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NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

GB/T 14926.58-2008

Replacing GB/T 14926.58-2001

Laboratory animal - Method for examination of infectious canine hepatitis virus

实验动物 传染性犬肝炎病毒检测方法

Issued on: December 3, 2008 **Implemented on: March 1, 2009**

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Table of Contents

Foreword

GB/T 14926 "animal" part of a total of 54, different microbes and virus detection methods. Since the implementation of this section instead of GB/T 14926.58-2001 "animal infectious canine hepatitis virus detection methods." This part of the main technical differences compared with the GB/T 14926.58-2001 as follows:

a) Infectious canine hepatitis is one of the major deadly infectious diseases in dogs, widely popular in our dog population is the foundation level SPF dogs and dogs Will review the project;

b) "6 results found" added "immune antibody level pass rate of

6.3 based dog groups. the passing rate of antibody = (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 14926.58-2001. Laboratory Animal Infectious Canine Hepatitis Virus Detection

1 Scope

GB/T 14926.58-2008 is the Chinese national standard on laboratory animal - method for examination of infectious canine hepatitis virus, 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 infectious canine hepatitis virus (ICHV) detection methods, reagents and the like. This section applies to dogs ICHV 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 ICHV ICHV dog serum antibody; or under ICHV under certain conditions, to pour Set person "O" type red blood cells, this ability agglutination of red blood cells can be inhibited by specific antibodies principles detection canine serum ICHV antibody.

4.1.1 ELISA antigen

4.1.1.1 Specific Antigen MDCK cells were infected with ICHV, 3d ~ 4d 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 by MDCK cells.

4.1.2 hemagglutinin ICHV inoculated MDCK cells, cultured 3d ~ 4d, when the disease reaches +++ ~ ++++ cultures were harvested. Freezing and thawing three times or After sonication, cell debris was removed by low speed centrifugation, the supernatant aliquoted after cryopreservation.

4.1.3 positive serum ICHV experimentally infected with canine serum or natural infection.

4.1.4 negative serum No ICHV infection without immune dog serum.

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

4.1.6 people "O" type red blood cells.

4.2 Equipment

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