

ICS 65.020.30

CCS B44



**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 14926.10-2008

Replacing GB/T 14926.10-2001

**Laboratory animal - Method for examination of tyzzer's
organism**

实验动物 泰泽病原体检测方法

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Quarantine of the People's Republic of China;
Standardization Administration of China**

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Foreword

GB/T 14926 "animal" part of a total of 54, different microbes and virus detection methods. Since the implementation of this section instead of GB/T 14926.10-2001 "Taize animal pathogen detection." This part of the main technical differences compared with the GB/T 14926.10-2001 as follows:

- a) Remove the cortisone stimulation test;
- b) modify two serological methods. This part of the National Standardization Technical Committee of experimental animals and focal points. This section drafted by: National Standardization Technical Committee of experimental animals. The main drafters of this section. Li Hong. This part of the standard replaces the previous editions are.

--- GB/T 14926.10-1994, GB/T 14926.10-2001. Taize animal pathogen detection method

1 Scope

GB/T 14926.10-2008 is the Chinese national standard on laboratory animal - method for examination of tyzzer's organism, in the field of agriculture. The /T suffix marks it as a recommended standard: it is not compulsory by itself, but it becomes binding as soon as a contract, a tender or a customer specification calls it up - which in practice is how most foreign buyers meet it. It was issued on 3 December 2008 by the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China; Standardization Administration of China, and has been in force since 1 March 2009.

Classification: ICS 65.020.30, CCS B44. This page is published from the official record of the standard held by the Chinese standards administration: the identification, the dates, the classification and the issuing body are taken from there. The clause text, the tables and the numeric limits are in the document itself, which is delivered complete in English translation.

GB/T 14926 provisions of this part of the detection method Taize animal pathogens. This section applies to mice, rats, guinea pigs, hamsters and rabbits Taize pathogen detection.

2 Normative references

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference

GB/T 14926 in this section constitute provisions of this section. For dated reference documents Member, all subsequent amendments (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this section, however, encouraged to reach under this section Parties to research agreement to use the latest versions of these documents. For undated reference documents, the latest versions apply to this section. ELISA

GB/T 14926.50 Experimental Animals

GB/T 14926.52 animals immunofluorescence test Principle

3 Animals infected Tyzzer serum can produce antibodies. Based on the principles of immunology, antigen detection using small Tyzzer Mouse, rat, guinea pig, hamster and rabbit sera corresponding antibodies.

4 major equipment and materials

4.1 ordinary incubator.

4.2 Fluorescence microscopy.

4.3 biological microscope.

4.4 microplate reader.

4.5 tissue grinder.

4.6 polystyrene plates, 40 holes, 55 holes or 96 holes (removable or can not be removed), washed before drying, UV irradiation 1h.

4.7 micro pipette, capacity 5 μ L ~ 50 μ L, 50 μ L ~ 200 μ L. 4.8 ~ 10 printed with apertures 40 slides.

4.10 ultra-low temperature freezer or liquid nitrogen tank.

5.1 ELISA antigen

5.1.1 Taize pathogen antigen Taize infected by the pathogen, animals with severe liver necrosis of

1.10 after joining PBS tissue grinder system in an ice bath Homogenized, 3600r/min centrifugal supernatant as antigen.

5.1.2 Negative control antigen Taize unaffected pathogens of animal liver, made by the method 5.1.1.

5.2 Antigen sheet

5.2.1 Antigen Taize subject infected with a pathogen, an animal with severe hepatic tissue necrosis

1.10 with PBS and homogenized in an ice bath to adjust the concentration

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