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

GB/T 14926.28-2026

Replacing GB/T 14926.28-2001

**Laboratory animals - Method for the examination of minute
virus of mice**

实验动物 小鼠细小病毒检测方法

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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 28 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 14926.28-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering detecting minute virus of mice. The infection causes no signs at all but suppresses the immune system and contaminates cell lines and tumour transplants, so it is found by serology and PCR or not at all. The method fixes the sampling, the detection technique and its controls, and the interpretation. It replaces GB/T 14926.28-2001, 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 14926.28-2001. 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 parvovirus (MVM). This document applies to the detection of mouse parvovirus in laboratory mice or inoculum, and in environmental samples of laboratory animals.

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, MVM antigen was used to detect MVM antibodies in mouse serum.

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

genomic nucleic acid sequences of MVMs can be amplified using nucleic acid amplification techniques such as polymerase chain reaction. Identified.

5.1.1 Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) antigen

5.1.1.1 Specific antigens MVM was inoculated with sensitive cells [such as mouse embryonic (ME) cells, 3T3 cells, etc.], and cultured for 7-10 days until lesions reached ~ Harvest at the appropriate time. After three freeze-thaw cycles or ultrasonic treatment, remove cell debris by low-speed centrifugation, and concentrate the supernatant by ultracentrifugation to prepare...