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

GB/T 14926.26-2026

Replacing GB/T 14926.26-2001

**Laboratory animals - Method for the examination of Theiler's
murine encephalomyelitis virus**

实验动物 小鼠脑脊髓炎病毒检测方法

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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 26 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 14926.26-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering detecting Theiler's murine encephalomyelitis virus. TMEV is used deliberately as a model of multiple sclerosis, which makes an accidental infection in a neurological colony particularly destructive. The method fixes the sampling, the detection technique and its controls, and the interpretation. It replaces GB/T 14926.26-2001, 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 14926.26-2001. 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 antibodies and nucleic acids of TMEVs in laboratory mice and related products, as well as 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 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 14926.50 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 Principle Based on immunological principles, TMEV antigen is used to detect TMEV antibodies in mouse serum; or based on TMEV under certain conditions... The principle that antibodies can agglutinate human type "O" red blood cells, and that this ability to agglutinate red blood cells can be inhibited by specific antibodies, was used to detect the presence of antibodies in mouse serum. TMEV antibody.

4.2 Principle of Nucleic Acid Detection Specific primers and probes were designed and synthesized based on the conserved gene sequence of the TMEV non-coding protein (UTR) to amplify the target fragment. The method uses real-time quantitative RT-PCR to detect whether a sample contains TMEV nucleic acid components.

5.1.1 Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) antigen

5.1.1.1 Specific antigens Mice were infected with TMEV (GDVII strain). After the disease developed, the brains were aseptically harvested, ground, and prepared into a 10% suspension. The suspension was then centrifuged at 3000 rpm for 10 minutes.