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NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

GB/T 14926.24-2026

Replacing GB/T 14926.24-2001

Laboratory animals - Method for the examination of pneumonia virus of mice (PVM)

实验动物 小鼠肺炎病毒检测方法

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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 24 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 14926.24-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering detecting pneumonia virus of mice. PVM usually causes nothing visible but alters the lungs and the immune response, which ruins respiratory and immunological work done on the colony. The method fixes the sampling, the detection technique and its controls, and the interpretation. It replaces GB/T 14926.24-2001, 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 14926.24-2001. 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 a method for detecting mouse pneumonia virus (PVM). This document applies to mouse pneumonia virus (PVM) in mice, rats, hamsters, guinea pigs, as well as in vitro inoculum and environmental samples from laboratory animals. The detection.

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, PVM antigen was used to detect PVM antibodies in the serum of mice, rats, hamsters, and guinea pigs.

4.2 Principle of Nucleic Acid Detection Based on molecular biology principles, the unique

genomic nucleic acid sequence of mouse pneumonia virus can be amplified using nucleic acid amplification methods such as polymerase chain reaction. The technology identifies the target gene or fluorescent signal, thereby obtaining the detection target.

5.1.1 Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) antigen

5.1.1.1 Specific antigens PVM-infected mice until disease develop, lungs are harvested, ground, and prepared into a 10% suspension. After centrifugation at 3000 rpm for 10 minutes, the supernatant is collected for further infection. BHK21 cells were adsorbed for 1.5-2 hours, then cultured in maintenance medium for 10-14 days. Harvesting was performed when cytopathic effects were observed. The cells were then subjected to three freeze-thaw cycles or more. After acoustic treatment, cell debris is removed by low-speed centrifugation, and the supernatant is then concentrated by ultracentrifugation to prepare ELISA antigen.