Escherichia coli asparaginase is an enzyme that depletes serum levels of asparagine. It is used to treat acute lymphoblastic leukaemia and related forms of non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma. Polyethylene glycosylated-asparaginase (pegaspargase), obtained by covalently attaching polyethylene glycol to the native enzyme, has been shown to sustain similar reductions in serum asparagine concentrations compared with the native enzyme. In addition, pegaspargase has a decreased immunogenicity and a prolonged half-life. The summary of product characteristics (Oncaspar) indicates that the intravenous infusion should be given over a period of 1–2 h but nothing is known on the long term stability and activity of the enzyme after dilution.

**RESULTS**

The variation in enzymatic activity of the diluted pegaspargase solutions compared with the fresh solution was less than 5% after 48 h, with no significant differences between storage at 4°C or at room temperature. Preservation of the enzymatic activity and the stability of the solutions evaluated will allow us to store pegaspargase for up to 48 h with costs savings and an improvement in patient compliance. A microbiological study is in progress to validate the aseptic manufacturing process in order to guarantee the sterility of the stored solutions.

No conflict of interest.