The 1st International Standard for Colistin Methane Sulfonate

NB: Since April 2006, the European Directorate for the Quality of Medicines & HealthCare (EDQM-Council of Europe) is in charge of the establishment and distribution of International Standards for Antibiotics instead of the National Institute for Biological Standards and Control (NIBSC-UK).

1. Introduction
The 1st International Standard for Colistin Methane Sulfonate was established by the WHO Expert Committee on Biological Standardisation at its 19th meeting in 1967. It consists of ampoules each containing approximately 75 mg of colistin methane sulfonate, 12700 International Units per mg and the International Unit of Colistin Methane Sulfonate is defined as the activity contained in 0.00007874 mg of the 1st International Standard of Colistin Methane Sulfonate. Colistin Methane Sulfonate is also known as “Colistin Sulphomethate” or as “Colistimethate”.

2. Biological Activity
The 1st International Standard of Colistin Methane Sulfonate (code-labelled 66_254) was calibrated by 7 laboratories against 6 national standards in an international collaborative study. A total of 148 individual assays were carried out by plate diffusion methods. Two different test organisms were used in the study, (B. bronctiseptica and E. coli). The potency agreed by the participants was 12700 International Units per mg.

3. Caution
For laboratory use only. Handle in accordance with good occupational hygiene, safety and laboratory practices and take precautions to avoid exposure. This material is not for administration to humans or animals. The corresponding safety data sheet can be accessed via the EDQM website (Reference Standards Database) or is available upon request from the EDQM (Helpdesk-FAQ section).

4. Further Information
Preparation of the reference standard
The bulk material consisted of a single batch of colistin methane sulfonate, stored in sealed containers at -10°C in the dark until required for filling. In July 1966 it was allowed to warm to room temperature overnight being thoroughly mixed during that period. It was then distributed in approximately 75 mg quantities into neutral glass ampoules and dried at room temperature over P_2O_5 in vacuo to constant weight. The ampoules were then filled with pure dry nitrogen, sealed by fusion of the glass, tested for leaks and finally placed on storage at -20°C in the dark.

The ampouled material
The batch consisted of about 2400 ampoules, each ampoule containing approximately 75 mg of colistin methane sulfonate. The mean residual moisture content of the material in the sealed ampoules was found to be 0.44% w/w. The contents of the ampoule are hygroscopic. When exposed to an atmosphere of 45% relative humidity, samples increased in weight by approximately 0.21% w/w in 5 minutes to a total of 1.67% w/w in 60 minutes. Care should therefore be exercised in weighing out material from the ampoule to avoid error due to uptake of moisture.

Stability and Storage
It is the policy of WHO not to assign an expiry date to their International Standard. They remain valid with the assigned potency and status until withdrawn or amended. The 1st International Standard of Colistin Methane Sulfonate is a stable preparation when stored in unopened ampoules in the dark at -20°C or below.
Acknowledgements are made to:
Kakayu Antibiotics Research Co. Ltd., Tokyo, Japan for generously supplying the material and to the participants in the collaborative study for calibrating the 1st International Reference Preparation.

References

5. Citation
In all publications (or data sheets for kits) in which this Standard is used as an assay calibrant, it is more important that the title of the Standard, code and the name and addresses of EDQM are cited correctly.

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This document is electronically signed by:

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