

WHO International Standard 2nd INTERNATIONAL STANDARD FOR FIBRINOGEN CONCENTRATE

NIBSC code: 09/242 Instructions for use (Version 1.0, Dated 03/01/2013)

1. INTENDED USE

The 2nd International Standard for Fibrinogen Concentrate, consists of ampoules, coded 09/242, containing aliquots of a freeze-dried concentrate of fibrinogen prepared from human plasma. This preparation was established by the Expert Committee on Biological Standardization of the World Health Organization in October 2012, with labelled contents for Clottable Protein and Total Protein. Details of the preparation and value assignment are available in the document WHO/BS/2012.2208, (available from WHO). This standard is primarily intended to be used to calibrate secondary and/or in-house working fibrinogen concentrate standards

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

Value assignment to this standard was carried out in an international collaborative study involving 27 laboratories in 12 countries. Value assignment for Clottable Protein was based on subsequent protein determination methods following clot removal (CLOTr) and for Total Protein based on standard protein determination methods.

The assigned potencies are:

Clottable Protein - 10.9 mg/ampoule Total Protein - 15.0 mg/ampoule

These figures are based on assays relative to the 1st International Standard for Fibrinogen Concentrate (98/614). Please note that the assigned value for Clottable Protein did not include estimates from Clauss assays. Use of Clauss assays for estimation of Clottable Protein in fibrinogen concentrates should be validated locally.

4. CONTENTS

Country of origin of biological material: United Kingdom. The 2nd International Standard for Fibrinogen Concentrate (coded 09/242), contains freeze-dried (1 mL) aliquots of fibrinogen concentrate.

The raw material was a plasma-derived fibrinogen concentrate, prepared using precipitation and chromatography methods. Manufacturing of this product also included 2 viral inactivation steps, solvent detergent treatment and heat treatment at 80°C for 72 hours. After reconstitution, the concentrate material was pooled and formulated in the following buffer: 40mM Tri-Sodium Citrate.2H₂O, 20mM Tris-HCl, 3% sucrose (w/v), 4mM L-arginine-HCl (pH 7.3). The formulated material was filled and freeze-dried in sealed glass ampoules at NIBSC, under conditions required for International Standards (Campbell, 1974). One ml of this material was dispensed into each of approximately 10,000 ampoules. The mean filling weight was 1.0093 g (range 1.0015 g to 1.0135 g) and the

coefficient of variation (CV) was 0.27% based on 468 check-weight samples. Mean residual moisture after freeze-drying was 0.39% (CV 19.3%, n=12) and mean oxygen headspace was 0.11% (CV 55.2%, n=12).

5. STORAGE

Unopened ampoules should be stored at -20°C. After reconstitution, any unused material must be discarded, not frozen for later use.

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) end and follow manufactures instructions provided with the ampoule breaker.

7. USE OF MATERIAL

No attempt should be made to weigh out any portion of the freeze-dried material prior to reconstitution

The total contents of the ampoule should be reconstituted at room temperature with 1 ml distilled water, dissolved by gentle swirling to avoid froth and transferred immediately to a suitable plastic tube. The reconstituted Standard is stable for up to 3 hours at room temperature.

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

Campbell P J. Procedures used for the production of biological standards and reference preparations. J Biol Standardization, 1974, 2, 259-267.

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The contributions of all the participants in the study are gratefully acknowledged. We are grateful to our colleagues in the Standards Division for ampouling and processing the candidate and trial preparations and for the dispatch of collaborative study samples to participants. We are grateful to Baxter Healthcare (Austria) and BPL (UK) for their kind donation of materials for the study. We further like to thank the ISTH/SSC Factor XIII and Fibrinogen Subcommittee for their support.

11. FURTHER INFORMATION

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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





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14. MATERIAL SAFETY SHEET

Classification in accordance with Directive 2000/54/EC, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008: Not applicable or not classified

(EC) No 1272/2008. Not applicable of not classified					
Physical and Chemical properties					
Physical appearance:			Corrosive:	No	
Freeze-dried powder					
Stable:	Yes		Oxidising:	No	
Hygroscopic:	Yes		Irritant:	Unknown	
Flammable:	No		Handling:See	caution, Section 2	
Other (specify):	(specify): Contains material of human origin				
Toxicological properties					
Effects of inhalation: No			established, avoid inhalation		
Effects of ingestion:		Not established, avoid ingestion			
Effects of skin absorption:		Not (Not established, avoid contact with skin		
Suggested First Aid					
Inhalation: Seek medical advice					
Ingestion: Seek medical advice					
Contact with eyes:					
medical advice					
Contact with skin:	tact with skin: Wash thoroughly with water.				
Action on Spillage and Method of Disposal					
Spillage of ampoule contents should be taken up with absorbent					

15. LIABILITY AND LOSS

biological waste.

appropriate disinfectant followed by water.

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.

material wetted with an appropriate disinfectant. Rinse area with an

Absorbent materials used to treat spillage should be treated as

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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: 0.08g

Toxicity Statement: Non-toxic

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 efstandardsrev2004.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.

