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

SN/T 1557-2005

The fowlpox agar immunodiffusion test for

禽痘琼脂免疫扩散试验操作规程

(English Translation)

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Foreword

Appendix A of this standard is a normative appendix.

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

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

1 Scope

This standard specifies the operation method of the pox pox agar immunodiffusion test.

This standard applies to the detection of fowlpox virus 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 is it 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)

3.1 Equipment

3.1.1

Plate. The diameter of the plate is 90mm.

3.1.2

Micro sample applicator.

3.1.3

Plastic tips.

3.1.4

Puncher. Inner diameter 4.0mm, hole spacing 3.0mm, 7-hole plum-like metal puncher.

3.2 Reagents

3.2.1

Fowlpox agar immunodiffusion test antigen and standard positive serum.

3.2.2

Agarose.

3.3 Solution preparation

The preparation method of pH7.2 0.01mol/L phosphate buffer solution and 1% thimerosal solution is detailed in Appendix A.

Foot GB/T 6682 requirements.

3.4 Tested serum

Under sterile conditions, venous blood is collected for about 1 mL. The blood sample is separated by serum and stored at 4 ° C for examination. If long-term storage is required, it is placed.

-20 ° C refrigerator.

4.1 Agar plate preparation

1.0 g of agarose was weighed, and pH 7.2 0.01 mol/L phosphate buffer solution was added to 100 mL.

After heating and thawing, 8.0 g of sodium chloride was added, and after sufficiently dissolved, 1.0 mL of a 1% thimerosal solution (final concentration. 0.01%) was added.

Cool to 45 ° C ~ 50 ° C, clean and dry, 90mm diameter sterilization plate, placed on a

horizontal platform, each plate plus 18 mL, thickness is about 3.0 mm.

After solidification, the lid is placed tightly, and the dish is placed upside down in a refrigerator at 4 ° C for storage.

4.2 Punching

The reaction well is now used. Remove the agar plate from the refrigerator and punch it with a 7-hole set of plum-shaped punchers (1 hole in the middle, 6 in the periphery) Hole) (see Figure 1), aperture 4.0mm, hole spacing 3.0mm. Gently pick out or aspirate the agarose in the well, do not hurt the edges or make the agar layer Get out of the glass. The holes in the plate are arranged as shown in Figure 2.