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**INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE
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Protocol of haemadsorption test for African swine fever virus

非洲猪瘟病毒红血球吸附试验操作规程

(English Translation)

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Foreword

This standard refers to the "Diagnostic Test and Vaccine Standards Manual" (2004 edition) published by the International Organization of Animal Health (OIE).

Red blood cell adsorption test method for diagnosis of pigs.

Appendix A of this standard is an informative annex.

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 is responsible for drafting.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the method for the detection of African swine fever virus by red blood cell adsorption test.

This standard applies to the detection of African swine fever virus in tissues or peripheral blood.

2 Instruments and equipment

2.1

Tissue grinder or masher.

2.2

Centrifuge.

2.3

Carbon dioxide incubator.

2.4

Constant temperature incubator or water bath.

2.5

Microscope, inverted microscope.

2.6

leighton tube (160mm x 16mm).

3 Test materials

3.1 0.9% sodium chloride. See Appendix A for the preparation method.

3.2 0.01mol/L pH7.4PBS (phosphate buffer). See Appendix A for the preparation method.

3.3

Penicillin, streptomycin, gentamicin and nystatin. It is advisable to prepare 10000 IU/mL with the above PBS before use.

10 mg/mL, 500 IU/mL and 500 IU/mL solutions.

3.4

Heparin. Prepare 1000 IU/mL with 0.9% sodium chloride before use.

3.5

Cell base medium (such as MEM, etc.). See Appendix A for the preparation method.

3.6 1% pig red blood cells. See Appendix A for the preparation method.

3.7

African swine fever standard strain.

3.8

Materials to be tested. including heparin anticoagulation and tissues such as spleen, tonsil, kidney, lymph nodes. The material to be inspected should be placed at as low temperature as possible.

However, it is stored and transported in a container that is not frozen.

4.1.1 Preparation of tissue suspension

The tissue to be examined was ground with a tissue grinder or masher, and 0.01 mol/L pH PBS and antibiotic were added to prepare a 20% group.

Woven suspension (antibiotic content per ml of tissue suspension. penicillin 1000 IU, streptomycin 1 mg, gentamicin 50 IU, nystatin) 50IU), spare.

4.1.2 Preparation of white blood cells

Take healthy pig blood, degauss with glass beads or anticoagulate with heparin (100 IU heparin per ml of pig blood), centrifuge at 700g for 30min, aspirate Serum or plasma is spared. In addition, leukocytes were aspirated and washed 3 times with cell-based medium, and used.

4.1.3 Preparing cell culture fluid

The above serum or plasma is added to the cell base culture solution to prepare a cell culture solution, and the final concentration of serum or plasma is 10%.

30%, while adding antibiotics.

4.1.4 Culture white blood cells

The leukocytes were suspended in a cell culture medium to have a cell content of 10^7 /mL, and were dispensed into a 160 mmx16 mm leighton tube.