

ICS 65.020.30

CCS B 44



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

GB/T 14926.23-2026

Replacing GB/T 14926.23-2001

**Laboratory animals - Method for the examination of Sendai
virus**

实验动物 仙台病毒检测方法

Issued on: January 28, 2026

Implemented on: August 1, 2026

**Issued by: State Administration for Market Regulation;
Standardization Administration of the PRC**

Table of Contents

- 1 Scope
- 2 Normative references
- 3 Terms and Definitions
- 4 Principles
- 5 Main Equipment

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 23 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 14926.23-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering detecting Sendai virus. Sendai virus is the classic contaminant of mouse colonies: highly transmissible,

immunosuppressive, and capable of invalidating years of work before anyone notices. The method fixes the sampling, the detection technique and its controls, and the interpretation. It replaces GB/T 14926.23-2001, 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 14926.23-2001. 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 the detection method for Sendai virus (SV). This document applies to the detection of Sendai virus in laboratory animals such as mice, rats, guinea pigs, hamsters, and rabbits.

2 Normative references

The contents of the following documents, through normative references within the text, constitute essential provisions of this document. Dated citations are listed below. 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 14926.42-2001 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

GB/T 14926.54 Hemagglutination inhibition test in 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 Based on immunological principles, Sendai virus antibodies in the serum of mice, rats, guinea pigs, hamsters, and rabbits were detected using the SV antigen; or based on the presence of SV in... The principle of detecting SV antibodies in samples is based on the ability of specific antibodies to agglutinate chicken and guinea pig red blood cells under certain conditions.

4.2 Nucleic acid testing The unique genomic nucleic acid sequence of the Sendai virus can

be identified by nucleic acid amplification technologies such as polymerase chain reaction.

5 Main Equipment

5.1 Microplate reader.

5.2 Fluorescence microscope, magnification range 100x to 1000x.

5.3 Ordinary microscope, magnification range 100x to 1000x. 5.4 37°C incubator or water bath, temperature control range 25°C~100°C.

5.5 Real-time quantitative polymerase chain reaction (PCR) instrument, temperature error $\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$, temperature uniformity less than or equal to 1°C , average temperature rise The rate and average cooling rate are greater than or equal to 1.5°C/s .