

ICS 11.220
CCS B 41

SN

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

SN/T 1488-2004

**Protocol of haemagglutination-inhibition test for viral
haemorrhagic disease of rabbit**

兔病毒性出血症血凝抑制试验操作规程

(English Translation)

Issued on: November 17, 2004

Implemented on: April 1, 2005

**Issued by: General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and
Quarantine of the People Republic of China**

Table of Contents

Foreword

1 Scope

2 Principle

3 Materials and reagents

3.1 Instrument

3.2 Preparation of suspicious rabbits and normal rabbit liver suspension

3.3 Saline

3.5 Preparation of 1% human "O" type red blood cell suspension

3.6 Antigen, positive serum

3.7 Treatment of tested serum

4 Method of operation

Foreword

Appendix A of this standard is a normative appendix.

This standard is proposed and managed by the Certification and Accreditation Administration of the People's Republic of China.

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 hemagglutination inhibition test of rabbit viral hemorrhagic disease.

This standard is applicable to the detection of rabbit viral hemorrhagic disease virus in rabbits and rabbit viral hemorrhagic antibodies in serum.

2 Principle

Rabbit viral hemorrhagic virus can agglutinate human O-type red blood cells, but does not agglutinate or agglutinate red blood cells of other animals.

Obviously; after the rabbit viral hemorrhagic disease virus infects rabbits, will produce specific antibodies. This antibody and rabbit viral hemorrhagic disease virus. Thereafter, aggregation of the virus against human O-type red blood cells can be suppressed.

3.1 Instrument

Ordinary balance, analytical balance, common centrifuge, 96-well V-type blood coagulation plate, 25 μ L adjustable pipette, incubator, micro-oscillator, etc.

3.2 Preparation of suspicious rabbits and normal rabbit liver suspension

The liver was cut separately, and the physiological saline was added 1.10, homogenized, centrifuged at 4000 r/min for 30 min, and the supernatant was taken for hemagglutination test.

3.3 Saline

A physiological saline solution of 0.85% concentration was prepared.

See Appendix A for formulation.

3.5 Preparation of 1% human "O" type red blood cell suspension

Take fresh human "O" type red blood cells in a solution (preserved at 4 ° C for one week). Take human "O" type red blood cells at a time of 20 times the washed red blood cells were mixed with saline, centrifuged at 2000 r/min for 15 min, the supernatant was discarded, and the washing was repeated four times. The washed red blood cells were mixed with physiological saline.

The 1% red blood cell suspension was set at 4 ° C for use and used up within 72 hours.

3.6 Antigen, positive serum

It is supplied by the designated unit and used according to the instructions.

3.7 Treatment of tested serum

Blood samples were taken aseptically, serum was separated, and serum was inactivated at 56 ° C for 30 min.

4 Method of operation

4.1

alpha-microhemagglutination inhibition test

4.1.1 Experimental steps

4.1.1.1

Each sample was made in the same 2 rows, and 25 μ L of physiological saline was added

from the first well to the 11th well.

4.1.1.2

The first and second wells were added with suspicious rabbit liver tissue suspension 25 μ L.

4.1.1.3

Start from the second well, dilute to the 10th well with a 25 μ L pipette, and discard 25 μ L in the last well (the virus is diluted) the degree is 10, 20, 40, 80, etc.).

4.1.1.4

The 12th hole is a normal rabbit liver suspension control.

4.1.1.5

In the second row, add 25 μ L of positive serum to each well, shake well on a micro-oscillator, and place in a 37 ° C incubator for 10 min.

4.1.1.6

Add 25 μ L of 1% human "O" type red blood cells to each well, shake immediately on the micro-vibrator, and set the refrigerator for 4 minutes at 45 °C.