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NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

GB/T 14926.22-2026

Replacing GB/T 14926.22-2001

Laboratory animals - Method for the examination of mouse hepatitis virus

实验动物 小鼠肝炎病毒检测方法

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Standardization Administration of the PRC

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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 22 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 tumefaciens 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 14926.22-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering detecting mouse hepatitis virus. MHV is the most common viral contaminant of mouse colonies in the world, and it alters the immune system, the liver and the gut of every animal it infects. The method fixes the sampling, the detection technique and its controls, and the interpretation. It replaces GB/T 14926.22-2001, 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 May 2026, replacing GB/T 14926.22-2001. 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 applies to the detection of MHV in mice or experimental inoculum, and in laboratory animal environmental samples.

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 14926.42 Collection of Specimens for Bacteriological Examination of Laboratory Animals

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

GB/T 14926.51 Laboratory animal immunoenzyme test

GB/T 14926.52 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, MHV antigen was used to detect MHV antibodies in mouse serum.

4.2 Principle of Nucleic Acid Detection Common MHV strains in laboratory animals have unique genomic nucleic acid sequences that can be amplified using nucleic acid amplification techniques such as polymerase chain reaction. The technique is used to identify.

5.1 Reagents

5.1.1 Antibody detection reagents MHV virus (including four strains. MHV1, MHV3, MHV-A59, and MHV-JHM) was used to infect DBT or L929 cells, followed by inoculation. Harvest 2-4 days later when the lesions have reached a certain level. After three freeze-thaw cycles or sonication, remove cell debris by low-speed centrifugation, and collect the supernatant. The solution is then concentrated by ultracentrifugation to produce ELISA antigen.