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

GB/T 14926.19-2026

Replacing GB/T 14926.19-2001

Laboratory animals - Method for the examination of hantavirus

实验动物 汉坦病毒检测方法

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Foreword

This document complies with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Standardization Work Guidelines Part

1. Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents". Drafting. This document is Part 19 of GB/T 14926. GB/T 14926 has already published the following parts.

- Detection method for Salmonella in laboratory animals (GB/T 14926.1);
- Detection method for Yersinia in laboratory animals (GB/T 14926.3);
- Detection Method for Pathogenic Fungi in Laboratory Animal Skin (GB/T 14926.4);
- Detection method for Pasteurella multocida in laboratory animals (GB/T 14926.5);
- Detection method for Bordetella bronchiseptica in laboratory animals (GB/T 14926.6);
- Methods for the detection of mycoplasma in laboratory animals (GB/T 14926.8);
- Detection method for Corynebacterium glutamicum in laboratory animals (GB/T 14926.9);
- Detection method for Tyzer pathogens in laboratory animals (GB/T 14926.10);
- Detection method for Escherichia coli O115a,c.K(B) in laboratory animals (GB/T 14926.11);
- Detection method for Pasteurella pneumophila in laboratory animals (GB/T 14926.12);
- Detection method for Klebsiella pneumoniae in laboratory animals (GB/T 14926.13);
- Detection method for Staphylococcus aureus in laboratory animals (GB/T 14926.14);

1 Scope

GB/T 14926.19-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering detecting hantavirus in laboratory rodents. Hantavirus gives the rodent nothing and gives the technician haemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome; laboratory-acquired outbreaks from rat colonies are documented in China, Japan and Korea. The method fixes the sampling, the detection technique and its controls, and the interpretation. It replaces GB/T 14926.19-2001, one of the parts of GB/T 14926 revised together in this batch. It was issued on 28 January 2026 and has been in force since 1 August 2026, replacing GB/T 14926.19-2001. The document is under the responsibility of the Ministry of Science and Technology. This page is published from the official record of the 2026 edition; the clause text of a standard this recent is not yet in circulation, and the figures, limits and tables it contains are those of the document itself, delivered in full with the English translation.

This document describes antibody and nucleic acid detection methods for Hantavirus. This document applies to antibody and nucleic acid detection in laboratory animals such as mice and rats.

2 Normative references

The contents of the following documents, through normative references within the text, constitute essential provisions of this document. Dated citations are not included. For references to documents, only the version corresponding to that date applies to this document; for undated references, the latest version (including all amendments) applies. This document.

GB/T 14926.50-2001 Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) for laboratory animals

GB/T 14926.52-2001 Immunofluorescence assay for laboratory animals

3 Terms and Definitions

This document does not contain any terms or definitions that need to be defined.

4 Principles

4.1 Antibody Detection Principle Based on immunological principles, hantavirus antigen was used to detect hantavirus antibodies in the serum of mice and rats.

4.2 Principle of Nucleic Acid Detection Specific primers and probes were designed and synthesized based on the conserved gene sequence of Hantavirus to amplify the target fragment, and real-time quantitative reverse transcription was used. [Chain reaction, RT-qPCR] detects whether a sample contains Hantavirus nucleic acid components.

5.1.1 Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) antigen

5.1.1.1 Specific antigens Inside a biosafety cabinet, E6 cells infected with Hantaan or Seoul strains are allowed to develop specific fluorescence. Harvest the culture. After inactivation with beta-propiolactone and three freeze-thaw cycles or sonication, remove cell debris by low-speed centrifugation, and then centrifuge the supernatant at high speed. The serum is concentrated and then used to make ELISA antigen.