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

SN/T 1473-2004

**Protocol of ager gel immunodiffusion test for rabbit
myxomatosis**

兔粘液瘤病琼脂免疫扩散试验操作规程

(English Translation)

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Foreword

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

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

1 Scope

This standard specifies the operating procedures for rabbit amygdosis agar immunodiffusion test.

This standard applies to the detection of rabbit mucinous tumor 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 if 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 (eqv ISO 3696:1987)

3 Abbreviations

The following abbreviations apply to this standard.

AGIDTest. Agar gel immunodiffusion test Agar immunodiffusion test.

4 Test principle

The agar gel has a porous structure, the pores are filled with water, the pore size of the 1% agar gel is about 85 nm, and the antigen and specific antibodies are in the gel.

When the diffusion from the high concentration region to the low concentration region is small, the resistance is small, and it is basically in the form of free diffusion. Molecules due to different antigen molecules the amount, structure, shape, and amount of charge are different, so the diffusion coefficient is different and the diffusion in the gel is different. When the antigen and the corresponding antibody are diffused Meet in the gel to form an antigen-antibody complex, and if the two meet at the appropriate ratio, the largest complex is formed. Due to the composite the granules are enlarged and thus cannot continue to diffuse, forming a sediment band visible to the naked eye, called an immunoprecipitation line or an immunoprecipitation zone. Different molecular resistance the original antibody system can form two or more precipitation bands each, and can determine whether the antibody is present in the serum to be tested according to the precipitation present.

Whether or not an antigen is present in the test object.

5 Reagents and materials

5.1

Antigen. provided by the designated unit.

5.2

Standard positive serum and standard negative serum. provided by the designated unit.

5.3

Materials to be inspected. Blood is collected by conventional methods to separate the serum to be tested.

5.4

Agarose. Analytically pure.

5.5

Sodium chloride (NaCl). analytically pure.

5.6

sodium azide. analytically pure.

5.7

Water. It meets the water specifications of GB/T 6682 analytical laboratory.

5.8

Micropipette. General micropipette.

5.9

plate. ordinary plate.

5.10

Micro dripper. Match the dripper with the pipette.

5.11

Erlenmeyer flask. Ordinary heatable flask.

6 Operating steps

6.1

Preparation of agarose gel plate. Weigh 0.90g of agarose, 0.85g of sodium chloride, add 100mL of distilled water, and cook by electromagnetic vibration.

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