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NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

GB/T 14926.25-2026

Replacing GB/T 14926.25-2001

Laboratory animals - Method for the examination of reovirus 3

实验动物 呼肠孤病毒III型检测方法

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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 25 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 14926.25-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering detecting reovirus type 3. Reovirus 3 causes the oily hair effect in infant mice and persistent liver and heart changes in survivors. The method fixes the sampling, the detection technique and its controls, and the interpretation. It replaces GB/T 14926.25-2001, 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 14926.25-2001. 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 reovirus type 3 (Reo3). This document applies to antibodies and nucleic acids of Reo3 in mice, rats, hamsters, guinea pigs and related products, and laboratory animal environmental samples. Testing.

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 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, Reo3 antigen was used to detect Reo3 antibodies in the serum of mice, rats, hamsters, and guinea pigs.

4.2 Principle of Nucleic Acid Detection Specific primers and probes were designed and synthesized based on the conserved gene sequence of the Reo3 virus S3 protein to amplify the target fragment using real-time fluorescence. Real-time quantitative RT-PCR (RT-qPCR) is used to detect whether a sample contains Reo3 nucleic acid components.

5.1.1 Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) antigen

5.1.1.1 Specific antigens Reo3 virus was used to infect BSC-1 or BHK21 cells. When the lesion reached ~, the culture was harvested. The cells were then subjected to three freeze-thaw cycles or... After ultrasonic treatment, cell debris is removed by low-speed centrifugation, and the supernatant is then concentrated by ultracentrifugation to prepare ELISA antigen.