

ICS 11.220
CCS B 41

SN

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

SN/T 1395.2-2005

Avian Chlamydia agar immunodiffusion test for

禽衣原体病琼脂免疫扩散试验操作规程

(English Translation)

Issued on: February 17, 2005

Implemented on: July 1, 2005

**Issued by: The General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection
and Quarantine**

Table of Contents

- Foreword
- 1 Scope
- 2 Normative references
- 3 Equipment, reagents and materials
 - 3.1 Equipment
 - 3.2 Reagents and materials
- 4 Method of operation
 - 4.1 Agarose plate preparation
 - 4.2 Agarose plate punching
 - 4.3 Loading

Foreword

Appendix A and Appendix B of this standard are normative appendices, and Appendix C is an informative appendix.

This standard is proposed and managed by the National Certification and Accreditation Administration.

This standard was drafted. Guangdong Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau of the People's Republic of China.

Drafters of this standard. Yan Sitong, Lin Zhixiong, Zhu Daozhong, Guo Guangyu, Liu Shangwen.

This standard is the first industry standard for entry-exit inspection and quarantine.

Operating procedure for agar plate immunofluorescence test

1 Scope

This standard specifies the method for avian chlamydial agar immunodiffusion test.

This standard applies to the detection of avian chlamydial antibodies.

2 Normative references

The terms in the following documents become the terms of this standard by reference to this standard. All dated references, followed by all Modifications (not including errata

content) or revisions do not apply to this standard, however, parties to agreements based on this standard are encouraged to study it is possible to use the latest version of these files? For undated references, the latest edition applies to this standard.

GB/T 6682 Analytical laboratory water specifications and test methods

3.1 Equipment

3.1.1

Electrothermal constant temperature incubator (37 ° C).

3.1.2

Microwave oven.

3.1.3

Electronic balance with an accuracy of 0.01g.

3.1.4

Observe the light on a dark background.

3.1.5

Punch. 7 holes and 1 set of plum-shaped metal puncher, aperture 5mm, hole spacing 3mm.

3.2.1 Distilled water

Meet the requirements of the third grade water in GB/T 6682.

3.2.2 Antigen, standard positive serum

Use according to the instructions.

3.2.3 Tested serum

According to the routine aseptic blood collection and separation of serum, the serum to be tested should be non-hemolyzed, not spoiled, and stored at 4 °C.

3.2.4 Agarose gel

See Appendix A for preparation and Appendix B for PBS used.

4.1 Agarose plate preparation

Slowly pour the agarose gel that has been fully melted in a microwave oven into the dish. The gel has a thickness of about 3 mm and is allowed to stand.

The plate is capped and inverted and stored at 4 ° C for 2 weeks.

4.2 Agarose plate punching

Use a plum-shaped punch to punch holes on the agar plate, see Figure C in Appendix C. 1, the hole agar carefully picked with a needle or with a negative pressure Pipe aspirate, do not destroy the surrounding agar; it is best to put the bottom of the plate on the flame and lightly bake the back of the plate before loading.

4.3 Loading

Refer to Appendix C, Figure C. 2 method of loading, the middle hole plus antigen, the serum to be tested and the positive control serum are added to the surrounding holes, and the sample is added.

The amount should be filled with agar holes, but not spilled.