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NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

GB/T 14926.57-2008

Replacing GB/T 14926.57-2001

Laboratory animal - Method for examination of canine parvovirus

实验动物 犬细小病毒检测方法

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Standardization Administration of China

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Foreword

GB/T 14926 "animal" part of a total of 54, different microbes and virus detection methods. GB/T 14926.57-2001 "animal canine parvovirus detection method," Since the implementation of this section instead. This part of the main technical differences compared with the GB/T 14926.57-2001 as follows: Ability

a) "3 principles" in "or under the CPV under certain conditions, to pig erythrocyte agglutination, this agglutination of red blood cells may Be inhibited by specific antibodies principles detection canine serum antibody CPV "to" under certain conditions or in accordance with CPV, Agglutinate pig or rhesus monkey red blood cells, this ability agglutination of red blood cells can be inhibited by specific antibodies principles detection dog blood Qing CPV antibody ";

4.1.6 pig erythrocytes" was changed to "

4.1.6 pig or rhesus erythrocytes";

c) "6 results found" an increase in the "base-level

6.3 canine population of antibody passing rate of antibody qualified rate = (the subject animals Antibody-positive/is the total number of seized animals) x 100%. Ground-level pass rate of antibody dog \u200b\u200bpopulation greater than or equal than 70% penalty For the dog population qualified immunity "content. This part of the National Standardization Technical Committee of experimental animals and focal points. This part of the National Standardization Technical Committee responsible for drafting the experimental animals. The main drafters of this section. TIAN Ke-gong, He contention, Fan Wei. This part of the standard replaces the previous editions are.

--- GB/T 14926.57-2001. Animal canine parvovirus detection method

1 Scope

GB/T 14926.57-2008 is the Chinese national standard on laboratory animal - method for examination of canine parvovirus, in the field of agriculture. The /T suffix marks it as a recommended standard: it is not compulsory by itself, but it becomes binding as soon as a contract, a tender or a customer specification calls it up - which in practice is how most foreign buyers meet it. It was issued on 3 December 2008 by the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China; Standardization Administration of China, and has been in force since 1 March 2009. Classification: ICS 65.020.30, CCS B44. This page is published from the official record of the standard held by the Chinese standards administration: the identification, the dates, the classification and the issuing body are taken from there. The clause text, the tables and the numeric limits are in the document itself, which is delivered complete in English translation.

GB/T 14926 provisions of this part of the canine parvovirus (CPV) testing methods, reagents and the like. This section applies to dogs CPV detection.

2 Normative references

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference

GB/T 14926 in this section constitute provisions of this section. For dated reference documents Member, all subsequent amendments (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this section, however, encouraged to reach under this section Parties to research agreement to use the latest versions of these documents. For undated reference documents, the latest versions apply to this section. ELISA

GB/T 14926.50 Experimental Animals

GB/T 14926.54 animal hemagglutination inhibition test Principle

3 According to the principles of immunology, antigen detection using CPV CPV canine serum antibody; or under the CPV under certain conditions, could agglutinate pig Or rhesus monkey red blood cells, this ability agglutination of red blood cells can be inhibited by specific antibodies principles detection canine serum CPV antibodies.

4.1.1 ELISA antigen

4.1.1.1 Specific Antigen CPV infection FK81 cells, 3d ~ 5d after inoculation, when the lesion reached +++ ~ ++++ (- negative; + Light; + in; +++ Weight; ++++ serious, when the same below) harvest. After three freeze-thaw or sonication, cell debris was removed by low speed centrifugation, supernatant was After ultracentrifugation concentrated into ELISA antigen.

4.1.1.2 normal antigen After freezing and thawing broken by low-speed centrifugation to remove cell debris and the supernatant obtained FK81 cells.

4.1.2 hemagglutinin CPV inoculated FK81 cells, cultured 3d ~ 5d, when the disease

reaches +++ ~ ++++ harvest. Freezing and thawing three or ultrasonic treatment After low-speed centrifugation to remove cell debris, the supernatant was saved after dispensing cold.

4.1.3 positive serum CPV or experimentally infected dogs naturally infected serum.

4.1.4 negative serum No CPV infection without immune dog serum.

4.1.5 conjugate Horseradish peroxidase-labeled goat anti-dog or rabbit IgG antibody.

4.1.6 pig or rhesus erythrocytes.

4.2 Equipment

4.2.1 microplate reader. 4.2.2 37 °C incubator or water bath.