collect material at the bottom (labelled) and follow manufactures instructions provided with the ampoule breaker.

7. USE OF MATERIAL

For practical purposes each ampoule contains the same quantity of prolactin. The entire content of each ampoule should be completely dissolved in an accurately measured amount of diluent, such as PBS, saline or assay diluent with 0.05-0.1% carrier protein. No attempt should be made to weigh out portions of the freeze dried powder. The use of water to reconstitute ampoule contents is not recommended. The material has not been sterilized and the ampoules contain no bacteriostat.

8.1 Bulk material

A preparation of prolactin (>99% pure by RP-HPLC), expressed in murine C127 cells and consisting of approximately 20% glycosylated and 80% non-glycosylated components (1), was kindly donated to WHO by Genzyme Corporation, Framingham, MA, USA.

8.2 Distribution into ampoules

The material was received as a frozen solution at 0.545 mg/ml in 25mM HEPES/150 mM NaCl pH 8, which, after dilution in a solution containing 0.45%(w/v) sodium chloride, 0.4% (w/v) sodium phosphate, 3.0% (w/v) trehalose, 0.3% (w/v) arginine and 0.01% Tween 20, pH 6.99, was distributed into ampoules as 1ml aliquots, lyophilised and sealed according to procedures described by WHO for International Biological Standards (2) and stored at -20°C in the dark.

9. COLLABORATIVE STUDY

The preparation 97/714, along with its glycosylated (98/580) and non-glycosylated components (98/582), was evaluated in an international collaborative study in which fifteen laboratories in eight countries took part. Assays contributed included in vitro assays mostly based upon proliferation assays for prolactin. The entire content of each ampoule of 97/714 contains 24.5µg recombinant prolactin (by definition).

The primary function of preparation 97/714 is to serve as a standard for calibration, the preparation coded 97/714 may be assumed to contain 1400 mU per ampoule. For the purposes of bioassay calibration, the preparation coded 97/714 may be assumed to contain 1400 mU per ampoule.

9.1 Activity of ampoule contents

The primary function of preparation 97/714 is to serve as a standard for immunoassay and on the basis of the HPLC results, it was established as the First WHO Reference Reagent for Prolactin, Recombinant, Human, with a defined content of 24.5µg per ampoule. For the purposes of bioassay calibration, the preparation coded 97/714 may be assumed to contain 1400 mU per ampoule.

10. STABILITY

Combining the results of accelerated degradation studies by all assay methods a predicted loss of ~0.01% per year at -20°C was calculated.
indicating that the ampouled preparation 97/714 is sufficiently stable to serve as reference reagent.

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. For information specific to a particular biological standard, contact standards@nibsc.ac.uk.

In addition, once reconstituted, diluted or aliquoted, users should determine the stability of the material according to their own method of preparation, storage and use.

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

Users who have data supporting any deterioration in the characteristics of any reference preparation are encouraged to contact NIBSC.

11. REFERENCES


12. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We gratefully acknowledge the important contributions of all the participants. The preparation of recombinant prolactin for ampouling was generously provided to WHO by Genzyme Corporation, Framingham, MA, USA. We also thank the staff of Standards Division for preparation of the ampouled materials.

13. FURTHER INFORMATION

Further information can be obtained as follows; This material: enquiries@nibsc.org
WHO Biological Standards: http://www.who.int/biologicals/en/
Derivation of International Units: http://www.nibsc.org/standardisation/international_standards.aspx
NIBSC Terms & Conditions: http://www.nibsc.org/terms_and_conditions.aspx

14. 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

15. 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.

16. 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:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygroscopic:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammable:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handling:</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

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.

17. 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.

18. INFORMATION FOR CUSTOMS USE ONLY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country of origin for customs purposes*: United Kingdom</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net weight: 42mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity Statement: Non-toxic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary certificate or other statement if applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attached: No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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_biologicalstandardsrev2004.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.