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NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

GB/T 14926.62-2026

Replacing GB/T 14926.62-2001

Laboratory animals - Method for the examination of simian immunodeficiency virus

实验动物 猴免疫缺陷病毒检测方法

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Standardization Administration of the PRC

Table of Contents

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 62 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 14926.62-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering detecting SIV in laboratory primates. SIV status determines whether a macaque colony can be used at all, and the virus is the ancestor of HIV, which makes the handling of positive animals a human safety matter. The method fixes the sampling, the detection technique and its controls, and the interpretation. It replaces GB/T 14926.62-2001, 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 14926.62-2001. 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 simian immunodeficiency virus (SIV). This document applies to the detection of antibodies and nucleic acids in experimental monkeys infected with SIV.

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 14926.52 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, SIV antigen was used to detect SIV antibodies in monkey serum.

4.2 Principle of Nucleic Acid Detection Based on the conserved sequence of the simian immunodeficiency virus (SIIV) gene SIVgag, specific primers and probes were designed and synthesized to amplify the target fragment using real-time... Quantitative real-time PCR (RT-PCR) is used to detect whether a sample contains viral nucleic acid components.

5.1.1 Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) antigen

5.1.1.1 Specific antigens CEM-174 cells were infected with SIV. When cell confluence was evident, the culture medium was harvested. After three freeze-thaw cycles or sonication, the cells were centrifuged at low speed. Cell debris is removed, and the supernatant is then concentrated by ultracentrifugation to prepare ELISA antigen. Genetically engineered SIV-specific recombinant protein antigen.